

Operational Law Handbook



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The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center & School, U.S. Army
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OPERATIONAL LAW HANDBOOK 2010

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**All of the faculty who have served before us
and contributed to the literature in the field of operational law.**

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PREFACE

The Operational Law Handbook is a “how to” guide for Judge Advocates practicing operational law. It provides references and describes tactics and techniques for the practice of operational law. It supports the doctrinal concepts and principles of FM 3-0 and FM 27-100. The Operational Law Handbook is not a substitute for official references. Like operational law itself, the Handbook is a focused collection of diverse legal and practical information. The handbook is not intended to provide “the school solution” to a particular problem, but to help Judge Advocates recognize, analyze, and resolve the problems they will encounter in the operational context. Similarly, the Handbook is not intended to represent official U.S. policy regarding the binding application of varied sources of law, though the Handbook may reference source documents which themselves do so.

The Handbook was designed and written for Judge Advocates practicing operational law. The size and contents of the Handbook are controlled by this focus. Frequently, the authors were forced to strike a balance between the temptation to include more information and the need to retain the Handbook in its current size and configuration. Simply put, the Handbook is made for the Soldiers, Marines, Airmen, Sailors, and Coast Guardsmen of the service Judge Advocate General’s Corps, who serve alongside their clients in the operational context. Accordingly, the Operational Law Handbook is compatible with current joint and combined doctrine. Unless otherwise stated, masculine pronouns apply to both men and women.

The proponent for this publication is the International and Operational Law Department, The Judge Advocate General’s Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS). Send comments, suggestions, and work product from the field to TJAGLCS, International and Operational Law Department, Attention: Major Jeremy Marsh, 600 Massie Road, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903-1781. To gain more detailed information or to discuss an issue with the author of a particular chapter or appendix call Major Marsh at DSN 521-3374; Commercial (434) 971-3374; or email jeremy.marsh@conus.army.mil.

The Operational Law Handbook is on the Internet at www.jagcnet.army.mil in both the Operational Law and CLAMO databases. The digital copies are particularly valuable research tools because they contain many hypertext links to the various treaties, statutes, DoD Directives/Instructions/Manuals, CJCS Instructions, Joint Publications, Army Regulations, and Field Manuals that are referenced in the text.

To order copies of the Operational Law Handbook, please call CLAMO at DSN 521-3339; Commercial (434) 971 3339; or email CLAMO@hqda.army.mil.

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CHAPTER 1

LEGAL BASIS FOR THE USE OF FORCE

I. INTRODUCTION

In both customary and treaty law, there are a variety of internationally-recognized legal bases for the use of force in relations between States. Generally speaking, however, **modern *jus ad bellum* (the law governing a State's resort to force) is reflected in the United Nations (UN) Charter.** The UN Charter provides two bases for a State's choice to resort to the use of force: Chapter VII enforcement actions under the auspices of the UN Security Council, and self-defense pursuant to Article 51 (which governs acts of both individual and collective self-defense).

A. Policy and Legal Considerations

1. Before committing U.S. military force abroad, decision makers must make a number of fundamental policy determinations. The President and the national civilian leadership must be sensitive to the legal, political, diplomatic, and economic factors inherent in a decision to further national objectives through the use of force. The legal aspects of such a decision, both international and domestic, are of primary concern in this determination. **Any decision to employ force must rest upon the existence of a viable legal basis in *international law* as well as in *domestic law*** (including application of the 1973 War Powers Resolution (WPR), Public Law 93-148, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1541-1548).

2. Though these issues will normally be resolved at the national political level, Judge Advocates (JAs) must understand the basic concepts involved in a determination to use force abroad. Using the mission statement provided by higher authority, JAs must become familiar with the legal justification for the mission and, in coordination with higher headquarters, be prepared to brief all local commanders on that legal justification. This will enable commanders to better plan their missions, structure public statements, and conform the conduct of military operations to U.S. national policy. It will also assist commanders in drafting and understanding mission specific Rules of Engagement (ROE), which authorize the use of force consistent with national security and policy objectives.

3. The JA must also remember that the success of any military mission abroad will likely depend upon the degree of domestic support demonstrated during the initial deployment and sustained operation of U.S. forces. A clear, well-conceived, effective, and timely articulation of the *legal* basis for a particular mission is essential to sustaining support at home and gaining acceptance abroad.

B. Article 2(4): The General Prohibition Against the Use of Force

1. **The UN Charter mandates that all member States resolve their international disputes peacefully;¹ it also requires that States refrain in their international relations from the *threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.*²** This ban on aggression, taken from Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, is regarded as the heart of the UN Charter and the basic rule of contemporary public international law.³ An integral aspect of Article 2(4) is the principle of non-intervention, which provides that States must refrain from interference in other States' internal affairs.⁴ Put simply, non-intervention stands for the proposition that States must respect each other's *sovereignty*.

2. American policy statements have frequently affirmed the principle of non-intervention, which itself has been made an integral part of U.S. law through the ratification of the Charters of the United Nations and the

¹ UN Charter, Article 2(3): "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered." The UN Charter is reprinted in full in various compendia, including the International and Operational Law Department's Law of War Documentary Supplement, and is also available at <http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter/index.html>.

² UN Charter, Article 2(4): "All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state"

³ See 1 THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS: A COMMENTARY 117 (Bruno Simma ed., Oxford Univ. Press 2nd ed., 2002).

⁴ UN Charter, Article 2(7): "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII."

Organization of American States (OAS),⁵ as well as other multilateral international agreements which specifically incorporate nonintervention as a basis for mutual cooperation. The emerging concept of **humanitarian intervention**, however, has watered down the principle of non-intervention and respect for State sovereignty in circumstances when a State is unable or unwilling to avert a humanitarian catastrophe, or is itself responsible for massive violations of human rights against its citizens.⁶

II. THE LAWFUL USE OF FORCE

Despite the UN Charter's broad legal prohibitions against the use of force and other forms of intervention, specific exceptions exist to justify a State's recourse to the use of force or armed intervention. While States have made numerous claims, using a wide variety of legal bases to justify uses of force, **it is generally agreed that there are only two exceptions to the Article 2(4) ban on the threat or use of force: (1) actions authorized by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, and (2) actions that constitute a legitimate act of individual or collective self-defense pursuant to Article 51 of the UN Charter and/or customary international law (CIL).**⁷

A. UN Enforcement Action (Chapter VII)

1. **The UN Security Council.** The UN Charter gives the UN Security Council both a powerful role in determining the existence of an illegal threat or use of force and wide discretion in mandating or authorizing a response to such a threat or use of force (enforcement). The unique role is grounded primarily in Chapter VII of the UN Charter, which demonstrates **the Charter's strong preference for collective responses to the illegal use of force over unilateral actions in self-defense.** Chapter V of the UN Charter establishes the composition and powers of the Security Council. The Security Council includes **five permanent members** (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and ten non-permanent, elected members. Article 24 states that UN members "confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security" and, in Article 25, members "agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter."

2. **Chapter VII of the UN Charter**, entitled "Action With Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression," gives the UN Security Council authority to label as illegal threats and uses of force, and then to determine what measures should be employed to address the illegal behavior. Before acting, **the Security Council must first, in accordance with Article 39, determine the existence of a threat to the peace, a breach of the peace or an act of aggression.** Provided the Security Council makes such a determination, the UN Charter gives three courses of action to the Security Council: 1) make recommendations pursuant to Article 39; 2) mandate non-military measures (i.e., diplomatic and economic sanctions) pursuant to Article 41; or 3) mandate military enforcement measures ("action by air, land, or sea forces") pursuant to Article 42.

a. **Article 39**, the same article through which the Security Council performs its "labeling" function, allows the Council to make non-binding recommendations to maintain or restore international peace and security. Because Article 42 has not operated as intended (*see infra*), some have grounded UN Security Council

⁵ OAS Charter, Article 18: "No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. The foregoing principle prohibits not only armed force but also any other form of interference or attempted threat against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements." *See also* Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), Art. I: "... Parties formally condemn war and undertake in their international relations not to resort to the threat or the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or this Treaty."

⁶ *See* Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, December 2001 ("Where a population is suffering serious harm, as a result of internal war, insurgency, repression or state failure, and the state in question is unwilling or unable to halt or avert it, the principle of non-intervention yields to the international responsibility to protect."). The United States does not accept humanitarian intervention as a separate basis for the use of force; however, the United Kingdom has expressed support for it. *See* Lord Goldsmith, Attorney General, Iraq: Resolution 1441, para. 7 (Mar. 7, 2003) (secret memo to Prime Minister, released on April 28, 2005), *available at* <http://www.number-10.gov.uk/files/pdf/Iraq%20Resolution%201441.pdf>.

⁷ As stated above, a minority of States would include humanitarian intervention as a separate exception to the rule of Article 2(4). In addition, consent is sometimes stated as a separate exception. However, if a State is using force with the consent of a host State, than there is no violation of the host State's territorial integrity or political independence; thus, there is no need for an exception to the rule as it is not being violated.

“authorizations” to use military force in Article 39 (as non-binding permissive authorizations) vice Article 42 (as binding mandates).

b. **Article 41** lists several non-military enforcement measures designed to restore international peace and security. These include “complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.” **Article 41 measures are stated as a mandate, binding on all UN members.** Article 42 implies that Article 41 measures must be attempted (or at least considered) before the Security Council adopts any of the military measures available to it.

c. **Article 42** contemplated that the Security Council would be able to mandate military action by forces made available to it under special agreements with UN member States. However, because no Article 43 special agreement has ever been made, Article 42 has not operated as envisioned. This means that the Security Council is unable to mandate military enforcement action in response to illegal threats or uses of force. Consequently, **military measures taken pursuant to Chapter VII are fundamentally permissive, phrased by the Security Council in the form of an authorization rather than a mandate.**

3. In the absence of special agreements between member States and the Security Council, **UN peacekeeping operations** enable the Security Council to carry out limited enforcement actions through member States on an ad hoc, voluntary basis. While these operations were traditionally grounded in Chapter VI of the UN Charter, which deals with peaceful means of settling disputes, today more peace operations are considered peace enforcement operations and carry with them a Chapter VII authorization from the Security Council. The authorization that accompanies these operations is usually narrowly worded to accomplish the specific objective of the peace operation. For example, UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 794 (1992) authorized member States to use “all necessary means to establish, as soon as possible, a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia.”

4. **OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM.** In the months leading up to the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003, U.S. diplomats worked feverishly to obtain UN Security Council support for a new Resolution explicitly authorizing the use of military force. When these diplomatic efforts failed, many pundits opined that, as a result, the U.S. lacked a legitimate basis for using force against Iraq.⁸ The Bush Administration countered that authority existed under previous Security Council resolutions—specifically UNSCRs 678 and 687.⁹

a. UNSCR 678, dated November 1990, was the original use of force authorization for OPERATION DESERT STORM. It “authorize[d] Member States co-operating with the government of Kuwait . . . to use all necessary means to uphold and implement resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area.” Significantly, UNSCR 678 authorized the use of force not only to expel Iraqi forces from Kuwait (implementing Resolution 660), but also “to restore international peace and security in the area.”

b. In an attempt to bring this goal of peace and security in the northern Arabian Gulf region to fruition, the Security Council passed UNSCR 687, which formalized the cease-fire between coalition and Iraqi forces. As a consequence, UNSCR 687 placed certain requirements on the government of Iraq, including: Iraq’s unconditional acceptance of “the destruction, removal, or rendering harmless, under international supervision, of all chemical and biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities related thereto”; and Iraq’s unconditional agreement “not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapon-usable material or any subsystems or components or any research, development, support, or manufacturing facilities related to the above.”

c. The U.S. position is that UNSCR 687 never terminated the authorization to use force contained in UNSCR 678; rather, it merely *suspended* it with a cease-fire, *conditioned upon* Iraq’s acceptance of and compliance with the terms contained in the document and discussed above. While the Government of Iraq accepted the terms, it never fully complied with them. The Security Council recognized this situation in November 2002 with the adoption of UNSCR 1441, which provided in part that “Iraq has been and remains in material breach of its obligations under relevant resolutions, including Resolution 687 (1991) . . .” It was the position of the U.S.

⁸ See, e.g., Sean D. Murphy, *Assessing the Legality of Invading Iraq*, 92 GEO. L.J. 173 (2004).

⁹ See U.S. Dep’t of Justice, Office of Legal Counsel: Memorandum Opinion for the Counsel to the President (Nov. 8, 2002) (considering the effect of UNSCR 1441 on the authority of the President under international law to use military force against Iraq), available at <http://www.usdoj.gov/olc/2002/iraq-unscr-final.pdf> (last visited May 31, 2010). See also William H. Taft IV and Todd Buchwald, *Preemption, Iraq, and International Law*, 97 AM. J. INT’L. L. 557 (2003).

Government that, since Iraq remained in material breach of UNSCR 687, the cease-fire contained therein was null and void, and the authorization to use “all necessary means” to return peace and stability to the region (based on UNSCR 678) remained in effect. Under this rationale, a new Security Council resolution again authorizing “all necessary means” was politically *advisable*, yet legally *unnecessary*. However, the U.S. argument is not without its critics.¹⁰

d. After the conclusion of OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, the UN Security Council passed a series of resolutions which authorized a multinational force under unified command to take “all necessary measures to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq.”¹¹ These resolutions acknowledged that the multinational forces operating in Iraq did so with the consent of the government of Iraq. The last of these resolutions, UNSCR 1790, expired on 31 December 2008. Today, multinational forces operating in Iraq do so based on Iraqi consent, according to the provisions of the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Iraq On the Withdrawal of United States Forces from Iraq and the Organization of Their Activities during Their Temporary Presence in Iraq (also known as the Security Agreement).¹²

5. **OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF).** In the wake of the attacks on the World Trade Center on 11 September 2001 (9/11), the UN Security Council passed, on the very next day, UNSCR 1368. This resolution explicitly recognized the United States’ inherent right of individual or collective self-defense pursuant to Article 51 of the UN Charter against the terrorist actors who perpetrated the 9/11 attacks. The basis for the United States’ use of force in OEF is, therefore, the Article 51 right of individual or collective self-defense. United States forces involved in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission must also, however, be aware of current UNSCRs, the most recent of which is UNSCR 1890 (dated 8 October 2009), which “[a]uthorizes the Member States participating in ISAF to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate.” The mandate of ISAF per the UNSCR is “to [assist] the Afghan Government to improve the security situation” Thus, forces operating within the ISAF mission do so legally on the basis of a Security Council resolution, whereas forces operating within the OEF mission do so legally on a self-defense basis.

B. **Regional Organization Enforcement Actions.** Chapter VIII of the UN Charter recognizes the existence of regional arrangements among States that deal with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, as are appropriate for regional actions (Article 52). Regional organizations, such as the OAS, the African Union, and the Arab League, attempt to resolve regional disputes peacefully, before referral to the UN Security Council. Regional organizations do not, however, have the ability to unilaterally authorize the use of force (Article 53). Rather, the Security Council may utilize the regional organization to carry out Security Council enforcement actions. In other words, regional organizations are subject to the same limitation on the use of force as are individual States, with the same two exceptions to the general prohibition against the use of force (i.e., enforcement actions under Chapter VII, and actions in individual or collective self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter or CIL).

III. SELF-DEFENSE

A. Generally

1. The right of all nations to defend themselves was well-established in CIL prior to adoption of the UN Charter. Article 51 of the Charter provides:

Nothing in the present Chapter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the UN until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. . . .

2. **The questions that inevitably arise in conjunction with the UN Charter’s “codified” right of self-defense involve the scope of authority found therein.** Does this right, as the language of Article 51 suggests, exist only *after* a State has suffered an “armed attack,” and then only *until* the Security Council takes effective action? Did the UN Charter thus limit the customary right of self-defense in such a way that eliminated the customary concept of *anticipatory self-defense* (see *infra*) and extinguished a State’s authority to act independently of the Security Council in the exercise of self-defense?

¹⁰ See, e.g., Murphy, *supra* note 8.

¹¹ See, e.g., UN Security Council Resolutions 1511, 1546, 1723, and 1790.

¹² For an overview of this new Security Agreement, see Commander Trevor A. Rush, *Don’t Call it a SOFA! An Overview of the U.S.-Iraq Security Agreement*, ARMY LAW., May 2009, at 34.

3. Those in the international community who advocate a **restrictive approach** in the interpretation of the UN Charter—and in the exercise of self-defense—argue that reliance upon customary concepts of self-defense, to include anticipatory self-defense, is inconsistent with the clear language of Article 51 and counterproductive to the UN goal of peaceful resolution of disputes and protection of international order.

4. In contrast, **some States, including the United States, argue that an expansive interpretation of the UN Charter is more appropriate, contending that the customary law right of self-defense (including anticipatory self-defense) is an inherent right of a sovereign State that was not “negotiated” away under the Charter.** Arguing that contemporary experience has demonstrated the inability of the Security Council to deal effectively with acts and threats of aggression, these States argue that, rather than artificially limiting a State’s right of self-defense, it is better to conform to historically accepted criteria for the lawful use of force, including circumstances which exist outside the “four corners” of the Charter.

B. Self-Defense Criteria: Necessary and Proportional

1. It is well-accepted that the UN Charter provides the essential framework of authority for the use of force, effectively defining the foundations for a modern *jus ad bellum*. Inherent in its principles are the customary requirements for *necessity*¹³ (which involves considering the exhaustion or ineffectiveness of peaceful means of resolution, the nature of coercion applied by the aggressor State, objectives of each party, and the likelihood of effective community intervention), *proportionality* (i.e., limiting force in magnitude, scope and duration to that which is reasonably necessary to counter a threat or attack), and an element of *timeliness* (i.e., delay in response to an attack or the threat of attack attenuates the immediacy of the threat and the necessity to use force in self-defense).

C. Types of Self-Defense

1. **Individual Self-Defense.** Within the bounds of both the UN Charter and customary practice, the inherent right of self-defense has primarily found expression in three recurring areas: 1) protection of a nation’s *territorial integrity*; 2) protection of a nation’s *political independence*; and 3) protection of *nationals* and their property located abroad. Judge Advocates must be familiar with these foundational issues, as well as basic concepts of self-defense, as they relate to overseas deployments and operations, such as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Standing Rules of Engagement (SROE) and the response to State-sponsored terrorism.

a. Protection of Territorial Integrity. **States possess an inherent right to protect their national borders, airspace, and territorial seas.** No nation has the right to violate another nation’s territorial integrity, and force may be used to preserve that integrity consistent with the Article 51 (and customary) right of self-defense.

b. Protection of Political Independence. A State’s political independence is a direct attribute of sovereignty, and includes the right to select a particular form of government and its officers, the right to enter into treaties, and the right to maintain diplomatic relations with the world community. The rights of sovereignty or political independence also include the freedom to engage in trade and other economic activity. Consistent with the principles of the UN Charter and CIL, each State has the duty to respect the political independence of every other State. Accordingly, force may be used to protect a State’s political independence when it is threatened and all other avenues of peaceful redress have been exhausted.

c. Protection of Nationals. Customarily, a State has been afforded the right to protect its citizens abroad if their lives are placed in jeopardy and the host State is either unable or unwilling to protect them. This right is cited as the justification for non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO), discussed in greater detail later in a separate chapter of this handbook.

(1) The protection of U.S. nationals was identified as one of the legal bases justifying U.S. military intervention in both Grenada and Panama. In each case, however, the United States emphasized that protection of U.S. nationals, standing alone, did not necessarily provide the legal basis for the full range of U.S. activities undertaken in those countries. Thus, while intervention for the purpose of protecting nationals is a valid and essential element in certain uses of force, it cannot serve as an independent basis for continued U.S. military presence in another country after the mission of safeguarding U.S. nationals has been accomplished.

¹³ It should be noted that necessity and proportionality mean different things in *jus ad bellum* and *jus in bello*. *Jus ad bellum* defines these terms for purposes of using force, whereas *jus in bello* (law of war) defines these terms for purposes of targeting analysis. See *infra*, Chapter 2, Law of War.

(2) The right to use force to protect citizens abroad also extends to those situations in which a host State is an active participant in the activities posing a threat to another State's citizens (e.g. the government of Iran's participation in the hostage-taking of U.S. embassy personnel in that country in 1979-81; and Ugandan President Idi Amin's support of terrorists who kidnapped Israeli nationals and held them at the airport in Entebbe).

2. **Collective Self-Defense.** To constitute a legitimate act of collective self-defense, all conditions for the exercise of an individual State's right of self-defense must be met, along with the additional requirement that assistance must be requested by the victim State. (NOTE: There is no recognized right of a third-party State to unilaterally intervene in internal conflicts where the issue in question is one of a group's right to self-determination and there is no request by the *de jure* government for assistance.)

a. Collective Defense Treaties and Bilateral Military Assistance Agreements.

(1) Collective defense treaties, such as that of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (the Rio Treaty), the Security Treaty Between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States (ANZUS), and other similar agreements, do not provide an international legal basis for the use of U.S. force abroad, *per se*. Such agreements simply establish a commitment among the parties to engage in "collective self-defense" as required by specified situations, and provide the framework through which such measures are to be taken. From an international law perspective, a legal basis for engaging in measures involving the use of military force abroad must still be established from other sources of international law extrinsic to these collective defense treaties (i.e., there still must be a justifiable need for collective self-defense or a UN Security Council authorization to use force).

(2) The United States has entered into *bilateral military assistance agreements* with numerous countries around the world. These are not defense agreements, and thus impose no commitment on the part of the United States to come to the defense of the other signatory State in any given situation. Moreover, such agreements, like collective defense treaties, also provide no intrinsic legal basis for the use of military force.

3. **Anticipatory Self-Defense.** As discussed above, some States embrace an interpretation of the UN Charter that extends beyond the black letter language of Article 51, under the CIL principle of "anticipatory self-defense." Anticipatory self-defense justifies using force in anticipation of an "imminent" armed attack. Under this concept, a State is not required to absorb the "first hit" before it can resort to the use of force in self-defense to repel an imminent attack.

a. Anticipatory self-defense finds its roots in the 1837 Caroline case and subsequent correspondence between then-U.S. Secretary of State Daniel Webster and his British Foreign Office counterpart Lord Ashburton. Secretary Webster posited that a State need not suffer an actual armed attack before taking defensive action, but may engage in anticipatory self-defense if the circumstances leading to the use of force are "instantaneous, overwhelming, and leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation." As with any form of self-defense, the principles of necessity and proportionality serve to bind the actions of the offended State.

b. Because the invocation of anticipatory self-defense is fact-specific in nature, and therefore appears to lack defined standards of application, it remains controversial in the international community. Concerns over extension of anticipatory self-defense as a pretext for reprisal or preventive actions (i.e., the use of force before the coalescence of an actual threat) have not been allayed by contemporary use. It is important to note, however, that **anticipatory self-defense serves as a foundational element in the CJCS SROE, as embodied in the concept of "hostile intent,"** which makes it clear to commanders that they do not, and should not, have to absorb the first hit before their right and obligation to exercise self-defense arises.

c. **Preemptive Use of Force.** In the 2002 National Security Strategy (NSS), the U.S. Government took a step toward what some view as a significant expansion of use of force doctrine from anticipatory self-defense to preemption.¹⁴ This position was reinforced in the 2006 NSS, which reaffirmed the doctrine of preemptive self-defense against "rogue states and terrorists" who pose a threat to the United States based on their expressed desire to acquire and use weapons of mass destruction.¹⁵ **The "Bush Doctrine" of preemption re-casted the right of anticipatory self-defense based on a different understanding of imminence.** Thus, the NSS stated, "We must adapt the concept of imminent threat to the capabilities and objectives of today's adversaries." It concluded: "The greater the threat, the greater is the risk of inaction – and the more compelling the case for taking

¹⁴ The White House, *The National Security Strategy of the United States of America*, (2002).

¹⁵ The White House, *The National Security Strategy of the United States of America*, (2006).

action to defend ourselves, even if uncertainty remains as to the time and place of the enemy’s attack.”¹⁶ **The 2010 NSS, however, suggests a possible movement away from the Bush Doctrine**, as the Obama Administration declares in the NSS that, “while the use of force is sometimes necessary, [the United States] will exhaust other options before war whenever [it] can, and [will] carefully weigh the costs and risks of action versus the costs and risks of inaction.”¹⁷ Moreover, according to the 2010 NSS, “when force is necessary . . . [the United States] will seek broad international support, working with such institutions as NATO and the U.N. Security Council.”¹⁸ Nevertheless, the Obama Administration maintains that “the United States must reserve the right to act unilaterally if necessary to defend our nation, yet we will also seek to adhere to standards that govern the use of force.”¹⁹

d. Professor Michael Schmitt perhaps best articulated a modern-day legal test for imminence by arguing in 2003 that States may legally employ force in advance of an attack at the point when (1) evidence shows that an aggressor has committed itself to an armed attack, and (2) delaying a response would hinder the defender’s ability to mount a meaningful defense.²⁰

e. Anticipatory self-defense, whether labeled anticipatory or “preemptive,” must be distinguished from preventive self-defense. **Preventive self-defense—employed to counter non-imminent threats—is illegal under international law.**

D. Self-Defense Against Non-State Actors

1. Up to now, this handbook has discussed armed attacks launched *by* a State. Today, however, States have more reasons to fear armed attacks launched by non-state actors *from* a State. The law is still grappling with this reality. While the answer to this question may depend on complicated questions of state responsibility, **many scholars base the legality of cross border attacks against non-state actors on whether the “host” State is unwilling or unable to deal with the non-state actors who are launching armed attacks from within its territory.**²¹ Some scholars have posited that a cross border response into a “host” State requires the “victim” State to meet a higher burden of proof in demonstrating the criteria that establish the legality of a State’s use of force in self-defense.²²

IV. DOMESTIC LAW AND THE USE OF FORCE: THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

A. In addition to the requirement that a use of force have an *international* legal basis, **there must also exist domestic legal support.** In every situation involving the possible use of U.S. forces abroad, a legal determination that embraces U.S. Constitutional principles and the 1973 War Powers Resolution must be made.²³

B. **The Constitution divides the power to wage war between the Executive and Legislative branches of government.** Under Article I, Congress holds the power to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy; and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out those responsibilities. Balancing that legislative empowerment, Article II vests the Executive power in the President and makes him the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. This bifurcation of the war powers created an area in which the coordinate political branches of government exercise concurrent authority over decisions relating to the use of Armed Forces overseas as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy.

C. Until 1973, a pattern of Executive initiative, Congressional acquiescence, and Judicial deference combined to give the President primacy in decisions to employ U.S. forces. In order to reverse the creeping expansion of Presidential authority and to reassert its status as a “full partner” in decisions relating to the use of U.S. forces overseas, Congress passed, over Presidential veto, the War Powers Resolution (WPR). **The stated purpose of the WPR is to ensure the “collective judgment” of both the Executive and Legislative branches, in order to commit to the deployment of U.S. forces, by requiring consultation of and reports to Congress** in any of the following circumstances: 1) Introduction of troops into actual hostilities; 2) Introduction of troops, equipped for

¹⁶ *Id.* at 15.

¹⁷ The White House, *The National Security Strategy of the United States of America* 22 (2010).

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ Michael Schmitt, *Preemptive Strategies in International Law*, 24 MICH. J. INT’L L. 513, 534 (2003).

²¹ See YORAM DINSTEIN, *WAR, AGGRESSION AND SELF-DEFENCE* 244-46 (4th ed. 2005).

²² See Michael Schmitt, *Responding to Transnational Terrorism Under the Jus Ad Bellum: A Normative Framework*, 56 NAVAL L. REV. 1 (2009).

²³ Public Law 93-148, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1541-1548.

combat, into a foreign country; or 3) Greatly enlarging the number of troops, equipped for combat, in a foreign country.

D. **The President is required to make such reports within 48 hours of the triggering event**, detailing: the circumstances necessitating introduction or enlargement of troops; the Constitutional or legislative authority upon which he bases his action; and the estimated scope and duration of the deployment or combat action.

E. The issuance of such a report, or a demand by Congress for the President to issue such a report, triggers a sixty-day clock. If Congress does not declare war, specifically authorize the deployment/combat action, or authorize an extension of the WPR time limit during that period, the President is required to withdraw deployed forces. The President may extend the deployment for up to thirty days, should he find circumstances so require, or for an indeterminate period if Congress has been unable to meet due to an attack upon the United States.

F. Because the WPR was enacted over the President's veto, one of the original purposes of the statute—establishment of a consensual, inter-branch procedure for committing our forces overseas—was undercut. In that regard, **no President has either conceded the constitutionality of the WPR, or complied fully with its mandates**. Although the applicability of the WPR to specific operations will not be made at the Corps or Division level, once U.S. forces are committed overseas, a deploying JA must be sensitive to the impact of the WPR on the scope of operations, particularly with respect to the time limitation placed upon deployment under independent Presidential action (i.e., the WPR's 60-90 day clock).

G. **Procedures have been established which provide for CJCS review of all deployments that may implicate the WPR**. The Chairman's Legal Advisor, upon reviewing a proposed force deployment, is required to provide to the DoD General Counsel his analysis of the WPR's application. If the DoD General Counsel makes a determination that the situation merits further inter-agency discussion, he or she will consult with both the State Department Legal Adviser and the Attorney General. As a result of these discussions, advice will then be provided to the President concerning the consultation and reporting requirements of the WPR.

H. In the unlikely event that a JA or his or her supported commander is presented with a question regarding the applicability of the WPR, the appropriate response should be that the operation is being conducted at the direction of the National Command Authority, and is therefore presumed to be in accordance with applicable domestic legal limitations and procedures.

CHAPTER 2
THE LAW OF WAR

REFERENCES

1. Hague Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, Oct. 18, 1907, 36 Stat. 2277, [hereinafter Hague IV].
2. Hague Convention IX, Concerning Bombardment by Naval Forces in Time of War, Oct. 18, 1907, 36 Stat. 2314 [hereinafter Hague IX].
3. Hague Convention V Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land, Oct. 18, 1907, [hereinafter Hague V].
4. Geneva Convention, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3114, T.I.A.S. 3362, 75 U.N.T.S. 31 [hereinafter GWS].
5. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3217, T.I.A.S. 3363, 75 U.N.T.S. 85 [hereinafter GWS (Sea)].
6. Geneva Convention, Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3316, T.I.A.S. 3364, 75 U.N.T.S. 135 [hereinafter GPW].
7. Geneva Convention, Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3516, T.I.A.S. 3365, 75 U.N.T.S. 287 [hereinafter GC].
8. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), June 8, 1977 [hereinafter AP I](not ratified by the United States);
9. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), June 8, 1977 [hereinafter AP II](not ratified by the United States);
10. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III), Aug. 12, 2005 [hereinafter AP III].
11. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, June 17, 1925, 26 U.S.T. 571, 94 L.N.T.S. 65 [hereinafter 1925 Geneva Protocol].
12. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Jan. 13, 1993, 32 I.L.M. 800 [hereinafter CWC].
13. 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, May 14, 1954, 249 U.N.T.S. 216 [hereinafter 1954 Cultural Property Convention].
14. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, Apr. 10, 1972, 26 U.S.T. 583 [hereinafter BWC].
15. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions of the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, Oct. 10, 1980, 19 I.L.M. 1523 [hereinafter CCW].
16. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 27-10, THE LAW OF LAND WARFARE (dated 18 July 1956, including change 1 dated 15 July 1976) [hereinafter FM 27-10].
17. U.S. Dep't of the Navy, Naval Warfare Publication 1-14M/U.S. Marine Corps MCPW 5-2.1, The Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations (July 2007) [hereinafter NWP 1-14M].
18. U.S. Marine Corps, Fleet Marine Forces Manual 1-10, Communications (Oct. 1980) [hereinafter FMFM 1-10].
19. U.S. Dep't of the Air Force, Air Force Policy Directive 51-4, Compliance with the Law of Armed Conflict (Apr. 1993) [hereinafter AFPD 51-4].
20. Exec. Order No. 12,333, 3 C.F.R. 200 (1981) [hereinafter E.O. 12333].

21. Dep't of Def. Instruction 5000.2, Operation of the Defense Acquisition System (12 May 2003) [DoDI 5000.2].
22. DEP'T OF DEF. DIRECTIVE 2311.01E, DoD LAW OF WAR PROGRAM (9 May 2006) (canceling DoDD 5100.77, DoD Law of War Program (9 Dec. 1998)) [hereinafter DoDD 2311.01E].
23. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 5810.01D, Implementation of the DoD Law of War Program (30 Apr 2010) [hereinafter CJCSI 5810.01D].
24. Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C. ch. 47 [hereinafter UCMJ].

I. INTRODUCTION

This Chapter will summarize key law of war (LOW) provisions for military personnel and commanders in the conduct of operations in both international and non-international armed conflicts. It will discuss the purposes and basic principles of the LOW, its application in armed conflict, the legal sources of the law, the conduct of hostilities, treatment of protected persons, military occupation of enemy territory, neutrality, and compliance and enforcement measures.

II. DEFINITION

The LOW is defined as “that part of international law that regulates the conduct of armed hostilities.”¹ It is often termed “the law of armed conflict.” The LOW encompasses all international law for the conduct of hostilities binding on the United States or its individual citizens, including treaties and international agreements to which the United States is a party, and applicable customary international law (CIL).²

III. POLICY

U.S. LOW obligations are national obligations, binding upon every Soldier, Sailor, Airman, and Marine.

Department of Defense (DoD) policy is to comply with the LOW “during all armed conflicts, however such conflicts are characterized, and in all other military operations.”³

IV. PURPOSES OF THE LAW OF WAR

A. The fundamental purposes of the LOW are humanitarian and functional in nature. The humanitarian purposes include:

1. Protecting both combatants and noncombatants from unnecessary suffering;
2. Safeguarding persons who fall into the hands of the enemy; and
3. Facilitating the restoration of peace.

B. The functional purposes include:

1. Ensuring good order and discipline;
2. Fighting in a disciplined manner consistent with national values; and
3. Maintaining domestic and international public support.

V. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF WAR

A. **Principle of Military Necessity.** The principle of military necessity is explicitly codified in Article 23, paragraph (g) of the Annex to Hague IV, which forbids a belligerent “to destroy or seize the enemy’s property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.” Other provisions in the LOW acknowledge this principle implicitly.

1. **The principle of military necessity authorizes that use of force required to accomplish the mission. Military necessity does not authorize acts otherwise prohibited by the LOW.** This principle must be

¹ DoDD 2311.01E, para. 3.1.

² *Id.*

³ *Id.* para 4.1.

applied in conjunction with other LOW principles discussed in this chapter, as well as other, more specific legal constraints set forth in LOW treaties to which the United States is a party.

2. **Military necessity is not a criminal defense.** As stated above, military necessity is not a defense for acts expressly prohibited by law.

a. Protected Persons. The LOW prohibits the intentional targeting of protected persons under any circumstances.

b. Protected Places - **The Rendulic Rule.** Civilian objects are generally protected from intentional attack or destruction. However, civilian objects may lose their protections if they are being used for military purposes or if there is a military necessity for their destruction or seizure. Civilian objects may, in such circumstances, become military objectives (discussed *infra*). The LOW permits destruction of these objects if military circumstances necessitate such destruction.⁴ **The circumstances justifying destruction of objects are those of military necessity, based upon information reasonably available to the commander at the time of his decision.**⁵ The Nuremberg Tribunal convicted General Lothar Rendulic of other charges, but found him “not guilty” of unlawfully destroying civilian property through employment of a “scorched earth” policy. The court found that “the conditions, as they appeared to the defendant at the time were sufficient upon which he could honestly conclude that urgent military necessity warranted the decision made.”

c. There may be situations where, because of incomplete intelligence or the failure of the enemy to abide by the LOW, civilian casualties occur. Example: Al Firdus Bunker. During the first Persian Gulf War (1991), U.S. military planners identified this Baghdad bunker as an Iraqi military command and control center. Barbed wire surrounded the complex, it was camouflaged, armed sentries guarded its entrance and exit points, and electronic intelligence identified its activation. Unknown to coalition planners, however, some Iraqi civilians used upper levels of the facility as nighttime sleeping quarters. The bunker was bombed, allegedly resulting in 300 civilian casualties. Was there a violation of the LOW? No, at least not by the U.S. forces (there was, however, a clear violation of the principle of distinction and discrimination (discussed *infra*) by Iraqi forces). Based upon information gathered by Coalition planners, the commander made an assessment that the target was a military objective. Although the attack may have resulted in unfortunate civilian deaths, there was no LOW violation because the attackers acted in good faith based upon the information reasonably available at the time the decision to attack was made.

B. Principle of Distinction. Sometimes referred to as the principle of *discrimination*, this principle requires that combatants be distinguished from civilians, and that military objectives be distinguished from protected property or protected places. In keeping with this “grandfather” principle of the LOW, **parties to a conflict must direct their operations only against combatants and military objectives.**⁶

1. Additional Protocol I (AP I) prohibits “indiscriminate attacks.” As examples, under Article 51, paragraph 4, these are attacks that:

a. are “not directed against a specific military objective,” (e.g., Iraqi SCUD missile attacks on Israeli and Saudi cities during the Persian Gulf War);

b. “employ a method or means of combat the effects of which cannot be directed at a specified military objective,” (e.g., this might prohibit area bombing in certain populous areas, such as a bombardment “which treats as a single military objective a number of clearly separated and distinct military objectives in a city, town, or village . . .”⁷); **or**

⁴ FM 27-10, paras. 56, 58.

⁵ See Nuremberg Military Tribunals, TRIALS OF WAR CRIMINALS BEFORE THE NUREMBERG MILITARY TRIBUNALS, IX, 1113 (1950).

⁶ AP I, art. 48. As stated above, the United States is not a party to AP I. The United States does, however, adhere to many of AP I’s provisions as a matter of policy and views some of them as CIL. This handbook takes no position on which provisions constitute CIL and which provisions are followed as a matter of policy.

⁷ AP I, art. 51, para. 5(a).

c. “employ a method or means of combat the effects of which cannot be limited as required” by the Protocol (e.g., release of dangerous forces⁸ or collateral damage excessive in relation to concrete and direct military advantage⁹); **and**

d. “consequently, in each case are of a nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction.”

2. Military objectives are defined in AP I as “objects which by their nature, location, purpose or use, make an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage.”¹⁰ See discussion of Military Objectives *infra*.

3. Distinction requires parties to a conflict to engage only in military operations the effects of which distinguish between the civilian population (or individual civilians not taking part in the hostilities), and combatant forces, directing the application of force solely against the latter. Similarly, military force may be directed only against military objectives, and not against civilian objects. Under the principle of distinction, the civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, may not be made the object of attack.¹¹

C. Principle of Proportionality. According to the principle of proportionality, **the anticipated loss of life and damage to property incidental to attacks must not be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage expected to be gained.**¹² Proportionality is not a separate legal standard as such, but provides a means by which military commanders can balance military necessity and unnecessary suffering in circumstances when an attack may cause incidental damage to civilian personnel or property.

1. Incidental Damage. Incidental damage consists of unavoidable and unintentional damage to civilian personnel and property incurred while attacking a military objective. **Incidental damage is not a violation of international law.** While no LOW treaty defines this concept, its inherent lawfulness is implicit in treaties referencing the concept. As stated above, AP I, art. 51(5) describes indiscriminate attacks as those causing “*incidental loss of civilian life . . . excessive . . . to . . . the military advantage anticipated.*”

2. Attacks and Military Advantage. The term “attack” is not well defined with respect to the principle of proportionality, nor is it clear at what level such decisions are to be made. “Military advantage” is not restricted to tactical gains, but is linked to the full context of one’s war strategy. Balancing between incidental damage to civilian objects and incidental civilian casualties may be done on a target-by-target basis, but also may be done in an overall sense against campaign objectives. At the time of its ratification of AP I, the United Kingdom declared that “‘the military advantage anticipated from an attack’ is intended to refer to the advantage anticipated from the attack considered as a whole and not only from isolated or particular parts of the attack.” Proportionality balancing typically involves a variety of considerations, including the security of the attacking force.¹³

D. Principle of Unnecessary Suffering. Sometimes referred to as *humanity* or *superfluous injury*, **this principle requires military forces to avoid unnecessary suffering.** “It is especially forbidden . . . to employ arms, projectiles or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering.”¹⁴ This principle applies to the legality of weapons and ammunitions themselves as well as to the methods by which such weapons and ammunition are employed. Military personnel may not use arms that are per se calculated to cause unnecessary suffering (e.g., projectiles filled with glass, hollow point or soft-point small caliber ammunition, lances with barbed heads) or use otherwise lawful weapons in a manner calculated to cause unnecessary suffering.

1. The prohibition of unnecessary suffering constitutes acknowledgement that *necessary suffering* to combatants is lawful, and may include severe injury or loss of life. **There is no agreed definition for unnecessary suffering.** A weapon or munition would be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering only if it inevitably or in its normal use has a particular effect, and the injury caused is considered by governments as disproportionate to the military necessity for it, that is, the military advantage to be gained from its use. This balancing test cannot be

⁸ AP I, art. 56.

⁹ AP I, art. 51, para. 5(b).

¹⁰ AP I, art. 52, para. 2.

¹¹ AP I, art. 51, para. 2.

¹² FM 27-10, para. 41, change 1.

¹³ See, e.g., DoD Final Report to Congress, Conduct of the Persian Gulf War (April 1992), p. 611.

¹⁴ Hague IV, art. 23(e).

conducted in isolation. A weapon's or munition's effects must be weighed in light of comparable, lawful weapons or munitions in use on the modern battlefield.

2. A weapon cannot be declared unlawful merely because it *may* cause severe suffering or injury. The appropriate determination is whether a weapon's or munition's employment for its *normal or expected use* would be prohibited under some or all circumstances. The correct criterion is whether the employment of a weapon for its normal or expected use inevitably would cause injury or suffering manifestly disproportionate to its military effectiveness. A State is not required to foresee or anticipate all possible uses or misuses of a weapon, for almost any weapon can be used in ways that might be prohibited.

3. See also the discussion of the DoD Weapons Review Program, *infra*.

E. Chivalry. Though usually not identified as one of the LOW's basic principles, the concept of chivalry has long been present in the law of war. Based on notions of honor, trust, good faith, justice, and professionalism, chivalry prohibits armed forces from abusing the law of war in order to gain an advantage over their adversaries. Chivalry, therefore, demands a degree of fairness in offense and defense and requires mutual respect and trust between opposing forces. It denounces and forbids resort to dishonorable means, expedients, or conduct that would constitute a breach of trust.¹⁵ While chivalry is not based on reciprocity, it nevertheless must be applied at all times regardless of enemy forces' action.

1. The concept of chivalry informs the LOW's express prohibition of treachery and perfidy, defined as "bad faith." AP I, Article 37, states, "[i]t is prohibited to kill, injure or capture an adversary by resort to perfidy. Acts inviting the confidence of an adversary to lead him to believe he is entitled to, or is obligated to accord, protection under the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict, with intent to betray that confidence, shall constitute perfidy." Examples of perfidy include feigning surrender in order to draw the enemy closer, and then firing on the enemy at close range, feigning wounded status, misusing protective emblems, such as the red cross, and feigning noncombatant or neutral status. Perfidy, therefore, involves injuring the enemy by his adherence to the LOW. Perfidious behavior degrades the protections and mutual restraints developed in the interest of all Parties, combatants, and civilians.

2. Chivalry does not forbid ruses or deception, which are "admitted as a just and necessary means of hostility, consistent with honorable warfare."¹⁶ See discussion of Ruses and Deception, *infra*.

VI. APPLICATION OF THE LAW OF WAR

A. The LOW applies to all cases of declared war or any other armed conflicts that arise between the United States and other nations, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them. **This threshold is codified in Common Article 2 of the Geneva Conventions.** Armed conflicts such as the 1982 Falklands War, the Iran-Iraq War of the 1980s, and the first (1991) and second (2003) U.S.-led coalition wars against Iraq clearly were international armed conflicts to which the LOW applied. AP I expanded this scope of application to include certain wars of "national liberation" for States who are parties to that convention.¹⁷ The United States is not a Party to AP I, though, and is a persistent objector to this provision of AP I. Further, this expanded scope has not been applied since its promulgation.

1. In peace operations, such as those in Somalia, Haiti, and Bosnia, the question frequently arises whether the LOW applies. The issue is less applicability of the LOW as such but complete applicability of particular treaties. Despite the possible inapplicability of the LOW in military operations short of international armed conflict, it has been, nonetheless, the position of the United States, United Nations, and NATO that their forces would apply the LOW in these operations.¹⁸ When facing situations that do not meet the traditional threshold of armed conflict (whether of an international or non-international character) that would trigger the LOW, Judge Advocates (JA) are encouraged to use the technical chain to determine how best to comply with the LOW, bearing in mind historical U.S. practice.

2. Historically, when applying the DoD policy, allowances have been made for the fact that during these operations U.S. forces often do not have the resources to comply with the LOW to the letter. It has been U.S.

¹⁵ Hague IV, art. 23; FM 27-10 (1940), para. 4(c).

¹⁶ Lieber Code, para. 101.

¹⁷ AP I, art. 1, para. 4.

¹⁸ CJCSI 5810.01C.

practice to comply with the LOW to the extent “practicable and feasible” where not directly applicable.¹⁹ The Soldier’s Rules provide useful standards for the individual Soldier in the conduct of operations across the conflict spectrum. In military operations short of international armed conflict, LOW treaties provide an invaluable template for military conduct. It will be the responsibility of the military commander, with the assistance and advice of the JA, to determine those provisions that best fit the mission and situation.

VII. SOURCES OF THE LAW OF WAR.

A. **The Law of The Hague.**²⁰ “Hague Law,” which is typically associated with targeting, regulates the “methods and means” of warfare, including: prohibitions against using certain weapons such as poison; humanitarian concerns such as warning the civilian population before a bombardment; and the law of belligerent occupation (particularly with respect to property.) The rules relating to the methods and means of warfare are primarily derived from articles 22 through 41 of the Regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land annexed to Hague IV.²¹

B. **Geneva Conventions of 1949.**²² “Geneva Law” protects “victims” of war such as wounded and sick, shipwrecked at sea, prisoners of war, and civilians. Geneva law seeks to ensure humane treatment of the “victims” it aims to “respect and protect.”

C. **1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Convention.**²³ Additional Protocol I represents a convergence between “Hague Law” and “Geneva Law” as it sought to update and include both traditions in one document. Although the United States has not ratified either AP I or AP II, most nations have. Consequently, U.S. commanders must be aware that many allied forces are under a legal obligation to comply with the Protocols, and that the United States believes some provisions of the Protocols to be CIL.²⁴ This difference in obligation has not proven to be a hindrance to U.S. allied or multinational operations since promulgation of the Protocols in 1977.

D. **Other Treaties.** The following treaties restrict specific aspects of warfare:

1. **Chemical Weapons.**²⁵ The Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibits use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases (and bacteriological weapons; see below). The United States reserved the right to respond with chemical weapons to a chemical or biological weapons attack by the enemy. This reservation became moot when the United States ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which prohibits production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, and use (even in retaliation). The United States ratified the CWC on 25 April 1997 with declarations. The CWC entered into force on 29 April 1997.

2. **Cultural Property.**²⁶ The 1954 Hague Cultural Property Convention prohibits targeting cultural property, and sets forth conditions when cultural property may be used by a defender or attacked. Although the United States did not ratify the treaty until recently,²⁷ it has always regarded the treaty’s provisions as relevant to the targeting process: “United States policy and the conduct of operations are entirely consistent with the Convention’s provisions. In large measure, the practices required by the convention to protect cultural property were based upon the practices of U.S. military forces during World War II.”²⁸

¹⁹ See Memorandum of W. Hays Parks to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, 1 October 1990.

²⁰ See Hague IV and Hague IX.

²¹ Hague IV, arts. 22-41.

²² See generally GWS; GWS (Sea); GPW; GC.

²³ See generally AP I; AP II; AP III.

²⁴ Memorandum from Hays Parks, Chief International Law Branch, to Mr. John H. McNeill, Assistance General Counsel (International), OSD, subject: 1977 Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions, Customary International Law Implications (9 May 1986).

²⁵ See generally 1925 Geneva Protocol; CWC.

²⁶ See generally 1954 Cultural Property Convention.

²⁷ The 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict was transmitted to the United States Senate on 6 January 1999. However, it was not until 25 September 2008 that the Senate provided its consent to Presidential ratification of the treaty. Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict S. TREATY DOC. NO. 106-1(A)(2008).

²⁸ President William J. Clinton, Message to the Senate Transmitting the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Jan. 6, 1999).

3. **Biological Weapons.**²⁹ Biological (bacteriological) weapon use was prohibited by the 1925 Geneva Protocol. The 1925 Protocol did not, however, prohibit development, production, and stockpiling. The 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) extended the prohibition contained in the 1925 Geneva Protocol, prohibiting development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retention of biological agents or toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

4. **Conventional Weapons.**³⁰ The 1980 United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (UNCCW) restricts, regulates, or prohibits the use of certain otherwise lawful conventional weapons. The United States ratified the UNCCW in 1995. The UNCCW also contains several Protocols:

a. **Protocol I**, which the United States ratified in 1995, prohibits any weapon whose primary effect is to injure by fragments which, when in the human body, escape detection by x-ray.

b. **Protocol II**, which the United States ratified in 1995, regulates use of mines, booby-traps, and other devices, while prohibiting certain types of anti-personnel mines to increase protection for the civilian population. The original Protocol II, however, was replaced in 1996 by an Amended Mines Protocol (Amended Protocol II), which the United States ratified in 1999.

c. **Protocol III** regulates the use of incendiary weapons to increase protection for the civilian population. The United States ratified Protocol III in 2009 with the following understandings: 1) Incendiary weapons may be used within areas of civilian concentrations if their use will result in fewer civilian casualties. The classic example of this would be where the use of incendiary weapons against a chemical munitions factory in a city would cause fewer incidental civilian casualties; and 2) Tracers and white phosphorous are not incendiaries.

d. **Protocol IV**, which the United States ratified in 2009, prohibits “blinding laser weapons,” defined as laser weapons specifically designed to cause permanent blindness to unenhanced vision.

e. **Protocol V** on explosive remnants of war was adopted in 2003 and ratified by the United States in 2009. It was the first international agreement to require the parties to an armed conflict, where feasible, to clear or assist the host nation or others in clearance of unexploded ordnance or abandoned explosive ordnance after the cessation of active hostilities.

5. **Cluster Bombs or Combined Effects Munitions (CEM).** CEM constitute effective weapons against a variety of targets, such as air defense radars, armor, artillery, and personnel. However, because the bomblets or submunitions are dispensed over a relatively large area and a small percentage of them typically fail to detonate, there is an unexploded ordnance (UXO) hazard associated with CEM. **CEMs are not mines, are acceptable under the laws of armed conflict, and are not timed to go off as anti-personnel devices.** However, if the submunitions are disturbed or disassembled, they may explode. Unfortunately, these weapons have a high “dud” rate and as a result can cause civilian casualties if disturbed. Consequently, there is a need for early and aggressive EOD clearing efforts.³¹

a. The Oslo Process, which produced the **Convention on Cluster Munitions**, concluded in Dublin on 30 May 2008 and entered into force on 1 August 2010. The Convention on Cluster Munitions prohibits the development, production, stockpiling, retention or transfer of cluster munitions (CM) between signatory States. **The United States is not a party to this treaty**, but many of our closest allies are. The United States obtained an “interoperability” exception that will allow non-signatory states such as the United States to use and stockpile CM while involved in multinational operations. In response to Oslo, the Secretary of Defense signed a DoD Cluster Munitions Policy on 13 June 2008. This policy mandated a reduction of obsolete CM stocks, improvement of CM UXO standards to 1%, and replacement of existing stocks by 2018.

E. **Regulations.** Implementing LOW guidance for U.S. armed forces is found in respective service manuals.³²

VIII. THE CONDUCT OF HOSTILITIES

A. Lawful Combatants and Unprivileged Belligerents

²⁹ See 1925 Geneva Protocol; BWC.

³⁰ See generally CCW.

³¹ See U.S. DoD Report to Congress: Kosovo/Operation Allied Force After Action Report. See also Thomas Herthel, *On the Chopping Block: Cluster Munitions and the Law of War*, 51 A.F.L. REV. 229 (2001).

³² See FM 27-10; NWP 1-14M; FM 1-10; AFD 51-4.

1. Combatants. Generally, **combatants are military personnel engaging in hostilities in an armed conflict on behalf of a party to the conflict**. Combatants are lawful targets unless “out of combat,” that is, wounded, sick or shipwrecked and no longer resisting, or captured.

a. Lawful Combatants. As defined in the LOW, a lawful combatant:

(1) Is entitled to carry out attacks on enemy military personnel and equipment;

(2) May be the subject of lawful attack by enemy military personnel;

(3) Bears no criminal responsibility for killing or injuring enemy military personnel or civilians taking an active part in hostilities, or for causing damage or destruction to property, provided his or her acts have been in compliance with the LOW;

(4) May be tried for breaches of the LOW;

(5) May only be punished for breaches of the LOW as a result of a fair and regular trial;

(6) If captured, must be treated humanely; and

(7) If captured, is entitled to prisoner of war (POW) status.

b. **1949 Geneva Conventions Criteria.**³³ Combatants include: the regular armed forces of a State Party to the conflict; militia, volunteer corps, and organized resistance movements belonging to a State Party to the conflict that are under responsible command, wear a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance, carry their arms openly, and abide by the laws of war; and members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government not recognized by a detaining authority or occupying power.

c. Protocol I Definition. Article 43 states that members of the armed forces of a party to the conflict, except medical personnel and chaplains, are combatants. Article 44(3) of AP I allows a belligerent to attain combatant status by carrying his arms openly during each military engagement and when visible to an adversary while deploying for an attack. Additional Protocol I thus drops the requirement for a fixed recognizable sign. The United States, believing that this provision diminishes the distinction between combatants and civilians, thus undercutting the protections of the LOW, does not view this rule as CIL. Other governments, such as the United Kingdom, through reservations and/or statements of understanding, have narrowly restricted or virtually eliminated application of Article 44, para. 3.

d. **Unprivileged belligerents.** Unprivileged belligerents may include spies, saboteurs, or civilians who are participating in the hostilities or who otherwise engage in unauthorized attacks or other combatant acts. Unprivileged belligerents (a/k/a unlawful combatants) are not entitled to POW status and may be prosecuted under the domestic law of the captor.

2. Forbidden Conduct with Respect to Enemy Combatants and Nationals

a. It is especially forbidden to declare that no quarter will be given or to kill or injure enemy personnel who have surrendered.³⁴ It is also forbidden to kill treacherously or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or armed forces.³⁵ Belligerents are likewise prohibited from compelling nationals of the enemy state to take part in hostilities against their own country.³⁶

b. Assassination. Hiring assassins, putting a price on the enemy’s head, and offering rewards for an enemy “dead or alive” is prohibited.³⁷ Offering rewards for information that may lead to the capture of an individual is not prohibited, and targeting military command and control is not assassination.³⁸

3. **Civilians and Noncombatants.** The LOW prohibits intentional attacks on civilians and non-combatants. The civilian population as such is protected from direct attack. An individual civilian is protected from direct attack unless and for such time as he or she takes a direct part in hostilities.

³³ GPW, art. 4; GWS, art. 13.

³⁴ Hague IV, art. 23.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ FM 27-10, para 31; E.O. 12333.

³⁸ See W. Hays Parks, *Memorandum of Law: Executive Order 12333 and Assassination*, ARMY LAW, Dec. 1989, at 4.

a. Noncombatants include military medical personnel, chaplains, and those out of combat, including prisoners of war and the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked.

b. Civilians who accompany the armed forces in the field in time of armed conflict are protected from direct attack unless and for such time as they take part in hostilities. Civilians who accompany the armed forces in the field may be at risk of injury or death incidental to lawful enemy attacks on military objectives.

IX. METHODS AND MEANS OF WARFARE/WEAPONS

A. “The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited.”³⁹

B. **Legal Review.** All U.S. weapons, weapons systems, and munitions must be reviewed by TJAGs of the respective services or DoD General Counsel for legality under the LOW.⁴⁰ This review occurs before the award of the engineering and manufacturing development contract and again before the award of the initial production contract.⁴¹ Legal review of new weapons is also required under Article 36 of AP I.

C. **Effect of legal review. The weapons review process of the United States entitles commanders and all other personnel to assume that any weapon or munition contained in the U.S. military inventory and issued to military personnel is lawful.** If there are any doubts, questions may be directed to the International and Operational Law Division (HQDA, DAJA-IO), Office of The Judge Advocate General of the Army.

1. Illegal Weapons.

a. Per se illegal weapons. Those weapons calculated to cause unnecessary suffering, determined by the “usage of states.” Examples: lances with barbed heads or projectiles filled with glass.⁴²

b. By agreement or prohibited by specific treaties. Example: certain land mines, booby traps, and “blinding laser weapons” are prohibited by Protocols to the UNCCW. None were declared by the States Parties/drafters to cause unnecessary suffering or to be illegal as such. Anti-personnel land mines and booby traps were regulated (and, in some cases, certain types prohibited) in order to provide increased protection for the civilian population. Specific weapons prohibitions are discussed more below.

2. **Improper use of legal weapons.** Any weapon may be used unlawfully; for example, use of an M9 pistol to murder a POW. This may not be a violation of the principle of “unnecessary suffering,” but would most likely violate the principles of necessity and distinction. Again, illegal use of a lawful weapon does not make the weapon unlawful.

D. **Specific Weapons.** Certain weapons are the subject of specific treaties or other international law instruments of which JAs need to be aware.

1. **Small Arms Projectiles.** The 1868 Declaration of St. Petersburg prohibits exploding rounds of less than 400 grams. The United States is not a State Party to this declaration, and does not regard it as CIL. **State practice since 1868 has limited this prohibition to projectiles weighing less than 400 grams specifically designed to detonate in the human body.** Expanding military small arms ammunition—that is, so called ‘dum-dum’ projectiles, such as soft-nosed (exposed lead core) or hollow point projectiles—are prohibited by the 1899 Hague Declaration Concerning Expanding Bullets. The United States is not a party to this treaty, but has taken the position that it will adhere to its terms in its military operations in international armed conflict to the extent that its application is consistent with the object and purpose of Article 23(e) of Hague IV. **The prohibition on hollow point/soft nosed military projectiles does not prohibit full-metal jacketed projectiles that yaw or fragment, or “open tip” rifle projectiles containing a tiny aperture to increase accuracy.**

2. **Hollow point or soft point ammunition.** Hollow point or soft-point ammunition contain projectiles with either a hollow point boring into the lead core, or exposed lead core that flatten easily in the human body, often

³⁹ Hague IV, art. 22.

⁴⁰ DEP’T OF DEF. DIRECTIVE 5000.1, THE DEFENSE ACQUISITION SYSTEM (23 Oct. 2000) [hereinafter DoDD 5000.1]; U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, ARMY REGULATION 27-53, REVIEW OF LEGALITY OF WEAPONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW (Jan. 1979) [hereinafter AR 27-53]; U.S. DEP’T OF AIR FORCE, AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 51-402, WEAPONS REVIEW (May 1994) [hereinafter AFI 51-402]; U.S. DEP’T OF NAVY, SEC’Y OF THE NAVY INSTR. 5000.2D, IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION OF THE DEFENSE ACQUISITION SYSTEM AND THE JOINT CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM (Oct. 2008).

⁴¹ DoDD 5000.1.

⁴² FM 27-10, para. 34.

with skiving, and are designed to expand dramatically upon impact at all ranges. **This ammunition is prohibited for use in international armed conflict against lawful enemy combatants** (see discussion of 1899 Hague Declaration, above). There are situations, however, outside of international armed conflict, where use of this ammunition is lawful because its use will significantly reduce the risk of incidental damage to innocent civilians and friendly force personnel, protected property (e.g., during a hostage rescue or for aircraft security), and material containing hazardous materials. Military law enforcement personnel may be authorized to use this ammunition for law enforcement missions outside an active theater of operations. Military units or personnel are not entitled to possess or use small arms ammunition not issued to them or expressly authorized. Private acquisition of small arms ammunition for operational use is prohibited. “Matchking” ammunition (or similar rifle projectiles by other manufacturers) has an open tip, with a tiny aperture not designed to cause expansion. These projectiles are designed to enhance accuracy only, and do not function like hollow or soft point projectiles. “Matchking” ammunition is therefore lawful for use across the conflict spectrum, but may not be modified by soldiers (such as through further opening the tiny aperture to increase the possibility of expansion).

3. **Land Mines and Booby Traps.** The United States regards land mines (anti-personnel and anti-vehicle) as lawful weapons, subject to the restrictions contained in Amended Protocol II, UNCCW, and national policy. U.S. military doctrine and mine inventory comply with each.

a. **U.S. policy on anti-personnel (APL) and anti-vehicle land mines.** Per a February 2004 U.S. Presidential Memorandum, anti-personnel landmines that do not self-destruct or self-neutralize, (sometimes called “dumb” or “persistent” anti-personnel land mines) are only stockpiled for use by the United States in fulfillment of our treaty obligations to the Republic of Korea. **Outside Korea, U.S. forces may no longer employ persistent APL or persistent anti-vehicle landmines.**⁴³

4. **Incendiaries.** Napalm, flame-throwers, and thermite/thermate type weapons are incendiary weapons. **Tracer ammunition and white phosphorous are not incendiary weapons.** All are lawful weapons. Protocol III, UNCCW, which the United States ratified with understandings in 2009 (see *supra*), prohibits the use of incendiaries in certain situations, primarily in concentrations of civilians.

5. **Lasers.** In general, laser weapons are lawful. However, Protocol IV, UNCCW, which the United States ratified in 2009, prohibits the use of laser weapons specifically designed to cause permanent blindness to unenhanced vision. Protocol IV does not bar lasers that may cause injury, including permanent blindness, incidental to their legitimate military use (range-finding, targeting, etc.).

6. **Poison.** Poison has been outlawed for thousands of years, and is prohibited by treaty.⁴⁴

7. **Chemical Weapons.** Chemical weapons are governed by the Chemical Weapons Convention.

a. The CWC was ratified by the United States and came into force in April 1997.

b. **Key Provisions.** There are twenty-four articles in the CWC. Article 1 is the most important. It states that Parties agree to never develop, produce, stockpile, transfer, use, or engage in military preparations to use chemical weapons. **It strictly forbids retaliatory (second) use**, which represents a significant departure from the 1925 Geneva Protocol. It requires the destruction of chemical stockpiles. **It also forbids the use of Riot Control Agents (RCA) as a “method of warfare.”** Article 3 requires parties to declare stocks of chemical weapons and facilities they possess. Articles 4 and 5 provide procedures for destruction and verification, including routine on-site inspections. Article 8 establishes the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPWC). Article 9 establishes the procedures for “challenge inspection,” which is a short-notice inspection in response to another party’s allegation of non-compliance.

c. **Riot Control Agents (RCA).** U.S. RCA Policy is found in Executive Order 11850. The policy applies to the use of Riot Control Agents and Herbicides; requiring presidential approval before first use in an international armed conflict.

(1) Executive Order 11850.⁴⁵ The order renounces first use of RCA in international armed conflicts *except* in defensive military modes to save lives, such as: controlling riots in areas under direct and distinct U.S. military control, to include rioting prisoners of war; dispersing civilians where the enemy uses them to mask or

⁴³ U.S. Land Mine Policy can be found at <http://www.state.gov/t/pm/wra/c11735.htm>.

⁴⁴ Hague IV, art. 23(a).

⁴⁵ Exec. Order No. 11850, 3 C.F.R., 1971-1975 Comp, p. 980 (1975).

screen an attack; rescue missions for downed pilots/passengers and escaping POWs in remotely isolated areas; and, in our rear echelon areas outside the zone of immediate combat, to protect convoys from civil disturbances, terrorists, and paramilitary organizations.

(2) The CWC prohibits RCA use as a “method of warfare.” “Method of warfare” is undefined. The Senate’s resolution of advice and consent for ratification to the CWC⁴⁶ required that the President must certify that the United States is not restricted by the CWC in its use of riot control agents, including the use against “combatants” in any of the following cases: when the U.S. is not a party to the conflict, in consensual peacekeeping operations, and in Chapter VII (UN Charter) peace enforcement operations.⁴⁷

(3) The implementation section of the Senate resolution requires that the President not modify E.O. 11850. The President’s certification document of 25 April 1997 states that “the United States is not restricted by the convention in its use of riot control agents in various peacetime and peacekeeping operations. These are situations in which the United States is not engaged in the use of force of a scope, duration, and intensity that would trigger the laws of war with respect to U.S. forces.”

(4) Oleoresin Capsicum Pepper Spray (OC), or Cayenne Pepper Spray. The United States classifies OC as a Riot Control Agent.⁴⁸

d. **Herbicides.** E.O. 11850 renounces first use in armed conflicts, except for domestic uses and to control vegetation around defensive areas.

8. **Biological Weapons.** The 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibits bacteriological methods of warfare. The BWC⁴⁹ supplants the 1925 Geneva Protocol bacteriological weapons provisions, prohibiting the production, stockpiling, and use of biological and toxin weapons. The United States renounced all use of biological and toxin weapons.

9. **Nuclear Weapons.** Nuclear weapons are not prohibited by international law. On 8 July 1996, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued an *advisory* opinion that “[t]here is in neither customary nor international law any comprehensive and universal prohibition of the threat or use of nuclear weapons.” However, by a split vote, the ICJ also found that “[t]he threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict.” The Court stated that it could not definitively conclude whether the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be lawful or unlawful in an extreme circumstance of self-defense, in which the very survival of the state would be at stake.⁵⁰

X. BOMBARDMENTS, ASSAULTS, AND PROTECTED AREAS AND PROPERTY

A. **Military Objectives.** Military objectives are defined in AP I as “objects which by their nature, location, purpose or use, make an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage.”⁵¹

1. **Determining Military Objectives Using the AP I Definition/Test.** Military personnel, equipment, units, and bases are always military objectives. Other objects not expressly military become military objectives when they satisfy the two-part test provided by AP I, Article 52(2).

a. **Explanation.** Military objective is a treaty synonym for a potential lawful target. The AP I definition/test sets forth objective, simple criteria establishing when military necessity may exist to consider an object a lawful target that may be seized or attacked. First, the target must by virtue of its nature, location, purpose or use, make an effective contribution to military action. Second, the total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization of the target must, under the circumstances ruling at the time, offer a definite military advantage.

⁴⁶ U.S. Senate Consent to Ratification of the CWC, S. Exec. Res. 75 sec. (2)(26), 105th Cong. (1997).

⁴⁷ U.N. Charter ch. VI.

⁴⁸ See DAJA-IO, Information Paper of 15 August 1996, Use of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Pepper Spray and other Riot Control Agents (RCAs); DAJA-IO Memo of 20 September 1994, Subject: Request for Legal Review - Use of Oleoresin Capsicum Pepper Spray for Law Enforcement Purposes; CJCS Memo of 1 July 1994, Subject: Use of Riot Control Agents.

⁴⁹ See BWC.

⁵⁰ See Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion, 1996 I.C.J. 226, paras. 90-97 (July 8).

⁵¹ AP I. art. 52, para. 2.

b. As will be seen in the list of traditional military objectives, a military objective is not limited to military bases, forces, or equipment, but includes other objects that contribute to an opposing state's ability to wage war. The AP I test does not alter the traditional understanding of military necessity contained in the Lieber Code which permits a commander to take "those measures which are indispensable for securing the ends of war" that are not expressly prohibited by the LOW. This may be accomplished through intentional attack of enemy military forces or other military objectives that enable an opposing state and its military forces to wage war.

c. Compared to military objective, the term military target is more limited and redundant, and should not be used. In contrast, the term *civilian target* is an oxymoron, inasmuch as a *civilian object* is an object that is not a military objective, and therefore is immune from intentional attack. Consequently, the term civilian target is inappropriate and should not be used. If military necessity exists (and the above two-part test can be satisfied) for the seizure or destruction of a civilian object (or a civilian person who is directly participating in hostilities) then that object (or person) has ceased to be a civilian object and has become a military objective.

2. **Interpretation.** The AP I military objective definition/test contains various elements that require explanation.

a. If the objective is not enemy military forces and equipment, the second part of the definition/test limits the first. Both parts must apply before an object that is normally a civilian object can be considered a military objective.

b. Attacks on military objectives which may cause incidental damage to civilian objects or incidental injury to civilians not taking a direct part in the hostilities are not prohibited, provided one complies with the principles of the LOW (e.g., proportionality).

c. **Nature** refers to the type of object. Examples of enemy military objectives which by their nature make an effective contribution to military action include: combatants, armored fighting vehicles, weapons, fortifications, combat aircraft and helicopters, supply depots of ammunition and petroleum, military transports, command and control centers, communication stations, etc.

d. **Location** includes areas that are militarily important because they must be captured or denied an enemy, or because the enemy must be made to retreat from them. Examples of enemy military objectives which by their location make an effective contribution to military action include: a narrow mountain pass through which the enemy formation must pass, a bridge over which the enemy's main supply route (MSR) crosses, a key road intersection through which the enemy's reserve will pass, etc. A town, village, or city may become a military objective even if it does not contain military objectives if its seizure is necessary to protect a vital line of communications or for other legitimate military reasons.

e. **Purpose** means the future intended or possible use. Examples of enemy military objectives which by their purpose make an effective contribution to military action include: civilian buses or trucks which are being transported to the front to move soldiers from point A to B, a factory which is producing ball bearings for the military, the Autobahn in Germany, etc. While the criterion of purpose is concerned with the intended, suspected, or possible future use of an object, the potential military use of a civilian object, such as a civilian airport, may make it a military objective because of its future intended or potential military use.

f. **Use** refers to how an object is presently being used. Examples of enemy military objectives which by their use make an effective contribution to military action include: an enemy headquarters located in a school, an enemy supply dump located in a residence, or a hotel which is used as billets for enemy troops.

3. The connection of some objects to an enemy's war fighting or war-sustaining effort may be direct, indirect, or even discrete. A decision as to classification of an object as a military objective and allocation of resources for its attack is dependent upon its value to an enemy nation's war fighting or war sustaining effort (including its ability to be converted to a more direct connection), and not solely to its overt or present connection or use.

4. The words "nature, location, purpose or use" allow wide discretion, but are subject to qualifications stated in the definition/test, such as that the object make an "effective contribution to military action" and that its destruction, capture, or neutralization offers a "definite military advantage" under the circumstances. There does not have to be a geographical connection between "effective contribution" and "military advantage." Attacks on military objectives in the enemy rear, or diversionary attacks away from the area of military operations are lawful.

5. Military action is used in the ordinary sense of the words, and is not intended to encompass a limited or specific military operation.

6. The phrase “in the circumstances ruling at the time” is important. If, for example, enemy military forces have taken position in a building that otherwise would be regarded as a civilian object, such as a school, retail store, or museum, then the building has become a military objective. The circumstances ruling at the time, that is, the military use of the building, permit its attack if its attack would offer a definite military advantage. If the enemy military forces permanently abandon the building, there has been a change of circumstances that precludes its treatment as a military objective.

B. Warning Requirement.⁵² The general requirement to warn before a bombardment only applies if civilians are present. Exception: if it is an *assault* (any attack where surprise is a key element), no warning need be given. Warnings need not be specific as to time and location of the attack, but can be general and issued through broadcasts, leaflets, etc.

C. Defended Places.⁵³ As a general rule, any place the enemy chooses to defend makes it subject to attack. Defended places include: a fort or fortified place; a place occupied by a combatant force or through which a force is passing; and a city or town that is surrounded by defensive positions under circumstances where the city or town is indivisible from the defensive positions.

D. Undefended places. The attack or bombardment of towns or villages, which are undefended, is prohibited.⁵⁴

1. An inhabited place may be declared an undefended place (and open for occupation) if the following criteria are met:

- a. All combatants and mobile military equipment are removed;
- b. No hostile use is made of fixed military installations or establishments;
- c. No acts of hostilities shall be committed by the authorities or by the population; and
- d. No activities in support of military operations shall be undertaken (the presence of enemy medical units, enemy sick and wounded, and enemy police forces are allowed).⁵⁵

2. While Hague IV, Article 25, also includes undefended “habitations or buildings” as protected from attack, the term was used in the context of intentional bombardment. Given the definition (above) of military objective, such structures would be civilian objects and immune from intentional attack unless (a) they were being used by the enemy for military purposes, and (b) their destruction, capture, or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, would offer a definite military advantage.

3. To gain protection as an undefended place, a city or town must be open to physical occupation by ground forces of the adverse party.

E. Protected Areas. Hospital or safety zones may be established for the protection of the wounded and sick or civilians.⁵⁶ Such hospital or safety zones require agreement of the Parties to the conflict. Articles 8 and 11 of the 1954 Hague Cultural Property Convention provide that certain cultural sites may be designated in an “International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protections.” For example, the Vatican has qualified for and been registered as “specially protected.” Special Protection status requires strict adherence to avoidance of any military use of the property or the area in its immediate vicinity, such as the movement of military personnel or materiel, even in transit.

F. Protected Individuals and Property.

1. Civilians. Individual civilians, the civilian population as such, and civilian objects are protected from intentional attack.⁵⁷ A presumption of civilian property attaches to objects traditionally associated with civilian use

⁵² Hague IV, art. 26.

⁵³ FM 27-10, paras. 39-40.

⁵⁴ Hague IV, art. 25.

⁵⁵ FM 27-10, para. 39b.

⁵⁶ GWS, art. 23; GC, art. 14.

⁵⁷ FM 27-10, para. 246; AP I, art. 51, para. 2.

(dwellings, school, etc.⁵⁸) as contrasted with military objectives. The presence of civilians in a military objective does not alter its status as a military objective.

2. Protection of Medical Units and Establishments - Hospitals.⁵⁹ Fixed or mobile medical units shall be respected and protected. They shall not be intentionally attacked. Protection shall not cease, unless they are used to commit “acts harmful to the enemy.”⁶⁰ A warning is required before attacking a hospital in which individuals are committing “acts harmful to the enemy.” The hospital is given a reasonable time to comply with the warning before an attack.⁶¹ When receiving fire from a hospital, there is no duty to warn before returning fire in self-defense. Example: Richmond Hills Hospital, Grenada.

3. Captured Medical Facilities and Supplies of the Armed Forces.⁶² Fixed facilities should be used for the care of the wounded and sick, but they may be used by captors for other than medical care, in cases of urgent military necessity, provided proper arrangements are made for the wounded and sick who are present. Captors may keep mobile medical facilities, provided they are reserved for care of the wounded and sick. Medical Supplies may not be destroyed.

4. Medical Transport. Transports of the wounded and sick or of medical equipment shall not be attacked.⁶³ Under GWS, article 36, medical aircraft are protected from direct attack *only if* they fly in accordance with a previous agreement between the parties as to their route, time, and altitude. Additional Protocol I contains a new regime for protection of medical aircraft.⁶⁴ To date, there is no State practice with respect to implementation of this regime. As the United States is not a State Party to AP I, it continues to apply the criteria for protection contained in Article 36, GWS. The Distinctive Emblem and other devices set forth in the Amended Annex I to AP I are to facilitate identification. They do not establish status as such; however, it is U.S. policy that known medical aircraft shall be respected and protected when performing their humanitarian functions.

5. Cultural Property. Cultural property is protected from intentional attack so long as it is not being used for military purposes, or otherwise may be regarded as a military objective. The 1954 Hague Cultural Property Convention protects cultural property, defined as “movable or immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of every people.” Cultural property includes *inter alia* buildings dedicated to religion, art, and historic monuments. Misuse will subject such property to attack. While the enemy has a duty to indicate the presence of such buildings with visible and distinctive signs, state adherence to the marking requirement has been limited. U.S. practice has been to rely on its intelligence collection to identify such objects in order to avoid attacking or damaging them.

G. Works and Installations Containing Dangerous Forces.⁶⁵ These rules are not United States law but should be *considered* because of the pervasive international acceptance of AP I and II. Under the Protocol, dams, dikes, and nuclear electrical generating stations shall not be attacked (even if they are military objectives) if the attack will cause the release of dangerous forces and cause “severe losses” among the civilian population. Military objectives that are nearby these potentially dangerous forces are also immune from attack if the attack may cause release of the dangerous forces (parties also have a duty to avoid locating military objectives near such locations). Works and installations containing dangerous forces may be attacked only if they provide “significant and direct support” to military operations and attack is the only feasible way to terminate the support.

H. Objects Indispensable to the Survival of the Civilian Population. Article 54 of AP I prohibits starvation as a method of warfare. It is prohibited to attack, destroy, remove, or render useless objects indispensable for survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, crops, livestock, water installations, and irrigation works.

I. Protective Emblems.⁶⁶ Objects and personnel displaying certain protective emblems are presumed to be protected under the Conventions.⁶⁷

⁵⁸ AP I, art. 52(3).

⁵⁹ FM 27-10, paras. 257- 58; GWS, art. 19.; GC, arts. 18 & 19.

⁶⁰ GWS, art. 21.

⁶¹ AP I, art. 13.

⁶² FM 27-10, para. 234.

⁶³ GWS, art. 35.

⁶⁴ AP I, arts. 24-31.

⁶⁵ AP I, art. 56; AP II, art. 15.

⁶⁶ FM 27-10, para. 238.

⁶⁷ GWS, art. 38.

1. Medical and Religious Emblems. The recognized emblems are the Red Cross, Red Crescent, and the newly-added Red Crystal.⁶⁸ The Red Lion and Sun is also protected by GWS, however, it is no longer used. The Red Star of David was proposed as an additional emblem not mentioned in the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and, while not officially recognized, was protected as a matter of practice during the periods it was used.

2. Cultural Property Emblems. Cultural property is marked with “[a] shield, consisting of a royal blue square, one of the angles of which forms the point of the shield and of a royal blue triangle above the square, the space on either side being taken up by a white triangle.”⁶⁹

3. Works and Installations Containing Dangerous Forces. Such works are marked with three bright orange circles, of similar size, placed on the same axis, the distance between each circle being one radius.⁷⁰

XI. STRATAGEMS AND TACTICS

A. **Ruses.**⁷¹ A ruse involves injuring the enemy by **legitimate deception**. Examples of ruses include the following:

1. Land Warfare. Creation of fictitious units by planting false information, putting up dummy installations, false radio transmissions, using a small force to simulate a large unit, feints, etc.⁷²

a. 1991 Gulf War: Coalition forces, specifically XVIII Airborne Corps and VII Corps, used deception cells to create the impression that they were going to attack near the Kuwaiti boot heel, as opposed to the “left hook” strategy actually implemented. XVIII Airborne Corps set up “Forward Operating Base Weasel” near the boot heel, consisting of a phony network of camps manned by several dozen soldiers. Using portable radio equipment, cued by computers, phony radio messages were passed between fictitious headquarters. In addition, smoke generators and loudspeakers playing tape-recorded tank and truck noises were used, as were inflatable Humvees and helicopters.⁷³

2. Use of Enemy Property. Enemy property may be used to deceive under the following conditions:

a. Uniforms. **Combatants may wear enemy uniforms but cannot fight in them with the intent to deceive.** An escaping POW may wear an enemy uniform or civilian clothing to affect his escape.⁷⁴ Military personnel captured in enemy uniform or civilian clothing risk being treated as spies.⁷⁵

b. Colors. The U.S. position regarding the use of enemy flags is consistent with its practice regarding uniforms, i.e., the United States interprets the “improper use” of a national flag⁷⁶ to permit the use of national colors and insignia of the enemy as a ruse as long as they are not employed during actual combat.⁷⁷ Note the Protocol I position on this issue below.

c. Equipment. Forces must remove all enemy insignia in order to fight with the equipment. Captured supplies may be seized and used if state property. Private transportation, arms, and ammunition may be seized, but must be restored and compensation fixed when peace is made.⁷⁸

d. Protocol I. AP I, Article 39(2), prohibits the use in international armed conflict of enemy flags, emblems, uniforms, or insignia while engaging in attacks or “to shield, favor, protect or impede military operations.” The United States does not consider this article reflective of customary law. This article, however, expressly does not apply to naval warfare.⁷⁹ The U.S. position is that under the customary international law of naval warfare, it is permissible for a belligerent warship (both surface and subsurface) to fly false colors (including neutral and enemy

⁶⁸ AP III.

⁶⁹ 1954 Cultural Property Convention, arts. 16, 17.

⁷⁰ AP I, annex I, art. 16.

⁷¹ FM 27-10, para. 48.

⁷² FM 27-10, para. 51.

⁷³ RICK ATKINSON, CRUSADE 331-33 (1993).

⁷⁴ GPW, art. 93.

⁷⁵ FM 27-10, paras. 54, 74; NWP 1-14M, para. 12.5.3; U.S. DEP’T OF THE AIR FORCE, AIR FORCE PAMPHLET 110-31, THE CONDUCT OF ARMED CONFLICT AND AIR OPERATIONS (Nov. 1976), paras. 8-6.

⁷⁶ Hague IV, art. 23(f).

⁷⁷ FM 27-10, para. 54; NWP 1-14M, para 12.5.

⁷⁸ Hague IV, art. 53.

⁷⁹ AP I, art. 39(3).

colors) and display neutral or enemy markings or otherwise disguise its outward appearance in ways to deceive the enemy into believing the warship is of neutral or enemy nationality or is other than a warship. However, a warship must display her true colors prior to an actual armed engagement.⁸⁰

B. Psychological Operations. Psychological operations (PSYOP) are lawful. In the 1991 Gulf War, U.S. PSYOP units distributed over 29 million leaflets to Iraqi forces. The themes of the leaflets were the “futility of resistance; inevitability of defeat; surrender; desertion and defection; abandonment of equipment; and blaming the war on Saddam Hussein.” It was estimated that nearly 98% of all Iraqi prisoners acknowledged having seen a leaflet; 88% said they believed the message; and 70% said the leaflets affected their decision to surrender.⁸¹

C. Treachery and Perfidy. Treachery and perfidy are prohibited under the LOW.⁸² Perfidy involves injuring the enemy by his adherence to the LOW (actions are in bad faith). Perfidy degrades the protections and mutual restraints developed in the interest of all Parties, combatants, and civilians. In practice, combatants find it difficult to respect protected persons and objects if experience causes them to believe or suspect that the adversaries are abusing their claim to protection under the LOW to gain a military advantage.⁸³

1. Feigning and Misuse. Feigning is treachery that results in killing, wounding, or capture of the enemy. Misuse is an act of treachery resulting in some other advantage to the enemy. According to AP I, Article 37(1), the killing, wounding, or capture via “[a]cts inviting the confidence of an adversary to lead him to believe that he is entitled to, or is obliged to accord, protection under the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict, with intent to betray that confidence [are perfidious, and thus prohibited acts]” as such. An act is perfidious only where the feigning of civilian status or other act is a proximate cause in the killing of enemy combatants. Perfidy was not made a grave breach in AP I, and the prohibition applies only in international armed conflict.

2. Other prohibited acts include:

- a. Use of a flag of truce to gain time for retreats or reinforcements.⁸⁴
- b. Feigning incapacitation by wounds/sickness.⁸⁵
- c. Feigning surrender or the intent to negotiate under a flag of truce.⁸⁶
- d. Misuse of the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Crystal and cultural property symbols. This provision is designed to reinforce/reaffirm the protections those symbols provide.⁸⁷ GWS requires that military wounded and sick, military medical personnel (including chaplains), hospitals, medical vehicles, and in some cases, medical aircraft be respected and protected from intentional attack.

D. Espionage.⁸⁸ Espionage involves clandestine action (under false pretenses) to obtain information for transmission back to one’s own side. Gathering intelligence while in uniform is not espionage. **Espionage is not a LOW violation; there is no protection, however, under the Geneva Conventions, for acts of espionage.** If captured, a spy may be tried under the laws of the capturing nation.⁸⁹ Reaching friendly lines immunizes the spy for past espionage activities; therefore, upon later capture as a lawful combatant, the alleged “spy” cannot be tried for past espionage.

E. Reprisals. Reprisals are conduct which otherwise would be unlawful, resorted to by one belligerent against enemy personnel or property in response to acts of warfare committed by the other belligerent in violation of the LOW, for the sole purpose of enforcing future compliance with the LOW.⁹⁰ Individual U.S. Soldiers and units do not have the authority to conduct a reprisal. That authority is retained at the national level.

⁸⁰ NWP 1-14M, paras. 12.3.1 & 12.5.1.

⁸¹ See R. B. Adolph, *PSYOP: The Gulf War Force Multiplier*, Army Magazine 16 (Dec. 1992).

⁸² Hague IV, art. 23(b).

⁸³ FM 27-10, para. 50.

⁸⁴ Hague IV, art 23(f).

⁸⁵ AP I, art. 37(1)(b).

⁸⁶ AP I, art 37(1)(a).

⁸⁷ Hague IV, art. 23(f).

⁸⁸ FM 27-10, para. 75; AP I, art. 46.

⁸⁹ See UCMJ art. 106.

⁹⁰ FM 27-10, para. 49.

F. **War Trophies/Souvenirs.** The LOW authorizes the confiscation of enemy military property. War trophies or souvenirs taken from enemy military property are legal under the LOW. War trophy personal retention by an individual soldier is restricted under U.S. domestic law. Confiscated enemy military property is property of the United States. The property becomes a war trophy, and capable of legal retention by an individual Soldier as a souvenir, only as authorized by higher authority. Pillage, that is, the unauthorized taking of private or personal property for personal gain or use, is expressly prohibited.⁹¹

1. War Trophy Policy. 10 U.S.C. § 2579 requires that all enemy material captured or found abandoned shall be turned in to “appropriate” personnel. The law, which directs the promulgation of an implementing directive and service regulations, contemplates that members of the armed forces may request enemy items as souvenirs. The request would be reviewed by an officer who shall act on the request “consistent with military customs, traditions, and regulations.” The law authorizes the retention of captured weapons as souvenirs if rendered unserviceable and approved jointly by DoD and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF). Implementing directives have not been promulgated.

2. Guidance. USCENTCOM General Order Number 1 is perhaps the classic example of a war trophy order. These regulations and policies, and relevant UCMJ provisions must be made known to U.S. forces prior to combat. War trophy regulations must be emphasized early and often, for even those who are aware of the regulations may be tempted to disregard them if they see others doing so.

a. An 11 February 2004 Deputy Secretary of Defense memorandum establishes interim guidance on the collection of war souvenirs for the duration of OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) and will remain in effect until an updated DoD Directive is implemented. This memorandum provides the following:

(1) War souvenirs shall be permitted by this interim guidance only if they are acquired and retained in accordance with the LOW obligations of the United States. Law of war violations should be prevented and, if committed by U.S. persons, promptly reported, thoroughly investigated, and, where appropriate, remedied by corrective action.

(2) All U.S. military personnel and civilians subject to this policy, operating in the Iraqi theater of operations during OIF shall turn over to officials designated by CDRUSCENTCOM all captured, found abandoned, or otherwise acquired material, and may not, except in accordance with this interim guidance, take from the Iraqi theater of operations as a souvenir any item captured, found abandoned, or otherwise acquired.

(3) An individual who desires to retain as a war souvenir an item acquired in the Iraqi theater of operations shall request to have the item returned to them as a war souvenir at the time it is turned over to persons designated by CDRUSCENTCOM. Such a request shall be in writing, identify the item, and explain how it was acquired.

(4) The guidance defines “War Souvenir” as any item of enemy public or private property utilized as war material (i.e., military accouterments) acquired in the Iraqi area of operations during OIF and authorized to be retained by an individual pursuant to this memorandum. War souvenirs are limited to the following items: (1) helmets and head coverings; (2) uniforms and uniform items such as insignia and patches; (3) canteens, compasses, rucksacks, pouches, and load-bearing equipment; (4) flags (not otherwise prohibited by 10 U.S.C. 4714 and 7216); (5) knives or bayonets, other than those defined as weaponry [in paragraph 3 below]; (6) military training manuals, books, and pamphlets; (7) posters, placards, and photographs; (8) currency of the former regime; or (9) other similar items that clearly pose no safety or health risk, and are not otherwise prohibited by law or regulation. Under this interim guidance, a war souvenir does not include weaponry.

(5) Acquired. A war souvenir is acquired if it is captured, found abandoned, or obtained by any other lawful means. “Abandoned” for purposes of this interim guidance means property left behind by the enemy.

(6) Weaponry. For this guidance, weaponry includes, but is not limited to: weapons; weapons systems; firearms; ammunition; cartridge casings (“brass”); explosives of any type; switchblade knives; knives with an automatic blade opener including knives in which the blade snaps forth from the grip (a) on pressing a button or lever or on releasing a catch with which the blade can be locked (spring knife), (b) by weight or by swinging motion and is locked automatically (gravity knife), or (c) by any operation, alone or in combination, of gravity or spring mechanism and can be locked; club-type hand weapons (for example, blackjacks, brass knuckles, nunchaku); and

⁹¹ Hague IV, art. 47; GWS, art. 15; GWS(Sea), art. 18; GC, art. 33.

blades that are (a) particularly equipped to be collapsed, telescoped or shortened, (b) stripped beyond the normal extent required for hunting or sporting, or (c) concealed in other devices (for example, walking sticks, umbrellas, tubes). This definition applies whether an item is, in whole or in part, militarized or demilitarized, standing alone or incorporated into other items (e.g., plaques or frames).

(7) *Prohibited Items.* For the purposes of this interim guidance, prohibited items include weaponry and personal items belonging to enemy combatants or civilians including, but not limited to: letters, family pictures, identification cards, and “dog tags.”

(8) See also MNC-I General Order #1, contained as an appendix to the Criminal Law chapter.

3. The key to a clear and workable war trophy policy is to publicize it before deployment, work it into all exercises and plans, and train with it! When drafting a war trophy policy, consider the “6 Cs”:

- a. COMMON SENSE—does the policy make sense?
- b. CLARITY—can it be understood at the lowest level?
- c. COMMAND INFORMATION—is the word out through all means available? (Post on unit bulletin boards, post in mess facilities, put in post newspaper, put in PSA on radio, etc.).
- d. CONSISTENCY—are we applying the policy across all layers and levels of command? (A policy promulgated for an entire Corps is better than diverse policies within subordinate divisions; a policy that is promulgated by the unified command and applies to all of its components is better still).
- e. CUSTOMS—prepare for customs inspections, “courtesy” inspections prior to redeployment, and amnesty procedures.
- f. CAUTION—Remember one of the primary purposes of a war trophy policy: to limit soldiers from exposing themselves to danger (in both Panama and the 1991 Persian Gulf War, soldiers were killed or seriously injured by exploding ordnance encountered when they were looking for souvenirs). Consider prohibitions on unauthorized “bunkering,” “souvenir hunting,” “climbing in or on enemy vehicles and equipment.” A good maxim for areas where unexploded ordnance or booby-traps are problems: “If you didn’t drop it, don’t pick it up.”

XII. PROTECTED PERSONS

A. **Hors de Combat.** It is prohibited to attack enemy personnel who are “*out of combat.*”

B. **Prisoners of War.**⁹²

1. **Surrender.** Surrender may be made by any means that communicates the intent to give up. There is no clear-cut rule as to what constitutes surrender. However, most agree surrender constitutes a cessation of resistance and placement of one’s self at the discretion of the captor. The onus is on the person or force surrendering to communicate intent to surrender. Captors must *respect* (not attack) and *protect* (care for) those who surrender—no reprisals. Civilians captured accompanying the force also receive POW status.⁹³

2. **Identification and Status.** The initial combat phase will likely result in the capture of a wide array of individuals.⁹⁴ The United States applies a broad interpretation to the term “international armed conflict” set forth in Common Article 2 of the Conventions. Furthermore, DoD Directive 2311.01E, the DoD Law of War Program, states that U.S. forces will comply with the LOW regardless of how the conflict is characterized. Judge Advocates, therefore, should advise commanders that, regardless of the nature of the conflict, **all enemy personnel should initially be accorded the protections of GPW**, at least until their status may be determined. In that regard, recall that “**status**” is a legal term, while “**treatment**” is descriptive. When drafting or reviewing guidance to Soldiers, ensure that the guidance mandates treatment, not status. For example, a TACSOP should state that persons who have fallen into the power of U.S. Forces will be “treated as POWs,” not that such persons “will have the status of POW.” When doubt exists as to whether captured enemy personnel warrant continued POW status, Article 5 (GPW) Tribunals must be convened. It is important that JAs be prepared for such tribunals. During the Vietnam

⁹² GPW, art. 4; Hague IV, art. 23(c)-(d).

⁹³ GPW, art. 4(a)(4).

⁹⁴ For example, in two days of fighting in Grenada, Army forces captured approximately 450 Cubans and 500 hostile Grenadian. Panama provided large numbers of detainees, both civilian and “PDF” (Panamanian Defense Force/police force) for the Army to sort out. The surrender of almost overwhelming numbers of Iraqi forces in Desert Storm was well publicized.

conflict, a theater directive established procedures for the conduct of Article 5 Tribunals. The combatant commander or Army component commander may promulgate a comparable directive where appropriate.⁹⁵

3. **Treatment.** There is a legal obligation to provide adequate food, facilities, and medical aid to all POWs. This obligation poses significant logistical problems in fast-moving tactical situations; thus, JAs must be aware of how to meet this obligation while placing a minimum burden on operational assets.⁹⁶ POWs must be protected from physical and mental harm. They must be transported from the combat zone as quickly as circumstances permit. Subject to valid security reasons, POWs must be allowed to retain possession of their personal property, protective gear, valuables, and money. These items must not be taken unless properly receipted for and recorded as required by the GPW. In no event can a POW's rank insignia, decorations, personal effects (other than weapons or other weapons that might facilitate escape), or identification cards be taken. These protections continue through all stages of captivity, including interrogation.

C. **Detainees.** Particularly in non-international armed conflict or peacekeeping situations (e.g., Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, as discussed above), persons who commit hostile acts against U.S. forces or serious criminal acts resulting in their capture would not be entitled to POW protection. This is because these situations do not involve an international armed conflict to which the United States is a Party.⁹⁷ These persons may be termed "detainees" instead of POWs. The GPW nonetheless provides a useful template for detainee protection and care.⁹⁸

D. **Wounded and Sick in the Field and at Sea.**⁹⁹

1. The first and second Geneva Conventions deal with protections for military wounded and sick, to include military shipwrecked.

a. Members of the armed forces who are wounded or sick and who cease to fight are to be respected and protected, as are shipwrecked members of the armed forces at sea. Shipwrecked persons include those in peril at sea or in other waters as a result of the sinking, grounding, or other damage to a vessel in which they are embarked, or of the downing or distress of an aircraft.¹⁰⁰

b. Respect means to spare, not to attack. Protect means to come to someone's defense; to lend help and support. Each belligerent must treat his fallen adversaries as he would the wounded of his own army.¹⁰¹ The order of treatment is determined solely by urgent medical reasons. No adverse distinctions in treatment may be established based on gender, race, nationality, religion, political opinions, or any other similar criteria.¹⁰² Treatment

⁹⁵ No Article 5 Tribunals were conducted in Grenada or Panama, as all captured enemy personnel were repatriated as soon as possible. In the Gulf War, Operation DESERT STORM netted a large number of persons thought to be Enemy Prisoners of War, who were actually displaced civilians. Subsequent interrogations determined that they had taken no hostile action against Coalition Forces. In some cases, they had surrendered to Coalition Forces to receive food and water. Tribunals were conducted to verify the status of the detainees. Upon determination that they were civilians who had taken no part in hostilities, they were transferred to detainment camps. Whether the tribunals were necessary as a matter of law is open to debate—the civilians had not "committed a belligerent act," nor was their status "in doubt." No art. 5 tribunals were held in Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) but limited numbers of art. 5 tribunals were held in the opening stages of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF).

⁹⁶ The following examples are illustrative. When U.S. Forces landed in Grenada, they did not possess the food necessary to feed the large number of POWs and detainees who would come under our control. Thus, we used captured foodstuffs to feed them. Similar situations occurred in Panama. Thus, by using captured food, the U.S. met its obligation under the GPW, and the ground commanders were able to conserve valuable assets. Initially, POW facilities on Grenada, in Panama, and in the Gulf were each inadequate in their own ways. They consisted of dilapidated buildings, with no sanitation facilities or electricity, or were simply non-existent (in the desert). The ground commanders could not afford to use critically needed combat personnel (the personnel necessary to handle POWs were not initially available) to construct POW camps. Because the LOW does not require combatants to use their own assets to construct POW camps, the U.S. used captured property and POWs to construct adequate camps. (In fact, in Grenada the POWs were Cuban construction workers.). Medical assets also tend to be in high demand and short supply during combat. The LOW, however, prohibits the willful denial of needed medical assistance to POWs, and priority of treatment must be based on medical reasons. While the Capturing Party has the obligation to ensure adequate medical care for enemy wounded, the GWS Convention encourages the use of "retained persons" to treat enemy wounded. The U.S. has made use of this provision as well. As these examples indicate, the JA must be familiar with and apply the LOW in a practical manner. In doing so, he enables the commander to comply with legal requirements, without jeopardizing the mission.

⁹⁷ GPW, art. 2.

⁹⁸ See DoDD 2310.01E for current terminology and application of POW/detainee concepts to the GWOT.

⁹⁹ GWS, art. 12; GWS(Sea), art. 12.

¹⁰⁰ NWP 1-14M, para. 11.6.

¹⁰¹ Pictet's Commentary, GWS, p. 134-137.

¹⁰² GWS, art. 12.

is accorded using triage principles which provide the greatest medical assets to those with significant injuries who may benefit from treatment, while those wounded who will die no matter what and those whose injuries are not life-threatening are given lesser priority.¹⁰³

c. Parties are obligated to search for and collect the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked as conditions permit, and particularly *after* an engagement, in recognition that military operations can make the obligation to search for the fallen impracticable.¹⁰⁴ If compelled to abandon the wounded and sick to the enemy, commanders must leave medical personnel/material to assist in their care, “as far as military considerations permit.”¹⁰⁵

d. Medical units and establishments may not be attacked intentionally.¹⁰⁶ However, incidental damage to medical facilities situated near military objectives is not a violation of the LOW. Medical units lose their protection if committing “acts harmful to the enemy,” and, if after a reasonable time, they fail to heed a warning to desist.¹⁰⁷ A medical unit will not be deprived of protection if unit personnel carry small arms for their own defense and the unit is protected by a picket or sentries. Nor will protection cease if small arms removed from the wounded are present in the unit, or if personnel from the veterinary service are found with the unit, or the unit is providing care to civilian wounded and sick.¹⁰⁸

e. Permanent medical personnel “exclusively engaged” in medical duties,¹⁰⁹ chaplains,¹¹⁰ personnel of national Red Cross Societies, and other recognized relief organizations,¹¹¹ are considered noncombatants and shall not be intentionally attacked. To enjoy immunity, these noncombatants must abstain from any form of participation – even indirect – in hostile acts.¹¹² In recognition of the necessity of self-defense, however, medical personnel may be armed with small arms for their own defense or for the protection of the wounded and sick under their charge. They may only employ their weapons if attacked in violation of the LOW. They may not employ arms against enemy forces acting in conformity with the LOW and may not use force to prevent the capture of their unit by the enemy (it is, on the other hand, perfectly legitimate for a medical unit to withdraw in the face of the enemy).¹¹³ Upon capture they are “retained personnel,” not POWs; however, at a minimum they receive POW protections. They are to perform only medical or religious duties. They are to be retained as long as required to treat the health and spiritual needs of POWs. If not required, they are to be repatriated.¹¹⁴ Personnel of aid societies of neutral countries cannot be retained, and must be returned as soon as possible.

f. Civilian medical care remains the primary responsibility of the civilian authorities. If a civilian is accepted into a military medical facility, care must be offered solely on the basis of medical priority.¹¹⁵

g. Parties to the conflict shall prevent the dead from being despoiled and shall ensure that burial of the dead is carried out honorably and individually as far as circumstances permit. Bodies shall not be cremated except for imperative reasons of hygiene or for motives based on the religion of the deceased. Prior to burial or cremation, there shall be a careful examination, if possible a medical examination, to confirm death and establish identity. Graves shall be respected, maintained and marked. Parties to the conflict shall forward to each other information concerning the dead and, in general, all articles of an intrinsic or sentimental value which are found on the dead.¹¹⁶

2. Parachutists and paratroopers.¹¹⁷ Descending paratroopers are presumed to be on a military mission and therefore may be targeted. Parachutists are crewmen of a disabled aircraft. They are presumed to be out of combat and may not be targeted unless it is apparent they are engaged on a hostile mission or are taking steps to

¹⁰³ FM 4-02.6 at para. C-3; FM 8-42 at para. J-3.

¹⁰⁴ GWS, art. 15, GWS(Sea), art. 18.

¹⁰⁵ GWS, art. 12.

¹⁰⁶ GWS, art. 19.

¹⁰⁷ GWS, art. 21.

¹⁰⁸ GWS, art. 22.

¹⁰⁹ GWS, art. 24.

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹¹ GWS, art. 26.

¹¹² Pictet’s Commentary, GWS, p. 221.

¹¹³ FM 4-02.

¹¹⁴ GWS, art. 28.

¹¹⁵ GWS, art. 12. *See also* GC, art. 16; FM 4-02.6, para. A-4.

¹¹⁶ GWS, arts. 15-17.

¹¹⁷ FM 27-10, para. 30.

resist or evade capture while descending. Parachutists “shall be given the opportunity to surrender before being made the object of attack.”¹¹⁸

E. Civilians.

1. General Rule. Civilians and civilian property may not be the object of direct (intentional) attack. Generally, under the Geneva Conventions and additional protocols, civilians are those whom are not members of a nation’s armed forces. For purposes of lethal targeting, civilians also include contractors accompanying the force.¹¹⁹ A civilian is protected from direct attack unless and for such time as he or she takes a direct part in hostilities.¹²⁰ The phrase “direct part in hostilities” has not been universally defined,¹²¹ but is widely agreed not to include general participation (such as a factory worker) or support for a nation’s war effort. Commentators have suggested that functions that are of critical or high importance to a war effort constitute direct part in hostilities.

2. Indiscriminate Attacks. Additional Protocol I protects the civilian population from “indiscriminate” attacks. Indiscriminate attacks include those where the incidental loss of civilian life, or damage to civilian objects, would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.¹²²

3. Civilian Medical and Religious Personnel. Civilian medical and religious personnel shall be respected and protected.¹²³ They receive the benefits of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and the Protocols concerning the protection and identification of medical personnel so long as they do not engage in acts inconsistent with their protected status.

4. Personnel Engaged in the Protection of Cultural Property. Article 17 of the 1954 Hague Cultural Property Convention established a duty to respect (not directly attack) persons engaged in the protection of cultural property. The regulations attached to the Convention provide for specific positions as cultural protectors and for their identification. As these individuals in all likelihood would be civilians, they are entitled to protection from intentional attack because of their civilian status.

5. Journalists. Journalists are protected as “civilians” provided they take no action inconsistent with their status.¹²⁴ Although this provision cannot be said to have attained the status of customary law, it is one the United States has supported historically. If captured while accompanying military forces in the field, a journalist or war correspondent is entitled to POW status.¹²⁵

XIII. MILITARY OCCUPATION

A. **The Nature of Military Occupation.** Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile armed forces. The occupation extends only to territory where such authority has been established and can effectively be exercised.¹²⁶ Thus, occupation is a question of fact based on the invader’s ability to render the invaded government incapable of exercising public authority. Simply put, occupation must be both actual and effective.¹²⁷ However, military occupation (also termed belligerent occupation) is not conquest; it does not involve a transfer of sovereignty to the occupying force. Indeed, it is unlawful for a belligerent occupant to

¹¹⁸ AP I, art. 42.

¹¹⁹ API, art. 50 (1) defines civilians as those persons not belonging to one of the categories of persons referred to in Third Geneva Convention, article 4(A)(1), (2), (3) and (6), and Article 43 of API.

¹²⁰ AP I, art. 50, 51, para. 3.

¹²¹ JAs should be aware that the International Committee of the Red Cross recently published “interpretive guidance” on what constitutes direct participation in hostilities. See NILS MELZER, INT’L COMM. OF THE RED CROSS, INTERPRETATIVE GUIDANCE ON THE NOTION OF DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN HOSTILITIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW 78 (2009) available at <http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/p0990>. The guidance was published after six years of expert meetings; however, many experts, including both U.S. experts, decided to withdraw their names from the final product. The United States has not officially responded to the guidance but many of the experts, including Michael Schmitt, Hays Parks, and Brigadier General (Ret.) Kenneth Watkin, either have or will soon be publishing their own independent responses to the ICRC’s guidance. See, e.g., Michael N. Schmitt, *The Interpretive Guidance on the Notion of Direct Participation in Hostilities: A Critical Analysis*, 1 HARV. NAT’L SEC’Y J. 5 (2010), available at http://www.harvardnsj.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/Vol.-1_Schmitt_Final.pdf.

¹²² AP I, art. 51(4).

¹²³ GC, art. 20; AP I, art. 15.

¹²⁴ AP I, art. 79.

¹²⁵ GPW, art. 4(a)(4).

¹²⁶ Hague IV, art. 42.

¹²⁷ FM 27-10, para. 352.

annex occupied territory or to create a new state therein while hostilities are still in progress.¹²⁸ It is also forbidden to compel the inhabitants of occupied territory to swear allegiance to the hostile occupying power.¹²⁹ Occupation is thus provisional in nature, and is terminated if the occupying power is driven out or voluntarily ends the occupation.

B. Administration of Occupied Territory. Occupied territory is administered by military government, due to the inability of the legitimate government to exercise its functions, or the undesirability of allowing it to do so. The occupying power therefore bears a legal duty to restore and maintain public order and safety, while respecting, “unless absolutely prevented,” the laws of the occupied nation.¹³⁰ The occupying power may allow the local authorities to exercise some or all of their normal governmental functions, subject to the paramount authority of the occupant. The source of the occupant's authority is its imposition of government by force, and the legality of its actions is determined by the LOW.¹³¹

1. In restoring public order and safety, the occupant is required to continue in force the normal civil and criminal laws of the occupied nation, unless they would jeopardize the security of the occupying force or create obstacles to application of the GC.¹³² However, the military and civilian personnel of the occupying power remain immune from the jurisdiction of local law enforcement.

2. Articles 46-63 of the GC establish important fundamental protections and benefits for the civilian population in occupied territory. Family honor, life, property, and religious convictions must be respected. Individual or mass forcible deportations of protected persons from the occupied territory to the territory of the occupying power or to a third state are prohibited.¹³³ The occupying power has the duty of ensuring that the population is provided with adequate food, medical supplies and treatment facilities, hygiene, and public health measures.¹³⁴ In addition, children are subject to special protection and care, particularly with respect to their education, food, medical care, and protection against the effects of war.¹³⁵

3. The occupying power is forbidden from destroying or seizing enemy property unless such action is “imperatively demanded by the necessities of war,”¹³⁶ or “rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.”¹³⁷ Pillage, that is, the unauthorized taking of private or personal property for personal gain or use, is expressly prohibited.¹³⁸ However, the occupying power may requisition goods and services from the local populace to sustain the needs of the occupying force “in proportion to the resources of the country, and of such a nature as not to involve the population in the obligation of taking part in operations of the war against their country.” The occupying power is obliged to pay cash for such requisitions or provide a receipt and make payment as soon as possible.¹³⁹

4. The occupying power may not compel protected persons to serve in its armed forces, nor may it compel them to work unless they are over eighteen years old, and then only on work that: (1) is necessary for the needs of the occupying force; (2) is necessary for public utility services; or (3) for the feeding, sheltering, clothing, transportation or health of the populace of the occupied country. The occupied country's labor laws regarding such matters as wages, hours, and compensation for occupational accidents and diseases remain applicable to the protected persons assigned to work by the occupant.¹⁴⁰

5. The occupying power is specifically prohibited from forcing the inhabitants to take part in military operations against their own country, and this precludes requiring their services in work directly promoting the

¹²⁸ See GC, art. 47.

¹²⁹ Hague IV, art. 45.

¹³⁰ Hague IV, art. 43.

¹³¹ See Elyce Santere, *From Confiscation to Contingency Contracting: Property Acquisition on or Near the Battlefield*, 124 MIL. L. REV. 111 (1989). Confiscation - permanent taking without compensation; Seizure - taking with payment or return after the armed conflict; Requisition - appropriation of private property by occupying force with compensation as soon as possible; Contribution - a form of taxation under occupation law.

¹³² See GC art. 64.

¹³³ GC, art. 49.

¹³⁴ GC, art. 55.

¹³⁵ GC, art. 50.

¹³⁶ Hague IV, art. 23.

¹³⁷ GC, art. 53.

¹³⁸ Hague IV, art. 47; GWS, art. 15; GWS (Sea), art. 18; GC, art. 33.

¹³⁹ Hague IV, art. 52; FM 27-10, para. 412.

¹⁴⁰ GC, art. 51.

military efforts of the occupying force, such as construction of fortifications, entrenchments, and military airfields.¹⁴¹ However, the inhabitants may be employed voluntarily in such activities.

C. Security of the Occupying Force: Penal Law and Procedure

1. The occupant is authorized to demand and enforce the populace's obedience as necessary for the security of the occupying forces, the maintenance of law and order, and the proper administration of the country. The inhabitants are obliged to behave peaceably and take no part in hostilities.

2. If the occupant considers it necessary, as a matter of imperative security needs, it may assign protected persons to specific residences or internment camps.¹⁴² Security detainees should not be subjected to "prolonged arbitrary detention."¹⁴³ The occupying power may also enact penal law provisions, but these may not come into force until they have been published and otherwise brought to the knowledge of the inhabitants in their own language. Penal provisions shall not have retroactive effect.¹⁴⁴

3. The occupying power's tribunals may not impose sentences for violation of penal laws until after a regular trial. The accused person must be informed in writing in his own language of the charges against him, and is entitled to the assistance of counsel at trial, to present evidence and call witnesses, and to be assisted by an interpreter. The occupying power shall notify the protecting power of all penal proceedings it institutes in occupied territory. Sentences shall be proportionate to the offense committed. The accused, if convicted, shall have a right to appeal under the provisions of the tribunal's procedures or, if no appeal is provided for, he is entitled to petition against his conviction and sentence to the competent authority of the occupying power.¹⁴⁵

4. Under the provisions of the GC, the occupying power may impose the death penalty on a protected person only if found guilty of espionage or serious acts of sabotage directed against the occupying power, or of intentional offenses causing the death of one or more persons, provided that such offenses were punishable by death under the law of the occupied territory in force before the occupation began.¹⁴⁶ However, the United States has reserved the right to impose the death penalty for such offenses resulting in homicide irrespective of whether such offenses were previously capital offenses under the law of the occupied state. In any case, the death penalty may not be imposed by the occupying power on any protected person who was under the age of eighteen years at the time of the offense.¹⁴⁷

5. The occupying power must promptly notify the protecting power of any sentence of death or imprisonment for two years or more, and no death sentence may be carried out until at least six months after such notification.¹⁴⁸

6. The occupying power is prohibited from imposing mass (collective) punishments on the populace for the offenses of individuals. That is, "[n]o general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted upon the populations on account of the acts of individuals for which they cannot be regarded as jointly and severally responsible."¹⁴⁹

7. In areas occupied by U.S. forces, military jurisdiction over individuals, other than members of the U.S. armed forces, may be exercised by courts of a military government. Although sometimes designated by other names, these military tribunals are actually military commissions. They preside in and for the occupied territory and thus exercise their jurisdiction on a territorial basis.

¹⁴¹ See GC, art. 51.

¹⁴² GC, art. 78.

¹⁴³ In OIF, for example, the cases of security detainees were reviewed by the various boards periodically, and detainees may have been also referred to the Central Criminal Court of Iraq for prosecution. Periodic status review procedures were also adopted by multi-national forces in Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo.

¹⁴⁴ GC, art. 65.

¹⁴⁵ GC, arts. 72, 73.

¹⁴⁶ GC, art. 68.

¹⁴⁷ GC, art. 68.

¹⁴⁸ GC, arts. 74, 75.

¹⁴⁹ Hague, IV, art. 50; GC, art. 33.

XIV. NEUTRALITY

A. Neutrality on the part of a state not a party to an armed conflict consists in refraining from all participation in the conflict, and in preventing, tolerating, and regulating certain acts on its own part, by its nationals, and by the belligerents. In response, it is the duty of the belligerents to respect the territory and rights of neutral states. A primary source of law is Hague V. The degree to which traditional “neutrality” has been modified by the Charter of the United Nations is unclear; it is generally accepted that neutrality law still provides some guidance, particularly regarding collective self-defense actions and *jus ad bellum* analysis. Historically, neutrality rights include the following:

1. The territory of the neutral state is inviolable.¹⁵⁰ This prohibits any unauthorized entry into the territory of the neutral state, its territorial waters, or the airspace over such areas by troops or instrumentalities of war. Thus, belligerents are also specifically prohibited from moving troops or convoys of war munitions or supplies across the territory of a neutral state.¹⁵¹ In consequence, the efforts of the neutral to resist, even by force, attempts to violate its territory cannot be regarded as hostile acts by the offending belligerents.¹⁵² However, if the neutral is unable, or fails to prevent such violations of its neutrality by the troops of one belligerent, that belligerent's enemy may be justified in attacking those troops in neutral territory.

2. Belligerents are also prohibited from establishing radio communications stations in neutral territory to communicate with their armed forces, or from using such facilities previously established before the outbreak of hostilities for that purpose.¹⁵³ However, a neutral state may permit the use of its own communications facilities to transmit messages on behalf of the belligerents, so long as such usage does not lend assistance to the forces of only one side of the conflict. Indeed, the neutral must ensure that the measure it takes in its status as a neutral state is impartial, as applied to all belligerents.¹⁵⁴

3. While a neutral state is under no obligation to allow passage of convoys or aircraft carrying the sick and wounded of belligerents through its territory or airspace, it may do so without forfeiting its neutral status. However, the neutral must exercise necessary control or restrictive measures concerning the convoys or medical aircraft, must ensure that neither personnel nor material other than that necessary for the care of the sick and wounded is carried, and must accord the belligerents impartial treatment.¹⁵⁵ In particular, if the wounded and sick or prisoners of war are brought into neutral territory by their captor, they must be detained and interned by the neutral state so as to prevent them from taking part in further hostilities.¹⁵⁶

4. The nationals of a neutral state are also considered as neutrals.¹⁵⁷ However, if such neutrals reside in occupied territory during the conflict, they are not entitled to claim different treatment, in general, from that accorded the other inhabitants; the law presumes that they will be treated under the law of nations pertaining to foreign visitors, as long as there is an open and functioning diplomatic presence of their State.¹⁵⁸ They are likewise obliged to refrain from participation in hostilities, and must observe the rules of the occupying power. Moreover, such neutral residents of occupied territory may be punished by the occupying power for penal offenses to the same extent as nationals of the occupied nation.

5. A national of a neutral state forfeits his neutral status if he commits hostile acts against a belligerent, or commits acts in favor of a belligerent, such as enlisting in its armed forces. However, he is not to be more severely treated by the belligerent against whom he has abandoned his neutrality than would be a national of the enemy state for the same acts.¹⁵⁹

6. The United States has supplemented the above-described rules of international law concerning neutrality by enacting federal criminal statutes that define offenses and prescribe penalties for violations against U.S.

¹⁵⁰ Hague V, art. 1.

¹⁵¹ Hague V, art. 2.

¹⁵² Hague V, art. 10.

¹⁵³ Hague V, art. 3.

¹⁵⁴ Hague V, art. 9.

¹⁵⁵ Hague V, art. 14; *see* GWS, art. 37.

¹⁵⁶ GWS, art. 37.

¹⁵⁷ Hague V, art. 16.

¹⁵⁸ *See* GC, art. 4.

¹⁵⁹ Hague V, art. 17.

neutrality. Some of these statutes are effective only during a war in which the United States is a declared neutral, while others are in full force and effect at all times.¹⁶⁰

B. Impact of the United Nations Charter Regime on the Law of Neutrality

1. In the event of any threat to or breach of international peace and security, the United Nations Security Council may call for action under Articles 39 through 42 of the UN Charter. In particular, the Security Council may make recommendations, call for employment of measures short of force, or order forcible action to maintain or restore international peace and security.

2. For a nation that is a member of the UN, these provisions of the Charter, if implemented, may qualify that member nation's right to remain neutral in a particular conflict. For example, if a member nation is called on by the Security Council, pursuant to Articles 42 and 43 of the Charter, to join in collective military action against an aggressor state, that member nation loses its *right* to remain neutral. However, the member nation would actually lose its neutral status only if it complied with the Security Council mandate and took hostile action against the aggressor.

XV. COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW OF WAR

A. The Role of Protecting Powers and the ICRC

1. The System of Protecting Powers. Common Articles 8-11 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 provide for application of the Conventions in time of international armed conflict “with the cooperation and under the scrutiny of the Protecting Powers whose duty it is to safeguard the interests of the Parties to the conflict.” The diplomatic institution of Protecting Powers, which developed over the centuries independent of the LOW, enables a neutral sovereign state, through its designated diplomatic representatives, to safeguard the interests of a second state in the territory of a third state. Such activities in wartime were first given formal recognition in the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention of 1929.

a. Such protecting power activities may be of value when belligerent State Parties have severed diplomatic relations. In particular, the Protecting Power attends to the humanitarian interests of those citizens of the second state who are within the territory and under the control of the third state, such as prisoners of war and civilian detainees.

b. Protecting Power activities reached their zenith during World War II, as the limited number of neutral states acting as protecting powers assumed a role as representatives not merely of particular belligerents, but rather as representatives of the humanitarian interests of the world community. Since that time, the Protecting Power role has been fulfilled by the International Committee of the Red Cross, as authorized by Article 10, GWS, GWS (Sea), and GPW, and Article 11, GC.

B. The Contributions and Role of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Founded in 1863, the ICRC is a private, non-governmental organization of Swiss citizens that has played a seminal role in the development and implementation of the LOW relating to the protection of war victims. During World War II, the ICRC supplemented the efforts of the protecting powers, and undertook prodigious efforts on behalf of POWs. Those efforts included the establishment of a Central Prisoner of War Agency with 40 million index cards, the conduct of 11,000 visits to POW camps, and the distribution of 450,000 tons of relief items.

1. The role of the ICRC as an impartial humanitarian organization is formally recognized in common articles 9-11 and Articles 125, GPW, and 63, GC, of the Geneva Conventions. Since World War II, the Protecting Power system has not been widely used, and the ICRC has stepped into the breach as a substitute for government Protecting Powers in international armed conflicts, subject to the consent of the Parties to the conflict.

2. With respect to non-international armed conflicts, Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions recognizes the prerogative of the ICRC or other impartial humanitarian organizations to offer its services to the parties to the conflict.

3. Relations between U.S. Military and the ICRC

a. Subject to essential security needs, mission requirements and other legitimate, practical limitations, the ICRC must be permitted to visit POWs and provide them certain types of relief. Typically, the

¹⁶⁰ See 18 U.S.C. 956-68; 22 U.S.C. 441-57, 461-65.

United States will invite the ICRC to observe POW, civilian internee or detainee conditions as soon as circumstances permit. The invitation to the ICRC for its assistance is made by the United States Government (Department of State, in coordination with the Department of Defense), and not by the Combatant Commander. As a consequence, there is SECDEF guidance on reporting of all ICRC contacts, inspections, or meetings through operational channels.¹⁶¹

b. Given a JA's professional qualifications and specialized training in the LOW, he or she should serve as the escort and liaison officer with the ICRC.¹⁶² This role is doctrinal.¹⁶³ The JA can quickly identify and resolve many LOW issues before they become a problem for the commander. For those LOW matters requiring command decision, the JA is best suited to provide advice to the commander and obtain timely responses. These same skills are essential in dealing with ICRC observers. The JA can best serve as the commander's skilled advocate in discussions with the ICRC concerning the LOW.

c. Both the commander and the JA should recognize that the ICRC, as an impartial humanitarian organization, is not a political adversary, eagerly watching for and reporting LOW violations.¹⁶⁴ Rather, it is capable of providing assistance in a variety of ways. In recent conflicts, the ICRC assisted in making arrangements for the transportation of the remains of dead enemy combatants and for repatriating POWs and civilian detainees. By maintaining a close working relationship with ICRC representatives, the JA receives a two-fold benefit. He is assisted in identifying LOW issues before they pose problems to the command, and he has access to additional legal resources that may be used to resolve other LOW matters.

d. The ICRC is also heavily involved in military operations other than war, where it may be present in conjunction with numerous other organizations and agencies. In the former Yugoslavia, Somalia, and Rwanda, for example, many international organizations are or were engaged in "humanitarian relief" activities. Among the most significant is the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The list of private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the field is large; approximately 350 humanitarian relief agencies are registered with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

XVI. REMEDIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW OF WAR

A. U.S. Military and Civilian Criminal Jurisdiction

1. The historic practice of the military services is to charge members of the U.S. military who commit offenses regarded as a "war crime" under existing, enumerated articles of the UCMJ.¹⁶⁵

2. In the case of other persons subject to trial by general courts-martial for violating the laws of war¹⁶⁶ the charge shall be "Violation of the Laws of War" rather than a specific UCMJ article.

3. The War Crimes Act of 1997¹⁶⁷ provides federal courts with jurisdiction to prosecute any person inside or outside the U.S. for war crimes where a U.S. national or member of the armed forces is involved as an accused or as a victim.

4. "War Crimes" are defined in the War Crimes Act as: (1) grave breaches as defined in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and any Protocol thereto to which the U.S. is a party; (2) violations of Articles 23, 25, 27, 28 of the Annex to the Hague Convention IV; (3) violations of Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and

¹⁶¹ Memorandum, Sec'y of Def, SUBJECT: Handling of Reports from the International Committee of the Red Cross (14 July 2004).

¹⁶² General Prugh (former TJAG) fulfilled the task of "interfacing" with the ICRC when he was the legal advisor to CDR, MACV in Vietnam. General Prugh relates that during the early stages of Viet Nam, OTJAG concluded that the U.S. was involved in an Art 3, not Art 2, conflict. In June '65 the situation had changed, and by Aug '65 a formal announcement was made that art. 2 now applied. Soon, ICRC delegates began to arrive, and it fell upon the judge advocates to meet with the delegates. This role continued in operations in Grenada, Panama, Somalia, Haiti, and during the Gulf War. The development of this liaison role was also apparent in Haiti, particularly in the operation of Joint Detention Facility.

¹⁶³ U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 71-100-2, INFANTRY DIVISION OPERATIONS TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES, para. 6-28 (1993).

¹⁶⁴ It is essential to understand the neutrality principle of the ICRC. One must stay at arm's length from the delegates so not to risk harming their relationships with the enemy. For example, ICRC personnel will meet with prisoners in private.

¹⁶⁵ FM 27-10, para. 507.

¹⁶⁶ UCMJ, art. 18.

¹⁶⁷ 18 U.S.C. § 2441.

any Protocol thereto to which the U.S. is a party and deals with a non-international armed conflict; (4) violations of provisions of Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps & Other devices (Protocol II as amended May, 1996) when the U.S. is a party to such Protocol and the violator willfully kills or causes serious injury to civilians.

5. U.S. policy on application of the LOW is stated in DoD Directive 2311.01E (9 May 2006): “It is DoD policy that ... [m]embers of the DoD Components [including U.S. civilians and contractors assigned to or accompanying the armed forces] comply with the LOW during all armed conflicts, however such conflicts are characterized, and in all other military operations.”

B. Command Responsibility.

1. Commanders are legally responsible for war crimes committed by their subordinates when any one of three circumstances applies:

- a. The commander ordered the commission of the act;
- b. The commander knew of the act, either before or during its commission, and did nothing to prevent or stop it; or
- c. The commander should have known, “through reports received by him or through other means, that troops or other persons subject to his control [were] about to commit or [had] committed a war crime and he fail[ed] to take the necessary and reasonable steps to insure compliance with the LOW or to punish violators thereof.”¹⁶⁸

2. JAs must keep their commanders informed of their responsibilities concerning the investigation and prosecution of war crimes. The commander must also be aware of his potential responsibility for war crimes committed by his subordinates. “At all appropriate levels of command and during all stages of operational planning and execution of joint and combined operations, legal advisors will provide advice concerning law of war compliance.”¹⁶⁹ JAs should also help ensure that LOW investigating and reporting requirements are integrated into all appropriate policies, directives, and operation and concept plans.

3. Investigative Assets. Several assets are available to assist commanders investigating suspected violations of the LOW. The primary responsibility for an investigation of a suspected, alleged, or possible war crime resides in the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command or, for other military services, CID Command’s equivalent offices. For minor offenses, investigations can be conducted with organic assets and legal support, using AR 15-6 or RCM 303 commander’s inquiry procedures.¹⁷⁰ (Command regulations, drafted in accordance with DoD Directive 2311.01E, should prescribe the manner and level of unit investigation.) CID has investigative jurisdiction over suspected war crimes in two instances. The first is when the suspected offense is one of the violations of the UCMJ listed in Appendix B to AR 195-2, Criminal Investigation Activities (generally felony-level offenses). The second is when the investigation is directed by HQDA.¹⁷¹

4. In addition to CID, and organic assets and legal support, a commander may have Reserve Component JAGSO teams available to assist in the investigation of war crimes committed by the enemy against U.S. forces. JAGSO teams perform JA duties related to international law, including the investigation and reporting of violations of the LOW, the preparation for trials resulting from such investigations, and the provision of legal advice concerning all operational law matters. Other available investigative assets include the military police, counterintelligence personnel, and JAs.

C. **Reports. WHEN IN DOUBT, REPORT. Report a “reportable incident” by the fastest means possible, through command channels, to the responsible combatant commander.** A “reportable incident” is a possible, suspected, or alleged violation of the LOW for which there is credible information. The reporting requirement should be stated not only in a “27 series” regulation or legal appendix to an OPLAN or OPORD, but also in the unit TACSOP or FSOP. Normally, an OPREP-3 report established in Joint Pub 1-03.6, JRS, Event/Incident Reports,

¹⁶⁸ FM 27-10, para. 501.

¹⁶⁹ CJCSI 5801.01C para. 4b.

¹⁷⁰ U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, ARMY REGULATIONS 15-6, PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATING OFFICERS AND BOARDS OF OFFICERS (2006); Rules for Courts Martial (RCM) 303.

¹⁷¹ U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, ARMY REGULATIONS 195-2, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES para. 3-3a(7) (1985).

will be required. Alleged violations of the LOW, whether committed by or against U.S. or enemy personnel, are to be promptly reported, thoroughly investigated, and, where appropriate, remedied by corrective action.

D. Prevention of War Crimes. Commanders must take steps to ensure that members of their commands do not violate the LOW. The two principal means of affecting this goal are to recognize the factors which may lead to the commission of war crimes, and to train subordinate commanders and troops to standard concerning compliance with the LOW and proper responses to orders that violate the LOW.

1. Awareness of the factors that have historically led to the commission of war crimes allows the commander to take preventive action. The following is a list of some of the factors that the commander and the judge advocate should monitor in subordinate units.

- a. High friendly losses.
- b. High turnover rate in the chain of command.
- c. Dehumanization of the enemy (derogatory names or epithets).
- d. Poorly trained or inexperienced troops.
- e. The lack of a clearly defined enemy.
- f. Unclear orders.
- g. High frustration level among the troops.

2. Clear, unambiguous orders are a responsibility of good leadership. Soldiers who receive ambiguous orders or who receive orders that clearly violate the LOW must understand how to react to such orders. Accordingly, the judge advocate must ensure that soldiers receive instruction in this area. Troops who receive unclear orders must insist on clarification. Normally, the superior issuing the unclear directive will make it clear, when queried, that it was not his intent to commit a war crime. If the superior insists that his illegal order be obeyed, however, the soldier has an affirmative legal obligation to disobey the order and report the incident to the next superior commander, military police, CID, nearest judge advocate, or local inspector general.

E. International Criminal Tribunals

Violations of the LOW, as crimes defined by international law, may also be prosecuted under the auspices of international tribunals, such as the Nuremberg, Tokyo, and Manila tribunals established by the Allies to prosecute German and Japanese war criminals after World War II. The formation of the United Nations has also resulted in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over war crimes by the international community, with the Security Council's creation of the International Tribunal to Adjudicate War Crimes Committed in the Former Yugoslavia.

APPENDIX A

TROOP INFORMATION

I. REASONS TO COMPLY WITH THE LOW—EVEN IF THE ENEMY DOES NOT

A. Compliance ends the conflict more quickly. Mistreatment of EPWs may encourage the remaining enemy soldiers to fight harder and resist capture. During Operation DESERT STORM, favorable treatment of Iraqi EPWs by coalition forces helped end the war quickly because reports of such treatment likely encouraged massive surrender by other Iraqi soldiers.

B. Compliance enhances public support of our military mission; violations of the LOW seriously reduce the support that U.S. Soldiers generally receive not only from the U.S. public, but also from people in other countries (e.g., reports of misconduct in Vietnam reduced public support of the military mission).

C. Compliance encourages reciprocal conduct by enemy soldiers. Mistreatment of EPWs by our Soldiers may encourage enemy soldiers to treat captured U.S. Soldiers in the same manner.

D. Compliance not only accelerates termination of the conflict, but it also reduces the waste of our resources in combat and the costs of reconstruction after the conflict ends.

E. Compliance is required by law. LOW arises in large part from treaties that are part of our national law. Violation of the LOW is a serious crime punishable by death in some cases.

II. SOLDIER'S GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN WARTIME

A. Carry out all lawful orders promptly and aggressively.

B. In rare cases when an order seems unlawful, do not carry it out right away, but do not ignore it either; instead, seek immediate clarification of that order.

1. Soldiers may be held criminally responsible for any unlawful acts that they personally commit in time of war. Since there is no “statute of limitations” on the prosecution of war crimes, Soldiers may have to defend themselves many years after the conflict ends.

2. If a Soldier is court-martialed for carrying out an unlawful order, that Soldier cannot normally defend himself by claiming he was “just following orders.” As a result of attending this class and using common sense, Soldiers are expected to be able to recognize an unlawful order and take appropriate action.

C. Know:

1. The Soldier's Rules.
2. Forbidden targets, tactics, and techniques. (See related material above).
3. Rules regarding captured soldiers.
4. Rules for the protection of civilians and private property. (See related material above).
5. Obligations to prevent and report LOW violations.

III. THE SOLDIER'S RULES

A. Fight only enemy combatants.

B. Do not harm enemies who surrender — disarm them and turn them over to your superior.

C. Do not kill or torture EPW, or other detainees.

D. Collect and care for the wounded, whether friend or foe.

E. Do not attack medical personnel, facilities, or equipment.

F. Destroy no more than the mission requires.

G. Treat all civilians humanely.

- H. Do not steal — respect private property and possessions.
- I. Do your best to prevent violations of the law of war
- J. Report all violations to your superior.

IV. RULES REGARDING CAPTURED SOLDIERS

A. Handling Surrender of Enemy Soldiers.

1. Be cautious – follow unit procedures in allowing enemy soldiers to approach your position and surrender.
2. Waiving the white flag may not mean surrender; it may simply mean that the enemy wants a brief cease-fire so they can safely meet with us. The enemy may seek such a meeting to arrange surrender, but the meeting may also be sought for other reasons (e.g., to pass a message from their commander to our headquarters or to arrange removal of wounded from the battlefield).
3. Enemy soldiers must be allowed to surrender if they wish to do so. Any order not to accept surrender is unlawful.

B. Treatment of Captured Soldiers on the Battlefield.

1. Again, follow established unit procedures for the handling of EPWs (recall the “5 Ss and T” process).
2. Recognize that Soldiers have a duty to treat EPWs humanely. The willful killing, torture, or other inhumane treatment of an EPW is a very serious LOW violation—a “grave breach.” Other LOW violations are referred to as “simple breaches.”
3. Note it is also forbidden to take EPWs’ personal property except to safeguard it pending their release or movement elsewhere.
4. In addition, Soldiers have certain affirmative duties to protect and otherwise care for EPWs in their custody. Because this is often difficult in combat, forces must move EPWs to the rear as soon as possible.
5. Certain captured enemy personnel are not technically EPWs, but are rather referred to as “retained personnel.” Such retained personnel include medical personnel and chaplains.

C. Your Rights and Responsibilities If Captured.

1. General. Note that a Soldier’s separate training on Code of Conduct, SERE, etc., provides additional information.
2. Rights as a Prisoner of War (POW). As discussed earlier, war prisoners are entitled to certain protection and other care from their captors. Such care includes food, housing, medical care, mail delivery, and retention of most of your personal property you carried when you were captured. Generally, the POW cannot waive such rights.
3. Responsibilities as a POW.
 - a. POWs must obey reasonable camp regulations.
 - b. Information: if asked, Soldier must provide four items of information (name, rank, service number, and DOB). Explain that such information is needed by the capturing country to fulfill reporting obligations under international law.
 - c. Work. In addition, enlisted POWs may be compelled to work provided the work does not support the enemy’s war effort. Also, POW’s are entitled to payment for their work. Commissioned officer POWs may volunteer to work, but may not be compelled to do so. NCO POWs may be compelled to perform supervisory work.

V. OBLIGATIONS TO PREVENT AND REPORT LOW VIOLATIONS

- A. Prevention. Soldiers not only must avoid committing LOW violations; they must also attempt to prevent violations of the LOW by other U.S. Soldiers.

B. Reporting Obligation. Soldiers must promptly report any actual or suspected violations of the LOW to their superiors. If that is not feasible, Soldiers report to other appropriate military officers (e.g., IG, JA, or Chaplain). DoDD 2311.01E.

APPENDIX B

LAW OF WAR CONSIDERATIONS IN THE ACQUISITION OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES DURING MILITARY OPERATIONS

We cannot rely only on the laws of war for the acquisition of supplies and services to support military operations. Limitations under the law of war make it imperative that we normally acquire supplies and services using U.S. acquisition laws. See Chapter 16, Deployment Contracting and Battlefield Acquisition, *infra*. Nevertheless, battlefield acquisition techniques (confiscation, seizure, and requisition) may prove a valuable means of supporting some of the needs of a deployed force when active combat or actual occupation of hostile territory occurs.

I. U.S. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE LAW OF WAR RELATING TO BATTLEFIELD PROCUREMENT OF GOODS

A. The law of land warfare regulates the taking and use of property by military forces. The rights and obligations of military forces vary depending on the ownership of the property, the type of property, and whether the taking occurs on the battlefield or under military occupation. Certain categories of property are completely protected from military action (e.g., historic monuments, museums, and scientific, artistic, and cultural institutions).

B. Acquisition of Enemy Property in Combat.

1. **Confiscation** is the permanent taking or destruction of enemy *public* property found on the battlefield. (Hague IV, art. 23(g) and 53; FM 27-10 paras. 59, 393-424). When required by military necessity, confiscated property becomes the property of the capturing state. The concept of state ownership includes the requirement to preserve property. Confiscation is a taking without compensation to the owner. Thus, a commander may acquire the supplies of an enemy armed force and its government. Public buildings may also be used for military purposes. When military necessity requires it, if ownership is not known, a commander may treat the property as public property until ownership is determined.

2. **Seizure** is the temporary taking of private or state property. When the use of private real property on the battlefield is required by military necessity, military forces may temporarily use it without compensation. (Use of private real property is discouraged; try to use public real property [firehouses or abandoned palaces make excellent CPs]. Anything other than a transient use of private real property will require a lease [typically retroactive] concluded by the Corps of Engineers.) Private personal property, if taken, must be returned when no longer required, or else the user must compensate the owner. (Hague IV, art. 53; FM 27-10, para. 406-10). Examples of property which might be seized include arms and ammunition in contractor factories; radio, TV, and other communication equipment and facilities; construction equipment; privately owned vehicles, aircraft, ships, etc.

3. To the maximum extent possible, avoid seizing private property. Use enemy public (government or military) property instead. If private property must be seized, give a receipt for the property, if possible, and record the condition of the property and the circumstances of seizure. Units should produce duplicate forms for this purpose, not only to document the seizure, but to notify operators and logisticians of the availability of the property. An example of such a form is reproduced at the end of Chapter 16. Units likely to seize property (typically airborne and light units with few organic vehicles) should train on seizure, recordation, and reporting procedures. Vehicle seizure procedures should be in the TACSOP of such units. Marking of seized vehicles (with spray paint or marker panels) should be addressed in the TACSOP to minimize the likelihood of fratricide.

C. Acquisition of Enemy Property in Occupied Territories

1. An occupation is the control of territory by an invading army. (Hague IV, art. 42; FM 27-10, para. 351). Public personal property that has some military use may be confiscated without compensation. (FM 27-10, para. 403). The occupying military force may use public real property, if it has some military use or is necessary to prosecute the war. (FM 27-10, para. 401). However, no ownership rights transfer.

2. Private property capable of direct military use may be seized and used in the war effort. Users must compensate the owner at the end of the war. (FM 27-10, para. 403).

3. DoD makes a distinction between those instances in which a contractual obligation has arisen and those in which the private owner must initiate a non-contractual claim for compensation. The first category involves

products or services acquired as result of express or implied in fact contract. The second category which gives rise to potential compensation claims arises when a government representative unilaterally takes possession of the property. In both cases, an owner may have extraordinary relief available (Pub. L. 85-804). In no case, however, is relief under Pub. L. 85-804, or under any other contractual remedy, available to pay for combat damage.

4. **Requisition** is the taking of private or state property or services needed to support the occupying military force. Unlike seizure, requisition can only occur upon the order of the local commander. Users must compensate the owner as soon as possible. (FM 27-10, para. 417). The command may levy the occupied populace to support its force, i.e., pay for the requisition. Requisition is the right of the occupying force to buy from an unwilling populace. Requisitions apply to both personal and real property. It also includes services.

5. **Common Article 2 Threshold.** If a host nation government invites U.S. forces into its territory, the territory is not occupied, and U.S. forces have no right to take property (because the Law of War and the property rules therein have not been triggered). The Host Nation may agree to provide for some of the needs of U.S. forces that cannot be met by contracting. Examples: (1) Saudi Arabia in Operation DESERT SHIELD/STORM (1990-91), (2) Haiti in Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY (1994-95), and (3) Bosnia-Herzegovina, in Operation JOINT ENDEAVOR (1995-96).

II. U.S. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE LAW OF WAR RELATING TO BATTLEFIELD PROCUREMENT OF SERVICES

The law of war also regulates use of prisoners of war (POW) and the local populace as a source of services for military forces. POWs and civilians may not be compelled to perform services of a military character or purpose.

A. **Use of POWs as Source for Services in Time of War.** POWs may be used as a source of labor; however, the work that POWs may perform is very limited. (GPW, art. 49; FM 27-10, para. 125-33). POWs may not be used as a source of labor for work of a military character or purpose. (GPW, art. 49; FM 27-10, para. 126). The regulation governing POW labor is AR 190-8, which requires a legal review (with copy to OTJAG) of proposed POW labor in case of doubt concerning whether the labor is authorized under the law of war. Note that POWs may be used to construct and support (food preparation, e.g.) POW camps.

B. Use of Civilian Persons as Source for Services in Time of War.

1. Civilian persons may not be compelled to work unless they are over 18, and then only on work necessary either for the needs of the army of occupation, for public utility services, or for the feeding, sheltering, clothing, transportation, or health of the population of the occupied country. (GC art. 51; FM 27-10, para. 418-24). Civilians considered protected persons may not be compelled to take part in military operations against their own country. (GC, art. 51; FM 27-10, para. 418).

2. The prohibition against forced labor in military operations precludes requisitioning the services of civilian persons upon work directly promoting the ends of war, such as construction of fortifications, entrenchments, or military airfields; or transportation of supplies/ammunition in the Area of Operations. There is no prohibition against their being employed voluntarily and paid for this work. (FM 27-10, para. 420).

III. CONCLUSION

The uncertainty of these principles (confiscation, seizure, and requisition) as a reliable source for the acquisition of supplies and services make them a less-preferred means of fulfilling the requirements of U.S. forces than traditional contracting methods. However, these principles do provide an expedient complement to other acquisition techniques that should not be overlooked in appropriate circumstances. Before using these acquisition techniques, however, consider the impact that takings of private property or forced labor inevitably have on the populace. Consider also the difficulty in accurately computing compensation owed if accurate records do not exist (units must set up a system for recording takings of private property in SOPs if battlefield acquisitions are anticipated).

NOTES

CHAPTER 3
HUMAN RIGHTS

REFERENCES

1. United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, G.A. Res. 39/46, U.N. GAOR, Supp. No. 51, at 197, U.N. Doc. A/RES/39/708 (1984), reprinted in 23 I.L.M. 1027 (1984), modified in 24 I.L.M. 535 (1985).
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Dec. 16, 1966, 999 U.N.T.S. 171.
3. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly Dec. 21, 1965, 660 U.N.T.S. 195.
4. Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3516.
5. Executive Order No. 13107, Implementation of Human Rights Treaties, 63 Fed. Reg. 68991 (10 December 1998).
6. Restatement (Third) of the Foreign Relations Law of the United States.
7. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res. 217 A (III), UN Doc. A/810 at 71 (1948).

I. INTRODUCTION

A. International human rights law (IHRL) focuses on the life and dignity of human beings. In contrast with most international law, IHRL protects persons as individuals rather than as subjects of sovereign States. “Human rights, because they rest on nothing more than being human, are universal, equal, and inalienable.”¹

B. To best understand IHRL, it may be useful to think in terms of obligation versus aspiration. IHRL exists in two forms: treaty law and customary international law (CIL).² IHRL established by treaty generally only binds the State in relation to persons within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction and tends to be more aspirational. IHRL based on CIL binds all States, in all circumstances, and is thus obligatory. For official U.S. personnel (“State actors” in the language of IHRL) dealing with civilians outside the territory of the United States, it is CIL that establishes the human rights considered fundamental, and therefore obligatory. Unfortunately, however, there exists no authoritative source that articulates which human rights the United States considers to be CIL.

II. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A. As a field of international law, IHRL did not fully develop until the years following World War II. The systematic abuse and near-extirpation of entire populations by States gave rise to a truly revolutionary aspect of human rights law as *international* law. Prior to modern IHRL, how States treated their own citizens was regarded as a purely domestic matter. Furthermore, individuals had not been the object of protection of international law. Instead, international law had regulated State conduct vis-à-vis other States. International law only protected individuals as symbols of their parent States (e.g. diplomatic immunity). As sovereigns in the international system, States could expect other States not to interfere in their internal affairs. IHRL, however, pierced the veil of sovereignty by seeking directly to regulate how States treated their own people within their own borders.³

1. The Nuremberg War Crimes Trials are an example of a human rights approach to protection. The trials held former government officials legally responsible for the treatment of individual citizens within the borders of their state. The trials did not rely on domestic law, but rather on novel charges like “crimes against humanity.”

2. Human rights occupied a central place in the newly formed United Nations. The Charter of the United Nations contains several provisions dealing directly with human rights. One of the earliest General Assembly

¹ Jack Donnelly, *What are Human Rights?*, <http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/hrintro/donnelly.htm> (last visited Feb. 26, 2008).

² See Restatement (Third) of the Foreign Relations Law of the United States, at § 701 (2003) [hereinafter Restatement].

³ See Louis Henkin, *THE INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS: THE COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS*, 13–16 (Henkin ed., 1981) (“International human rights law and institutions are designed to induce states to remedy the inadequacies of their national law and institutions so that human rights will be respected and vindicated.”).

resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴ (UDHR), is perhaps the strongest international statement of international human rights norms.

3. Following the adoption of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, development of the law of war (LOW) began to slow. Through the so-called Geneva Tradition, the conventions had introduced an approach to regulating armed conflict that focused on protecting and respecting individuals. By the mid-1950s, however, the LOW process stalled. The international community largely rejected the 1956 Draft Rules for Limitation of Dangers Incurred by Civilian Populations in Time of War as a fusion of the Geneva and Hague Traditions.⁵ In fact, the LOW would not see a significant development in humanitarian protections until the 1977 Additional Protocols.⁶

4. At the same time, however, IHRL experienced a boom. Two of the most significant international human rights treaties, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁷ (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights⁸ were adopted and opened for signature in 1966.

B. IHRL and Law of War. Scholars and States disagree over the interaction between IHRL and LOW. Positions range from arguments that they are entirely separate systems to a view that makes LOW a completely integrated component of IHRL.⁹ In the late-1960s, the United Nations General Assembly considered the application of human rights during armed conflict in two different resolutions.¹⁰ Ultimately, however, the resolutions produced few useful pronouncements and many ambiguous references to humanitarian principles.

1. **The Traditional / United States View.**¹¹ Traditionally, IHRL and LOW have been viewed as separate systems of protection. This classic view applies IHRL and LOW to different situations and different relationships respectively.

a. IHRL, in the traditional view, regulates the relationship between States and individuals within their territory and under their jurisdiction and may, however, be inapplicable during emergencies. This reflects the original focus of IHRL which was to protect individuals from the harmful acts of their own governments.

b. Law of War, in the traditional view, regulates wartime relations between belligerents and civilians as well as protected persons, usually not one's own citizens or nationals.

c. The traditional view notes that LOW largely predates IHRL and therefore was never intended to comprise a sub-category of IHRL. This view notes that LOW includes very restrictive triggering mechanisms which limit its application to specific circumstances.¹² As such, LOW is cited as a *lex specialis* to situations of armed conflict and therefore applies in lieu of IHRL.¹³

⁴ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res. 217A (III), U.N. GAOR, 3d Sess., U.N. Doc. A/810 (Dec. 10, 1948).

⁵ Draft Rules for the Limitation of the Dangers Incurred by the Civilian Population in Time of War, reproduced in DIETRICH SCHINDLER & JIŘI TOMAN, THE LAWS OF ARMED CONFLICT, 339 (2004).

⁶ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, Jun. 8, 1977, 1125 U.N.T.S. 3 [hereinafter Protocol I].

⁷ Int'l Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, G.A. Res. 2200 (XXI), U.N. GAOR, 21st Sess., Supp. No. 16, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (Dec. 16, 1966), 999 U.N.T.S. 171 (entered into force Mar. 23, 1976).

⁸ Int'l Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Dec. 16, 1966, 993 U.N.T.S. 3.

⁹ RENE PROVOST, INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW (2002).

¹⁰ G.A. Res. 2675 (1970); G. A. Res. 2444 (1968) "Respect for Human Rights in Armed Conflict"; UN GAOR 29th Sess. Supp. No. 31. Professor Schindler argues that while the UN said "human rights" in these instruments, it meant "humanitarian law." Dietrich Schindler, *Human Rights and Humanitarian Law: The Interrelationship of the Laws*, 31 AM U. L. REV. 935 (1982) [hereinafter Schindler].

¹¹ Michael J. Dennis, *Application of Human Rights Treaties Extraterritorially in Times of Armed Conflict and Military Occupation*, 99 AM. J. INT'L L. 119 (2005).

¹² See e.g. Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War art. 2, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3516 [hereinafter GC]. See also, Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion, 1996 ICJ REP. 226, para.25 (July 8).

¹³ Christopher Greenwood, *Rights at the Frontier - Protecting the Individual in Time of War*, in LAW AT THE CENTRE, THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES AT FIFTY (1999); Schindler, *supra* note 10, at 397. *Lex specialis* means that a law governing a specific subject matter (*lex specialis*) is not overridden by a law which only governs related general matters (*lex generalis*).

d. The 1949 Geneva Conventions, for the most part, do not apply to a state's own nationals. Most of the Fourth Convention is restricted to "protected persons," a group characterized as civilians in the hands of their nation's enemy.¹⁴

2. **Emerging view.** An expanding group of scholars and States has come to view the application of IHRL and LOW as overlapping. In this view, IHRL may create rights and duties beyond national borders between States and alien individuals during periods of armed conflict as well as during peace. The International Court of Justice recently adopted this view in two different Advisory Opinions.¹⁵

C. **Modern Challenges.** As human rights are asserted on a global scale, many governments regard them as "a system of values imposed upon them."¹⁶ States in Asia and the Islamic world question the universality of human rights as a neo-colonialist attitude of northern states.¹⁷

III. FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS - THE OBLIGATION

A. If a specific human right falls within the category of CIL, it should be considered a "fundamental" human right. As such, it is binding on U.S. forces during all overseas operations. This is because CIL is considered part of U.S. law,¹⁸ and IHRL operates to regulate the way State actors (in this case the U.S. armed forces) treat all humans.¹⁹ If a "human right" is considered to have risen to the status of CIL, then it is considered binding on U.S. State actors wherever such actors deal with human beings. Unfortunately, for the military practitioner **there is no definitive "source list" of those human rights considered by the United States to fall within this category of fundamental human rights.** As a result, the Judge Advocate (JA) must rely on a variety of sources to answer this question. These sources may include the UDHR, although the United States has not taken the position that everything in the UDHR is CIL, Common Article III of the Geneva Conventions, and the Restatement (Third) of The Foreign Relations Law of the United States (2003).

B. Among these sources, perhaps the most informative is the Restatement (Third). According to it, the United States accepts the position that certain fundamental human rights fall within the category of CIL, and a State violates international law when, as a matter of policy, it "practices, encourages, or condones"²⁰ a violation of human rights considered CIL.²¹ The Restatement makes no qualification as to where the violation might occur, or against whom it may be directed. Therefore, it is the CIL status of certain human rights that renders respect for such human rights a legal obligation on the part of U.S. forces conducting operations outside the United States, and not the fact that they may be reflected in treaties ratified by the United States. Of course, this is a general rule, and JAs must look to

¹⁴ GC, *supra* note 12, art. 4.

¹⁵ Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion, 1996 I.C.J. Rep. 226. ("The Court observes that the protection of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights does not cease in times of war, except by operation of Article 4 of the Covenant whereby certain provisions may be derogated from in a time of national emergency."). Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, 2004, I.C.J. Rep. 36. The Advisory Opinion in the *Wall* case explained the operation of this "emerging view" as follows:

As regards the relationship between international humanitarian law and human rights law, there are thus three possible situations: some rights may be exclusively matters of international humanitarian law; others may be exclusively matters of human rights law; yet others may be matters of both these branches of international law. In order to answer the question put to it, the Court will have to take into consideration both these branches of international law, namely human rights law and, as *lex specialis*, international humanitarian law.

¹⁶ MANFRED NOWAK, INTRODUCTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS REGIME 2 (2003) [hereinafter Nowak].

¹⁷ See DARREN J. O'BYRNE, HUMAN RIGHTS: AN INTRODUCTION 52-55 (2003) (discussing Marxist, Confucian, and Islamic attitudes toward concepts of universal human rights); UPENDRA BAXI, THE FUTURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS 132-35 (2002) (citing ARJUN APPADURAI, MODERNITY AT LARGE: CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF GLOBALIZATION (1997); MIKE FEATHERSTONE, UNDOING CULTURE: GLOBALIZATION, POSTMODERNISM AND IDENTITY (1995)).

¹⁸ See the *Paquete Habana The Lola*, 175 U.S. 677 (1900); see also RESTATEMENT, *supra* note 2 at § 111.

¹⁹ RESTATEMENT, *supra* note 2, at § 701.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ The Restatement gives the following examples of human rights that fall within the category of CIL: genocide, slavery, murder or causing the disappearance of individuals, torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, violence to life or limb, hostage taking, punishment without fair trial, prolonged arbitrary detention, failure to care for and collect the wounded and sick, systematic racial discrimination, and consistent patterns of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights. *Id.* at § 702.

specific treaties, and to any subsequent executing legislation, to determine if this general rule is inapplicable in a certain circumstance.²²

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

A. The original focus of IHRL—to protect individuals from the harmful acts of their own governments²³—must be re-emphasized. Understanding this original focus is essential to understand why international human rights treaties, even when signed and ratified by the United States, fall within the category of “aspiration” instead of “obligation.” The original focus of IHRL was its “groundbreaking” aspect: that international law could regulate the way a government treated the residents of its own State. IHRL was not originally intended to protect individuals from the actions of *any* government agent they encountered. This is partly explained by the fact that historically, other international law concepts provided for the protection of individuals from the cruel treatment of foreign nations.²⁴

B. **Major Human Rights Instruments.** Until 1988 the United States had not ratified any major international human rights treaties.²⁵ The following is a list of the major international human rights treaties along with a brief description of the body that administers each treaty. All of the major international human rights treaties are part of the United Nations human rights system.

1. **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)** (1966) – The United States ratified in 1992.

a. Administered by UN Human Rights Committee (HRC). Parties must submit reports in accordance with Committee guidelines for review by HRC. The HRC may question state representatives on the substance of their reports. The HRC may report to the UN Secretary General. The HRC may issue general comments to member states. Because the treaty limits the HRC’s role to receiving reports and issuing general comments, the HRC has limited ability to enforce the provisions of the ICCPR.

b. The ICCPR addresses so-called “first generation rights.” These include the most fundamental and basic rights and freedoms. Part III of the Covenant lists substantive rights.

c. The ICCPR is expressly non-extraterritorial. Article 2, clause 1 limits a Party’s obligations under the Covenant to “all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction . . .” Although some commentators and human rights bodies have argued for a disjunctive reading of “and,” such that the ICCPR would cover anyone simply under the control of a Party,²⁶ the United States interprets the extraterritoriality provision narrowly.²⁷

d. First Protocol - empowers private parties to file “communications” with the UN HRC. Communications have evolved to operate as a basis for individual causes of action under the ICCPR where domestic remedies have been exhausted. The United States is not a party to the First Protocol.

e. Second Protocol - seeks to abolish death penalty. The United States is not a party.

2. **International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)** (1966) – The United States is not a party.

a. The ICESCR does not establish a standing committee; reports go to the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, which is composed of eighteen elected members. There is no procedure for individual complaint. The Committee may make general comments to States Party to highlight and encourage compliance.

²² According to the Restatement, as of 1987, there were 18 treaties falling under the category of “Protection of Persons,” and therefore considered human rights treaties. This list did not include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, or those provisions of the United Nations Charter that relate to human rights, which are considered expressions of principles, and not obligatory.

²³ See RESTATEMENT, *supra* note 2 and accompanying text.

²⁴ See *id.* at Part VII, Introductory Note.

²⁵ THOMAS BUERGENTHAL ET. AL., INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN A NUTSHELL 350 (2002).

²⁶ Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 31, U.N. Doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev.6 (2004).

²⁷ Matthew Waxman, Head of U.S. Delegation, Principal Deputy Director of Policy Planning, Dep’t of State, Opening Statement to the U.N. Human Rights Committee (July 17, 2006), <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/70392.htm> (last visited Feb. 26, 2008) (“[I]t is the longstanding view of the United States that the Covenant by its very terms does not apply outside the territory of a State Party. . . . This has been the U.S. position for more than 55 years”).

b. The ICESCR addresses so-called “second generation human rights.”²⁸ These include the right to self-determination (art. 1), right to work (art. 6), right to adequate standard of living (art. 11), and right to education (art. 13). States that are party to this treaty undertake “to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of [their] available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the . . . Covenant.” (art. 2).

3. **Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide**²⁹ (1948). The United States signed in 1948, transmitted to Senate in 1949, and ratified in 1988.

4. **Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Treatment** (1984) (CAT). The United States ratified in 1994. This convention is implemented by the Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991.³⁰

a. The CAT is administered by UN Committee on Torture, composed of ten elected experts. The committee is informed by a periodic reporting system and inter-state and individual complaint procedures.

b. Article 20 empowers the Committee to conduct independent investigations but it must have cooperation of the State Party subject of investigation.

c. The CAT requires states party to the Convention to take “effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under [their] jurisdiction.” (art. 2(1)).

5. **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination**³¹ (1965) (CERD). The United States signed in 1966, transmitted to the Senate in 1978, and ratified in 1994.

a. The southern congressional delegation’s concern over the international community’s view of Jim Crow laws in the South delayed U.S. ratification of this treaty, which was implemented by the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987.³²

b. The CERD is administered by United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, composed of eighteen members elected by parties to the Convention. The committee reviews reports and may hear inter-state or individual complaints. Unlike the ICCPR, the interstate complaint system is not optional like that of the ICCPR. The system, however, has never been used in its inter-state form.

c. The CERD prohibits and defines racial discrimination as “any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin” to “nullify[] or impair[] the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.”³³ Parties agree to eliminate racial discrimination and apply rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two Covenants.

C. The United States Treaty Process

1. Article VI of the United States Constitution establishes treaties as “the supreme Law of the Land.” Consequently, treaties enjoy the same force as statutes. When treaties and statutes conflict, the later in time is law.

2. Article II, Section 2, clause 2 of the United States Constitution enumerates to the President the power to make treaties. After receiving the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate, the President may ratify a treaty.

3. Reservations, Understandings and Declarations (RUDs). The United States policy toward international human rights treaties relies heavily on RUDs. RUDs have been essential to mustering political support for ratification of human rights treaties in the United States Senate.

a. **Reservations** modify treaty obligations with respect to relevant provisions between parties that accept the reservation; reservations do not modify provisions for other parties; if a State refuses a reservation but

²⁸ NOWAK, *supra* note 14, at 80.

²⁹ Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Dec. 9, 1948, 102 Stat. 3045, 78 U.N.T.S. 277.

³⁰ Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991, Pub. L. No. 102-256, 106 Stat. 73 (1992), reprinted in 28 U.S.C. § 1350 (2000).

³¹ International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Dec. 21, 1965, 660 U.N.T.S. 195, 5 I.L.M. 352 (entered into force Jan. 4, 1969).

³² Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1091-93 (2000).

³³ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Mar. 7, 1966, 660 U.N.T.S. 195.

does not oppose entry into force between the reserving State and itself, the provision proposed for reservation does not operate between the two States.³⁴ An example of a reservation would be the United States' reservation to the ICCPR whereby it "reserves the right, subject to its Constitutional constraints, to impose capital punishment on any person (other than a pregnant woman) duly convicted under existing or future laws permitting the imposition of capital punishment, including such punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age."³⁵

b. **Understandings** are statements intended to clarify or explain matters incidental to the operation of the treaty. For instance, a State might elaborate on or define a term applicable to the treaty. Understandings frequently clarify the scope of application. An example of an understanding would be the United States' understanding to the ICCPR whereby it stated "[t]hat the United States understands that this Covenant shall be implemented by the Federal Government to the extent that it exercises legislative and judicial jurisdiction over the matters covered therein, and otherwise by the state and local governments."³⁶

c. **Declarations** give notice of certain matters of policy or principle. For instance, a State might declare that it regards a treaty to be non-self-executing under its domestic law.³⁷

d. **United States practice:** When the Senate includes a reservation or understanding in its advice and consent, the President may only ratify the treaty to the extent of the ratification or understanding.

D. Application of Human Rights Treaties. Understanding how the United States applies human rights treaties requires an appreciation of two concepts: non-extraterritoriality and non-self execution.

1. **Non-extraterritoriality:** In keeping with the original focus of IHRL, the United States interprets human rights treaties to apply to persons living in the territory of the United States, and not to any person with whom agents of our government deal outside of our borders.³⁸ This theory of treaty interpretation is referred to as "non-extraterritoriality."³⁹ The result of this theory is that these international agreements do not create treaty-based obligations on U.S. forces when dealing with civilians in another country during the course of a contingency operation. This distinction between the scope of application of fundamental human rights, which have attained CIL status, versus the scope of application of non-core treaty based human rights, is a critical aspect of IHRL JAs must grasp.

2. **Non-self execution:** While the non-extraterritorial interpretation of human rights treaties is the primary basis for the conclusion that these treaties do not bind U.S. forces outside the territory of the United States, JAs must also be familiar with the concept of treaty execution. According to this treaty interpretation doctrine, although treaties entered into by the United States become part of the "supreme law of the land,"⁴⁰ some are not

³⁴ Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, .N. Doc. A/CONF.39/27 (1969), *reprinted in* 63 AM. J. INT'L L. 875 (1969), *and in* 8 I.L.M. 679 (1969).

³⁵ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Text of Resolution of Advice and Consent to Ratification as Reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations and Approved by the Senate (2 Apr. 1992), <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ntquery/z?trty:095TD00020>.

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ *See e.g., id.* ("[T]he United States declares that the provisions of Articles 1 through 27 of the Covenant are not self-executing.")

³⁸ While the actual language used in the scope provisions of such treaties usually makes such treaties applicable to "all individuals subject to [a state's] jurisdiction" the United States interprets such scope provisions as referring to the United States and its territories and possessions, and not any area under the functional control of United States armed forces. This is consistent with the general interpretation that such treaties do not apply outside the territory of the United States. *See* RESTATEMENT, *supra* note 2, at § 322(2) and Reporters' Note 3; *see also* CLAIBORNE PELL REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, S. EXEC. COC. NO. 102-23 (Cost Estimate) (This Congressional Budget Office Report indicated that the Covenant was designed to guarantee rights and protections to people living within the territory of the nations that ratified it).

³⁹ *See* Theodore Meron, *Extraterritoriality of Human Rights Treaties*, 89 Am. J. Int'l L. 78-82 (1995). *See also* Center for Law and Military Operations, The Judge Advocate General's School, United States Army, Law and Military Operations in Haiti, 1994-1995--Lessons Learned for Judge Advocates 49 (1995) [hereinafter CLAMO Haiti Report] (citing human rights groups that mounted a defense for an Army captain that misinterpreted the ICCPR to create an affirmative obligation to correct human rights violations within a Haitian Prison). Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights, *Protect or Obey: The United States Army versus CPT Lawrence Rockwood 5* (1995) (reprinting an amicus brief submitted in opposition to a prosecution pretrial motion).

⁴⁰ U.S. CONST. art VI. According to the Restatement, "international agreements are law of the United States and supreme over the law of the several states." RESTATEMENT, *supra* note 2, at § 111. The Restatement Commentary states the point even more emphatically: "[T]reaties made under the authority of the United States, like the Constitution itself and the laws of the United States, are expressly declared to be 'supreme Law of the Land' by Article VI of the Constitution." *Id.* at cmt. d.

enforceable in U.S. courts absent subsequent legislation or executive order to “execute” the obligations created by such treaties.

a. This “self-execution” doctrine relates primarily to the ability of a litigant to secure enforcement for a treaty provision in U.S. courts.⁴¹ However, the impact on whether a JA should conclude that a treaty creates a binding obligation on U.S. forces is potentially profound. First, there is an argument that if a treaty is considered non-self-executing, it should not be regarded as creating such an obligation.⁴² More significantly, once a treaty is executed, it is the subsequent executing legislation or executive order, and not the treaty provisions, that is given effect by U.S. courts, and therefore defines the scope of U.S. obligations under our law.⁴³

b. The U.S. position regarding the human rights treaties discussed above is that “the intention of the United States determines whether an agreement is to be self-executing or should await implementing legislation.”⁴⁴ Thus, the U.S. position is that its unilateral statement of intent, made through the vehicle of a declaration during the ratification process, is determinative of the intent of the parties. Accordingly, if the U.S. adds such a declaration to a treaty, the declaration determines the interpretation the U.S. will apply when determining the nature of the obligation.⁴⁵

3. **Derogations** – Each of the major human rights treaties to which the United States is a party includes a derogations clause. Derogation refers to the legal right to suspend certain human rights treaty provisions in time of war or in cases of national emergencies.

a. Certain rights, however, may not be derogated from:

- (1) Right to life,
- (2) Prohibition on torture,
- (3) Prohibition on slavery,
- (4) Prohibition on *ex post* punishment;
- (5) Nor may states adopt measures inconsistent with their obligations under international law.

V. INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEMS

International human rights are developed and implemented through a layered structure of complementary and coextensive systems. “The principle of universality does not in any way rule out regional or national differences and peculiarities.”⁴⁶ As the United States participates in combined operations, JAs will find that allies may have very different conceptions of and obligations under IHRL. In addition to the global system of the United Nations, regional human rights systems, such as the European, Inter-American, and African systems, have developed in complexity and scope. JAs will benefit from an appreciation of the basic features of these systems as they relate to

⁴¹ See RESTATEMENT, *supra* note 2, at cmt h.

⁴² There are several difficulties with this argument. First, it assumes that a U.S. court has declared the treaty non-self-executing, because absent such a ruling, the non-self-executing conclusion is questionable: “[I]f the Executive Branch has not requested implementing legislation and Congress has not enacted such legislation, there is a strong presumption that the treaty has been considered self-executing by the political branches, and should be considered self-executing by the courts.” RESTATEMENT, *supra* note 2, at § 111, Reporters Note 5. Second, it translates a doctrine of judicial enforcement into a mechanism whereby U.S. state actors conclude that a valid treaty should not be considered to impose international obligations upon those state actors, a transformation that seems to contradict the general view that failure to enact executing legislation when such legislation is needed constitutes a breach of the relevant treaty obligation. “[A] finding that a treaty is not self-executing (when a court determines there is not executing legislation) is a finding that the United States has been and continues to be in default, and should be avoided.” *Id.*

⁴³ “[I]t is the implementing legislation, rather than the agreement itself, that is given effect as law in the United States.” *Id.* Perhaps the best recent example of the primacy of implementing legislation over treaty text in terms of its impact on how U.S. state actors interpret our obligations under a treaty was the conclusion by the Supreme Court of the United States that the determination of refugee status for individuals fleeing Haiti was dictated not pursuant to the Refugee Protocol standing alone, but by the implementing legislation for that treaty – the Refugee Act. *United States v. Haitian Centers Council, Inc.* 113 S.Ct. 2549 (1993).

⁴⁴ See RESTATEMENT, *supra* note 2, at § 131.

⁴⁵ See RESTATEMENT, *supra* note 2, at § 111, cmt.

⁴⁶ NOWAK, *supra* note 14, at 2.

allies' willingness to participate in and desire to shape operations.⁴⁷ Moreover, in an occupation setting, JAs must understand the human rights obligations, both international and domestic, that may bind the host nation as well as how that host nation interprets those obligations. This understanding begins with the primary human rights system, the UN system, the foundation of which is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

A. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) – The UDHR was a UN General Assembly Resolution passed on December 10, 1948. The UDHR is not a treaty but many of its provisions reflect CIL. The UDHR was adopted as “a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations.”

B. The Human Rights Committee (HRC) – The HRC was established by the ICCPR as a committee of independent human rights experts who oversee implementation of the treaty. In this role, the HRC reviews the periodic reports submitted by states party to the ICCPR. The HRC may also hear “communications” from individuals in states party to the (First) Optional Protocol to the ICCPR. As mentioned earlier, the United States is not a party to the First Protocol to the ICCPR.

C. The Human Rights Council – The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the UN system made up of forty-seven States responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. The Council was created by the UN General Assembly in March of 2006 with the main purpose of addressing situations of human rights violations and making recommendations on them. The Human Rights Council replaced the UN Commission on Human Rights, another General Assembly-created body designed to monitor and strengthen international human rights practices.⁴⁸ As of 2009, the United States is a member of the Human Rights Council and will submit a report to the Council as part of the Council's Universal Periodic Review process in the Fall of 2010.

D. The European Human Rights System – The European Human Rights System was the first regional human rights system and is widely regarded to be the most robust. The European System is based on the 1950 European Convention of Human Rights, a seminal document that created one of the most powerful human rights bodies in the world, the European Court of Human Rights.

E. The Inter-American Human Rights System – The Inter-American System is based on the Organization of the American States (OAS) Charter and the American Convention on Human Rights. The OAS Charter created the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The American Convention on Human Rights, of which the United States is not a party, created the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Because the United States is not a party to the American Convention, it is not subject to that court's jurisdiction. However, the United States does respond to the comments and criticisms of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.⁴⁹

F. The African Human Rights System – The African System falls under the African Union, which was established in 2001. It is, therefore, the most recent and least formed human rights system. The African system is based primarily on the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights which entered into force in 1986. The Charter created the African Commission on Human and People's Rights. A later protocol created an African Court of Human and People's Rights, designed to complement the work of the Commission. The court came into being as a treaty body in 2004, adopted interim court rules in 2008,⁵⁰ and published its first judgment on 15 December 2009.⁵¹

VI. REMEDIES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

A. **Human Rights Treaty-Based Causes of Action** – U.S. courts have generally held human rights treaties to be non-self-executing and therefore not bases for causes of action in domestic courts. In *Sei Fujii v. California*,⁵² the California Supreme Court heard a claim that UN Charter Articles 55 and 56 invalidated the California Alien Land Law. The land law had varied land owner rights according to alien status. The court struck down the law on

⁴⁷ *Sei Fujii v. California*, 38 Cal.2d 718, 242 P.2d 617 (1952).

⁴⁸ G.A. Res. 60/251, U.N. Doc A/Res/60/251 (3 Apr. 2006).

⁴⁹ See e.g., U.S. Additional Response to the Request for Precautionary Measures: Detention of Enemy Combatants at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, (July 15, 2002), available at <http://www.state.gov/s/l/38642.htm>.

⁵⁰ See Interim Rules of Court, <http://www.african-court.org/fileadmin/documents/Court/Interim%20Rules%20of%20Court/Interim%20Rules%20of%20Court.pdf> (last visited Apr. 13, 2010).

⁵¹ See Judgment in the matter of Michelot Yogogombaye versus the Republic of Senegal, application No. 001/2008, <http://www.african-court.org/en/cases/latest-judgments/> (last visited Apr. 13, 2010).

⁵² 38 Cal.2d, 718, 242 P.2d 617 (1952).

equal protection grounds but overruled the lower court's recognition of causes of action under the UN Charter. The court stated, "The provisions in the [C]harter pledging cooperation in promoting observance of fundamental freedoms lack the mandatory quality and definiteness which would indicate an intent to create justiciable rights in private persons immediately upon ratification."⁵³ Federal and state courts have largely followed *Sei Fujii's* lead.

B. Statutory Causes of Action – The greatest activity in domestic remedies for human rights violations has occurred through the Alien Tort Statute.⁵⁴ The statute provides jurisdiction for U.S. district courts to hear "any civil action by an alien for a tort only, committed in violation of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States."⁵⁵

1. In *Filartiga v. Peña-Irala*, the Second Circuit recognized a right to be free from torture actionable under the statute.⁵⁶ The court's analysis includes a detailed exploration of CIL and the level of proof required to establish an actionable provision of CIL.

2. Recently, the United States Supreme Court addressed the Alien Tort Statute in *Sosa v. Alvarez-Machain*.⁵⁷ Refining and tightening the standard for establishing torts "in violation of the law of nations," the Court characterized the statute essentially as a jurisdictional statute.⁵⁸ The Court declined to go so far as categorically requiring separate legislation to establish causes of action under the statute; however, the Court set a very high burden of proof to establish actionable causes.

⁵³ 242 P.2d at 621-22.

⁵⁴ 28 U.S.C. § 1350 (2004).

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ 630 F.2d 876 (2d Cir.1980).

⁵⁷ 542 U.S. 692 (2004)

⁵⁸ *Id.*

NOTES

CHAPTER 4

THE LAW OF WAR ACROSS THE CONFLICT SPECTRUM

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I. INTRODUCTION

The law of war (LOW), whether through application of treaties or customary international law (CIL), applies pursuant to the satisfaction of triggering clauses or conditions.¹ For example, the Hague Regulations apply during “war,” a rather vague term that led to the adoption of Articles Two and Three common to the 1949 Geneva Conventions (applying the body of the four Conventions to international armed conflict and total or partial occupation, and applying a limited set of basic provisions to armed conflict not of an international character). However, military operations are increasingly difficult to categorize² or are conducted in conditions not amounting

¹ For a more detailed discussion of the application of the law of war, both pursuant to treaties and customary law, see Major John Rawcliffe, *Changes to the Department of Defense Law of War Program*, ARMY LAW. (Sept. 2006).

² Difficulty in categorizing armed conflicts is due in large part to the emergence of non-state actors in contemporary warfare. These conflicts between state actors and non-state actors are defined as “irregular warfare.” See U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE DIR.

to armed conflict, whether international or non-international. Judge Advocates must consider what law governs the conduct of military operations regardless of the conflict categorization.

II. DOCTRINAL TYPES OF OPERATIONS

A. Military operations are divided into three major categories: 1) Major Operations and Campaigns; 2) Crisis Response and Limited Contingency Operations; and 3) Military Engagement, Security Cooperation, and Deterrence.³ Joint Pub 3-0 further lists the following types of operations: Arms Control, Combating Terrorism, Department of Defense (DoD) Support to Counterdrug Operations, Enforcement of Sanctions/Maritime Intercept Operations, Enforcing Exclusion Zones, Ensuring Freedom of Navigation and Overflight, Humanitarian Assistance, Military Support to Civilian Authorities, Nation Assistance/Support to Counterinsurgency, Noncombatant Evacuation Operations, Peace Operations, Protection of Shipping, Recovery Operations, Show of Force Operations, Strikes and Raids, and Support to Insurgency.

B. Major Operations and Campaigns will most likely involve the triggering of Common Article Two of the Geneva Conventions. Other types of operations, however, will likely not. Of those, Peace Operations are the most common type of operation likely to involve large numbers of military forces, including Judge Advocates (JA) and paralegals.

III. PEACE OPERATIONS

The fundamental concepts of peace operations are: consent, impartiality, transparency, restraint, credibility, freedom of movement, flexibility, civil-military operations, legitimacy, and perseverance.⁴ These concepts affect every facet of operations and remain fluid throughout any mission. While not a doctrinal source, the Joint Task Force Commander's Handbook for Peace Operations (16 June 1997) is a widely disseminated source of lessons learned and operational issues. Chapters VI-5 of Joint Pub 3-0 contains an excellent summary of the operational considerations and principles that apply directly to Peace Operations. The principles for joint operations, in addition to the nine principles of war,⁵ are restraint, perseverance, and legitimacy. The JA and paralegal can play a significant role in establishing and maintaining these principles.

A. **Definition:** There is no universally accepted definition for many of the terms connected with peace operations and related activities. For example, no single definition of "peacekeeping" is accepted by the international community. The absence of one specific definition has resulted in the term being used to describe almost any type of behavior intended to obtain what a particular nation regards as "peace." There are even slight inconsistencies within U.S. doctrine and other publications that define peacekeeping and related terms.

B. Peace Operations

1. Peace Operations is a comprehensive term that covers a wide range of activities. Joint Pub 3-0 defines peace operations as "multiagency and multinational operations involving all instruments of national power" and encompasses peacekeeping operations (PKO), and peace enforcement operations (PEO).

2. Whereas peace operations are authorized under both Chapters VI and VII of the United Nations Charter, the doctrinal definition excludes high-end enforcement actions where the UN or UN-sanctioned forces have become engaged as combatants and a military solution has now become the measure of success. An example of

3000.07, IRREGULAR WARFARE (1 Dec. 2008) (defining irregular warfare as "[a] violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant populations(s)").

³ CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-0, DOCTRINE FOR JOINT OPERATIONS (17 Sep. 2006) [hereinafter JP 3-0]. Joint Pub 3-0 is quoted or cited extensively in this outline. For brevity's sake, citations to JP 3-0 will be omitted. Military operations were previously described as "War" or "Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW)." The term and acronym "MOOTW" was discontinued by JP 3-0.

⁴ CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-07.3, JOINT TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR PEACE OPERATIONS pg. vii-ix (17 Oct. 2007) [hereinafter Joint Pub 3-07.3].

⁵ The Nine Principles of War are: objective, offensive, mass, economy of force, maneuver, unity of command, security, surprise, and simplicity. For a detailed definition of each principle, see JP 3-0 App. A.

such is OPERATION DESERT STORM. While authorized under Chapter VII,⁶ this was international armed conflict and the traditional laws of war applied.

3. These operations can occur either: a) to prevent the outbreak of hostilities, such as Task Force Able Sentry in Macedonia in 1996-98; b) to maintain the peace after the conclusion of open hostilities, such as Task Force Eagle in Bosnia beginning in 1996; or c) to provide stability in a post-occupation environment, such as CJTF-7 in Iraq after 30 June 2004.

C. Peacekeeping

1. Joint Pub 3-07.3 defines peacekeeping operations as “military operations that are undertaken with the **consent** of all major belligerents, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an **existing truce agreement** and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement.”⁷

2. Peacekeeping is conducted under the authority of Chapter VI, UN Charter, and, just as the name implies, there must be a peace to keep. It is intended to maintain calm while providing time to negotiate a permanent settlement to the underlying dispute and/or assist in carrying out the terms of a negotiated settlement. Therefore, there must be some degree of stability within the area of operations. Peacekeeping efforts support diplomatic endeavors to achieve or to maintain peace in areas of potential or actual conflict and often involve ambiguous situations requiring the peacekeeping force to deal with extreme tension and violence without becoming a participant.

3. Peacekeeping requires an invitation or, at a minimum, the consent of all the parties to the conflict. Peacekeepers must remain completely impartial towards all the parties involved. Peacekeeping forces may include unarmed observers, lightly armed units, police, and civilian technicians. Typical peacekeeping operations may include: observe, record, supervise, monitor, and occupy a buffer or neutral zone, and report on the implementation of the truce and any violations thereof. Typical peacekeeping missions include:

- a. Observing and reporting any alleged violation of the peace agreement.
- b. Handling alleged cease-fire violations and/or alleged border incidents.
- c. Conducting regular liaison visits to units within their AO.
- d. Continuously checking forces within their AO and reporting any changes thereto.
- e. Maintaining up-to-date information on the disposition of forces within their AO.
- f. Periodically visiting forward positions; report on the disposition of forces.
- g. Assisting civil authorities in supervision of elections, transfer of authority, partition of territory, and administration of civil functions.

4. Force may only be used in self-defense. Peacekeepers should not prevent violations of a truce or cease-fire agreement by the active use of force. Their presence is intended to be sufficient to maintain the peace.

5. United Nations Security Council Resolution 690 (1991)⁸ concerning the Western Sahara is a good example of the implementation of a peacekeeping force.

6. Brahimi Report: Peacekeeping is a 50-year plus enterprise that has evolved rapidly from a traditional, primarily military model of observing ceasefires and force separations after inter-state wars to one that incorporates a complex model of many elements, military and civilian, working together to build peace in the dangerous aftermath of civil wars. The Brahimi definition of peacekeeping, as well as that of many in the UN and international community, describes both traditional peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations.

D. Peace Enforcement

1. Joint Pub 3-07.3 discusses peace enforcement in terms of the application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order.⁹

⁶ See S.C. Res. 678, U.N. Doc. S/RES/678 available at <http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/1990/scres90.htm>.

⁷ Joint Pub 3-07.3, *supra* note 4, at x.

⁸ See S.C. Res. 690 U.N. Doc. S/RES/690 available at <http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/1991/scres91.htm>.

2. Peace enforcement is conducted under the authority of Chapter VII, UN Charter, and could include combat, armed intervention, or the physical threat of armed intervention. In contrast to peacekeeping, peace enforcement forces do not require consent of the parties to the conflict, and the forces may not be neutral or impartial. Typical missions include:

- a. Protection of humanitarian assistance.
- b. Restoration and maintenance of order and stability.
- c. Enforcement of sanctions.
- d. Guarantee or denial of movement.
- e. Establishment and supervision of protected zones.
- f. Forcible separation of belligerents.

3. UNSCR 1031 concerning Bosnia is a good example of the Security Council using Chapter VII to enforce the peace, even when based on an agreement.¹⁰

E. Peacemaking

1. Joint Pub 3-07.3: A process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlement that arranges ends to disputes and resolves issues that led to conflict.

2. Brahimi Report: Peacemaking addresses conflicts in progress, attempting to bring them to a halt, using the tools of diplomacy and mediation. Peacemakers may be envoys of governments, groups of states, regional organizations or the United Nations, or they may be unofficial and non-governmental groups. Peacemaking may even be the work of a prominent personality, working independently.

3. Peacemaking is strictly diplomacy. Confusion may still exist in this area because the former U.S. definition of peacemaking was synonymous with the definition of peace enforcement.

F. “Preventive” Diplomacy

1. Joint Pub. 3-07.3: Diplomatic actions taken in advance of a predictable crisis to prevent or limit violence.

2. Preventive diplomacy is generally of a short-term focus designed to avert an immediate crisis. It includes confidence building measures and, while it is diplomatic in theory, it could involve a preventive deployment as a show of force.

3. Whereas peacekeeping and preventive deployments have many of the same characteristics (i.e., similar rules of engagement and no or very limited enforcement powers), preventive deployments usually will not have the consent of all the parties to the conflict.

G. Peace-Building

1. Joint Pub. 3-07.3: Post-conflict actions, predominately diplomatic and economic, that strengthen and rebuild civil infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict.

2. Brahimi Report: Peace-building is a term of more recent origin that, as used in the present report, defines activities undertaken on the far side of conflict to reassemble the foundations of peace and provide the tools for building on those foundations something that is more than just the absence of war. Thus, peace-building includes but is not limited to: reintegrating former combatants into civilian society, strengthening the rule of law (for example, through training and restructuring of local police, and judicial and penal reform); improving respect for human rights through the monitoring, education and investigation of past and existing abuses; providing technical assistance for democratic development (including electoral assistance and support for free media); and promoting conflict solution and reconciliation techniques.

⁹ Joint Pub 3-07.3, *supra* note 4, at x.

¹⁰ See generally S.C. Res. 1031, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1031 available at <http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/1995/scres95.htm>.

3. Peace-building activities may generate additional tasks for units earlier engaged in peacekeeping or peace enforcement. You will typically find post conflict peace-building taking place to some degree in all Peace Operations.

H. **Other Terms.** The reality of modern Peace Operations is that a mission will almost never fit neatly into one doctrinal category. The JA should use the doctrinal categories only as a guide to reaching the legal issues that affect each piece of the operation. Most operations are fluid situations, made up of multifaceted and interrelated missions. Doctrine is currently evolving in this area, and various terms may be used to label missions and operations that do not fall neatly into one of the above definitions.

1. Second generation peacekeeping¹¹
2. Protective/humanitarian engagement¹²
3. Stability Operations and/or Support Operations (SOSO or SASO)
4. Stability and Reconstruction Operations (S&RO)
5. Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR) Operations¹³
6. Stability Operations

IV. LEGAL AUTHORITY & U.S. ROLES IN PEACE OPERATIONS

A. As stated above, peacekeeping evolved essentially as a compromise out of a necessity to control conflicts without formally presenting the issue to the UN Security Council for Chapter VII action. The UN Charter does not directly provide for peacekeeping. Due to the limited authority of traditional “peacekeeping” operations (i.e., no enforcement powers), it is accepted that Chapter VI, Pacific Settlement of Disputes, provides the legal authority for UN peacekeeping.

B. Enforcement actions are authorized under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. The authorizing Security Council resolution will typically refer to Chapter VII in the text and authorize “**all necessary means/measures**” (allowing for the force) to accomplish the mission. The UN must be acting to **maintain or restore international peace and security** before it may undertake or authorize an enforcement action. As the UN becomes more willing and able to use these Chapter VII enforcement powers to impose its will, many Third World states fear a new kind of colonialism. Although the Charter specifically precludes UN involvement in matters “essentially within the domestic jurisdiction” of states, that general legal norm “does not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.”¹⁴

C. As a permanent member of the Security Council, the U.S. has an important political role in the genesis of Peace Operations under a UN mandate. The JA serves an important function in assisting leaders in the translation of vague UN mandates into the specified and implied military tasks on the ground. The mission (and hence the authorized tasks) must be linked to authorized political objectives

D. As a corollary to normal UN authorization for an operation, international agreements provide legal authorization for some Peace Operations. As a general rule of international law, states cannot procure treaties through coercion or the threat of force.¹⁵ However, the established UN Charter mechanisms for authorizing the use

¹¹ Second generation peacekeeping is a term being used within the UN as a way to characterize peacekeeping efforts designed to respond to international life in the post-cold war era. This includes difficulties being experienced by some regimes in coping with the withdrawal of super-power support, weak institutions, collapsing economies, natural disasters, and ethnic strife. As new conflicts take place within nations rather than between them, the UN has become involved with civil wars, secession, partitions, ethnic clashes, tribal struggles, and in some cases, rescuing failed states. The traditional peacekeeping military tasks are being complemented by measures to strengthen institutions, encourage political participation, protect human rights, organize elections, and promote economic and social development. *United Nations Peace-keeping*, United Nations Department of Public Information DPI/1399-93527-August 1993-35M.

¹² Protective/Humanitarian engagement involves the use of military to protect “safe havens” or to effect humanitarian operations. These measures could be authorized under either Chapter VI or VII of the UN Charter. Bosnia and Somalia are possible examples.

¹³ See U.S. DEP’T OF DEFENSE DIR. 3000.05, MILITARY SUPPORT FOR STABILITY, SECURITY, TRANSITION, AND RECONSTRUCTION (SSTR) OPERATIONS (28 Nov. 2005).

¹⁴ U.N. Charter art. 2, para. 7.

¹⁵ Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, arts. 51-53 UN Doc. A/Conf. 39/27, reprinted in 8 I.L.M. 679 (1969).

of force by UN Member states define the lawful parameters. In other words, even if parties reach agreement following the use of force (or the threat thereof) or other means of inducement authorized under Chapter VII, the treaty is binding.¹⁶

E. Therefore, U.S. participation in Peace Operations falls into these discrete categories:

1. Participation in United Nations Chapter VI Operations. This type of operation must comply with the restraints of the United Nations Participation Act (UNPA).¹⁷ Section 7 of the UNPA (22 U.S.C. § 287d-1) allows the President to detail armed forces personnel to the United Nations to serve as observers, guards, or in any other noncombat capacity. Section 628 of the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. § 2388) is another authority which allows the head of any agency of the U.S. government to detail, assign, or otherwise make available any officer to serve with the staff of any international organization or to render any technical, scientific, or professional advice or service to or in cooperation with such organization.¹⁸ This authority cannot be exercised by direct coordination from the organization to the unit. Personnel may only be tasked following DoD approval channels. No more than 1,000 personnel worldwide may be assigned under the authority of § 7 at any one time, while § 628 is not similarly limited.

2. Participation in support of United Nations Peace Operations: These operations are linked to underlying United Nations authority. Examples are the assignment of personnel to serve with the UN Headquarters in New York under § 628 or the provision of DoD personnel or equipment to support International War Crimes Tribunals.

3. Operations supporting enforcement of UN Security Council Resolutions: These operations are generally pursuant to Chapter VII mandates, and are rooted in the President's constitutional authority as the Commander in Chief.

V. JUDGE ADVOCATE LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS:

A. Legal Authority and Mandate

1. UNDERSTAND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MANDATE AND MISSION! The first concern for the JA is to determine the type of operation (peacekeeping, enforcement, etc.), and the general concept of legal authority for the operation (if UN, Chapter VI or VII). In the context of OPERATION RESTORE HOPE (1993 humanitarian assistance mission in Somalia), one commander commented that the lawyer is the "High Priest of the mission statement." This will define the parameters of the operation, force composition, ROE, status, governing fiscal authorities, etc.. The first place to start is to assemble the various Security Council resolutions that authorize the establishment of the peace operation and form the mandate for the Force. The mandate, by nature, is political and often imprecise, resulting from diplomatic negotiation and compromise. A mandate of "maintain a secure and stable environment" can often pose difficulties when defining tasks and measuring success. The mandate should describe the mission of the Force and the manner in which the Force will operate. The CJCS Execute Order for the Operation is the primary source for defining the mission, but it will usually reflect the underlying UN mandate. The mandate may also:

- a. Include the tasks or functions to be performed.
- b. Nominate the force CDR and ask for the Council's approval.

¹⁶ *Id.* at art. 52; RESTATEMENT (THIRD) OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS LAW OF THE UNITED STATES § 331 cmt. d (1986).

¹⁷ 22 U.S.C. § 287.

¹⁸ 22 U.S.C. §§ 2389 and 2390 contain the requirements for status of personnel assigned under § 628 FAA as well as the terms governing such assignments. E.O. 1213 delegates to the SECDEF, in consultation with SECSTATE, determination authority. Approval of initial detail to UN operation under this authority resides with SECDEF. The same arrangements with the UN as outlined above for Section 7 UNPA details apply here. Reimbursements for section 628 details are governed by section 630 of the FAA. Section 630 provides four possibilities: (1) waiver of reimbursement; (2) direct reimbursement to the service concerned with moneys flowing back to relevant accounts that are then available to expend for the same purposes; (3) advance of funds for costs associated with the detail; and (4) receipt of a credit against the U.S. fair share of the operating expenses of the international organization in lieu of direct reimbursement. Current policy is that DoD will be reimbursed the incremental costs associated with a detail of U.S. military to a UN operation under this authority (i.e., hostile fire pay; family separation allowance) and that State will credit the remainder against the U.S. peacekeeping assessment (currently paid at 27% of the overall UN PKO budget).

- c. State the size and organization of the Force.
- d. List those States that may provide contingents.
- e. Outline proposals for the movement and maintenance of the Force, including States that might provide transport aircraft, shipping, and logistical units.
- f. Set the initial time limit for the operation.
- g. Set arrangements for financing the operations.

2. Aside from helping Commanders define the specified and implied tasks, the mandate outlines the parameters of the authorized mission. Thus, the mandate helps the JA and comptroller define the lawful uses of U.S. military O&M funds in accomplishing the mission. In today's complex contingencies, the UN action may often be supplemented by subsequent agreements between the parties which affect the legal rights and duties of the military forces.

3. **Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 25 (May 1994).**¹⁹ A former Secretary of State declared that while the UN performs many important functions, "its most conspicuous role—and the primary reason for which it was established—is to help nations preserve the peace."²⁰ The Clinton Administration defined its policy towards supporting Peace Operations in Presidential Decision Directive 25, "The Clinton Administration's Policy on Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations (May 1994)." Presumably, this policy remains in effect for the Obama Administration unless revoked or superseded by a subsequent directive.²¹ PDD-25 is a classified document; the information in this summary is based upon the unclassified public extract. The document reiterated that Multilateral Peace Operations are an important component of the U.S. national military strategy and that U.S. forces will be used in pursuit of U.S. national interests. PDD-25 promulgated six major issues of reform and improvement. Many of the same areas are the subjects of active debate, with Congress discussing methods of placing stricter controls on how the U.S. will support peace operations and how much the U.S. will pay for peace operations. The PDD-25 factors are an aid to the decision-maker. For the JA, they help define the applicable body of law, the scope of the mission statement, and the permissible degree of coalition command and control over U.S. forces. There will seldom be a single document that describes the process of applying the PDD-25 criteria. Nevertheless, the PDD-25 considerations surface in such areas as ROE, the media plan, command and control arrangements, the overall legal arguments for the legitimacy of the operation, and the extent of U.S. support for other nations, to name a few. The six areas highlighted by PDD-25 follow:

a. *Making disciplined and coherent choices about which peace operations to support.* In making these decisions, a three-phase analysis is conducted:

(1) The Administration will consider the following factors when deciding whether to vote for a proposed Peace Operation (either Chapter VI or VII):

(a) UN involvement advances U.S. interests, and there is a community of interests for dealing with the problem on a multilateral basis (NOTE: may entail multinational chain of command and help define the scope of permissible support to other nations);

(b) There is a threat to or breach of international peace and security, defined as one or a combination of the following: international aggression, urgent humanitarian disaster coupled with violence, or sudden interruption of established democracy or gross violation of human rights along with violence or the threat thereof;

(c) There are clear objectives and an understanding of whether the mission is defined as neutral peacekeeping or peace enforcement;

(d) Whether a working cease-fire exist between the parties prior to Chapter VI missions;

(e) Whether there is a significant threat to international peace and security for Chapter VII missions;

¹⁹ BUREAU OF INT'L ORG. AFFAIRS, U.S. DEP'T OF STATE, PUB. NO. 10161, *The Clinton Administration's Policy on Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations* (1994), reprinted in 33 I.L.M. 795 (1994). See also James P. Terry, *The Criteria for Intervention: An Evaluation of U.S. Military Policy in U.N. Operations*, 31 TEX. INT. L. REV. 101 (1996).

²⁰ Madeleine K. Albright, *The UN, The U.S. and the World*, 7 Dep't of State Dispatch 474 (1996).

²¹ See *Peacekeeping*, Reference 15, at 3.

(f) There are sufficient forces, financing, and mandate to accomplish the mission (NOTE: helps define the funding mechanism, supporting forces, and expected contributions of combined partners);

(g) The political, humanitarian, or economic consequences are unacceptable;

(h) The operation is linked to clear objectives and a realistic end state (NOTE: helps the commander define the specified and implied tasks along with the priority of tasks).

(2) If the first phase of inquiry results in a U.S. vote for approving the operation, a second set of criteria will determine whether to commit U.S. troops to the UN operation:

(a) Participation advances U.S. interests (NOTE: helps the commander and lawyer sort out the relative priorities among competing facets of the mission, helps guide the promulgation of ROE which comply with the national interest, and helps weight the best allocation of scarce fiscal resources);

(b) Personnel, funds, and other resources are available (NOTE: may assist DoD obtain funding from other executive agencies in the interagency planning process);

(c) U.S. participation is necessary for the success of the mission;

(d) Whether the endstate is definable (NOTE: the political nature of the objective should be as clearly articulated as possible to guide the commander);

(e) Domestic and Congressional support for the operation exists; and

(f) Command and control arrangements are acceptable (NOTE: within defined legal boundaries).

(3) The last phase of the analysis applies when there is a significant possibility that the operation will commit U.S. forces to combat:

(a) There is a clear determination to commit sufficient forces to achieve the clearly defined objective;

(b) The leaders of the operation possess clear intention to achieve the stated objectives; and

(c) There is a commitment to reassess and continually adjust the objectives and composition of the force to meet changing security and operational requirements.

b. *Reducing U.S. costs for UN peace operations.* This is the area of greatest Congressional power regarding control of military operations.²² Funding limitations have helped to check the Security Council's ability to intervene in every conflict. In normal Chapter VI operations, member states pay obligatory contributions based on a standard assessment. In Chapter VII peace operations, participating States normally pay their own costs of participation.

c. *Policy regarding the command and control of U.S. forces.*

(1) Command and control of U.S. forces sometimes causes more debate than the questions surrounding U.S. participation. The policy reinforces the fact that U.S. authorities will relinquish only "operational control" of U.S. forces when doing so serves U.S. security interests. The greater the U.S. military role, the less likely we will give control of U.S. forces to UN or foreign command. Any large-scale participation of U.S. forces likely to involve combat should ordinarily be conducted under U.S. command and operational control or through competent regional organizations such as NATO or ad hoc coalitions.

(2) PDD-25 forcefully states that the President will never relinquish command of U.S. forces. However, the President retains the authority to release designated U.S. forces to the Operational Control (OPCON) of a foreign commander for designated missions. When U.S. forces are under the operational control of a UN commander, they will always maintain the capability to report separately to higher U.S. military authorities. This particular provision is in direct contravention to UN policy. Under UN policy, Soldiers and units under UN control will only report to and seek orders and guidance through the UN command channels. The policy also provides that commanders of U.S. units participating in UN operations will refer to higher U.S. authority if given an order construed as illegal under U.S. or international law, if the order is outside the mandate of the mission to which the

²² U.S. CONST. art. 1, § 8.

U.S. agreed with the UN, or if the U.S. commander is unable to resolve the matter with the UN commander. As a practical matter, this means that deployed units are restricted to the mission limits prescribed in the CJCS Execute Order for the mission. The U.S. reserves the right to terminate participation at any time and/or take whatever actions necessary to protect U.S. forces.

(3) The JA must understand the precise definitions of the various degrees of command in order to help ensure that U.S. commanders do not exceed the lawful authority conveyed by the command and control arrangements of the CJCS execute order.²³ NOTE: NATO has its own doctrinal definitions of command relationships which are similar to the U.S. definitions. FM 100-8 summarizes the NATO doctrine as it relates to U.S. doctrinal terms.²⁴ The Command and Control lines between foreign commanders and U.S. forces represent legal boundaries that the lawyer should monitor.

(a) **COCOM** is the command authority over assigned forces vested only in the commanders of Combatant Commands by 10 U.S.C. § 164, or as directed by the President in the Unified Command Plan (UCP), and cannot be delegated or transferred. COCOM is the authority of a Combatant Commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training (or in the case of USSOCOM, training of assigned forces), and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command.

(b) **OPCON** is inherent in COCOM and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. OPCON includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. NATO OPCON is more limited than the U.S. doctrinal definition in that it includes only the authority to control the unit in the exact specified task for the limited time, function, and location.

(c) **TACON** is the command authority over assigned or attached forces or commands, or military capability made available for tasking that is limited to the detailed and usually local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish assigned missions or tasks. TACON may be delegated to and exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. TACON is inherent in OPCON and allows the direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish assigned missions or tasks.

(d) **Support is a command authority.** A support relationship is established by a superior commander between subordinate commanders when one organization should aid, protect, complement, or sustain another force. Support may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of Combatant Command. Several categories of support have been defined for use within a Combatant Command as appropriate to better characterize the support that should be given.

d. *Reforming and Improving the UN Capability to Manage Peace Operations.* The policy recommends eleven steps to strengthen UN management of peace operations.

e. *Improving the U.S. Government Management and Funding of Peace Operations.* The policy assigns responsibilities for the managing and funding of UN peace operations within the U.S. Government to DoD. DoD has the lead management and funding responsibility for those UN operations that involve U.S. combat units and those that are likely to involve combat, whether or not U.S. troops are involved. DoS will retain lead management and funding responsibility for traditional peacekeeping that does not involve U.S. combat units. Regardless of who has the lead, DoS remains responsible for the conduct of diplomacy and instructions to embassies and our UN Mission.

f. *Creating better forms of cooperation between the Executive, the Congress, and the American public on peace operations.* This directive looks to increase the flow between the Executive branch and Congress, expressing the President's belief that U.S. support for participation in UN peace operations can only succeed over the long term with the bipartisan support of Congress and the American people.

²³ The precise definitions of the degrees of command authority are contained in Joint Pub 0-2, UNIFIED ACTION ARMED FORCES (UNAAF) (10 July 2001) and Joint Pub 3-0, DOCTRINE FOR JOINT OPERATIONS (17 Sep. 2006).

²⁴ DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 100-8, THE ARMY IN MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS (24 Nov. 1997), available at https://akocomm.us.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_aa/pdf/fm100_8.pdf.

B. Chain of Command Issues

1. U.S. Commanders may never take oaths of loyalty to the UN or other organization.²⁵
2. Force Protection is an inherent aspect of command that is nowhere prescribed in Title 10.
3. Limitations under PDD-25: A foreign commander cannot change a mission or deploy U.S. forces outside the area designated in the CJCS deployment order, separate units, administer discipline, or modify the internal organization of U.S. forces.
4. In a Chapter VI Peacekeeping Operation, command originates from the authority of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, and down to the Force Commander. The Secretary-General is responsible to the Security Council for the organization, conduct, and direction of the force, and he alone reports to the Security Council about it. The Secretary-General decides the force's tasks and is charged with keeping the Security Council fully informed of developments relating to the force. The Secretary-General appoints the Force Commander, who conducts the day to day operations, all policy matters are referred back to the Secretary-General. In many operations the Secretary-General may also appoint a civilian Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG) to coordinate policy matters and may also serve as the "Head of Mission." The relationship between the SRSG and the military Force Commander depends on the operation, and the Force Commander may be subordinate to the SRSG. In some cases the military Force Commander may be dual-hatted and also serve as the Head of Mission.
5. In most Chapter VII enforcement operations, the Security Council will authorize member states or a regional organization to conduct the enforcement operation. The authorizing Security Council Resolution provides policy direction, but military command and control remains with member states or a regional organization.

C. Mission Creep

1. Ensure that the mission, ROE, and fiscal authority are meshed properly. Often, new or shifting guidance will require different military operations than those initially planned. This kind of mission creep comes from above; you, as the JA, cannot prevent it; you just help control its impact. For instance, does the ROE need to be modified to match the changed mission (i.e., a changed or increased threat level) and are there any status or SOFA concerns? An example might be moving from peacekeeping (monitoring a cease-fire) to peace enforcement (enforcing a cease-fire).
2. Another potential issue occurs when the unit attempts to do more than what is allowed in the current mandate and mission. This usually comes from a commander wanting to do good things in his Area of Operations (AO): rebuilding structures, training local nationals, and other activities which may be good for the local population, but outside the mission. Acting outside the mission raises a myriad of concerns ranging from possible Anti-Deficiency Act violations to implicitly violating required neutrality.

D. Status of Forces/Status of Mission Agreement.

1. Know the status of U.S. Forces in the AO and train them accordingly.
2. Notify the Combatant Commander and State Department before negotiating or beginning discussions with a foreign government as required by State Department Circular 175.²⁶
3. Watch for varying degrees of status for supporting units on the periphery of the AO.
4. The SOFA is likely the source for determining who is responsible for paying claims.
5. The necessity for a SOFA (termed a SOMA in Chapter VI operations commanded by the UN) depends on the type of operation. Enforcement operations do not depend on, and may not have the consent of the host authorities, and therefore will not normally have a SOFA. Most other operations **should** have a SOFA/diplomatic note/or other international agreement to gain some protection for military forces from host nation jurisdiction. Agreements should include language which protects civilians who are employed by or accompany U.S. forces.
6. In most instances, the SOFA will be a bilateral international agreement between the UN (if UN commanded) or the U.S. and the host nation(s). In UN operations the SOFA will usually be based on the Model

²⁵ See 22 U.S.C. § 2387.

²⁶ Available at <http://www.state.gov/s/l/treaty/c175/>.

Status of Forces Agreement. The SOFA should include the right of a contingent to exercise exclusive criminal jurisdiction over its military personnel; excusal from paying various fees, taxes, and customs levies; and the provision of installations and other required facilities to the Force by the host nation.

7. The SOFA/SOMA may also include:

- a. The international status of the UN Force and its members.
- b. Entry and departure permits to and from the HN.
- c. Required identity documents (e.g., driver's license).
- d. The right to carry arms as well as the authorized type(s) of weapons.
- e. Freedom of movement in the performance of UN service.
- f. Freedom of movement of individual members of the force in the HN.
- g. The utilization of airports, harbors, and road networks in the HN.
- h. The right to operate its own communications system across the radio spectrum.
- i. Postal regulations.
- j. The flying of UN and national flags.
- k. Uniform, regulations.
- l. Permissions to operate UN vehicles without special registration.
- m. General supply and maintenance matters (imports of equipment, commodities, local procurement of provisions, and POL).
- n. Matters of compensation (in respect of the HN's property).

8. The UN (and the U.S.) entry into a host nation may precede the negotiation and conclusion of a SOFA. Sometimes there may be an exchange of Diplomatic Notes, a verbal agreement by the host authorities to comply with the terms of the model SOFA, even though not signed, or just nothing at all.

9. Two Default Sources of Legal Status.

a. "The Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel."²⁷ The treaty entered into force on 15 January 1999. The convention requires States to release captured personnel, to treat them in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention of Prisoners of War (GC IV while in custody), and imposes criminal liability on those who attack peacekeepers or other personnel acting in support of UN authorized operations. The Convention will apply in UN operations authorized under Chapter VI or VII. The Convention will not apply in enforcement operations under Chapter VII **in which** any of the UN personnel are engaged as combatants against organized armed forces **and to which** the law of international armed conflict applies.

b. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations²⁸, 1946. Article VI § 22 defines and explains the legal rights of United Nations personnel as "Experts on Mission." In particular, Experts on Mission are NOT prisoners of war and therefore cannot lawfully be detained or have their mission interfered with by any party.

E. Laws of War.

1. It is the UN and U.S. position that Chapter VI operations are not international armed conflict (requiring the application of the Geneva Conventions) as between the peacekeepers and any of the belligerent parties. The Geneva Conventions may of course apply between the belligerent parties. In Chapter VII operations, the applicability of the Geneva Conventions will depend on the situation. Are the UN personnel engaged as combatants against organized armed forces? If the answer is No, then the Geneva Conventions do **not** apply as between the UN Forces and the belligerent parties. Whether the Geneva Conventions do or do apply as a matter of law, as a matter

²⁷ Available at <http://www.un.org/law/cod/safety.htm>.

²⁸ Available at http://www.un.int/usa/host_p-i.htm.

of policy the minimum humanitarian protections contained within Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions will apply.

2. As a matter of U.S. policy (DoDD 2311.01E), U.S. forces will comply with the LOW during all armed conflicts, however such conflicts are characterized, and in all other military operations.

3. If participating in UN operations, JAs should be aware of “the UN ROE.” Any “UN ROE” must be read in light of limitations on multinational ROE contained in the U.S. SROE.

F. Rules of Engagement

1. **Chapter VI missions (Peace Keeping).** The two principal tenets are the use of force for self-defense and total impartiality. The use of deadly force is justified only under situations of extreme necessity (typically in self-defense), and as a last resort when all lesser means have failed to curtail the use of violence by the parties involved. The use of unnecessary or illegal force undermines the credibility and acceptability of a peacekeeping force to the host nations, the participants in the dispute, and within the international community. It may escalate the level of violence in the area and create a situation in which the peacekeeping force becomes part of the local problem. The use of force must be carefully controlled and restricted in its application. Peacekeeping forces normally have no mandate to prevent violations of an agreement by the active use of force. The passive use of force employs physical means that are not intended to harm individuals, installations, or equipment. Examples are the use of vehicles to block the passage of persons or vehicles and the removal of unauthorized persons from peacekeeping force positions. The active use of force employs means that result in physical harm to individuals, installations, or equipment. Examples are the use of batons, rifle butts, and weapons fire.

2. **Chapter VII missions (Peace Enforcement).** Peace enforcement operations, on the other hand, may have varying degrees of expanded ROE and may allow for the use of force to accomplish the mission (i.e. the use of force beyond that of self-defense). In peace enforcement, active force may be allowed to accomplish all or portions of the mission. For more information, see the chapter on Rules of Engagement for tips in drafting ROE, training ROE, and sample peace operations ROE.

G. Funding Considerations

1. FIND POSITIVE AUTHORITY FOR EACH FISCAL OBLIGATION AND APPROPRIATE FUNDS TO ALLOCATE AGAINST THE STATUTORY AUTHORITY! All the same rules that apply to the funding of military operations continue to apply.

2. During a Chapter VI mission, the JA must be familiar with UN purchasing procedures and what support should be supplied by the UN or host nation. The JA should review the Aide-Memoire/Terms of Reference. Aide-Memoire sets out the Mission force structure and requirements in terms of manpower and equipment. It provides the terms of reimbursement from the UN to the Contingents for the provision of personnel and equipment. Exceeding the Aide-Memoire in terms of either manpower or equipment could result in the UN’s refusal to reimburse for the excess. Not following proper procedure or purchasing materials that should be provided from other sources may result in the U.S. not being reimbursed by the UN. The UN Field Administration Manual will provide guidance. In general, the unit must receive a formal Letter of Assist (LOA) in order to receive reimbursement under § 7 of the UNPA. The unit can lawfully expend its own O&M funds for mission essential goods or services which the UN refuses to allow (no LOA issued).

VI. STRUCTURE FOR ANALYSIS

These diverse operations do not always trigger the application of the traditional LOW regimes because of a lack of the legally requisite armed conflict needed to trigger such regimes.²⁹ This has led JAs to resort to other sources of law for the resolution of issues during operations not amounting to armed conflict. These sources start with binding CIL-based human rights which must be respected by United States Forces at all times. Other sources include host nation law, conventional law, and law drawn by analogy from various applicable sources. The sources of law that can be relied on in these various types of military operations depend on the nature of the operation.

²⁹ The “trigger” for the law of war to apply is a conflict “between two or more of the High Contracting Parties [to the Geneva Conventions], even if the state of war is not recognized between them” or in “all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party.” See Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, Article 2 *opened for signature* Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3114, 75 U.N.T.S. 31, *reprinted in* DIETRICH SCHINDLER & JIRI TOMAN, *THE LAWS OF ARMED CONFLICTS* 373, 376 (3d ed. 1988).

A. The process of analyzing legal issues and applying various sources of law during a military operation entails four essential steps:

1. Define the nature of the issue;
2. Ascertain what binding legal obligations, if any, apply;
3. Identify any “gaps” remaining in the resolution of the issue after application of binding authority;
4. Consider filling these “gaps” by application of non-binding sources of law as a matter of policy.³⁰

B. When attempting to determine what laws apply to U.S. conduct in an area of operations, a specific knowledge of the exact nature of the operation becomes immediately necessary.³¹

C. In the absence of well-defined mission statements, the JA must gain insight into the nature of the mission by turning to other sources of information.

D. This information might become available by answering several important questions that shed light on the United States’ intent regarding any specific operation. These include: (1) what has the President (or his representative) said to the American People regarding the operation;³² (2) if the operation is to be executed pursuant to a United Nations mandate, what does this mandate authorize; and (3) if the operation is based upon use of regional organization forces,³³ what statement or directives have been made by that organization?

E. After gaining the best possible understanding of the mission’s objective, it is important to determine what bodies of law should be relied upon to respond to various issues. The JA should look to the foregoing considerations and the operational environment and determine what law establishes legally mandated obligations, and then utilize the “law by analogy.” Thereafter, he should move to succeeding tiers and determine their applicability. Finally, after considering the application of the regimes found within each of the four tiers, the JA must realize that as the operation changes, the potential application of the regulation within each of the four tiers must be constantly reassessed.

VIII. SOURCES OF LAW

A. Fundamental Human Rights

1. Fundamental human rights are CIL-based rights, obligatory in nature, and therefore binding on the conduct of State actors at all times. These protections represent the evolution of natural or universal law recognized and commented upon by leaders and scholars.³⁴ The principle behind this body of law is that these laws are so fundamental in nature that all human beings are entitled to receive recognition and respect of them when in the hands of State actors.

2. Besides applying to all people, the most critical aspect of these rights is that they are said to be non-derogable, that is, they cannot be suspended under any circumstances. As the “minimum yardstick”³⁵ of protections to which all persons are entitled, this baseline tier of protections never changes. For an extensive discussion of the United States position on the scope and nature of fundamental human rights obligations, see the Human Rights Chapter of this Handbook.

³⁰ It must be remembered that the so-called “gaps,” denounced by some, may be the result of intentional omission by the drafters of binding authorities.

³¹ The importance of clear mandates and missions was pointed out as a “critical” lesson learned from the Somalia operations. “A clear mandate shapes not only the mission (the what) that we perform, but the way we carry it out (the how).” See Kenneth Allard, Institute for National Strategic Studies - Somalia Operations: Lessons Learned (1995), at 22. Determining the authorizing source of the mission is also crucial when determining who is fiscally responsible for different aspects of the mission.

³² Similar sources are (1) the justifications that the President or his cabinet members provide to Congress for the use of force or deployment of troops and (2) the communications made between the United States and the countries involved in the operation (to include the state where the operation is to occur).

³³ Regional organizations such as North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Organization of American States (OAS), and the African Union (AU).

³⁴ See RESTATEMENT (THIRD) OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, at § 701, cmt. [hereinafter Restatement].

³⁵ The International Court of Justice chose this language when explaining its view of the expanded application of the type of protections afforded by article 3, common to the four Geneva Conventions. See *Nicar. v. U.S.*, 1986 I.C.J. 14 (June 27), reprinted in 25 I.L.M. 1023, 1073.

B. Host Nation Law

1. After considering the type of baseline protections represented by fundamental human rights law, the military leader must be advised in regard to the other bodies of law that he should integrate into his planning and execution phases. This leads to consideration of host nation law. Because of the nature of most non-armed conflict missions, JAs must understand the technical and pragmatic significance of host nation law within the area of operations. Although in theory understanding the application of host nation law during military operations is perhaps the simplest component, in practice it is perhaps the most difficult.

2. Judge Advocates must recognize the difference between understanding the technical applicability of host nation law, and the application of that law to control the conduct of U.S. forces during the course of operations. In short, the significance of this law declines in proportion to the movement of the operation toward the characterization of “conflict.” Judge Advocates should understand that U.S. forces enter other nations with a legal status that exists anywhere along a notional legal spectrum. The right end of that spectrum is represented by invasion followed by occupation. The left end of the spectrum is represented by tourism.³⁶

3. When the entrance can be described as invasion, the legal obligations and privileges of the invading force are based upon the list of straightforward rules found within the LOW. As the analysis moves to the left end of the spectrum and the entrance begins to look more like tourism, host nation law becomes increasingly important, and applies absolutely at the far end of the spectrum. Accordingly, early decisions regarding the type of things that could be done to maintain order³⁷ had to be analyzed in terms of the coalition force’s legal right to intervene in the matters of a sovereign state, based in part on host nation law.

4. Weapons search and confiscation policy are examples of this type of deference to host nation law.

5. It is important to note that Public International Law assumes a default setting.³⁸ The classical rule provides that “it is well settled that a foreign army permitted to march through a friendly country, or to be stationed in it, by permission of its government or sovereign, is exempt from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of that place.”³⁹ However, the modern rule, is that in the absence of some type of immunity, forces that find themselves in another nation’s territory must comply with that nation’s law.⁴⁰ This makes the circumstances that move military forces away from this default setting of extreme importance. Historically, military commentators have stated that U.S. forces are immune from host nation laws in any one of three possible scenarios:⁴¹

- a. Immunity is granted in whole or part by international agreement;
- b. United States forces engage in combat with national forces; or
- c. United States forces enter under the auspices of a United Nations-sanctioned security enforcement mission.

³⁶ In essence, stability operations frequently place our military forces in a law enforcement-type role. Yet, they must execute this role without the immunity from local law that traditional armed conflict grants. In fact, in many cases, their authority may be analogous to the authority of United States law enforcement officers in the territory of another state. “When operating within another state’s territory, it is well settled that law enforcement officers of the United States may exercise their functions only (a) with the consent of the other state ... and (b) if in compliance with the laws of the other state...” See RESTATEMENT, *supra* note 8, at §§ 433 and 441.

³⁷ United Nations Security Council Resolution 940 mandated the use of “all necessary means” to “establish a secure and stable environment.” Yet even this frequently cited source of authority is balanced with host nation law.

³⁸ See U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, PAM. 27-161-1, LAW OF PEACE, VOL. I, para. 8-23 (1 Sept. 1979) at 11-1, [hereinafter DA PAM 27-161-1] for a good explanation of an armed forces’ legal status while in a foreign nation.

³⁹ *Coleman v. Tennessee*, 97 U.S. 509, 515 (1878).

⁴⁰ Classical commentators describe the international immunity of armed forces abroad “as recognized by all civilized nations.” GERHARD VON GLAHN, LAW AMONG NATIONS 238 (1992) at 225-6 [hereinafter von Glahn]. See also WILLIAM W. BISHOP, JR. INTERNATIONAL LAW CASES AND MATERIALS 659-61 (3d ed. 1962) [hereinafter Bishop]. This doctrine was referred to as the Law of the Flag, meaning that the entering force took its law with its flag and claimed immunity from host nation law. Contemporary commentators, including military scholars, recognize the jurisdictional friction between an armed force that enters the territory of another state and the host state. This friction is present even where the entry occurs with the tacit approval of the host state. Accordingly, the United States and most modern powers no longer rely upon the Law of the Flag, except as to armed conflict. DA PAM 27-161-1, *supra* note 40, at 11-1.

⁴¹ Richard M. Whitaker, *Environmental Aspects of Overseas Operations*, ARMY LAW., Apr. 1995, at 31 [hereinafter Whitaker].

6. The exception represented by the first scenario is well recognized and the least problematic form of immunity. Yet, most status of forces and stationing agreements deal with granting *members of the force* immunity from host nation criminal and civil jurisdiction. Although this type of immunity is important, it is not the variety of immunity that is the subject of this section. Our discussion revolves around the grant of immunity to the intervention (or sending) force nation itself. This form of immunity benefits the nation directly,⁴² providing it with immunity from laws that protect host nation civilians.

7. Although not as common as a status of forces agreement, the United States has entered into other forms of jurisdictional arrangements. The Carter-Jonassaint Agreement⁴³ is an example of such an agreement. The agreement demonstrated deference for the Haitian government by conditioning its acceptance upon the government's approval. It further demonstrated deference by providing that all multi-national force activities would be coordinated with the "Haitian military high command." This required a number of additional agreements, arrangements, and understandings to define the extent of host nation law application in regard to specific events and activities.

8. The exception represented by the second scenario is probably the most obvious. When engaged in traditional armed conflict with another national power, military forces care little about the domestic law of that nation. For example, during the initial phase of OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, the coalition invasion force did not bother to stop at Iraqi traffic lights. The domestic law of Iraq did not bind the invasion force.⁴⁴ This exception is based on the classical application of the Law of the Flag theory.

9. The Law of the Flag has two prongs. The first prong is referred to as the combat exception, is described above, and is exemplified by the lawful disregard for host nation law exercised during such military operations as OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM. This prong is still in favor and represents the state of the law.⁴⁵ The second prong is referred to as the consent exception, described by the excerpt from the United States Supreme Court in *Coleman v. Tennessee*⁴⁶ quoted above, and is exemplified by situations that range from the consensual stationing of National Treaty Alliance Organization (NATO) forces in Germany to the permissive entry of multi-national forces in Haiti. The entire range of operations within the consent prong no longer enjoys universal recognition.

10. To understand the contemporary status of the Law of the Flag's consent prong, it is helpful to look at the various types of operations that fall within its traditional range. At the far end of this range are those operations that no longer benefit from the theory's grant of immunity. For instance, in nations where military forces have entered based upon true invitations, and it is clear that the relationship between nations is both mature and normal,⁴⁷ there is no automatic immunity based upon the permissive nature of the entrance and continued presence. It is to this extent that the consent prong of the Law of the Flag theory is in disfavor. In these types of situations, the host nation gives up the right to have its laws complied with only to the extent that it does so in an international agreement (some type of SOFA).

11. On the other end of this range are operations that enjoy, at a minimum, a healthy argument for immunity. A number of operational entrances into foreign states have been predicated upon invitations, but of a different type and quality than discussed above. This type of entrance involves an absence of complete free choice on the part of the host nation (or least the *de facto* government of the host nation). These scenarios are more reminiscent of the Law of the Flag's combat prong, as the legitimate use or threat of military force is critical to the characterization of the entrance. In these types of operations, the application of host nation law will be closely tied

⁴² As opposed to the indirect benefit a sending nation gains from shielding the members of its force from host nation criminal and civil jurisdiction.

⁴³ The entry agreement for OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY.

⁴⁴ This rule is modified to a small degree once the invasion phase ends and formal occupation begins. An occupant does have an obligation to apply the laws of the occupied territory to the extent that they do not constitute a threat to its security. See Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3516, arts. 64-78.

⁴⁵ See L. OPPENHEIM, INTERNATIONAL LAW, VOL. II, DISPUTES, WAR AND NEUTRALITY 520 (7th ed., H. Lauterpacht, 1955) [hereinafter Oppenheim]. "In carrying out [the administration of occupied territory], the occupant is totally independent of the constitution and the laws of the territory, since occupation is an aim of warfare and the maintenance and safety of his forces and the purpose of the war, stand in the foreground of his interests..."

⁴⁶ 97 U.S. 509, 515 (1878).

⁴⁷ Normal in the sense that some internal problem has not necessitated the entrance of the second nation's military forces.

to the mission mandate and specific operational setting. The importance and discussion of these elements takes us to the third type of exception.

12. The third exception, although based upon the United Nations Charter, is a variation of the Law of the Flag's combat exception. Operations that place a United Nations force into a hostile environment, with a mission that places it at odds with the *de facto* government, may trigger this exception. The key to this exception is the mission mandate. If the mandate requires the force to perform mission tasks that are entirely inconsistent with compliance with host nation law, then, to the extent of the inconsistency, the force would seem immunized from that law. This immunity is obvious when the intervention forces contemplate the combat use of air, sea, or land forces under the provisions of the United Nations Charter,⁴⁸ but the same immunity is available to the extent it is necessary when combat is not contemplated.

13. The bottom line is that JAs should understand what events impact the immunity of their force from host nation laws. In addition, military practitioners should contact the unified or major command to determine the Department of Defense's position regarding the application of host nation law. They must be sensitive to the fact that the decisions, which impact these issues, are made at the interagency level.

C. Conventional Law

This group of protections is perhaps the most familiar to practitioners and contains the protections that are bestowed by virtue of international law conventions. This source of law may be characterized as the "hard law" that must be triggered by some event, circumstance, or status in order to bestow protection upon any particular class of persons. Examples include the LOW treaties (triggered by armed conflict), the Refugee Convention and its Protocol, weapons/arms treaties, and bi-lateral or multi-lateral treaties with the host nation. Judge Advocates must determine what conventions, if any, are triggered by the current operation. Often when treaties have not been legally "triggered," they can still provide very useful guidance when fashioning law by analogy.

D. Law By Analogy⁴⁹

1. If the primary body of law intended to guide during military operations (the LOW) is not triggered, the JA must turn to other sources of law to craft resolutions to issues during such operations. This absence of regulation creates a vacuum that is not easily filled. As indicated earlier, fundamental human rights law serves as the foundation for some resolutions. However, because of the ill-defined nature of imperatives that come from that law, JAs need a mechanism to employ to provide the command with "specific" legal guidance in the absence of controlling "specifics."

2. The license and mandate for utilizing non-binding sources of authority to fill this legal vacuum is established by the Department of Defense's Law of War Program Directive (DoD Directive 2311.01E). This authority directs the armed forces of the United States to apply the LOW during all armed conflicts, no matter how characterized, and in all other military operations. Because of the nature of non-armed conflict operations, sources of law relied upon to resolve various issues extend beyond the LOW. These sources include, but are not limited to, tenants and principles from the LOW, United States statutory and regulatory law, and peacetime treaties. The fit is not always exact, but more often than not, a disciplined review of the international conventional and customary law or any number of bodies of domestic law will provide rules that, with moderate adjustment, serve well.

3. Among the most important rules of applying law by analogy is the enduring importance of the mission statement. Because these rules are crafted to assist the military leader in the accomplishment of his mission, their application and revision must be executed with the mission statement in mind. Judge Advocates must not permit rules, promulgated to lend order to mission accomplishment, become missions in and of themselves. There are many ways to comply with domestic, international, and moral laws, while not depriving the leader of the tools he must have to accomplish his mission.

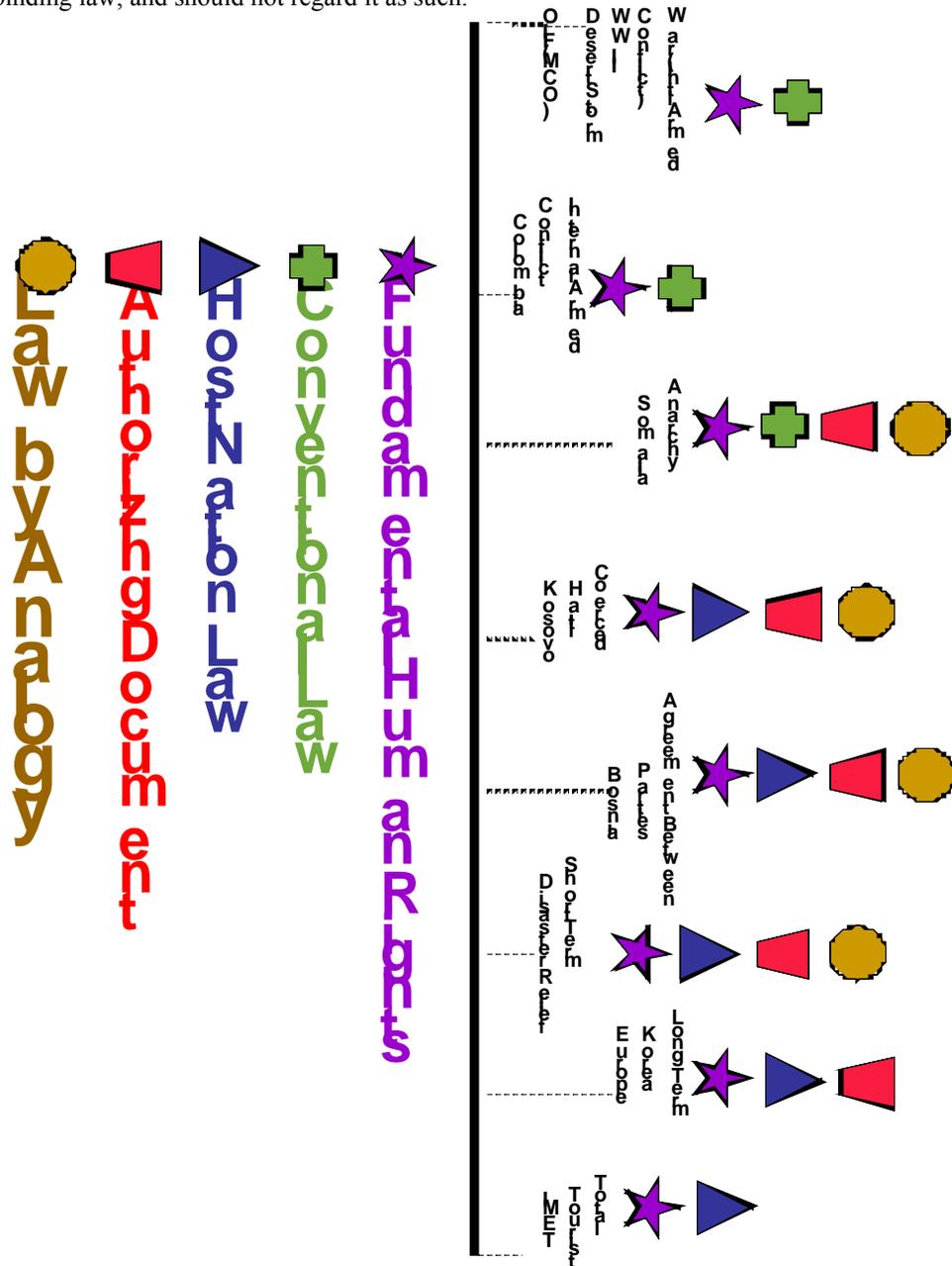
4. The logical start point for this "law by analogy" process is the LOW. For example, when dealing with treatment of civilians, a logical starting point is the LOW treaty devoted exclusively to the protection of civilians: the fourth Geneva Convention. This treaty provides many detailed rules for the treatment of civilians during periods

⁴⁸ UN Charter, art. 42.

⁴⁹ Some might argue that due to potential changes in how U.S. forces apply the Law of War as a result of DoDD 2311.01E, that this section is duplicative and/or confusing. However, DoDD 2311.01E is relatively new, and exactly how it will be applied in practice remains to be seen. Accordingly, it was decided to leave this section in the current Operational Law Handbook. However, this chapter, and particularly this section, must be read in light of DoDD 2311.01E.

of occupation, rules that can be relied upon, with necessary modification, by JAs to develop treatment policies and procedures. Protocol I, with its definition of when civilians lose protected status (by taking active part in hostilities), may be useful in developing classification of “hostile” versus “non-hostile” civilians. If civilians who pose a threat to the force must be detained, it is equally logical to look to the Prisoner of War Convention as a source for analogy. Finally, with regard to procedures for ensuring no detention is considered arbitrary, the Manual for Courts-Martial is an excellent source of analogy for basic due process type procedures.

5. Obviously, the listing of sources is not exclusive. Judge Advocates should turn to any logical source of authority that resolves the issue, keeps the command in constant compliance with basic human rights obligations, and makes good common sense. These sources may often include not only the LOW and domestic law, but also non-binding human rights treaty provisions, and host nation law. The imperative is that JAs ensure that any policy-based application of non-binding authority is clearly understood by the command, and properly articulated to those questioning U.S. policies. Both JAs and those benefiting from legal advice must always remember that “law by analogy” is not binding law, and should not regard it as such.



APPENDIX

DISPLACED PERSONS

I. TREATMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS.

A. If a displaced person qualifies for “refugee status” under U.S. interpretation of international law, the U.S. generally must provide such refugees with same treatment provided to aliens and in many instances to a nation’s own nationals. The most basic of these protections is the right to be shielded from danger.

1. Refugee Defined. Any Person:

a. who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, social group, religion, or political association;

b. who is outside the nation of his nationality, and, according to United States interpretation of international law (*United States v. Haitian Centers Council, Inc.*, 113 S. Ct. 2549 (1993)) presents him or herself at the borders of United States territory, and

c. is without the protection of his own nation, either because:

(1) that nation is unable to provide protection, or

(2) the person is unable to seek the protection, due to the well-founded fear described above.

d. Harsh conditions, general strife, or adverse economic conditions are not considered “persecution.” Individuals fleeing such conditions do not fall within the category of refugee.

B. Main Sources Of Law:

1. 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (RC). The RC bestows refugee status/protection on pre-1951 refugees.

2. 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (RP). The RP bestows refugee status/protections on post-1951 refugees.

a. Adopts same language as 1951 Convention.

b. U.S. is a party (110 ratifying nations).

3. 1980 Refugee Act (8 USC § 1101). Because the RP was not self-executing, this legislation was intended to conform U.S. law to the 1967 RP.

a. Applies only to displaced persons who present themselves at U.S. borders

b. This interpretation was challenged by advocates for Haitian refugees interdicted on the high seas pursuant to Executive Order. They asserted that the international principle of “non-refoulement” (non-return) applied to refugees once they crossed an international border, and not only after they entered the territory of the U.S.

c. The U.S. Supreme Court ratified the government interpretation of “non-refoulement” in *United States v. Sale*. This case held that the RP does not prohibit the practice of rejection of refugees at our borders. (This holding is inconsistent with the position of the UNHCR, which considers the RP to prohibit “refoulement” once a refugee crosses any international border).

4. Immigration and Nationality Act (8 USC § 1253).

a. Prohibits Attorney General from deporting or returning aliens to countries that would pose a threat to them based upon race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or because of a particular political opinion held.

b. Does not limit U.S. authority outside of the U.S. (Foley Doctrine on Extraterritoriality of U.S. law).

5. Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 § USC § 2601).

a. Qualifies refugees for U.S. assistance.

b. Application conditioned upon positive contribution to the foreign policy interests of U.S.

C. **Return/Expulsion Rule.** These rules apply only to individuals who qualify as refugees:

1. No Return Rule (RP art. 33). Parties may not return a refugee to a territory where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, social group, or political opinion.

2. No Expulsion Rule (RP arts. 32 & 33). Parties may not expel a refugee in absence of proper grounds and without due process of law.

3. According to the Supreme Court, these prohibitions are triggered only after an individual crosses a U.S. border. This is the critical distinction between the U.S. and UNHCR interpretation of the RP which creates the imperative that refugees be intercepted on the high seas and detained outside the U.S.

D. **Freedom and Rights.** Generally, these rights bestow (1) better treatment than aliens receive, and (2) attach upon the entry of the refugee into the territory of the party.

1. Freedom of Religion (equal to nationals).
2. Freedom to Acquire, Own, and Convey Property (equal to aliens).
3. Freedom of Association (equal to nationals).
4. Freedom of Movement (equal to aliens).
5. Access to Courts (equal to nationals).
6. Right to Employment (equal to nationals with limitations).
7. Right to Housing (equal to aliens).
8. Public Education (equal to nationals for elementary education).
9. Right to Social Security Benefits (equal to nationals).
10. Right to Expedited Naturalization.

E. **Detainment.**

1. U.S. policy relative to Cuban and Haitian Displaced Persons was to divert and detain.
2. General Principles of International Law forbid “prolonged & arbitrary” detention (detention that preserves national security is not arbitrary).
3. No statutory limit to the length of time for detention (4 years held not an abuse of discretion).
4. Basic Human Rights apply to detained or “rescued” displaced persons.

F. **Political Asylum.** Protection and sanctuary granted by a nation within its borders or on the seas, because of persecution or fear of persecution as a result of race, religion, nationality, social group, or political opinion.

G. **Temporary Refuge.** Protection given for humanitarian reasons to a national of any country under conditions of urgency in order to secure life or safety of the requester against imminent danger. NEITHER POLITICAL ASYLUM NOR TEMPORARY REFUGE IS A CUSTOMARY LAW RIGHT. A number of plaintiffs have attempted to assert the right to enjoy international temporary refuge has become an absolute right under CIL. The federal courts have routinely disagreed. Consistent with this view, Congress intentionally left this type of relief out of the 1980 Refugee Act.

1. *U.S. Policy.*

a. Political Asylum.

(1) The U.S. shall give foreign nationals full opportunity to have their requests considered on their merits.

(2) Those seeking asylum shall not be surrendered to a foreign jurisdiction except as directed by the Service Secretary.

(3) These rules apply whether the requester is a national of the country wherein the request was made or from a third nation.

(4) The request must be coordinated with the host nation, through the appropriate American Embassy or Consulate.

(5) This means that U.S. military personnel are never authorized to grant asylum.

b. *Temporary Refuge.* The U.S., in appropriate cases, shall grant refuge in foreign countries or on the high seas of any country. This is the most the U.S. military should ever bestow.

H. Impact Of Where Candidate Is Located.

1. *In Territories Under Exclusive U.S. Control and On High Seas:*

a. Applicants will be received in U.S. facilities or on aboard U.S. vessels.

b. Applicants will be afforded every reasonable protection.

c. Refuge will end only if directed by higher authority (i.e., the Service Secretary).

d. Military personnel may not grant asylum.

e. Arrangements should be made to transfer the applicant to the Immigration and Naturalization Service ASAP. Transfers don't require Service approval (local approval).

f. All requests must be forwarded in accordance with paragraph 7, AR 550-1, Procedures for Handling Requests for Political Asylum and Temporary Refuge (21 June 2004) [hereinafter AR 550-1].

g. Inquiries from foreign authorities will be met by the senior Army official present with the response that the case has been referred to higher authorities.

h. No information relative to an asylum issue will be released to public, without HQDA approval.

(1) IAW AR 550-1, immediately report all requests for political asylum/temporary refuge" to the Army Operations Center (AOC) at armywtch@hqda-aoc.army.pentagon.mil (NIPR) or armywtch@hqda.army.smil.mil (SIPR).

(2) The report will contain the information contained in AR 550-1.

(3) The report will not be delayed while gathering additional information

(4) Contact International and Operational Law Division, Army OTJAG (or service equivalent).

The AOC immediately turns around and contacts the service TJAG for legal advice.

2. *In Foreign Territories:*

a. All requests for either political asylum or temporary refuge will be treated as requests for temporary refuge.

b. The senior Army officer may grant refuge if he feels the elements are met: If individual is being pursued or is in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury.

c. If possible, applicants will be directed to apply in person at U.S. Embassy.

d. IAW AR 550-1, reporting requirements also apply.

DURING THE APPLICATION PROCESS AND REFUGE PERIOD THE REFUGEE WILL BE PROTECTED. REFUGE WILL END ONLY WHEN DIRECTED BY HIGHER AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER 5

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

REFERENCE

1. CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTR. 3121.01B, STANDING RULES OF ENGAGEMENT/STANDING RULES FOR THE USE OF FORCE FOR U.S. FORCES (13 June 2005).

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Rules of Engagement (ROE) are the primary tools for regulating the use of force, making them a cornerstone of the Operational Law discipline. The legal factors that provide the foundation for ROE, including customary and treaty law principles regarding the right of self-defense and the laws of war, are varied and complex. However, they do not stand alone; non-legal issues, such as political objectives and military mission limitations, also are essential to the construction and application of ROE. As a result of this multidisciplinary reach, Judge Advocates (JA) participate significantly in the preparation, dissemination, and training of ROE. Although JAs play an important role, ROE ultimately are the commander's rules that must be implemented by the Soldier, Sailor, Airman, or Marine who executes the mission.

B. To ensure that ROE are versatile, understandable, easily executable, and legally and tactically sound, JAs and operators alike must understand the full breadth of policy, legal, and mission concerns that the ROE embrace, and collaborate closely in their development, training, and implementation. JAs must become familiar with mission and operational concepts, force and weapons systems capabilities and constraints, Warfighting Functions (WF), and the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP) or Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES). Operators must familiarize themselves with the international and domestic legal limitations on the use of force and the laws of armed conflict. Above all, JAs and operators must talk the same language to provide effective ROE to the fighting forces.

C. This chapter will provide an overview of basic ROE concepts. In addition, it will survey Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3121.01B, *Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. Forces*, and review the JA's role in the ROE process. Finally, this chapter will provide unclassified extracts from the Standing Rules of Engagement (SROE) and specific operations in order to highlight critical issues and demonstrate effective implementation of ROE.

NOTE: This chapter is NOT intended to be a substitute for the SROE. The SROE are classified SECRET, and important concepts within it may not be reproduced here. The operational lawyer should ensure that he or she has ready access to the SROE publication. Once gaining that access, the operational lawyer should read it from cover to cover until he or she knows it. JAs play an important role in the ROE process because we are experts in ROE, but you cannot be an expert unless you read and understand the SROE.

II. OVERVIEW

A. **Definition of ROE.** Joint Pub 1-02, *Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*:

ROE are directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which U.S. [naval, ground, and air] forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered.

B. **Purposes of ROE.** As a practical matter, ROE perform three functions: (1) provide guidance from the President and Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), as well as subordinate commanders, to *deployed units* on the use of force; (2) act as a control mechanism for the transition from peacetime to combat operations (war); and (3) provide a mechanism to facilitate planning. ROE provide a framework that encompasses national policy goals, mission requirements, and the rule of law.

1. **Political Purposes.** ROE ensure that national policies and objectives are reflected in the actions of commanders in the field, particularly under circumstances in which communication with higher authority is not possible. For example, in reflecting national political and diplomatic purposes, ROE may restrict the engagement of certain targets, or the use of particular weapons systems, out of a desire to tilt world opinion in a particular direction,

place a positive limit on the escalation of hostilities, or not antagonize the enemy. Falling within the array of political concerns are such issues as the influence of international public opinion (particularly how it is affected by media coverage of a specific operation), the effect of host country law, and the content of status of forces agreements (SOFA) with the United States.

2. **Military Purposes.** ROE provide parameters within which the commander must operate to accomplish his or her assigned mission:

a. ROE provide a limit on operations and ensure that U.S. actions do not trigger undesired escalation, i.e., forcing a potential opponent into a “self-defense” response.

b. ROE may regulate a commander’s capability to influence a military action by granting or withholding the authority to use particular weapons systems or tactics.

c. ROE may also reemphasize the scope of a mission. Units deployed overseas for training exercises may be limited to use of force only in self-defense, reinforcing the *training* rather than *combat* nature of the mission.

3. **Legal Purposes.** ROE provide restraints on a commander’s actions, consistent with both domestic and international law, and may, under certain circumstances, impose greater restrictions than those required by the law. For many missions, particularly peace operations, the mission is stated in a document such as a UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR), e.g., UNSCR 940 in Haiti or UNSCR 1031 in Bosnia. These Security Council Resolutions also detail the scope of force authorized to accomplish the purpose stated therein. Mission limits or constraints may also be contained in mission warning or execute orders. Accordingly, commanders must be intimately familiar with the legal basis for their mission. Commanders also may issue ROE to reinforce certain principles of the law of war (LOW), such as prohibitions on the destruction of religious or cultural property or minimization of injury to civilians and civilian property.

III. CJCS STANDING RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

A. **Overview.** The new SROE went into effect on 13 June 2005, the result of a review and revision of the previous 2000 and 1994 editions. They provide implementation guidance on the inherent right of self-defense and the application of force for mission accomplishment. They are designed to provide a common template for development and implementation of ROE for the full range of operations, from peace to war.

B. **Applicability.** Outside U.S. territory, the SROE apply to all military operations and contingencies. Within U.S. territory, the SROE apply to air and maritime homeland defense missions. Included in the new SROE are Standing Rules for the Use of Force (SRUF), which apply to civil support missions as well as land-based homeland defense missions within U.S. territory and DoD personnel performing law enforcement functions at all DoD installations. The SRUF cancels CJCSI 3121.02, Rules on the Use of Force by DoD Personnel Providing Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counterdrug Operations in the United States, and the domestic civil disturbance ROE found in Operation Garden Plot. The SRUF also supersedes DoD Directive 5210.56, Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by DoD Personnel Engaged in Law Enforcement and Security Duties.¹

C. **Responsibility.** The SECDEF approves the SROE and, through the CJCS, may issue theater-, mission-, or operation-specific ROE. The J-3 is responsible for SROE maintenance. Subordinate commanders are free to issue theater, mission, or operation ROE, but must notify the SECDEF if SECDEF-approved ROE are restricted.

D. **Purpose.** The purpose of the SROE is twofold: (1) provide implementation guidance on the application of force for mission accomplishment, and (2) ensure the proper exercise of the inherent right of self-defense. The SROE outline the parameters of the inherent right of self-defense in Enclosure A. The rest of the document establishes rules and procedures for implementing supplemental ROE. These supplemental ROE apply only to mission accomplishment and do not limit a commander’s use of force in self-defense.²

E. The SROE are divided as follows:

¹ For further information regarding SRUF, see CJCSI 3121.01E, Enclosures L-Q, and the Domestic Operations Handbook, available at www.jagcnet.army.mil/clamo.

² Supplemental measures may be used to limit individual self-defense by members of their unit, when in the context of exercising the right and obligation of unit self-defense.

1. **Enclosure A (Standing Rules of Engagement).** This unclassified enclosure details the general purpose, intent, and scope of the SROE, emphasizing a commander's right and obligation to use force in self-defense. Critical principles, such as unit, individual, national, and collective self-defense, hostile act and intent, and the determination to declare forces hostile are addressed as foundational elements of all ROE. [NOTE: The unclassified portion of the SROE, including Enclosure A without its appendices, is reprinted as Appendix A to this Chapter.]

2. **Key Definitions/Issues.** The 2005 SROE refined the Definitions section, combining the definitions of "unit" and "individual" self-defense into the more general definition of "Inherent right of self-defense" to make clear that individual self-defense is not absolute. Note, however, that if the ROE are made more restrictive, the SECDEF must be notified.

a. **Self-Defense.** The SROE do not limit a commander's inherent authority and obligation to use all necessary means available and to take all appropriate action in self-defense of the commander's unit and other U.S. forces in the vicinity.

(1) **Inherent Right of Self-Defense.** Unit commanders always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Unless otherwise directed by a unit commander as detailed below, military members may exercise individual self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. When individuals are assigned and acting as part of a unit, individual self-defense should be considered a subset of unit self-defense. As such, unit commanders may limit individual self-defense by members of their unit. Both unit and individual self-defense include defense of other U.S. military forces in the vicinity.

(2) **National Self-Defense.** The act of defending the United States, U.S. forces, U.S. citizens and their property (in certain circumstances), and U.S. commercial assets from a hostile act, demonstrated hostile intent, or declared hostile force.

(3) **Collective Self-Defense.** The act of defending designated non-U.S. citizens, forces, property, and interests from a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Only the President or SECDEF may authorize the exercise of collective self-defense. Collective self-defense is generally implemented during combined operations.

(4) **Mission Accomplishment v. Self-Defense.** The SROE distinguish between the right and obligation of self-defense, and the use of force for the accomplishment of an assigned mission. Authority to use force in mission accomplishment may be limited in light of political, military, or legal concerns, but such limitations have NO impact on a commander's right and obligation of self-defense. Further, although commanders may limit individual self-defense,³ commanders will always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense. However, JAs must be aware that the line between action for mission accomplishment and action in self-defense is not always clear. Distinctions between mission, accomplishment, and self-defense, and between offensive and defensive operations, may vary based on the level of command, array of forces, and circumstances on the ground.

b. **Declared Hostile Force (DHF).** Any civilian, paramilitary, or military force, or terrorist that has been declared hostile by appropriate U.S. authority. Once a force is declared to be "hostile," U.S. units may engage it without observing a hostile act or demonstration of hostile intent; i.e., the basis for engagement shifts from conduct to status. Once a force or individual is identified as a DHF, the force or individual may be engaged, unless surrendering or *hors de combat* due to sickness or wounds. The authority to declare a force hostile is limited, and may be found at Appendix A to Enclosure A, paragraph 3 of the SROE.

c. **Hostile Act.** An attack or other use of force against the United States, U.S. forces, or other designated persons or property. It also includes force used directly to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of U.S. forces, including the recovery of U.S. personnel or vital U.S. government property.

d. **Hostile Intent.** The threat of imminent use of force against the United States, U.S. forces, or other designated persons or property. It also includes the threat of force to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of U.S. forces, including the recovery of U.S. personnel or vital U.S. government property.

³ When assigned and acting as part of a unit, and in the context of unit self-defense. See para. III.E.2.(a).(1).

e. **Imminent Use of Force.** The determination of whether the use of force against U.S. forces is imminent will be based on an assessment of all facts and circumstances known to U.S. forces at the time and may be made at any level. Imminent does not necessarily mean immediate or instantaneous.

3. **Actions in Self-Defense.** Upon commission of a hostile act or demonstration of hostile intent, all necessary means available and all appropriate actions may be used in self-defense. If time and circumstances permit, forces should attempt to deescalate the situation. In addition, force used in self-defense should be proportional; that is, sufficient to respond decisively. Force used may exceed that of the hostile act or hostile intent, but the nature, duration, and scope of force should not exceed what is required to respond decisively.

4. **Enclosures B-H.** These classified enclosures provide general guidance on specific types of operations: Maritime, Air, Land, Space, Information, and Noncombatant Evacuation Operations, as well as Counterdrug Support Operations Outside U.S. Territory.

5. Enclosure I (Supplemental Measures).

a. Supplemental measures found in this enclosure (reprinted in Appendix A to this chapter) enable a commander to obtain or grant those additional authorities necessary to accomplish an assigned mission. Tables of supplemental measures are divided into those actions requiring President or SECDEF approval; those that require either President or SECDEF approval or Combatant Commander approval; and those that are delegated to subordinate commanders (though the delegation may be withheld by higher authority). The current SROE recognizes a fundamental difference between the two sets of supplemental measures. Measures that are reserved to the President or SECDEF or Combatant Commander are generally **permissive**; that is, the particular operation, tactic, or weapon is generally restricted, and the President, SECDEF, or Combatant Commander implements the supplemental measure to specifically permit the particular operation, tactic, or weapon. Contrast this with the remainder of the supplemental measures, those delegated to subordinate commanders. These measures are all **restrictive** in nature. Absent implementation of supplemental measures, commanders are generally allowed to use any weapon or tactic available and to employ reasonable force to accomplish his or her mission, without having to get permission first. Only when enacted will these supplemental measures restrict a particular operation, tactic, or weapon. Finally, note that supplemental ROE relate to mission accomplishment, not self-defense, and never limit a Commander's inherent right and obligation of self-defense. However, as noted above, supplemental measures may be used to limit individual self-defense.

b. Supplemental measure request and authorization formats are contained in Appendix F to Enclosure I. Consult the formats before requesting or authorizing supplemental measures.

6. **Enclosure J (Rules of Engagement Process).** The current, unclassified enclosure (reprinted in Appendix A to this chapter) provides guidelines for incorporating ROE development into military planning processes. It introduces the ROE Planning Cell, which may be utilized during the development process. It also names the JA as the "principal assistant" to the J-3 or J-5 in developing and integrating ROE into operational planning.

7. **Combatant Commanders' Theater-Specific ROE.** The SROE no longer provide a separate Enclosure for specific ROE submitted by Combatant Commanders for use within their Area of Responsibility (AOR). Combatant Commanders may augment the SROE as necessary by implementing supplemental measures or by submitting supplemental measures for approval, as appropriate. Theater-specific ROE documents can be found on the Combatant Command's SIPR website, often within or linked to by the SJA portion of the site. If you anticipate an exercise or deployment into any geographic Combatant Commander's AOR, check with the Combatant Commander's SJA for ROE guidance.

8. **Enclosures L-Q (SRUF).** Much like Enclosure A does for SROE, Enclosure L sets out the basic self-defense posture under the SRUF. Enclosures M-O provide classified guidance on Maritime Operations Within U.S. Territory, Land Contingency and Security-Related Operations Within U.S. Territory, and Counterdrug Support Operations Within U.S. Territory. Enclosures P and Q provide a message process for RUF, as well as RUF references. JAs utilizing RUF are encouraged to consult the Domestic Operational Law Handbook, Chapters 11 (Rules for the Use of Force for Federal Forces) and 12 (Rules for the Use of Force in National Guard Operations).

IV. MULTINATIONAL ROE

A. U.S. forces will often conduct operations or exercises in a multinational environment. When that occurs, the multinational ROE will apply **for mission accomplishment** if authorized by SECDEF order. If not so authorized, the CJCS SROE apply. Apparent inconsistencies between the right of self-defense contained in U.S. ROE and multinational force ROE will be submitted through the U.S. chain of command for resolution. While final resolution is pending, U.S. forces will continue to operate under U.S. ROE. In all cases, U.S. forces retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

B. The U.S. currently has combined ROE (CROE) with a number of nations, and is continuing to work on CROE with additional nations. Some CROE may apply to all operations and others only to exercises. Functioning within multinational ROE can present specific legal challenges. Each nation's understanding of what triggers the right to self-defense is often different, and will be applied differently across the multinational force. Each nation will have different perspectives on the LOW, and will be party to different LOW obligations that will affect its ROE. And ultimately, each nation is bound by its own domestic law and policy that will significantly impact its use of force and ROE. With or without a multinational ROE, JAs must proactively coordinate with allied militaries to minimize the impact of differing ROE.

V. ROLE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE

A. Judge Advocates at all levels play an important role in the ROE process. The remainder of this chapter will discuss the four major tasks with which the JA will be confronted. Although presented as discrete tasks, they often are interrelated and occur simultaneously.

B. Determining the current ROE.

1. Judge Advocates in operational units will typically be tasked with briefing the ROE to the commander during the daily operational brief (at least during the first few days of the operation). In preparing this brief, the JA will want to consult the following sources:

a. The SROE related to self-defense. The rights and obligations of commanders to defend their units are always applicable, and bear repeating at any ROE briefing. The concepts of hostile act and hostile intent may require additional explanation.

b. As applicable, the enclosures of the SROE that deal with the type of operation (e.g., Maritime, Space, or Counterdrug operations).

c. Depending on the location of an operation, the Combatant Commander's special ROE for his AOR.

d. The base-line ROE for this particular mission as provided in the OPLAN, as promulgated by separate message, or as it exists for a particular mission (for example, the OIF ROE as promulgated by Multi-National Corps – Iraq (MNC-I)). NOTE: ROE for OIF (MNC-I) can be found at <http://spsan.iraq.centcom.smil.mil/C15/current%20ROE/default.aspx>; ROE for OEF can be found at http://hqswweb03.centcom.smil.mil/cgi-bin/fsofiles/list_documents.asp?Area=jag&PathInfo=/roe_info/OEF-AFGHANISTAN%20Documents as well as on the CJTF-82 SIPRNet page.

e. Any additional ROE promulgated as the operation evolves or changes, or in response to requests for additional ROE. This is often a challenging area for JAs. During the first few days of an operation, the ROE may be quite fluid. Judge Advocates should ensure that any ROE message is brought to his or her immediate attention (close liaison with the JOC Chief/TOC Battle Captain is necessary here). Judge Advocates should periodically review the message traffic to ensure that no ROE messages were missed, and should maintain close contact with JAs at higher levels who will be able to advise that ROE changes were made or are on the way. Adhering to the rules for serializing ROE messages (Appendix F to Enclosure J of the SROE) will help JAs at all levels determine where the ROE stand.

2. As the operation matures and the ROE become static, the JA will probably be relieved of the daily briefing obligation. However, ROE should continue to be monitored, and notable changes should be brought to the commander's and his or her staff's attention.

C. Requesting Additional ROE.

1. The SROE provides that commanders *at any level* may request additional ROE. Commanders must look to their mission tasking and existing ROE when determining courses of action for the mission. The commander may decide that the existing ROE are unclear, too restrictive, or otherwise unsuitable for his or her particular mission. In that case, he or she may request additional ROE.

2. Although the task of drafting an ROE request message (format for which will be found in Appendix F to Enclosure I) will often be assigned to the JA, he or she cannot do it alone; there must be extensive command and staff (especially J/G/S-3) input. The concept of an “ROE Planning Cell,” consisting of representatives from all sections of the command, including the JA, is recognized in Enclosure J of the SROE. Such a cell should prove ideal for the task of drafting an ROE request. The JA, who should have the best grasp of ROE in general and the SROE in particular, will still play a significant advisory role in this process.

3. Some considerations for drafting an ROE request message.

a. Base-line ROE typically are promulgated at the Combatant Commander-level and higher, and receive great thought. Be especially careful about requesting supplemental measures that require President or SECDEF approval, since these items already have received significant consideration. This is not to say that there are no circumstances for which requesting such a measure is appropriate, only that they will be relatively rare.

b. In the request message, justify why the supplemental measure is needed. As above, those at higher headquarters who have reviewed the ROE reasonably believe that they have provided the most suitable rules. It is your job to prove otherwise. For example, your unit may have a mission that earlier ROE planners could not have foreseen, and that the ROE do not quite fit. If this circumstance is clearly explained, the approval authority is more likely to approve the request.

c. Remember that the policy regarding the basic SROE (i.e., self defense) is that it is generally permissive in nature from the perspective of the tactical level commander. In other words, it is not necessary for the on-scene commander to request authority to use every weapon and tactic available at the tactical unit level unless it has previously been restricted by a supplemental measure. See the discussion in Enclosure I of the SROE for more details.

d. Maintain close contact with JAs at higher headquarters levels. Remember that ROE requests rise through the chain of command until they reach the appropriate approval authority, but that intermediate commands may disapprove the request. Your liaison may prove instrumental in having close cases approved, and in avoiding lost causes. Also, JAs at higher headquarters levels may determine that your ROE request is not needed, as existing ROE already provide the requested authority.

e. Follow the message format. Although it may seem like form over substance, a properly formatted message indicates to those reviewing it up the chain of command that your command (and you) know the SROE process and should be taken seriously.

D. Disseminating ROE to Subordinate Units.

1. The process involves taking ROE that have been provided by higher authority, adding your commander’s guidance (within the power delegated to him), and broadcasting it all to subordinate units. To illustrate, CJCS/Joint Staff ROE, reflecting the guidance of the President or SECDEF, are generally addressed to the Combatant Commander and Service level. The supported Combatant Commander takes those President- or SECDEF-approved measures, adds appropriate supplemental measures from the group the Combatant Commander may approve, and addresses these to his subordinate commanders, or to a subordinate JTF, as applicable. The subordinate commander/JTF commander will take the President/SECDEF- and Combatant Commander-approved ROE, add any of his own, and distribute his ROE message throughout the rest of the force. To illustrate further, suppose that a JTF commander receives the Combatant Commander’s ROE, and there is no restriction on indirect, unobserved fire. The JTF commander, however, wants to restrict its use by his forces. The JTF ROE message to the field, therefore, should include the addition of the appropriate supplemental measure restricting indirect, unobserved fire. Note, however, that commanders sometimes place restrictions on the ability to modify, change, or restrict ROE at lower levels. The SROE requires notification to the SECDEF if the ROE are made more restrictive.

2. Accordingly, the drafting of ROE is applicable at each of these levels. As stated above, however, a JA cannot do it alone. The ROE Planning Cell concept is also appropriate to this task. Some applicable considerations include:

a. *Avoid strategy and doctrine.* ROE should not be used as a mechanism through which to convey strategy or doctrine. The commander should express his battlefield philosophy through the battle order and personally-communicated guidance to subordinates.

b. *Avoid restating the law of war.* ROE should not restate the LOW. Commanders may desire to emphasize an aspect of the LOW that is particularly relevant to a specific operation (e.g., DESERT STORM ROE regarding cultural property), but they should not include an extensive discussion of the Hague Regulations and Geneva Conventions.

c. *Avoid tactics.* Tactics and ROE are complementary, not synonymous. ROE are designed to provide boundaries and guidance on the use of force that are neither tactical control measures nor substitutes for the exercise of the commander's military judgment. Phase lines, control points, and other tactical control measures should not be contained in ROE. These measures belong in the coordinating instructions. Prescribing tactics in ROE only serves to limit flexibility.

d. *Avoid safety-related restrictions.* ROE should not deal with safety-related restrictions. Certain weapons require specific safety-related, pre-operation steps. These should not be detailed in the ROE, but may appear in the tactical or field SOP.

e. *Make ROE UNDERSTANDABLE, MEMORABLE, and APPLICABLE.* ROE are useful and effective only when understood, remembered, and readily applied under stress. They are directive in nature, and should avoid excessively qualified language. ROE must be tailored to both the unit and mission, and must be applicable to a wide range of circumstances presented in the field. Well-formulated ROE anticipate the circumstances of an operation and provide unambiguous guidance to a Soldier, Sailor, Airman, and Marine before he or she confronts a threat.

3. Promulgation of ROE. ROE are often sent via formatted messages as found at Appendix F to Enclosure J of the SROE (discussed above). Mission-specific ROE also may be promulgated at Appendix 6, Annex C, of JOPES-formatted (joint) Operational Orders, or in Paragraph 3d (Coordinating Instructions) or Annex E (Rules of Engagement) of Army operations orders (*see* FM 5-0, Army Planning and Orders Production, formerly FM 101-5, Staff Organizations and Operations).

E. Training ROE.

1. Once the mission-specific ROE are received, the question becomes: "How can I as a JA help to ensure that the troops understand the ROE and are able to apply the rules reflected in the ROE?" A JA can play a significant role in assisting in the training of individual Soldiers and the staff and leaders of the WF.

2. It is the commander, not the JA, who is responsible for training the Soldiers assigned to the unit on the ROE and on every other mission essential task. The commander normally turns to the staff principal for training, the G-3 or S-3, to plan and coordinate all unit training. A JA's first task may be to help the commander see the value in organized ROE training. If the commander considers ROE training to be a "battle task," that is, a task that a subordinate command must accomplish in order for the command to accomplish its mission, it is more likely that junior leaders will see the advantages of ROE training. The G-3 or S-3 is more likely to be willing to set aside training time for ROE training if it can be accomplished in conjunction with other unit training. The task for the JA is to help the commander and staff realize that ROE are not contained in a discrete subject, but one that pervades all military operations and is best trained in conjunction with other skill training. It is only through integrated training, where Soldiers are practicing their skills in an ROE-sensitive environment that true training on ROE issues will occur.

3. There is little U.S. Army doctrine on specifically how to train Soldiers on the SROE or on the mission-specific ROE. However, given that ROE are intended to be a control mechanism for operations in the field, there can be no substitute for individual and collective training programs. Realistic, rigorous scenario- or vignette-driven training exercises have been much more effective than classroom instruction. ROE training should be conducted by the Soldier's NCOs and officers. The Soldier will apply the ROE with his or her NCOs and officers, not with the JA. The JA should be willing to assist in drafting realistic training, and to be present when possible to observe training and answer questions regarding ROE application. If Soldiers at the squad and platoon level study and train to the ROE, they will be more likely to apply them as a team in the real world.

4. Training should begin with individual discussions between Soldiers and NCOs on a one-on-one or small group basis. Soldiers should be able to articulate the meaning of the terms "declared hostile force," "hostile

act,” “hostile intent,” and other key ROE principles. Once each Soldier in the squad is capable of doing this, the squad should be put through an “ROE lane,” or Situational Training Exercise (STX). The ROE training should not be done in a vacuum. For the greatest value, the STX lane should be centered around a task that Soldiers will perform during the mission or exercise. This involves the creation of a plausible scenario that a Soldier and his or her squad may face related to the SROE or the relevant mission-specific ROE. Soldiers move through the lane as a squad and confront role players acting out the scenario. For example, if the Soldiers are preparing to deploy on a peacekeeping mission, the STX scenario may call for them to operate a roadblock or checkpoint. A group of paramilitary role players could approach the checkpoint in a non-threatening manner. As the scenario progresses, the role players may become more agitated and eventually they may begin shooting at the peacekeepers.

5. The primary goal in STX training is to help Soldiers recognize hostile acts and hostile intent, and the appropriate level of force to apply in response. These concepts can usually best be taught by exposing Soldiers to varying degrees of threats of force. For example, in some lanes, the threat may be verbal abuse only. It may then progress to spitting, or physical attacks short of a threat to life or limb. Finally, significant threats of death or grievous bodily harm may be incorporated, such as an attack on the Soldier with a knife or club, or with a firearm. Although not specifically in the ROE, the Soldiers might be taught that an immediate threat of force likely to result in death, or grievous bodily harm (such as the loss of limb or vital organs, or broken bones) is the type of hostile intent justifying a response with deadly force. They should be taught to understand that, even where deadly force is not authorized, they may use force short of deadly force to defend themselves and property.

6. In most military operations other than war, deadly force is not authorized to protect property that is not mission-essential. However, some degree of force is authorized to protect property that is not mission-essential. A lane may be established in which a role player attempts to steal some MREs. The Soldier must understand that non-deadly force is authorized to protect the property. Moreover, if the role player suddenly threatens the Soldier with deadly force to take the non-essential property, the Soldier should be taught that deadly force would be authorized in response, not to prevent theft, but to defend him from the threat by the role player. Once they understand what actions they can take to defend themselves, members of their unit, and property, the mission-specific ROE should be consulted and trained on the issue of third party defense of others.

7. Not only should Soldiers be trained on ROE, but the staff and WF elements should be trained as well. This can be accomplished best in Field Training Exercises (FTX) and Command Post Exercises (CPX). Prior to a real-world deployment, ROE integration and synchronization should be conducted to ensure that all WF elements understand the ROE and how each system will apply the rules. The JA should ensure that the planned course of action, in terms of the application of the ROE, is consistent with the ROE.

F. Pocket Cards.

1. ROE cards are a summary or extract of **mission-specific** ROE. Developed as a clear, concise, and UNCLASSIFIED distillation of the ROE, they serve as both a training and memory tool; however, ROE CARDS ARE NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ROE. In fact, the most effective distribution plan for the ROE card is probably as a diploma from attending ROE training. When confronted with a crisis in the field, the Soldier, Sailor, Airman, or Marine will not be able to consult his pocket card—he must depend upon principles of ROE internalized during the training process. Notwithstanding that limitation, ROE cards are a particularly useful tool when they conform to certain parameters:

a. *Maintain brevity and clarity.* Use short sentences and words found in the common vocabulary. Avoid using unusual acronyms or abbreviations. Express only one idea in each sentence, communicating the idea in an active, imperative format. Although such an approach—the classic “bullet” format—may not be possible in every case, it should be used whenever feasible.

b. *Avoid qualified language.* ROE are directives, advising subordinates of the commander’s desires and mission plan. They should, therefore, be as direct as any other order issued by the commander. However, while qualifying language may obscure meaning, its use is often necessary to convey the proper guidance. In such a case, the drafter should use separate sentences or subparagraphs to assure clarity of expression. At the same time, subtle differences in language or the organization of a card can convey a certain message or tone, or ensure that the tone set by the card reflects the commander’s intent for the operation.

c. *Tailor the cards to the audience.* ROE cards are intended for the widest distribution possible. Ultimately, they will be put in the hands of an individual Soldier, Sailor, Airman, or Marine. Be aware of the sophistication level of the audience and draft the card accordingly. ALWAYS REMEMBER that ROE are written

for commanders, their subordinates, and the individual service member charged with executing the mission on the ground. They are not an exercise in lawyering.

d. *Keep the ROE card mission-specific.* Though the commander may want to reinforce a few LOW principles in conjunction with ROE, the purpose of the card is to remind Soldiers of mission-specific issues that are not part of the regular ROE training plan, but are specific to this particular mission. For example, items which normally should be on the ROE card include: (1) any forces that are declared hostile; (2) any persons or property that should or may be protected with up to deadly force; and (3) detention issues, including circumstances authorizing detention and the procedures to follow once someone is detained. Be aware, however, that such information may be classified.

e. *Anticipate changing rules.* If the ROE change during an operation, two possible ways to disseminate the information are: (1) change the color of the card stock used to produce the new ROE card (and collect the old ones and destroy them); or (2) ensure every card produced has an “as of” date on it. Combined with an aggressive training and refresher training program, this will help ensure Soldiers are operating with the current ROE. ROE for a multi-phased operation, where the ROE are known in advance, should be published on a single card so as to minimize confusion.

NOTE: Examples of ROE cards employed in various missions—from peacekeeping to combat—are found at Appendix B of this chapter. These are not “go-bys” and cannot be “cut-and-pasted” for any given operation, but are intended to provide a frame of reference for the command/operations/JA team as they develop similar tools for specific assigned operations.

G. Escalation of Force (EOF). Currently, one of the most important topics related to ROE is the concept of Escalations of Force (EOF). EOF is not integral to the SROE,⁴ and has been developed and emphasized during recent operations, most notably in Iraq. EOF can take several different forms.

1. On one level, EOF is simply the modern variant of what used to be called “graduated force measures.” When time and circumstances permit, Soldiers should attempt to use lesser means of force.

2. Properly used, EOF measures are a “threat assessment process”⁵ that provide Soldiers better information on whether an approaching person or vehicle presents hostile intent. For example, the proper configuration of a Traffic Control Point (TCP) will allow Soldiers to slow vehicles down using warnings (e.g., visual signs, loudspeakers, barricades, tire strips, laser pointers, laser dazzlers, warning shots, etc.). An approaching vehicle’s response to both the physical layout of the TCP and the Soldiers’ actions can yield valuable clues as to the driver’s intent, such that Soldiers can make more accurate determinations of whether hostile acts or hostile intent are present.

3. EOF concepts can be applied at TCPs as well as during convoy operations or dismounted patrols. However, the development of specific TTPs for use during convoy operations or dismounted patrols is much more challenging, as it is difficult or impossible to configure the battlespace in the manner that might be possible at a fixed, permanent TCP.

4. EOF concepts can be incorporated into the MDMP process.

5. References. The bulk of EOF development has occurred at Multi-National Corps – Iraq, and JAs should look to the MNC-I SIPRNet website for current information. In addition, the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) website contains valuable lessons learned regarding EOF, including the Escalation of Force Handbook (07-21) (draft) and the TCP Operations Handbook (06-15). EOF scenarios are currently available for Engagement Skills Trainer 2000 (EST-2000), a video-based training system in use at many Army installations.

⁴ Arguably, EOF is inherent in the principle of proportionality, while similar concepts may be referenced in Enclosure D.

⁵ Randy Bagwell, *The Threat Assessment Process (TAP): The Evolution of Escalation of Force*, ARMY LAW., Apr. 2008, at 5.



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-3
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CJCSI 3121.01B
13 June 2005

STANDING RULES OF ENGAGEMENT/STANDING RULES FOR THE USE OF FORCE FOR U.S. FORCES

References: Enclosures K and Q.

1. Purpose. To provide guidance on the standing rules of engagement (SROE) and establish standing rules for the use of force (SRUF) for DoD operations worldwide. Use of force guidance contained in this instruction supersedes that contained in DoD Directive 5210.56.

2. Cancellation. CJCSI3121.01A, 15 January 2000, CJCSI 3121.02, 31 May 2000 and CJCSI 3123.01B, 01 March 2002 are canceled.

3. Applicability.

a. The SROE (enclosures A through K) establish fundamental policies and procedures governing the actions to be taken by U.S. commanders and their forces during all military operations and contingencies and routine Military Department functions occurring outside U.S. territory (which includes the 50 states, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and Northern Marianas, U.S. possessions, protectorates and territories) and outside U.S. territorial seas. Routine Military Department functions include AT/FP duties, but exclude law enforcement and security duties on DoD installations, and off installation while conducting official DoD security functions, outside U.S. territory and territorial seas. SROE also apply to air and maritime homeland defense missions conducted within U.S. territory or territorial seas, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef).

b. The SRUF (Enclosures L through Q) establish fundamental policies and procedures governing the actions to be taken by U.S. commanders and their forces during all DoD civil support (e.g., military assistance to civil authorities) and routine Military Department functions (including AT/FP duties) occurring within U.S. territory or U.S. territorial seas. SRUF also apply to land homeland defense missions occurring within U.S. territory and to DoD forces, civilians and contractors performing law enforcement and security duties at all DoD installations (and off-installation while conducting official DoD security functions, within or outside U.S. territory, unless otherwise directed by the SecDef). Host nation laws and international agreements may limit U.S. forces' means of accomplishing their law enforcement or security duties.

**Note: The pagination
of these extracts do not
match the SROE.**

4. Policy. IAW Enclosures A (SROE) and L (SRUF).

5. Definitions. Definitions are contained in Joint Pub 1-02 and the enclosures. Enclosures K and G list ROE/RUF references that provide additional specific operational guidance.

6. Responsibilities. The SecDef approves and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) promulgates SROE and SRUF for U.S. forces. The Joint Staff, Operations Directorate (J-3), is responsible for the maintenance of this instruction, in coordination with OSD.

a. Commanders at all levels are responsible for establishing ROE/RUF for mission accomplishment that comply with ROE/RUF of senior commanders, the Law of Armed Conflict, applicable international and domestic law and this instruction.

b. Standing Rules of Engagement (SROE).

(1) Self-Defense. Unit commanders always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Unless otherwise directed by a unit commander as detailed below, military members may exercise individual self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. When individuals are assigned and acting as part of a unit, individual self-defense should be considered a subset of unit self-defense. As such, unit commanders may limit individual self-defense by members of their unit. Both unit and individual self-defense includes defense of other U.S. Military forces in the vicinity.

(2) Mission Specific ROE.

(a) Supplemental measures allow commanders to tailor ROE for mission accomplishment during the conduct of DoD operations. There are two types of supplemental measures:

1. Those supplemental measures that specify certain actions that require SecDef approval (001-099 in Enclosure I).

2. Those supplemental measures that allow commanders to place limits on the use of force during the conduct of certain actions (100-599 in Enclosure I). Enclosure I provides ROE supplemental measures guidance.

(b) Supplemental measures may also be used by unit commanders to limit individual self-defense by members of their unit, when in the context of exercising the right and obligation of unit self-defense.

(c) Commanders at all levels may use supplemental measures to restrict SecDef-approved ROE, when appropriate. U.S. commanders shall notify the SecDef, through the CJCS, as soon as practicable, of restrictions (at all levels) placed on Secretary of Defense-approved ROE/RUF. In time critical situations, make SecDef notification concurrently to the CJCS. When concurrent notification is not possible, notify the CJCS as soon as practicable after SecDef notification.

(3) SROE are designed to be permissive in nature. Therefore, unless a specific weapon or tactic requires Secretary of Defense or combatant commander approval, or unless a specific weapon or tactic is restricted by an approved supplemental measure, commanders may use any lawful weapon or tactic available for mission accomplishment.

c. Standing Rules for the Use of Force (SRUF).

(1) Self-Defense. Unit commanders always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Unless otherwise directed by a unit commander as detailed below, military members may exercise individual self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. When individuals are assigned and acting as part of a unit, individual self-defense should be considered a subset of unit self-defense. As such, unit commanders may limit individual self-defense by members of their unit. Both unit and individual self-defense includes defense of other U.S. Military forces in the vicinity.

(2) Mission Specific RUF.

(a) Commanders may submit requests to the SecDef, through the CJCS, for mission-specific RUF, as required.

(b) Commanders at all levels may restrict SecDef-approved RUF, when appropriate. U.S. commanders shall notify the SecDef, through the CJCS, as soon as practicable, of restrictions (at all levels) placed on Secretary of Defense-approved ROE/RUF. In time critical situations, make SecDef notification concurrently to the CJCS. When concurrent notification is not possible, notify the CJCS as soon as practicable after SecDef notification.

(3) Unlike SROE, specific weapons and tactics not approved within these SRUF require SecDef approval.

7. Summary of Changes. This instruction is a comprehensive update and replacement of the existing SROE and addresses SecDef guidance, USNORTHCOM establishment and USSTRATCOM/USSPACECOM reorganization. In addition, SRUF guidance is added to allow this single instruction to provide guidance for worldwide U.S. military operations. Existing combatant commander standing ROE/RUF guidance should be reviewed for consistency. Existing SecDef-approved mission-specific ROE/RUF remain in effect, unless otherwise noted.

8. Procedures.

a. Guidance for the use of force for self-defense and mission accomplishment is set forth in this document. Enclosure A (less appendixes) is UNCLASSIFIED and is intended to be used as a ROE coordination tool in developing combined or multi-national ROE, if necessary. Enclosure L is UNCLASSIFIED and intended to be used with U.S. law enforcement agencies and organizations as a RUF coordination tool in developing combined RUF, if necessary.

b. Combatant commander requests for ROE supplemental measures and combatant commander requests for mission-specific RUF will be submitted to the SecDef, through the CJCS, for approval.

c. Combatant commanders will also provide the following, when applicable:

(1) Notification to the SecDef, through the CJCS, as soon as practicable, of restrictions (at all levels) placed on Secretary of Defense-approved ROE/RUF. In time critical situations, make SecDef notification concurrently to the CJCS. When concurrent notification is not possible, notify the CJCS as soon as practicable after SecDef notification.

(2) Notification of all supplemental measures, not requiring SecDef approval, to the SecDef through the CJCS, as soon as practicable.

d. Geographic combatant commanders may augment these SROE/SRUF, as necessary, through theater-specific ROE/RUF in order to reflect changing political and military policies, threats and missions specific to their respective areas of operations.

e. Ensure that operational ROE/RUF currently in effect are made available on appropriately classified command web sites.

9. Releasability. This instruction is approved for limited release. DoD components, including the combatant commands and other Federal agencies may obtain this instruction through controlled Internet access at <http://www.js.smil.mil/masterfile/sjsimd/jel/Index.htm>. Joint Staff activities may access or obtain copies of this instruction from the Joint Staff local area network.

10. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon receipt for all U.S. commanders and supersedes all other nonconforming guidance. It is to be used as the basis for all subsequent mission-specific ROE/RUF requests to SecDef and guidance promulgated by combatant commanders.

11. Document Security. This basic instruction is UNCLASSIFIED. Enclosures are classified as indicated.

//signed//

RICHARD B. MYERS

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Enclosures:

- A -- Standing Rules of Engagement for U.S. Forces
Appendix A -- Self-Defense Policies and Procedures
- B -- Maritime Operations
Appendix A -- Defense of U.S. Nationals and their Property at Sea
Appendix B -- Recovery of U.S. Government Property at Sea
Appendix C -- Protection and Disposition of Foreign Nationals in the Control of U.S. Forces
- C -- Air Operations
- D -- Land Operations
- E -- Space Operations
Appendix A -- Hostile Acts and Hostile Intent Indicators in Space Operations
- F -- Information Operations
- G -- Noncombatant Evacuation Operations
- H -- Counterdrug Support Operations Outside U.S. Territory
- I -- Supplemental Measures
Appendix A -- General Supplemental Measures
Appendix B -- Supplemental Measures for Maritime Operations
Appendix C -- Supplemental Measures for Air Operations
Appendix D -- Supplemental Measures for Land Operations
Appendix E -- Supplemental Measures for Space Operations
Appendix F -- Message Formats and Examples
- J -- Rules of Engagement Process
- K -- ROE References
- L -- Standing Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. Forces
- M -- Maritime Operations Within U.S. Territory
- N -- Land Contingency and Security-Related Operations Within U.S. Territory
- O -- Counterdrug Support Operations Within U.S. Territory
- P -- RUF Message Process
- Q -- RUF References

ENCLOSURE A
STANDING RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR U.S. FORCES

1. Purpose and Scope.

a. The purpose of the SROE is to provide implementation guidance on the application of force for mission accomplishment and the exercise of self-defense. The SROE establish fundamental policies and procedures governing the actions to be taken by U.S. commanders during all military operations and contingencies and routine Military Department functions. This last category includes Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) duties, but excludes law enforcement and security duties on DoD installations, and off-installation while conducting official DoD security functions, outside U.S. territory and territorial seas. SROE also apply to air and maritime homeland defense missions conducted within U.S. territory or territorial seas, unless otherwise directed by the SecDef.

b. Unit commanders at all levels shall ensure that individuals within their respective units understand and are trained on when and how to use force in self-defense. To provide uniform training and planning capabilities, this document is authorized for distribution to commanders at all levels and is to be used as fundamental guidance for training and directing of forces.

c. The policies and procedures in this instruction are in effect until rescinded. Supplemental measures may be used to augment these SROE.

d. U.S. forces will comply with the Law of Armed Conflict during military operations involving armed conflict, no matter how the conflict may be characterized under international law, and will comply with the principles and spirit of the Law of Armed Conflict during all other operations.

e. U.S. forces performing missions under direct control of heads of other USG departments or agencies (e.g., Marine Corps Embassy Security Guards and other special security forces), operate under use of force policies or ROE promulgated by those departments or agencies, when authorized by the SecDef. U.S. forces always retain the right of self-defense.

f. U.S. Forces Operating With Multinational Forces.

(1) U.S. forces assigned to the operational control (OPCON) or tactical control (TACON) of a multinational force will follow the ROE of the multinational force for mission accomplishment, if authorized by SecDef order. U.S. forces retain the right of self-defense. Apparent inconsistencies between the right of self-defense contained in U.S. ROE and the ROE of the multinational force will be submitted through the U.S. chain of command for resolution. While a final resolution is pending, U.S. forces will continue to operate under U.S. ROE.

(2) When U.S. forces, under U.S. OPCON or TACON, operate in conjunction with a multinational force, reasonable efforts will be made to develop common ROE. If common ROE cannot be developed, U.S. forces will operate under U.S. ROE. The multinational forces will be informed prior to U.S. participation in the operation that U.S. forces intend to operate under U.S. ROE.

(3) U.S. forces remain bound by international agreements to which the U.S. is a party even though other coalition members may not be bound by them.

g. International agreements (e.g., status-of-forces agreements) may never be interpreted to limit U.S. forces' right of self-defense.

2. Policy.

a. Unit commanders always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

b. Once a force is declared hostile by appropriate authority, U.S. forces need not observe a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent before engaging the declared hostile force. Policy and procedures regarding the authority to declare forces hostile are provided in Appendix A to Enclosure A, paragraph 3.

c. The goal of U.S. national security policy is to ensure the survival, safety, and vitality of our nation and to maintain a stable international environment consistent with U.S. national interests. U.S. national security interests guide global objectives of deterring and, if necessary, defeating armed attack or terrorist actions against the U.S., including U.S. forces, and, in certain circumstances, U.S. persons and their property, U.S. commercial assets, persons in U.S. custody, designated non-U.S. military forces, and designated foreign persons and their property.

d. Combatant Commander Theater-Specific ROE.

(1) Combatant commanders may augment these SROE as necessary by implementing supplemental measures or by submitting supplemental measures requiring SecDef approval to the CJCS. The mechanism for requesting and disseminating ROE supplemental measures is contained in Enclosure I.

(2) U.S. commanders shall notify the SecDef, through the CJCS, as soon as practicable, of restrictions (at all levels) placed on Secretary of Defense-approved ROE/RUF. In time-critical situations, make SecDef notification concurrently to the CJCS. When concurrent notification is not possible, notify the CJCS as soon as practicable after SecDef notification.

3. Definitions and Authorities.

a. Inherent Right of Self-Defense. Unit commanders always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Unless otherwise directed by a unit commander as detailed below, military members may exercise individual self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. When individuals are assigned and acting as part of a unit, individual self-defense should be considered a subset of unit self-defense. As such, unit commanders may limit individual self-defense by members of their unit. Both unit and individual self-defense includes defense of other U.S. military forces in the vicinity.

b. National Self-Defense. Defense of the United States, U.S. forces, and, in certain circumstances, U.S. persons and their property, and/or U.S. commercial assets from a hostile act or demonstration of hostile intent. Unit commanders may exercise National Self-Defense, as authorized in Appendix A to Enclosure A, paragraph 3.

c. Collective Self-Defense. Defense of designated non-U.S. military forces and/or designated foreign nationals and their property from a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Only the President or SecDef may authorize collective self-defense.

d. Declared Hostile Force. Any civilian, paramilitary or military force or terrorist(s) that has been declared hostile by appropriate U.S. authority. Policy and procedures regarding the authority to declare forces hostile are provided in Appendix A to Enclosure A, paragraph 3.

e. Hostile Act. An attack or other use of force against the United States, U.S. forces or other designated persons or property. It also includes force used directly to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of U.S. forces, including the recovery of U.S. personnel or vital USG property.

f. Hostile Intent. The threat of imminent use of force against the United States, U.S. forces or other designated persons or property. It also includes the threat of force to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of U.S. forces, including the recovery of U.S. personnel or vital USG property.

g. Imminent Use of Force. The determination of whether the use of force against U.S. forces is imminent will be based on an assessment of all facts and circumstances known to U.S. forces at the time and may be made at any level. Imminent does not necessarily mean immediate or instantaneous.

4. Procedures.

a. Principles of Self-Defense. All necessary means available and all appropriate actions may be used in self-defense. The following guidelines apply:

(1) De-escalation. When time and circumstances permit, the forces committing hostile acts or demonstrating hostile intent should be warned and given the opportunity to withdraw or cease threatening actions.

(2) Necessity. Exists when a hostile act occurs or when a force demonstrates hostile intent. When such conditions exist, use of force in self-defense is authorized while the force continues to commit hostile acts or exhibit hostile intent.

(3) Proportionality. The use of force in self-defense should be sufficient to respond decisively to hostile acts or demonstrations of hostile intent. Such use of force may exceed the means and intensity of the hostile act or hostile intent, but the nature, duration and scope of force used should not exceed what is required. The concept of proportionality in self-defense should not be confused with attempts to minimize collateral damage during offensive operations.

b. Pursuit. Self-defense includes the authority to pursue and engage forces that have committed a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent, if those forces continue to commit hostile acts or demonstrate hostile intent.

c. Defense of U.S. Persons and Their Property, and Designated Foreign Persons.

(1) Within a Foreign Nation's U.S.-Recognized Territory, Airspace or Seas. The foreign nation has the principal responsibility for defending U.S. persons and property within its territory, airspace or seas. Detailed guidance is contained in Enclosures B, C and D.

(2) Outside territorial seas. Nation of registry has the principal responsibility for protecting civilian vessels outside territorial seas. Detailed guidance is contained in Appendix A to Enclosure B (Maritime Operations).

(3) In International Airspace. Nation of registry has the principal responsibility for protecting civil aircraft in international airspace. Detailed guidance is contained in Enclosure C (Air Operations).

(4) In Space. Detailed guidance is contained in Enclosure E (Space Operations).

d. Piracy. U.S. warships and aircraft have an obligation to repress piracy on or over international waters directed against any vessel or aircraft, whether U.S. or foreign flagged. For ship and aircraft commanders repressing an act of piracy, the right and obligation of unit self-defense extend to the persons, vessels or aircraft assisted. Every effort should be made to obtain the consent of the coastal state prior to continuation of the pursuit if a fleeing pirate vessel or aircraft proceeds into the territorial sea, archipelagic waters or airspace of that country.

e. Operations Within or in the Vicinity of Hostile Fire or Combat Zones Not Involving the United States. U.S. forces should not enter or remain in areas in which hostilities (not involving the United States) are imminent or occurring between foreign forces, unless directed by proper U.S. authority.

f. Right of Assistance Entry.

(1) Ships and, under certain circumstances, aircraft have the right to enter a foreign territorial sea or archipelagic waters and corresponding airspace without the permission of the coastal state when rendering emergency assistance to those in danger or distress from perils of the sea.

(2) Right of Assistance Entry extends only to rescues where the location of those in danger is reasonably well known. It does not extend to entering the territorial sea, archipelagic waters or territorial airspace to conduct a search.

(3) For ships and aircraft rendering assistance on scene, the right and obligation of unit commanders to exercise unit self-defense extends to and includes persons, vessels or aircraft being assisted. The extension of self-defense in such circumstances does not include interference with legitimate law enforcement actions of a coastal nation. Once received on board the assisting ship or aircraft, however, persons assisted will not be surrendered to foreign authority unless directed by the SecDef.

ENCLOSURE I SUPPLEMENTAL MEASURES

1. Purpose and Scope. Supplemental measures enable commanders to tailor ROE for specific missions. This enclosure establishes the procedures for formulation of, request for, and approval of supplemental measures. Appendices A through E to Enclosure I list supplemental measures for commanders to use when requesting and authorizing supplemental ROE measures.
2. Policy. IAW Enclosure A.
 - a. The goal in formulating ROE is to ensure they allow maximum flexibility for mission accomplishment while providing clear, unambiguous guidance to the forces affected. ROE must be properly crafted and commanders properly trained to avoid any hesitation when determining whether and how to use force.
 - b. Operational ROE supplemental measures are primarily used to define limits or grant authority for the use of force for mission accomplishment. However, unit commanders may issue supplemental measures to limit individual self-defense by members of their units. The use of force for mission accomplishment may sometimes be restricted by specific political and military goals that are often unique to the situation. Developing and implementing ROE is a dynamic process that must be flexible enough to meet changes in the operational situation. In addition to ROE, a commander must take into account the assigned mission, the current situation, the higher commander's intent and all other available guidance in determining how to use force for mission accomplishment.
 - c. The SROE are fundamentally permissive in that a commander may use any lawful weapon or tactic available for mission accomplishment, unless specifically restricted by approved supplemental measures or unless the weapon/tactic requires prior approval of the SecDef or a combatant commander. Thus, other commanders are authorized to employ the full range of supplemental measures set forth in measures 200 through 699 for mission accomplishment, unless specifically constrained by more restrictive measures promulgated by higher authority.
 - d. Although normally used to place limits on the use of force for mission accomplishment, supplemental measures may also be used specifically to authorize a certain action if clarity is required or requested.
3. Objectives. This enclosure establishes the procedures for formulation of, request for, and approval of supplemental measures. Supplemental measures are intended to:
 - a. Provide enough of the framework underlying the policy and military guidance to enable the commanders to appropriately address unforeseen situations when immediate decisions and reactions are required. Commanders must never forget that ROE are a tool to guide them through their decision-making process and can never substitute for their sound judgment.

- b. Provide clear and tactically realistic military policy and guidance to commanders on the circumstances in which use of force can be used for mission accomplishment.
- c. Enable subordinate commanders to request additional measures needed to carry out their mission.

I-2

Enclosure I

ENCLOSURE J RULES OF ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

1. Purpose and Scope. Developing and implementing effective ROE are critical to mission accomplishment. This enclosure provides guidelines for incorporating ROE development into the crisis action planning (CAP) and deliberate planning processes by commanders and staff at all levels. All supplemental measures not specifically requiring Presidential, SecDef or combatant commander approval (001-199) are available for use by commanders unless expressly withheld by higher authority.

2. ROE Development.

a. General Guidelines.

(1) ROE are an operational issue and must directly support the operational concept. Once assigned a mission, the commander and staff must incorporate ROE considerations into mission planning. Operations planning and ROE development are parallel and collaborative processes that require extensive integration.

(2) As missions develop and requirements emerge, it is natural to need to request supplemental measures from higher headquarters for mission accomplishment. The issues addressed throughout the planning process will form the basis for supplemental ROE requests requiring SecDef or combatant commander approval in support of a selected course of action (COA). ROE development is a continuous process that plays a critical role in every step of crisis action and deliberate planning.

(3) Due to the operational nature of ROE, the Director for Operations (J-3) and his staff are responsible for developing ROE during crisis action planning. Likewise, the Director for Strategic Plans and Policies (J-5) should play a large role in ROE development for deliberate planning.

(4) As an expert in the law of military operations and international law, the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) plays a significant role, with the J-3 and J-5, in developing and integrating ROE into operational planning.

(5) ROE should be classified at the lowest level possible to ensure widest distribution to U.S. forces.

b. Task Steps. The following steps can be used to assist staffs in developing and implementing ROE during planning.

(1) Mission Analysis.

(a) Review the SROE, including any current combatant commander theater-specific ROE.

(b) Review supplemental ROE measures already approved for the mission by higher headquarters, and determine the need for existing authorizations.

(c) Review higher headquarters planning documents for political, military and legal considerations that affect ROE. Consider tactical or strategic limitations on the use of force imposed by:

1. Higher headquarters in the initial planning documents.
2. U.S. law and policy.
3. International law, including the UN Charter.
4. HN law, policy and agreements.
5. For multinational or coalition operations:
 - a. Foreign forces ROE, NATO ROE, NORAD ROE and other RUF policies.
 - b. UN Security Council resolutions or other mission authority.

(d) Internal review of developed ROE by command ROE review team prior to submission for execution or approval, as appropriate.

(e) Desired End State. Assess ROE requirements throughout pre-conflict, deterrence, conflict and post -conflict phases of an operation. ROE should support achieving the desired end state.

(2) Planning Guidance.

(a) Review commander's planning guidance for considerations affecting ROE development.

(b) Ensure ROE considerations derived from commander's planning guidance are consistent with those derived from initial planning documents.

(3) Warning Orders. Incorporate instructions for developing ROE in warning orders, as required. Contact counterparts at higher, lower and adjacent headquarters, and establish the basis for concurrent planning.

(4) Course of Action (COA) Development. Determine ROE requirements to support the operational concept of each proposed COA.

(5) COA Analysis.

(a) Analyze ROE during the wargaming process. In particular, assess each COA to identify any ROE normally retained by a higher headquarters that must be delegated to subordinate commanders. Identify ROE required by decision and decisive points.

(b) Refine ROE to support synchronizing each phase of proposed COAs.

(6) COA Comparison and Selection. Consider ROE during the COA comparison process, including affects if ROE supplements are not authorized as requested.

(7) Commander's Estimate. Identify Presidential or SecDef-level ROE required to support recommended COA.

(8) Preparation of Operations Order (OPORD).

(a) Prepare and submit requests for all supplemental ROE measures IAW Enclosure A. Normally, the OPORD should not be used to request supplemental measures.

(b) Prepare the ROE appendix of the OPORD IAW CJCSM 3122.03 (JOPES Volume II: Planning Formats and Guidance). The ROE appendix may include supplemental ROE measures that are already approved.

(c) Include guidance for disseminating approved ROE that is consistent with SecDef-approved guidance. Consider:

1. Developing "plain language" ROE.
2. Creating ROE cards.
3. Issuing special instructions (SPINS).
4. Distributing ROE to multinational forces or coalitions.
5. Issuing ROE translations (for coalitions).

(9) ROE Request and Authorization Process. Commanders will request and authorize ROE, as applicable, IAW Enclosure A.

(10) ROE Control. The ROE process must anticipate changes in the operational environment and modify supplemental measures to support the assigned mission. Commanders and their staffs must continuously analyze ROE and recommend modifications to meet changing operational parameters.

(a) Ensure that only the most current ROE serial is in use throughout the force.

(b) Catalog all supplemental ROE requests and approvals for ease of reference.

(c) Monitor ROE training.

(d) Modify ROE as required. Ensure that a timely, efficient staff process exists to respond to requests for and authorizations of ROE changes.

3. Establish ROE Planning Cell. Commanders may use a ROE planning cell to assist in developing ROE. The following guidelines apply:

a. The J-3 is responsible for the ROE planning cell and, assisted by the SJA, develops supplemental ROE.

b. ROE are developed as an integrated facet of crisis action and deliberate planning and are a product of the Operations Planning Group (OPG) or Joint Planning Group (JPG), or equivalent staff mechanism.

c. An ROE planning cell can be established at any echelon to refine ROE derived from the OPG or JPG planning and to produce the most effective ROE requests and/or authorizations possible.

APPENDIX B

Sample ROE Cards¹

PEACE ENFORCEMENT: KFOR (Albania, April 1999)

TASK FORCE HAWK ROE CARD

(The contents of this card are unclassified for dissemination to Soldiers)

NOTHING IN THESE RULES PROHIBITS OUR FORCES FROM EXERCISING THEIR INHERENT RIGHT OF SELF DEFENSE.

1. **AT ALL TIMES, USE NECESSARY FORCE, UP TO AND INCLUDING DEADLY FORCE:**
 - a. **In response to an immediate threat of serious bodily injury or death against yourself, other NATO Forces, or the Friendly Forces of other nations.**
 - b. **To prevent the immediate theft, damage, or destruction of: firearms, ammunition, explosives or property designated as vital to national security.**
2. **AT ALL TIMES, USE FORCE LESS THAN DEADLY FORCE:**
 - a. **In response to a threat less than serious bodily injury or death against yourself, other NATO Forces, or the Friendly Forces of other nations.**
 - b. **To prevent the immediate theft, damage, or destruction of any NATO military property.**
3. **WHEN THE SITUATION PERMITS, USE A GRADUATED ESCALATION OF FORCE, TO INCLUDE:**
 - a. **Verbal warnings to “Halt” or “ndalOHnee”**
 - b. **Show your weapons.**
 - c. **Show of force to include riot control formations.**
 - d. **Non-lethal physical force.**
 - e. **If necessary to stop an immediate threat of serious bodily harm or death, engage the threat with deliberately aimed shots until it is no longer a threat.**
4. **SOLDIERS MAY SEARCH, DISARM, AND DETAIN PERSONS AS REQUIRED TO PROTECT THE FORCE. DETAINEES WILL BE TURNED OVER TO APPROPRIATE HOST NATION AUTHORITIES ASAP.**
5. **WARNING SHOTS ARE STRICTLY PROHIBITED.**
6. **TREAT ALL EPWs WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT. RESPECT THE CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF ALL EPWs.**
7. **DO NOT RETAIN WAR TROPHIES OR ENEMY SOUVENIRS FOR YOUR PERSONAL USE.**
8. **DO NOT ENTER ANY MOSQUE, OR OTHER ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS SITE UNLESS NECESSARY FOR MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT AND DIRECTED BY YOUR COMMANDER.**
9. **IMMEDIATELY REPORT ANY VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW OF WAR, OR THE RULES OF ENGAGEMENT TO YOUR CHAIN OF COMMAND, MPs, CHAPLAIN, IG, OR JAG OFFICER REGARDLESS OF WHETHER FRIENDLY FORCES OR ENEMY FORCES COMMITTED THE SUSPECTED VIOLATION.**
10. **THE AMOUNT OF FORCE AND TYPE OF WEAPONS USED SHOULD NOT SURPASS THAT AMOUNT CONSIDERED NECESSARY FOR MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT. MINIMIZE ANY COLLATERAL DAMAGE.**

¹ For additional examples of ROE cards from past operations, see www.jagcnet.army.mil/clamo.

Front Side

KFOR RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR USE IN KOSOVO

SOLDIER'S CARD

To be carried at all times.

MISSION. Your mission is to assist in the implementation of and to help ensure compliance with a Military Technical Agreement (MTA) in Kosovo.

SELF-DEFENSE.

- a. You have the right to use necessary and proportional force in self-defense.
- b. Use only the minimum force necessary to defend yourself.

GENERAL RULES.

- a. Use the minimum force necessary to accomplish your mission.
- b. Hostile forces/belligerents who want to surrender will not be harmed. Disarm them and turn them over to your superiors.
- c. Treat everyone, including civilians and detained hostile forces/belligerents, humanely.
- d. Collect and care for the wounded, whether friend or foe.
- e. Respect private property. Do not steal. Do not take "war trophies."
- f. Prevent and report all suspected violations of the Law of Armed Conflict to superiors.

CHALLENGING AND WARNING SHOTS.

- a. If the situation permits, issue a challenge:
 - In **English**: "NATO! STOP OR I WILL FIRE!"
 - Or in **Serbo-Croat**: "NATO! STANI ILI PUCAM!"
 - (Pronounced as: "NATO! STANI ILI PUTSAM!")
 - Or in **Albanian**: "NATO! NDAL OSE UNE DO TE QELLOJ!"
 - (Pronounced as: "NATO! N'DAL OSE UNE DO TE CHILLOY!")
- b. If the person fails to halt, you may be authorized by the on-scene commander or by standing orders to fire a warning shot.

Reverse Side

OPENING FIRE.

- a. You may open fire only if you, friendly forces or persons or property under your protection are threatened with deadly force. This means:
 - (1) You may open fire against an individual who fires or aims his weapon at, or otherwise demonstrates an intent to imminently attack, you, friendly forces, or Persons with Designated Special Status (PDSS) or property with designated special status under your protection.
 - (2) You may open fire against an individual who plants, throws, or prepares to throw, an explosive or incendiary device at, or otherwise demonstrates an intent to imminently attack you, friendly forces, PDSS or property with designated special status under your protection.
 - (3) You may open fire against an individual deliberately driving a vehicle at you, friendly forces, or PDSS or property with designated special status.
- b. You may also fire against an individual who attempts to take possession of friendly force weapons, ammunition, or property with designated special status, and there is no way of avoiding this.
- c. You may use minimum force, including opening fire, against an individual who unlawfully commits or is about to commit an act which endangers life, in circumstances where there is no other way to prevent the act.

MINIMUM FORCE.

- a. If you have to open fire, you must:
 - Fire only aimed shots; and
 - Fire no more rounds than necessary; and
 - Take all reasonable efforts not to unnecessarily destroy property; and
 - Stop firing as soon as the situation permits.
- b. You may not intentionally attack civilians, or property that is exclusively civilian or religious in character, except if the property is being used for military purposes or engagement is authorized by the commander.

ARMED CONFLICT: DESERT STORM (IRAQ, 1991)

DESERT STORM
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

ALL ENEMY MILITARY PERSONNEL AND VEHICLES TRANSPORTING THE ENEMY OR THEIR SUPPLIES MAY BE ENGAGED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS:

- A. Do not engage anyone who has surrendered, is out of battle due to sickness or wounds, is shipwrecked, or is an aircrew member descending by parachute from a disabled aircraft.
- B. Avoid harming civilians unless necessary to save U.S. lives. Do not fire into civilian populated areas or buildings which are not defended or being used for military purposes.
- C. Hospitals, churches, shrines, schools, museums, national monuments, and other historical or cultural sites will not be engaged except in self defense.
- D. Hospitals will be given special protection. Do not engage hospitals unless the enemy uses the hospital to commit acts harmful to U.S. forces, and then only after giving a warning and allowing a reasonable time to expire before engaging, if the tactical situation permits.
- E. Booby traps may be used to protect friendly positions or to impede the progress of enemy forces. They may not be used on civilian personal property. They will be recovered and destroyed when the military necessity for their use no longer exists.
- F. Looting and the taking of war trophies are prohibited.
- G. Avoid harming civilian property unless necessary to save U.S. lives. Do not attack traditional civilian objects, such as houses, unless they are being used by the enemy for military purposes and neutralization assists in mission accomplishment.
- H. Treat all civilians and their property with respect and dignity. Before using privately owned property, check to see if publicly owned property can substitute. No requisitioning of civilian property, including vehicles, without permission of a company level commander and without giving a receipt. If an ordering officer can contract the property, then do not requisition it.
- I. Treat all prisoners humanely and with respect and dignity.
- J. ROE Annex to the OPLAN provides more detail. Conflicts between this card and the OPLAN should be resolved in favor of the OPLAN.

REMEMBER

- 1. FIGHT ONLY COMBATANTS.
- 2. ATTACK ONLY MILITARY TARGETS.
- 3. SPARE CIVILIAN PERSONS AND OBJECTS.
- 4. RESTRICT DESTRUCTION TO WHAT YOUR MISSION REQUIRES.

ARMED CONFLICT(MAJOR COMBAT OPERATIONS): OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (IRAQ, 2003)

CFLCC ROE Card

1. On order, enemy military and paramilitary forces are declared hostile and may be attacked subject to the following instructions:
 - a. Positive identification (PID) is required prior to engagement. PID is a reasonable certainty that the proposed target is a legitimate military target. If not PID, contact your next higher command for decision.
 - b. Do not engage anyone who has surrendered or is out of battle due to sickness or wounds.
 - c. Do not target or strike any of the following except in self defense to protect yourself, your unit, friendly forces, and designated persons or property under your control:
 - Civilians
 - Hospitals, mosques, churches, shrines, schools, museums, national monuments, and any other historical and cultural sites.
 - d. Do not fire into civilian populated areas or buildings unless the enemy is using them for military purposes or if necessary for your self defense. Minimize collateral damage.
 - e. Do not target enemy infrastructure (public works, commercial communication facilities, dams). Lines of communication (roads, highways, tunnels, bridges, railways), and economic objectives (commercial storage facilities, pipelines) unless necessary for self defense or if ordered by your commander. If you must fire on these objects to engage a hostile force, disable and disrupt, but avoid destruction of these objects if possible.
2. The use of force, including deadly force, is authorized to protect the following:
 - Yourself, your unit, and friendly forces.
 - Enemy prisoners of war.
 - Civilians from crimes that are likely to cause death or serious bodily harm, such as murder or rape.
 - Designated civilians and/or property, such as personnel of the Red Cross/Red Crescent, UN, and U.S./UN supported organizations.
3. Treat all civilians and their property with respect and dignity. Do not seize civilian property, including vehicles, unless you have permission of a company level commander and you give a receipt to the property's owner.
4. Detain civilians if they interfere with mission accomplishment or if required for self defense.
5. CENTCOM General Order No. 1A remains in effect. Looting and the taking of war trophies are prohibited.

REMEMBER

- Attack enemy forces and military targets
- Spare civilians and civilian property, if possible.
- Conduct yourself with dignity and honor.
- Comply with the Law of War. If you see a violation, report it.

These ROE will remain in effect until your commander orders you to transition to post-hostilities ROE

As of 311334Z JAN 03

MNC-I ROE CARD

YOU ALWAYS HAVE THE RIGHT TO USE NECESSARY AND PROPORTIONAL FORCE TO DEFEND YOURSELF

1. **You may engage the following individuals based on their conduct:**
 - **Persons who are committing hostile acts against CF.**
 - **Persons who are exhibiting hostile intent toward CF.**
2. **Positive Identification (PID) is required prior to engagement.** PID is a reasonable certainty that the proposed target is a legitimate military target.
3. **Escalation of force Measures (EOF).** When time and circumstances permit, EOF Measures assist CF to determine whether hostile act/intent exists in a particular situation. When you are confronted with a hostile act or demonstration of hostile intent that threatens death or serious bodily injury, you may use deadly force without proceeding through EOF measures.
4. **Warning Shots.** In general, CF may only use warning shots in situations where deadly force is authorized or in EOF situations.
5. **The use of force, including deadly force, is authorized to protect the following:** (1) yourself, your unit, and other friendly forces; (2) detainees; (3) civilians from crimes that are likely to cause death or serious bodily harm, such as murder or rape; (4) personnel or property **designated by the OSC** when such actions are necessary to restore order and security.
6. **You may DETAIN civilians based on a reasonable belief that the person:** (1) is interfering with CF mission accomplishment; (2) is on a list of persons wanted for questioning, arrest, or detention; (3) is or was engaged in criminal activity; or (4) must be detained for imperative reasons of security. **Anyone you detain MUST be protected.** You **MUST** fill out a detainee apprehension card for EVERY person you detain.

Law of Armed Conflict Principles:

- a. **Use of Force.** The use of force will be necessary and proportional to comply with the LOAC.
 - b. **Only Attack Legitimate Military Targets.** All personnel must ensure that, prior to any engagement, non-combatants and civilian structures are distinguished from proper military targets.
 - c. **Minimize Collateral Damage.** Military operations will, in so far as possible, minimize incidental injury, loss of life, and collateral damage.
 - d. **Do not target or strike** anyone who has surrendered or is out of combat due to sickness or wounds.
 - e. **Do not target or strike** hospitals, mosques, churches, shrines, schools, museums, national monuments, and any other historical and cultural sites, civilian populated areas or buildings **UNLESS** the enemy is using them for military purposes or if necessary for your self-defense.
 - f. **Do not target or strike** Iraqi infrastructure (public works, commercial communication facilities, dams), Lines of Communication (roads, highways, tunnels, bridges, railways) and Economic Objects (commercial storage facilities, pipelines) **UNLESS** necessary for self-defense or is ordered by your commander. If you must fire on these objects, fire to disable and disrupt rather than destroy.
 - g. **Treat all civilians and their property with respect and dignity.** Do not seize civilian property, including vehicles, unless the property presents a security threat. When possible, give a receipt to the property's owner.
- **MNC-I General Order No. 1 is in effect.** Looting and the taking of war trophies are prohibited.
 - **ALL personnel MUST report any suspected violations of the Law of War committed by any U.S., friendly, or enemy force.** Notify your chain of command, Judge Advocate, IG, Chaplain, or appropriate service-related investigative branch (e.g., CID, NCIS).

These ROE are in effect as of 27 Mar 07

CHAPTER 6

INTELLIGENCE LAW AND INTERROGATION OPERATIONS

REFERENCES

1. National Security Act of 1947, 50 U.S.C. §§ 401-441d.
2. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1801-1863.
3. Classified Information Procedures Act of 1980, 18 U.S.C. App.
4. Congressional Oversight Act, 50 U.S.C. § 413.
5. Executive Order No. 12333, United States Intelligence Activities, 46 FR 59941 (4 Dec. 1981).
6. Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (codified in scattered sections of 50 U.S.C.).
7. Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, 10 U.S.C. § 801 note and 42 U.S.C. § 2000dd-1.
8. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 2310.01E, THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DETAINEE PROGRAM (5 Sept. 2006).
9. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 2311.01E, DoD LAW OF WAR PROGRAM (9 May 2006).
10. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 3115.09, DoD INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATIONS, DETAINEE DEBRIEFINGS, AND TACTICAL QUESTIONING (3 Nov. 2005).
11. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, REG. 5240.1-R, PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF DoD INTELLIGENCE COMPONENTS THAT AFFECT UNITED STATES PERSONS (Dec. 1982).
12. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 381-10, U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (3 May 2007).
13. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 2-22.3, HUMAN INTELLIGENCE COLLECTOR OPERATIONS (6 Sept. 2006).
14. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-24, COUNTERINSURGENCY (15 Dec. 2006).
15. Executive Order No. 13491, Ensuring Lawful Interrogations (22 Jan. 2009).

I. INTRODUCTION

A. **Overview.** Intelligence is information and knowledge about an adversary obtained through observation, investigation, analysis, or understanding. Information superiority is essential to a commander in conducting operations and in accomplishing his or her mission. Intelligence collection activities, to include intelligence interrogations, have become a sophisticated and essential battlefield operating system. Intelligence collection activities involve the collection of military and military-related foreign intelligence and counterintelligence, based on collection requirements. Because intelligence is so important to the commander, operational lawyers must understand the basics of intelligence law, including how law and policy pertain to the collection of human intelligence (HUMINT), such as interrogation operations. The role of intelligence in current operations worldwide cannot be overstated, particularly with respect to counterinsurgency (COIN) and counterterrorism (CT) operations, where—as discussed in detail in chapter 3 of FM 3-24 (Counterinsurgency)—interrogation operations and HUMINT are essential.

B. **Intelligence in General.** Intelligence can be either strategic or tactical. *Strategic intelligence* is information required for the formation of policy and military plans at the national and international levels. This intelligence is normally nonperishable and is collected and analyzed for the consumer on a long-term basis. *Tactical intelligence*, on the other hand, is information required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations. It is usually perishable and temporary in nature. In all, there are seven intelligence disciplines: human intelligence (HUMINT); imagery intelligence (IMINT); signals intelligence (SIGINT); measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT); open-source intelligence (OSINT); technical intelligence (TECHINT); and counterintelligence (CI).

C. **Legal Basis.** The statutory and policy authorities for intelligence law are listed under References above.

D. **The Intelligence Community.** The U.S. intelligence community is made up of 16 intelligence agencies. The Department of Defense (DoD) has eight of these intelligence agencies: Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA); National Security Agency (NSA); National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA); National Reconnaissance Office (NRO); and the intelligence commands of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. In December 2004, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act separated the head of the U.S. intelligence community from the head of the Central Intelligence Agency. Today, the head of the U.S. intelligence community and principal advisor

to the President on all foreign and domestic intelligence matters is the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). Intelligence activities within DoD include collecting national foreign intelligence; responding to taskings from the DNI; collecting, producing, and disseminating military and military-related foreign intelligence and counterintelligence; and protecting DoD installations, activities, and employees.

II. OPERATIONAL ISSUES

A. **Scope.** Aspects of intelligence law exist in all operations. It is imperative that operational lawyers consider intelligence law when planning and reviewing both operations in general and intelligence operations in particular. The Joint Operations Planning System (JOPES) format puts the intelligence section at Annex B of the operations plan (OPLAN) / concept plan (CONPLAN). (See this Handbook's chapter on Military Decision Making Process and OPLANs, which includes the JOPES format and each annex and appendix.) Annex B is the starting point for the Judge Advocate (JA) to participate in the intelligence aspects of operational development.

B. **Intelligence collection.** The restrictions on collection of intelligence against U.S. persons stems from Executive Order (E.O.) 12333, which required all government agencies to implement guidance consistent with the Order. The Department of Defense has done so in DoDD 5240.1 and its accompanying regulation, DoD 5240.1-R. Each service has issued complementary guidance, though they are all based on the text of DoD 5240.1-R. Army Regulation (AR) 381-10 is the Army guidance. It is important to recognize that certain portions of DoD 5240.1-R, as well as the complementary service guidance, also apply to intelligence activities relating to non-U.S. persons.

1. DoD 5240.1-R sets forth procedures governing the collection, retention, and dissemination of information concerning U.S. persons by DoD Intelligence Components. Most importantly, this Regulation requires that information identifying a U.S. person be collected by a DoD intelligence component only if it is necessary in the conduct of a function assigned to the collecting component. Army Regulation 381-10 further refines this requirement by mandating that a military intelligence element may only collect information concerning U.S. persons if it has the mission and authority to conduct an intelligence activity, and there is a link between the U.S. person information to be collected and the element's assigned mission and function.

2. Two threshold questions regarding intelligence collection must be addressed. The first of these questions involves whether information has been "collected." Information is collected when it has been received, in intelligible form (as opposed to raw data), for use by an employee of an intelligence component in the course of his or her official duties.¹ The second question involves whether the information collected is about a "U.S. person." A "U.S. person" is generally defined as a U.S. citizen; permanent resident alien; a corporation incorporated in the U.S.; or an association substantially composed of U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens. A person or organization outside the United States and aliens inside the United States shall be presumed not to be a U.S. person unless specific information to the contrary is obtained. However, if it cannot be established whether an individual in the United States is a U.S. person or alien, then the individual will be assumed to be a U.S. person. Military intelligence elements must exercise great caution in using the non-U.S. person presumptions. Any information that indicates an individual who appears to be an alien might possess U.S. citizenship (or be a permanent resident alien) must be resolved prior to relying on the presumption in making a collection decision.

3. **Collection.** Once it has been determined that a collection will be against a U.S. person, the analysis then turns to whether the information may be properly collected. Procedure 2 of DoD 5240.1-R governs this area. In that regard, the intelligence component must have a mission to collect the information, the information must be contained within one of thirteen categories presented in Procedure 2, and the information must be collected by the least intrusive means.²

4. **Retention.** Once collected, the component should determine whether the information may be retained (Procedure 3 of DoD 5240.1-R). In short, properly collected information may be retained. If the information was incidentally collected (that is, collected without a Procedure 2 analysis), it may be retained if post-collection analysis

¹ Army Regulation 381-10 adds to this threshold question. See U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 381-10, U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (3 May 2007). According to AR 381-10, for information to be collected it must also be "intended for intelligence use." *Id.* However, Judge Advocates must keep in mind that when there is a conflict between DoD 5240.1-R and AR 381-10, the DoD regulation controls.

² Again, consider AR 381-10, *supra* note 1, para. 1-5.a., which requires Army elements to have a mission and authority outside of AR 381-10.

indicates that it could have been properly collected. Information may be temporarily retained for up to ninety days solely for the purpose of determining its proper retainability.

5. **Dissemination.** Procedure 4 of DoD 5240.1-R governs dissemination of U.S. person information outside of the intelligence component that collected and retained it. In general, there must be a reasonable belief the recipient agency or organization has a need to receive such information to perform a lawful government function. However, if disseminating to another intelligence component, this determination need not be made by the disseminating military intelligence element, because the recipient component is required to do so.

C. **Special Collection Techniques.** DoD 5240.1-R goes on to treat special means of collecting intelligence in subsequent Procedures. These Procedures govern the permissible techniques, the permissible targets, and the appropriate official who may approve the collection. The JA confronting any of these techniques must consult the detailed provisions of DoD 5240.1-R and AR 381-10.

1. Electronic Surveillance – Procedure 5.
2. Concealed Monitoring – Procedure 6.
3. Physical Searches – Procedure 7.
4. Searches and Examinations of Mail – Procedure 8.
5. Physical Surveillance – Procedure 9.
6. Undisclosed Participation in Organizations – Procedure 10.

According to AR 381-10, paragraph 1-6(a), a legal advisor must review all activities conducted pursuant to Procedures 5-13. Both the Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) and the U.S. Army Intelligence Center (USAIC) offer assistance with conducting these legal reviews as well as training in special collection techniques. The OTJAG International and Operational Law Division may also be contacted for assistance in interpretations of DoD 5240.1-R and AR 381-10, as well as questions concerning legal reviews of intelligence operations.

D. **Counterintelligence.** Counterintelligence is information that is gathered or activities conducted to protect against espionage and other intelligence activities, as well as international terrorism. Such intelligence activities are usually conducted in connection with foreign powers, hostile organizations, or international terrorists. Counterintelligence is concerned with identifying and counteracting threats to our national security.

1. Within the United States, the FBI has primary responsibility for conducting counterintelligence and coordinating the counterintelligence efforts of all other U.S. government agencies.³ Coordination with the FBI will be in accordance with the “Agreement Governing the Conduct of Defense Department Counterintelligence Activities in Conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation,” between the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense, April 5, 1979, as supplemented by later agreements.

2. Outside the United States, the CIA has primary responsibility for conducting counterintelligence and coordinating the counterintelligence efforts of all other U.S. government agencies.⁴ Procedures for coordinating counterintelligence efforts are found in Director of Central Intelligence Directive 5/1 (DCID 5/1).

3. The Department of Defense has primary responsibility for conducting military-related counterintelligence worldwide.⁵ These activities are typically carried out by Service counterintelligence units. Coordination of effort with the FBI or CIA is still required in most cases.

E. **Military Source Operations (MSO).** MSO refer to the collection of foreign military and military-related intelligence by humans from humans. MSO is but one aspect of HUMINT. Only specially trained and qualified personnel may conduct MSO. Field Manual 2-22.3, chapter 5, discusses MSO in general. Typically, MSO operations are classified, but help is available from INSCOM, OTJAG, and USAIC.

F. **Cover and Cover Support.** Judge Advocates should become familiar with the basics of cover. This is particularly true for JAs serving with special mission units (SMU) or special intelligence units (SIU). Cover severs the operator from the true purpose of the operation or the fact that the operator is associated with the U.S.

³ E.O. 12333, ¶ 1.14(a).

⁴ E.O. 12333, ¶ 1.8(c) and (d).

⁵ E.O. 12333, ¶ 1.11(b).

government. Cover operations are also typically classified, but help is available from INSCOM, OTJAG, and USAIC on classified networks.

G. Support Issues Concerning Intelligence Operations. Sound fiscal law principles apply to the support of intelligence operations. Money and property must be accounted for, and goods and services must be procured using appropriate federal acquisition regulations. Judge Advocates dealing with expenditures in support of intelligence operations should be familiar with the regulations regarding contingency funding, property accountability, secure environment contracting, and the annual intelligence appropriations acts. Intelligence Contingency Funds (ICF) are appropriated funds to be used for intelligence activities when the use of other funds is not applicable or would either jeopardize or impede the mission of the intelligence unit. Most publications concerning ICF are classified; however, AFI 14-101⁶ is an unclassified publication that provides a basic understanding of ICF.

H. Intelligence Oversight. A critical aspect of all intelligence operations and activities is overseeing their proper execution, particularly when they relate to collection of intelligence against U.S. persons. A JA may be called upon to advise an intelligence oversight officer of an intelligence unit. Executive Order 12333, the Intelligence Oversight Act (50 U.S.C. § 413), DoD 5240.1-R, and AR 381-10 provide the proper statutory, Presidential directive, or regulatory guidance regarding intelligence oversight, to include detailed requirements for reporting violations of intelligence procedures.

III. HUMAN INTELLIGENCE COLLECTOR OPERATIONS [ARMY FIELD MANUAL (FM) 2-22.3]

A. Army Field Manual (FM) 2-22.3 is a September 2006 manual that provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures for interrogators⁷ to support a commander's intelligence needs. Field Manual 2-22.3 was effectively incorporated into federal law through the **Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 (DTA 2005)**. Operational JAs working with units involved in HUMINT collection, particularly interrogations, must be familiar with DTA 2005; Chapters 5 and 8, and Appendices K and M, of FM 2-22.3; Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 3115.09, Department of Defense Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning, dated 3 November 2005; and DoDD 2310.01E, DoD Detainee Program, dated 5 September 2006, which requires that all detainees be treated humanely. All persons subject to the directive shall apply "the standards articulated in Common Article 3 to the Geneva Conventions of 1949."

1. **Interrogation.** Defined by FM 2-22.3 as "the systematic effort to procure information to answer specific collection requirements by direct and indirect questioning techniques of a person who is in the custody of the forces conducting the questioning." The **ONLY** personnel who may conduct interrogations are trained and certified interrogators. There are specific courses that train and certify interrogators. These courses are run exclusively by USAIC or the Navy-Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center, and are approved by DIA.

2. **Tactical Interrogation at Brigade and Below.** "Capture Shock" is the initial shock a detainee feels following capture. The potential for abuse of the detainee is the greatest at the initial capture and tactical questioning phase. Initial capture is also called the point of capture. Only trained personnel conduct **interrogation** at any level; other DoD personnel may only conduct "tactical questioning."

3. **Tactical Questioning.** According to FM 2-22.3, tactical questioning is "the expedient initial questioning for information of immediate tactical value." The DoDD 3115.09 defines it as "direct questioning by any DoD personnel of a captured or detained person to obtain time-sensitive tactical intelligence, at or near the point of capture or detention and consistent with applicable law." This is the only type of questioning that a non-trained, non-certified person may conduct with a detainee.

4. **Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 (DTA of 2005)** (part of the 2006 Department of Defense Appropriations Act, Pub. Law No. 109-163).

a. § 1002(a): No person in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense or under detention in a Department of Defense facility shall be subject to any treatment or technique of interrogation not authorized by and listed in the United States Army Field Manual on Intelligence Interrogation.

⁶ U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 14-101, Intelligence Contingency Funds (30 Apr. 2009).

⁷ In this chapter, the term interrogator is used generically, but the reader should realize that there are HUMINT collectors and interrogators. A trained and certified interrogator may conduct interrogations, but may not conduct other HUMINT collector tasks, whereas a trained and certified HUMINT collector may conduct all HUMINT collector tasks including interrogations.

b. § 1003(a): No individual in the custody or under the physical control of the United States Government, regardless of nationality or physical location, shall be subject to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

c. § 1005: Includes provisions for status review of detainees outside the U.S.

d. Based on enactment of the DTA of 2005, only those approach techniques contained in Chapter 8 and Appendix M of FM 2-22.3 are legal. Unlike most doctrine, this is not merely a recommendation for how to conduct operations; rather, FM 2-22.3 literally defines the legal limits of interrogation operations.

e. The DTA of 2005 applies to all DoD personnel, both military and civilian, all the time, everywhere; and to all others conducting interrogation operations in DoD facilities.

5. **Field Manual 2-22.3** offers two tests that an interrogator should consider before submitting an interrogation plan for approval:

a. If the proposed approach technique were used by the enemy against one of your fellow Soldiers, would you believe the Soldier had been abused?

b. Could your conduct in carrying out the proposed technique violate a law or regulation? Keep in mind that even if you personally would not consider your actions to constitute abuse, the law may be more restrictive.

c. If you answer yes to either of these tests, the contemplated action should not be conducted.

B. Training provides interrogators with the basic standards for interrogations in detainee operations. This is the “THINK” model:

1. **Treat all detainees with the same standard.**

a. DoDD 2311.01E, DoD Law of War Program, 9 May 2006: DoD personnel will “comply with the Law of War during all armed conflicts, however such conflicts are characterized, and in all other military operations.”

b. DoDD 2310.01E, DoD Detainee Program, 5 September 2006: “All detainees shall be treated humanely, and in accordance with U.S. Law, the Law of War, and applicable U.S. policy.”

c. From an interrogator’s perspective, status may matter in the following situations:

- (1) Use of the separation approach technique: only authorized for unlawful enemy combatants; and
- (2) Use of the incentive approach: may not deny the detainee anything entitled by law (there is a difference in entitlements between a civilian internee, lawful enemy combatant, unlawful enemy combatant, and a retained person).

2. **Humane treatment is the standard.** Enclosure 4 of DoDD 2310.01E is called the detainee treatment policy. It provides the minimum standards of humane treatment for all detainees and applies to detainees from the point of capture on. This policy requires that:

a. Adequate food, drinking water, shelter, clothing, and medical treatment be given;

b. Free exercise of religion, consistent with the requirements for detention, be allowed;

c. All detainees be respected as human beings. They will be protected against threats or acts of violence including rape, forced prostitution, assault, theft, public curiosity, bodily injury, and reprisals. They will not be subjected to medical or scientific experiments. They will not be subjected to sensory deprivation. This list is not exclusive.

3. **Interrogators interrogate.**

a. Pursuant to DoDD 3115.09:

- (1) Only trained and certified interrogators may interrogate;

(2) Non-interrogators and non-trained/non-certified interrogators may only ask direct questions, may not use any other approach/technique, and may not “set the conditions” for an interrogation.

b. Non-interrogators and non-trained/certified interrogators may provide passively obtained information to trained and certified interrogators for use during interrogations. For example, an MP may tell the interrogator about leaders in the facility, habits of a detainee, groups that have formed in the facility, and other information that the MP has observed during the normal performance of his/her duties.

4. Need to report abuses.

a. Pursuant to DoDD 3115.09, all DoD personnel (including contractors) must report any “suspected or alleged violation of DoD policy, procedures, or applicable law relating to intelligence interrogations, detainee debriefings or tactical questioning, for which there is credible information.”

b. FM 2-22.3 requires “all persons who have knowledge of suspected or alleged violations of the Geneva Conventions . . . to report such matters.”

c. Reports should be made to the chain of command unless the chain of command is involved, in which case the report should be made to one of the following: SJA, IG, Chaplain, or Provost Marshal.

d. Failure to report may be a UCMJ violation (either Article 92, dereliction of duty, or Article 134, misprision of a serious offense).

e. Individuals must report violations by anyone, including, but not limited to: another interrogator, interpreter, host nation personnel, coalition personnel, or representatives of other government agencies (OGAs).

5. Know the approved techniques. Only those techniques listed in Chapter 8 (and appendix M) of FM 2-22.3 are approved, and therefore lawful, techniques pursuant to the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005.

a. Approved Techniques.

(1) *Direct Approach*. Interrogator asks direct questions, which are basic questions generally beginning with an interrogative (who, what, where, when, how, or why) and requiring a narrative answer. These questions are brief, concise, and simply worded to avoid confusion.

(2) *Incentive Approach*. Interrogator trades something that the detainee wants in exchange for information. Incentives do not include anything to which a detainee is already entitled by law or policy.

(3) *Emotional Love Approach*. In this approach, the interrogator focuses on the anxiety felt by the detainee about the circumstances in which he finds himself, his isolation from those he loves, and his feelings of helplessness. The interrogator directs that love towards the appropriate object, focusing the detainee on what he can do to help himself, such as being able to see his family sooner, helping his comrades, helping his ethnic group, or helping his country.

(4) *Emotional Hate Approach*. The emotional hate approach focuses on any genuine hate, or possibly a desire for revenge, the detainee may feel.

(5) *Emotional Fear-Up Approach*. In the fear-up approach, the interrogator identifies a preexisting fear or creates a fear within the detainee. He then links the elimination or reduction of the fear to cooperation on the part of the detainee.

(6) *Emotional Fear-Down Approach*. In the fear-down approach, the interrogator mitigates existing fear in exchange for cooperation on the part of the detainee.

(7) *Emotional-Pride and Ego-Up Approach*. This approach exploits a detainee’s low self-esteem. The detainee is flattered into providing certain information in order to gain credit and build his ego.

(8) *Emotional-Pride and Ego-Down Approach*. The emotional pride and ego-down approach is based on attacking the detainee’s ego or self-image. The detainee, in defending his ego, reveals information to justify or rationalize his actions.

(9) *Emotional-Futility*. In the emotional-futility approach, the interrogator convinces the detainee that resistance to questioning is futile. This engenders a feeling of hopelessness and helplessness on the part of the detainee.

(10) *We Know All*. With this technique, the interrogator subtly convinces the detainee that his questioning of the detainee is perfunctory because any information that the detainee has is already known. When the detainee hesitates, refuses to answer, or provides an incorrect or incomplete reply, the interrogator provides the detailed answer himself. When the detainee begins to give accurate and complete information, the interrogator interjects pertinent questions.

(11) *File and Dossier*. In this approach, the interrogator prepares a dossier containing all available information concerning the detainee or his organization. The information is carefully arranged within a file to give the illusion that it contains more data than is actually there. The interrogator proceeds as in the “we know all” approach, referring to the dossier from time to time for answers. As the detainee becomes convinced that all the information that he knows is contained within the dossier, the interrogator proceeds to topics on which he in fact has little or no information.

(12) *Establish Your Identity*. Using this technique, the interrogator insists the detainee has been correctly identified as an infamous individual wanted by higher authorities on serious charges, and that the detainee is not the person he purports to be. In an effort to clear himself of this allegation, the detainee makes a genuine and detailed effort to establish or substantiate his true identity.

(13) *Repetition*. The repetition approach is used to induce cooperation from a hostile detainee. In one variation of this approach, the interrogator listens carefully to a detainee’s answer to a question, and then repeats the question and answer several times. The interrogator does this with each succeeding question until the detainee becomes so thoroughly bored with the procedure that he answers questions fully and candidly to satisfy the interrogator and gain relief from the monotony of this method.

(14) *Rapid Fire Approach*. In this approach, the interrogator asks a series of questions in such a manner that the detainee does not have time to answer a question completely before the next one is asked. This confuses the detainee, who will tend to contradict himself as he has little time to formulate his answers. The interrogator then confronts the detainee with the inconsistencies, causing further contradictions. More than one interrogator may be used for this approach.

(15) *Silent*. The silent technique may be successful when used against either a nervous or confident detainee. When employing this technique the interrogator says nothing to the detainee, but looks him squarely in the eye, preferably with a slight smile on his face. It is important for the interrogator to not look away from the detainee but, rather, force the detainee to break eye contact first.

(16) *Change of Scenery*. Using this technique, the interrogator removes the detainee from an intimidating atmosphere such as an “interrogation” room type of setting and places him in a setting where he feels more comfortable speaking. Change of scenery is not environmental manipulation.

(17) *Mutt and Jeff*. This technique is also known as “Good Cop, Bad Cop.” The goal of this technique is to make the detainee identify with one of the interrogators and thereby establish rapport and cooperation with that individual. Use of this technique requires two experienced interrogators who are convincing actors. The two interrogators will display opposing personalities and attitudes toward the detainee. NOTE:

- (a) This technique must be approved by first O-6 in chain of command.
- (b) No violence, threats, or impermissible or unlawful physical contact are allowed.
- (c) No threatening the removal of protections afforded by law is allowed.
- (d) This technique requires regular monitoring.

(18) *False Flag*. The goal of this technique is to convince the detainee that individuals from a country other than the U.S. are interrogating him, thus tricking the detainee into cooperating with U.S. forces. NOTE:

- (a) This technique must be coordinated with the SJA and C/J/G/S-2X (primary staff advisor on Human Intelligence and Counterintelligence, subordinate to C/J/G/S-2).
- (b) This technique must be approved by first O-6 in chain of command.
- (c) Interrogator must identify the country to be used in the interrogation plan.

(d) Interrogator should not imply or explicitly threaten that non-compliance will result in harsh interrogation by non-U.S. entities.

(e) Interrogator cannot pose or portray one's self as a protected person (i.e., doctor, chaplain, etc.).

b. Restricted Technique.

(1) *Separation*. This is an approved technique, but the use is restricted by limitations outlined in Appendix M, FM 2-22.3. The purpose of separation is to deny the detainee the opportunity to communicate with other detainees in order to keep him from learning counter-resistance techniques or gathering new information to support a cover story and/or decrease the detainee's resistance to interrogation. NOTE:

(a) Combatant Commander must approve (after SJA review) the use of the separation technique in the theater.

(b) First General Officer/Flag Officer (GO/FO) in the chain of command must approve each specific use of separation.

(c) Interrogation plan should have an SJA review before submitting to the first GO/FO in the chain of command.

(d) This technique may only be used on unlawful enemy combatants. According to FM 2-22.3, an unlawful enemy combatant is a person not entitled to combatant immunity, who engages in acts against the U.S. or its coalition partners in violation of the laws and customs of war during an armed conflict. For the purposes of the war on terrorism, the term "unlawful enemy combatant" is defined to include, but is not limited to, an individual who was part of, or supported, the Taliban, al Qaeda forces, or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the U.S. or its coalition partners. Such an individual may also be referred to as an "unprivileged enemy belligerent."

(e) Applied on a case-by-case approach when the detainee may possess important intelligence and other techniques are insufficient.

(f) Only DoD interrogators trained and certified on separation may use this technique.

(g) Sensory deprivation is prohibited, even for field expedient separation.⁸

(h) There is a thirty-day limit on use of this technique (12 hours if field-expedient use). This time limit may only be extended with SJA review and GO/FO approval.

(i) Separation must not be confused with quarantine, confinement, or segregation:

(i) Separation is an interrogation technique, subject to the limitations described above.

(ii) Quarantine is directed by medical personnel in response to a detainee with a contagious medical condition, such as tuberculosis or HIV.

(iii) Confinement is punishment, generally for offenses against camp rules, directed by the camp commander following some sort of due process proceeding.

(iv) Segregation is an administrative and security provision. Segregation is part of the "5 Ss and T" (search, silence, safeguard, segregate, speed to the rear, and tag) technique that capturing units must use to aid in controlling, sorting, and securing detainees at the point of capture. Military Police or guards also practice segregation in detention facilities when dealing with detainees who represent an increased security risk or who need additional oversight beyond that applied to detainees in the general population. An interrogator cannot request segregation in order to "set the conditions" for an interrogation.

C. Recent Developments.

1. **Executive Order (E.O.) 13491 (Ensuring Lawful Interrogations)**. This E.O., issued by President Obama on 22 January 2009, extends the requirement to follow FM 2-22.3 to *all U.S. Government agencies* (not just

⁸ When physical separation is not feasible, goggles or blindfolds and earmuffs may be utilized as a field expedient method to generate a perception of separation. However, JAs must realize that use of other methods such as tape over the eyes, ears, nose, or mouth, or the use of burlap bags over a detainee's head, may be considered inhumane and pose a danger to the detainee.

DoD). Further, the E.O. reiterates Common Article 3 as the minimum standard for treatment of individuals under the effective control of the U.S. Government, and requires all CIA detention facilities to be closed expeditiously and not operated in the future.

2. **Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 09-031 (Videotaping of Interrogations of Persons in DoD Custody).** This DTM, dated May 2010, establishes procedures for the videotaping of interrogations, as required by the FY-10 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). The DTM specifically requires all strategic-level interrogations (those occurring at Theater Internment Facility (TIF)-level or higher) to be recorded and preserved. NOTE: The DTM does not require videotaping by individuals “engaged in direct combat operations” or by those DoD personnel conducting Tactical Questioning.

APPENDIX

RESOURCES

The attached list of resources is designed to enable new practitioners to develop an intelligence law library at their installation.

NATIONAL

National Security Act of 1947, 50 U.S.C. §§ 401-441d

Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1801-1863

E.O. 12333, *United States Intelligence Activities*

NSCID 5, *U.S. Clandestine Foreign Intelligence and Counterintelligence Abroad*

DCID 1/7, *Security Control on Dissemination of Intelligence Information*

DCID 5/1, *Espionage and Counterintelligence Abroad*, with 16 Feb 95 CIA/DoD Supplement

DoD

SECDEF Memorandum of April 16, 1979, *Agreement Governing the Conduct of Defense Department Counterintelligence Activities in Conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the 18 Nov 96 supplement*

DoDD 2000.12, *DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Program*

DoDD 2310.01E, *The Department of Defense Detainee Program*

DoDD 2311.01E, *DoD Law of War Program*

DoDD 3115.09, *DoD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning*

DoDD O-3600.1, *Information Operations (IO)*

DoDD 5105.21, *Defense Intelligence Agency*

DoDD S-5105.29, *Human Resources Intelligence (HUMINT) Activities*

DoDD 5200.27, *Acquisition of Information Concerning Persons and Organizations not Affiliated with the Department of Defense*

DoDD 5210.50, *Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information to the Public*

DoDD C-5230.23, *Intelligence Disclosure Policy*

DoDD 5240.01, *DoD Intelligence Activities*

DoDD 5240.1-R, *Procedures Governing the Activities of DoD Intelligence Components that Affect United States Persons*

DoDD O-5240.02, *DoD Counterintelligence (CI)*

DoDD 5525.5, *DoD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials*

DoDI 2310.08E, *Medical Program Support for Detainee Operations*

DoDI O-3600.02, *Information Operations (IO) Security Classification Guidance*

DoDI C-5240.08, *Counterintelligence Security Classification Guide*

DoDI 5240.4, *Reporting of Counterintelligence and Criminal Violations*

DoDI 5240.6, *Counterintelligence Awareness Briefing Program*

DoDI S-5240.9, *Support to Department of Defense Offensive Counterintelligence Operations*

DoDI 5240.10, *Counterintelligence Support to the Combatant Commands and the Defense Agencies*
DIA Regulation 60-4, *Procedures Governing DIA Intelligence Activities that Affect U.S. Persons*

JOINT

CJCSI 5901.01A, *Conduct of Inspections, Investigations, and Intelligence Oversight*
JP 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*
JP 2-0, *Doctrine for Intelligence Support to Joint Operations*
JP 2-01, *Joint and National Intelligence Support to Military Operations*
JP 2-01.3, *Joint Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace*
JP 2-02, *National Intelligence Support to Joint Operations*
JP 3-05, *Doctrine for Joint Special Operations*
JP 3-05.1, *Joint Special Operations Task Force Operations*
JP 3-13, *Information Operations*
JP 3-63, *Detainee Operations*

ARMY

AR 190-8, *Enemy Prisoners of War*
AR 381-10, *U.S. Army Intelligence Activities*
AR 381-12, *Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the U.S. Army (SAEDA)*
AR 381-20, *The Army Counterintelligence Activities (NOFORN)*
AR 381-141, (C) *Intelligence Contingency Funds (ICF) (U)*
FM 2-22.3, *Human Intelligence Collector Operations*
FM 3-19.40, *Military Police Internment/Resettlement Operations*
FM 3-24/MCWP 3-33.5, *Counterinsurgency*

NAVY

SECNAVINST 3300.2, *Combating Terrorism*
SECNAVINST 3800.8b, *Intelligence Oversight Within the Department of the Navy*
SECNAVINST S3810.5a, *Management of Foreign Intelligence, Counterintelligence and Investigative Activities within the Department of the Navy*
SECNAVINST 3820.2d, *Investigative and Counterintelligence Collection and Retention Guidelines Pertaining to the Department of the Navy*
SECNAVINST 3850.2b, *Department of the Navy Counterintelligence*
SECNAVINST S3850.3, *Support to DoD Offensive Counterintelligence Operations*
SECNAVINST 3875.1, *Counterintelligence and Awareness Briefing Program*
SECNAVINST 5500.30e, *Reporting of Counterintelligence and Criminal Violations to the Office of the SecDef Officials*
SECNAVINST 5520.3b, *Criminal and Security Investigations and Related Activities Within the Department of the Navy*
OPNAVINST 3300.53, *Navy Combating Terrorism Program*

OPNAVINST S3850.5, *Support to DoD Offensive CI Operations*

MARINE CORPS

MCO 3850.1H, *Policy and Guidance for Counterintelligence Activities with Chapter 1*

MCDP 2, *Intelligence*

MCWP 2-1, *Intelligence Operations*

MCWP 2-14, *Counterintelligence*

AIR FORCE

AFI 10-245, *The Air Force Antiterrorism (AT) Standards*

AFI 14-101, *Intelligence Contingency Funds*

AFI 31-301, *Air Base Defense*

AFI 31-401, *Information Security Program Management*

AFI 71-101 (Vols. I, II, and III), *Criminal Investigations, Protective Service Matters, and Counterintelligence*

AFOSII 71-104VI, *Counterintelligence and Security Services*

AFOSIMAN 71-114, *Surveillance Operations*

AFOSIMAN 71-144V4, *Antiterrorism Services*

CHAPTER 7

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND SOFAS

REFERENCES

1. The Case-Zablocki Act, Pub. L. 92-403, 1 U.S.C. § 112b (2009).
2. Coordination, Reporting, and Publication of International Agreements, 22 C.F.R. Part 181.
3. State Department Circular 175 (Volume 11, Foreign Affairs Manual, Chapter 720).
4. Status of Forces Policies and Information, 32 C.F.R. Part 151.
5. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 5525.1, STATUS OF FORCES POLICIES AND INFORMATION (dated 7 Aug. 1979; incorporating through change 2, 2 July 1997; certified current as of 21 Nov. 2003).
6. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 5525.03, CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OF SERVICE COURTS OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN FORCES AND SENDING STATES IN THE UNITED STATES (30 Mar. 2006).
7. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 5530.3, INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS (dated 11 June 1987; incorporating change 1, 18 Feb. 1991; certified current as of 21 Nov. 2003).
8. CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, INSTR. 2300.1D, INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS (5 Oct. 2007).
9. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-50 STATUS OF FORCES POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND INFORMATION (15 Dec. 1989).
10. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 550-51, INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS (2 May 2008).
11. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 51-701, NEGOTIATING, CONCLUDING, REPORTING, AND MAINTAINING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS (6 May 1994) (with supplements).
12. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 51-703, FOREIGN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION (6 May 1994).
13. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 51-705, JURISDICTION OF SERVICE COURTS OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN FORCES IN THE UNITED STATES (31 Mar. 1994).
14. U.S. DEP'T OF NAVY, SEC'Y OF THE NAVY INSTR. 5710.25B, INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS (23 Dec. 2005).
15. CLAMO, Selected After-Action Reports: Legal Operations in Grenada, Panama, Kuwait, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo.

I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter does not attempt to discuss specific international agreements that may affect military operations, since they are too numerous, and too many are classified. Instead, this discussion focuses on the role of the Judge Advocate (JA) in this area. The operational JA may be faced with the following tasks relating to international agreements and status of forces agreements (SOFA): determining the existence of an agreement, assisting in the negotiation of an agreement, and implementing or ensuring compliance with an agreement.

II. DETERMINING THE EXISTENCE OF AN AGREEMENT

A. Determining the existence of an international agreement is more challenging than one might think. Except for the most well known agreements (such as the various NATO agreements), most agreements are obscure, poorly publicized, and occasionally classified. A JA supporting a unit that frequently deploys has to conduct an extensive search to determine whether an agreement exists, and then must try to find the text of the agreement. The sources discussed below may help.

B. The U.S. Department of State (DoS) is the repository for all international agreements to which the United States is a party.¹ DoS publishes annually a document entitled *Treaties in Force* (TIF), which contains a list of all treaties and other international agreements in force as of 1 January of that year. The most current TIF is available at the website of the Office of the Legal Advisor, Treaty Affairs, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/24228.pdf>. It is available in printed form from the Government Printing Office at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>, and may be found in some of the larger Staff Judge Advocate offices and most libraries.

¹ 1 U.S.C. § 112a.

Note, however, that TIF is merely a list of treaties and agreements, with appropriate citations.² TIF does not include the text of the agreements; the practitioner must locate the base document using the citation. Many agreements in TIF have no citations; either they have not yet been published in one of the treaty series (which are often years behind), or they are cited simply as “NP,” indicating that they will not be published. Classified agreements are not included in the Treaties and Other International Agreements (TIAS) series. While TIF is a good place to start, it often fails to offer a complete solution.

C. There are a number of other potential sources. Within the DoS, it may be useful to contact the Country Desk responsible for the country to which the unit is set to deploy. A complete list of phone numbers for each Country Desk can be found at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/84694.pdf>. Since these desks are located in Washington, they are usually easily accessible. Somewhat less accessible, but equally knowledgeable, is the Military Group for the country. A listing for these overseas phone numbers can be found at <http://www.usembassy.gov>. Either the Country Desk or the Military Group should have the most current information about any agreements with “their” country.

D. Within DoD, JAs have a number of options. First, start with your operational chain of command, ending with the Combatant Commander’s legal staff. Combatant Commands are responsible for maintaining a list of agreements with countries within their area of responsibility. These are often posted on command web sites, though it is more likely that they will do so on their classified (SIPRNET) site. Other options are the International and Operational Law Divisions of the Services: Army (DAJA-IO) (703) 588-0143, DSN 225; Air Force (JAO) (703) 695-9631, DSN 225; and Navy/Marine Corps (Code 10) (703) 697-9161, DSN 225.

E. The Center for Law and Military Operations (CLAMO) maintains a list of SOFAs, with text, at <http://www.jagcnet.army.mil>. Other agreements may be found elsewhere on the Internet, such as the United Nations website at www.un.org or the NATO website at <http://www.nato.int>.

III. NEGOTIATING AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

A. Although JAs may be involved in the negotiation of an international agreement, it is unlikely that they will do so without DoS representation. Accordingly, this discussion will be rather summary, but is still important for the following reasons:

1. It is essential to know what constitutes an international agreement to prevent members of the unit from inadvertently entering into one. This applies not only to the JA, but to the commander and staff as well.
2. It is important to know that this is an area governed by very detailed rules that require significant interagency coordination. It is not a process to be entered into lightly but, at the same time, it does work.

B. There are two significant concepts related to negotiating and concluding international agreements: approval and coordination.

1. Approval.

- a. *Elements.* The elements of an international agreement are: (a) an agreement; (b) between governments (or agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions thereof) or international organizations; and (c) signifying intent to be bound under international law. In many respects, an international agreement is simply a contract (except there is no consideration requirement and it is governed by international law). If a document includes the elements listed above, it is an international agreement, and its title or form is of little consequence. It is also possible that an agreement may be oral. All oral agreements, however, should be reduced to writing. Similarly, the actual status or position of the signer is not as important as the representation that the signer speaks for his government. The JA should be suspicious of any document that begins “The Parties agree . . .” unless appropriate delegation of authority to negotiate and conclude has been granted.

- b. *Title and Form.* An international agreement may be styled a memorandum of understanding or memorandum of agreement, exchange of letters, exchange of diplomatic notes (“Dip Notes”), technical arrangement, protocol, *note verbale*, *aide memoire*, etc. Forms that usually are not regarded as international agreements include contracts made under the FAR, credit arrangements, standardization agreements (STANAG), leases, procedural arrangements, and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) letters of offer and acceptance. There are

² The citation may be to United States Treaties (UST) series; Treaties and Other International Agreements (TIAS) series; and/or United Nations Treaty Series (U.N.T.S.).

exceptions, however. A memorandum that merely sets out standard operating procedures for de-conflicting radio frequencies is not an international agreement, while a “lease” that includes status provisions would rise to the level of an international agreement. Form is not as important as substance.

c. *Authority.*

(1) **General.** An international agreement binds the U.S. in international law. The President has certain Constitutional powers in this area. Similarly, Congress has certain Constitutional powers that permit it to authorize and regulate international agreements.

(2) **Military.** Military units, under their own authority, have no such power; accordingly, any power they have is derivative of the President’s executive power or from legislation created by Congress. In other words, there must be a specific grant of authority to enter into an international agreement.

(a) Most agreements with which JAs will be interested flow from implementing powers possessed by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). For example, 22 U.S.C. § 2770a, Exchange of Training and Reciprocal Support, provides: “the President may provide training and related support to military and civilian defense personnel of a friendly foreign country or an international organization . . .” and goes on to require an international agreement to implement the support. In Executive Order 11501, the President delegated his authority to the SECDEF. 10 U.S.C. § 2342, Cross-Servicing Agreements, is more direct, authorizing “the Secretary of Defense [to] enter into an agreement . . .” to provide logistical or similar support.

(b) In DoDD 5530.3, SECDEF delegated much of his power to enter into international agreements to the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)), and delegated specific powers further. Matters that are predominately the concern of a single Service are delegated to the Service Secretaries. Agreements concerning the operational command of joint forces are delegated to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). Additional special authorities are delegated to various defense agencies.

(c) In CJCSI 2300.1D, CJCS delegated much of his authority in this area to the Combatant Commanders. Re-delegation to subordinate commanders is permitted and will be accomplished by a Combatant Commander’s regulation. Similarly, the Service Secretaries have published regulations or instructions, noted in the References section, that delegate some portion of the Secretaries’ authority.

(d) The most important authority that has **not** been delegated (that is, the authority remains at the DoD level) is the authority to negotiate agreements that have policy significance. The relevant portions of DoDD 5530.3 addressing “policy significance” follow below, although it is not inclusive of all types of agreements having policy significance, and it is important to note that the term “policy significance” is interpreted broadly:

8.4. Notwithstanding delegations of authority made in section 13, below, of this Directive, all proposed international agreements having policy significance shall be approved by the OUSD(P) before any negotiation thereof, and again before they are concluded.

8.4.1. Agreements “having policy significance” include those agreements that:

8.4.1.1. Specify national disclosure, technology-sharing or work-sharing arrangements, co-production of military equipment or offset commitments as part of an agreement for international cooperation in the research, development, test, evaluation, or production of defense articles, services, or technology.

8.4.1.2. Because of their intrinsic importance or sensitivity, would directly and significantly affect foreign or defense relations between the United States and another government.

8.4.1.3. By their nature, would require approval, negotiation, or signature at the OSD or the diplomatic level.

8.4.1.4. Would create security commitments currently not assumed by the United States in existing mutual security or other defense agreements and arrangements, or which would increase U.S. obligations with respect to the defense of a foreign government or area.

(e) **Politically Significant Agreements.** All of the directives and regulations that delegate authority contain the caveat that agreements that have political significance are not delegated. They also may contain other limitations of delegation. In general, *delegations are to be construed narrowly.* Questions about

whether an authority has been delegated by a higher authority generally must be referred to that authority for resolution. This is an area where if you have to ask whether you have authority, you probably do not.

(f) **Procedures.** The directives provide specific guidance on the procedures to be used when requesting authority to negotiate or conclude an agreement from the appropriate approval authority. Among other requirements, a legal memorandum must accompany the request; therefore, the JA will be closely involved in the process. The legal memorandum must trace the authority to enter into the agreement from the Constitution/statute through all delegations to the approval authority. All approvals must be in writing.

2. Coordination.

a. In addition to the approval requirements summarized above, Congress has created another level of review through the Case-Zablocki Act (reprinted as enclosure 4 to DoDD 5530.3). § 112b(c) of that Act provides: “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an international agreement may not be signed or otherwise concluded on behalf of the United States without prior consultation with the Secretary of State.”

b. The Secretary of State has published procedures to implement the Case-Zablocki Act in 22 C.F.R. Part 181 (reprinted as enclosure 3 to DoDD 5530.3). Part 181.4 specifically deals with the consultation requirement. It initially refers the reader to Circular 175 procedures, but those procedures are largely digested in the remainder of Part 181.4. Unfortunately, these procedures are not particularly detailed. DoDD 5530.3 is similarly unhelpful, merely assigning the responsibility to coordinate with DoS to the authority to which approval of the agreement has been delegated. Such coordination will generally be conducted at or near the Secretariat or Combatant Commander level.

C. **Negotiation.** Once the proposed agreement has been approved and coordinated, the actual negotiation with foreign authorities may begin. At this point, the process is much like negotiating any contract. The objectives of the parties, the relative strengths of their positions, and bargaining skills all play a part. Once an agreement is reached, it may not be signed until that specific approval has been given, by the same procedures discussed above, unless the initial approval was to negotiate and conclude the agreement.

D. **Reporting Requirements.** Once concluded, procedural requirements remain. Chief among these is the requirement to send a certified copy of the agreement to the DoS within **twenty days**. DoDD 5530.3 requires that another two copies be forwarded to the DoD General Counsel, and that copies be filed at the responsible Combatant Command headquarters. If concluding an agreement based on delegated authority, the delegating authority also must receive a copy. For example, CJCSI 2300.01B requires that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary, Joint Staff. Those concluding an agreement based on authority delegated by the Secretary of the Army must forward a copy to HQDA (DAJA-IO) (the Army requires all copies within **ten days**).

IV. IMPLEMENTING/ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT

A. Like any other “law,” international agreements to which the United States is a party must be followed. The JA will be a principal player in this effort. Some areas, such as foreign criminal jurisdiction (FCJ), will fall within the JA’s ambit in any case. Others, such as logistics agreements, will be handled by experts in other staff sections, with JA support. In areas in which we have been exercising an agreement for a long time, such as the NATO Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement, the subject-matter experts, such as the logisticians, will require little legal support. Infrequently-used or newly-concluded agreements may require substantial JA involvement.

B. Common subjects of international agreements include: status of forces, logistics support, pre-positioning, cryptological support, personnel exchange programs, and defense assistance (to include security assistance programs). For the deploying JA, SOFAs are probably the most important agreements,³ followed by logistics support agreements, such as acquisition and cross-servicing agreements (ACSA).

1. SOFAs.

³ Judge advocates deploying to Iraq should be aware that as of 1 January 2009, the new bilateral U.S.-Iraq Security Agreement entered into force. This agreement resulted in significant changes to the operating framework for U.S. Forces in Iraq. This agreement contains 30 articles and should be read in its entirety. See Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Iraq on the Withdrawal of United States Forces from Iraq and the Organization of Their Activities During Their Temporary Presence in Iraq, U.S.-Iraq, art. 24, para. 4, Nov. 17, 2008, available at http://www.mnf-iraq.com/images/CGs_Messages/security_agreement.pdf. For an overview of this new Security Agreement, see Commander Trevor A. Rush, *Don’t Call it a SOFA! An Overview of the U.S.-Iraq Security Agreement*, ARMY LAW., May 2009, at 34.

a. *Historically.* Scant formal international law governed the stationing of friendly forces on a host nation's territory. Most frequently, the law of the flag was applied, which basically held that since the friendly forces were transiting a host nation's territory with their permission, it was understood that the nation whose forces were visiting retained jurisdiction over its members. After World War II, with the large increase in the number of forces stationed in friendly countries, more formal SOFAs were deemed necessary to address the many and diverse legal issues that would arise, and to clarify the legal relationships between the countries. Today, SOFAs vary in format and length, ranging from complex multi-lateral agreements, such as the NATO SOFA and its accompanying country supplements, to very limited, smaller-scale one-page Diplomatic Notes. Topics addressed in SOFAs may cover a large variety of issues.⁴

b. *Status/Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction (FCJ).* One of the most important deployment issues is criminal jurisdiction. The general rule of international law is that a sovereign nation has jurisdiction over all persons found within its borders. There can be no derogation of that sovereign right without the consent of the Receiving State and, in the absence of an agreement, U.S. personnel are subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Receiving State. On the other hand, the idea of subjecting U.S. personnel to the jurisdiction of a country in whose territory they are present due solely to orders to help defend that country raises serious problems. In recognition of this, and as a result of the Senate's advice and consent to ratification of the NATO SOFA, DoD policy, as stated in DoDD 5525.1, is to maximize the exercise of jurisdiction over U.S. personnel by U.S. authorities.

c. *Exception.* An exception to the general rule of Receiving State jurisdiction is deployment for combat, wherein U.S. forces are generally subject to exclusive U.S. jurisdiction. As the exigencies of combat subside, however, the primary right to exercise criminal jurisdiction may revert to the Receiving State or come under another jurisdictional structure established in a negotiated agreement with the Receiving State.

d. *Types of Criminal Jurisdiction Arrangements.* Beyond a complete waiver of jurisdiction by the Receiving State, there are four possible types of arrangements that a deploying JA should understand: the NATO formula of Shared Jurisdiction; Administrative and Technical Status (A&T status); Visiting Forces Acts; and the prospect of deploying without an applicable SOFA.

(1) **NATO SOFA.** Article VII of the NATO SOFA provides a scheme of shared jurisdiction between the Receiving State (i.e., the host nation) and the Sending State (i.e., the State sending forces into the host nation). This scheme is the model for many other SOFAs, so it will be discussed in detail. All examples assume a U.S. Soldier committing an offense while stationed in Germany.

(a) **Exclusive Jurisdiction in the Sending State.** Conduct that constitutes an offense under the law of the Sending State, but **not** the Receiving State, is tried exclusively by the Sending State. For example, dereliction of duty is an offense under the UCMJ, but not under German law, so exclusive jurisdiction rests with the United States.

(b) **Exclusive Jurisdiction in the Receiving State.** Conduct that constitutes an offense under the law of the Receiving State, but **not** the Sending State, is tried exclusively by the Receiving State. For example, a given traffic offense may violate German law, but not U.S. law, so Germany has exclusive jurisdiction.

(c) **Concurrent Jurisdiction.** For conduct that constitutes an offense under the laws of both the Receiving and Sending States, there is concurrent jurisdiction, with primary jurisdiction assigned to one party:

(i) **Primary Concurrent Jurisdiction in the Sending State.** The Sending State has primary jurisdiction in two instances. First are acts in which the Sending State is the victim, or a person from the Sending State (otherwise covered by the SOFA) is the victim. This is known as *inter se* ("among themselves"). For example, if a Soldier assaults another Soldier, it violates both U.S. and German law, but primary jurisdiction rests with the United States because the victim is from the Sending State. Second are acts or omissions committed in the performance of official duty. For example, if a Soldier, while driving to another post for a meeting, hits and kills a pedestrian, he or she could be charged with some sort of homicide by both the United States and Germany. However, because the offense was committed while in the performance of official duty, the United States retains primary jurisdiction.

⁴ The following topics would be considered standard SOFA provisions: entry and exit, import and export, taxes, licenses or permits, jurisdiction, claims, property ownership, use of facilities and areas, positioning and storage of defense equipment, movement of vehicles, vessels, and aircraft, contracting procedures, services and communications, carrying weapons and wearing uniforms, official and military vehicles, support activities services, currency and foreign exchange.

(ii) *Primary Concurrent Jurisdiction in the Receiving State.* In all other cases, primary jurisdiction rests with the Receiving State. However, it is possible for the Receiving State to waive its primary jurisdiction in favor of the Sending State, and they often do. The NATO SOFA provides that “sympathetic considerations” shall be given to requests to waive jurisdiction. For example, if a Soldier assaults a German national, it violates both U.S. and German law, and Germany has primary jurisdiction. Upon request, Germany may waive its jurisdiction, in which case the Soldier may be tried by U.S. court-martial. Supplemental agreements may provide further detail regarding these waivers of jurisdiction.

(2) **Administrative and Technical Status.** Some Receiving States may consent to granting U.S. personnel the privileges and immunities equivalent to those given the administrative and technical staff of the U.S. embassy, as defined in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. This is often referred to as “A&T status.” In many cases, the United States can obtain such status by incorporating, by reference, the privileges and immunities already granted to U.S. military personnel under another agreement, such as a defense assistance agreement that includes personnel assigned to the U.S. embassy or to a Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG). These agreements usually provide A&T status to the covered personnel. A&T status is rarely granted for large-scale and/or long-term deployments.⁵ The Receiving State typically recognizes the A&T status of the deploying forces through an exchange of diplomatic notes, memorandum of agreement or the like.⁶ These agreements will typically be handled by the Combatant Command headquarters and/or the U.S. Embassy or other diplomatic representative.

(3) **Visiting Forces Acts.** If the United States does not have an agreement with a host nation, some nations still extend protections to visiting forces through domestic statutes commonly called Visiting Forces Acts. Commonwealth nations are those most likely to have Visiting Forces Acts (e.g., Jamaica and Belize). In general, these statutes provide a two-part test. First, Visiting Forces Acts require that the nation sending forces to the host country be listed in accordance with its domestic law. Second, the jurisdictional methodology is one of two types: a jurisdictional model similar to the NATO SOFA, or protections equivalent to A&T status. In any case, it is essential that the JA acquire a copy of the host nation’s Visiting Forces Act before deploying into that country.

(4) **No Protection.** The last situation encountered by deployed units occurs when U.S. forces enter a host nation totally subject to the host nation’s laws. While U.S. policy is to avoid such situations, there are some situations where a political decision is made to send U.S. forces into a country without any jurisdictional protections. In such circumstances, U.S. forces are essentially tourists. In these circumstances, if a Soldier commits a crime, diplomatic resolution or liaison with the host nation military authorities may be successful in securing more favorable treatment.

(5) **Exercise of FCJ by the Receiving State.** Under any of these situations, if U.S. military personnel are subjected to FCJ, the United States must take steps to ensure that they receive a fair trial. Detailed provisions are set out in DoDD 5525.1 and implementing Service regulations.

(6) **United Nations Missions.** Personnel participating in a UN mission typically will have special protection. In some cases, the State to which the UN is deploying forces may grant those forces “expert on mission” status. This refers to Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, and grants complete criminal immunity. Alternatively, the UN may negotiate a SOFA, though in UN parlance it is

⁵ A significant exception to this is the case of U.S. Forces in Afghanistan. The United States and the transitional government of Afghanistan concluded an agreement in 2002 regarding the status of U.S. military and civilian personnel of the U.S. Department of Defense present in Afghanistan in connection with cooperative efforts in response to terrorism, humanitarian and civic assistance, military training and exercises, and other activities. Such personnel are to be accorded “**a status equivalent to that accorded to the administrative and technical staff**” of the U.S. Embassy under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961. Accordingly, U.S. personnel are immune from criminal prosecution by Afghan authorities, and are immune from civil and administrative jurisdiction except with respect to acts performed outside the course of their duties. The Islamic Transitional Government of Afghanistan explicitly authorized the U.S. government to exercise criminal jurisdiction over U.S. personnel, and the government of Afghanistan is not permitted to surrender U.S. personnel to the custody of another state, international tribunal, or any other entity without consent of the U.S. government. *See* Status of Forces Agreements and UN Mandates: What Authorities and Protections Do They Provide to U.S. Personnel?: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on International Organizations, Human Rights, and Oversight of the H. Foreign Affairs Comm. 110th Cong. CRS-3 (2008) (statement of Jennifer K. Elsea), available at <http://www.house.gov/delahunt/elseatestimony.pdf>.

⁶ The agreement discussed *supra* note 5 was based on an exchange of notes between the United States and Afghanistan. *See* T.I.A.S. Exchange of Notes September 26 and December 12, 2002 and May 28, 2003. Entered into force May 28, 2003.

called a Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA). The UN “Model” SOMA, which is to be used as a template for the actual SOMA, provides for exclusive criminal jurisdiction in the Sending State.⁷

(7) **Article 98 Agreements and the International Criminal Court (ICC).** After the entry into force of the Rome Statute of the ICC in July 2002, the U.S. began negotiating Article 98 Agreements with other nations. These agreements are so named after Article 98 of the ICC Statute, which states:

1. The Court may not proceed with a request for surrender or assistance which would require the requested State to act inconsistently with its obligations under international law with respect to the State or diplomatic immunity of a person or property of a third State, unless the Court can first obtain the cooperation of that third State for the waiver of the immunity.
2. The Court may not proceed with a request for surrender which would require the requested State to act inconsistently with its obligations under international agreements pursuant to which the consent of a sending State is required to surrender a person of that State to the Court, unless the Court can first obtain the cooperation of the sending State for the giving of consent for the surrender.⁸

(a) Article 98 Agreements are being negotiated to protect U.S. servicemembers and other U.S. nationals from being handed over to the ICC by another nation. Though it may be implausible to have Article 98 agreements signed in each country in which the U.S. military operates or exercises, Article 98-type language may be integrated into a SOFA, mini-SOFA, diplomatic note, etc. in order to temporarily protect U.S. troops. Well before deployment, JAs must determine the exact status of U.S.-Host Nation relations on this issue.

(b) In addition to Article 98 Agreements, an applicable SOFA in which the United States has exclusive or primary jurisdiction for offenses committed in the course of official duties may also protect U.S. service members. For example, if the United States has a SOFA with country X that grants A&T status to Soldiers (but no Article 98 Agreement exists), this will still require the host nation to accede to U.S. jurisdiction over the offense in question. Deploying JAs should check with their technical chain of command regarding the existence of any applicable Article 98 Agreements and the impact of existing SOFAs on potential ICC jurisdictional issues.

e. *Claims and Civil Liability.* Claims for damages almost always follow deployments of U.S. forces. Absent an agreement to the contrary (or a combat claims exclusion), the United States normally is obligated to pay for damages caused by its forces. As a general rule, the desirable arrangement is for State parties to waive claims against each other. In addition, it is not uncommon for a Receiving State to agree to pay third party claims caused by U.S. forces in the performance of official duties, and release Soldiers from any form of civil liability resulting from such acts. For claims resulting from third party claims not caused in the performance of official duties, the desirable language is that the United States may, at its discretion, handle and pay such claims in accordance with U.S. laws and regulations, i.e., the Foreign Claims Act⁹ (FCA), but the Soldier may remain subject to the jurisdiction of host nation civil courts. This liability may, however, be mitigated based on any payments made by the United States under the FCA.

f. *Force Protection/Use of Deadly Force.* The general rule of international law is that a sovereign is responsible for the security of persons within its territory. This does not, however, relieve the U.S. commander of his or her responsibility for the safety (i.e., self-defense) of the unit. As part of pre-deployment preparation, the JA should determine whether the applicable agreement includes provisions regarding force security, along with reviewing the applicable rules of engagement. While the host nation is generally responsible for the security of

⁷ The U.N. Security Council-authorized International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan has its own status of forces agreement with the Afghan government in the form of an annex to a Military Technical Agreement entitled “Arrangements Regarding the Status of the International Security Assistance Force.” The agreement provides that all ISAF and supporting personnel are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their respective national elements for criminal or disciplinary matters, and that such personnel are immune from arrest or detention by Afghan authorities and may not be turned over to any international tribunal or any other entity or State without the express consent of the contributing nation. See R. CHUCK MASON, CONG. RESEARCH SERV. REPORT, STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT (SOFA): WHAT IS IT, AND HOW MIGHT ONE BE UTILIZED IN IRAQ?, RL34531, CRS-10 (2008).

⁸ Rome Charter for the International Criminal Court, 17 July 1998, available at [http://www.un.org/law/icc/statute/english/rome_statute\(e\).pdf](http://www.un.org/law/icc/statute/english/rome_statute(e).pdf).

⁹ 10 U.S.C. § 2734. Keep in mind that the payment of claims under the FCA is based not on legal liability, but on the maintenance of good foreign relations.

persons in its territory, it is common for the United States to be responsible for security internal to the areas and facilities it uses. It may also be desirable to provide for the United States with the right to take measures to protect its own personnel under certain circumstances. For example, Article III of the Korean SOFA provides that, in the event of an emergency, the U.S. armed forces shall be authorized to take such measures *in the vicinity of* its facilities and areas as may be necessary to provide for their safeguarding and control. The SOFA may also include a provision allowing military police the authority to apprehend U.S. personnel off the installation.

g. *Entry/Exit Requirements.* Passports and visas are the normal instruments for identifying nationality and verifying that presence in the Receiving State is authorized. But the issuance of passports to large numbers of military personnel is expensive and impractical, and in an emergency the issuance of visas is unacceptably slow. Even in peacetime, the time it takes to process visa requests has a significant impact on operational flexibility. As a result, most SOFAs provide that U.S. personnel may enter and exit the territory of the Receiving State on their military identification cards and orders, or offer other expedited procedures.

h. *Customs and Taxes.* While U.S. forces clearly should pay for goods and services requested and received, sovereigns generally do not tax other sovereigns. As a result, U.S. forces will normally be exempt from the payment of host nation customs, duties, and taxes on goods and services imported to or acquired in the territory of the Receiving State for official use. Likewise, the personal items of deploying Soldiers also should be exempt from any customs or duties.

i. *Contracting.* Specific authority for U.S. forces to contract on the local economy for procurement of supplies and services not available from the host nation government should be included in the SOFA. As noted above, provisions should always be made to exempt goods and services brought to or acquired in the host country from import duties, taxes, and other fees. This provision is designed to allow for the local purchase of some or all items needed, but does not alter or obviate the need to follow other fiscal and contracting legal requirements.

j. *Vehicle Registration/Insurance/Drivers' Licenses.* The Receiving State may attempt to require U.S. vehicles be covered by third party liability insurance, and that U.S. drivers be licensed under local law. These efforts should be resisted, and provisions specifically exempting U.S. forces from these requirements should be included in the SOFA or exercise agreement.

(1) The U.S. Government is "self-insured." That is, it bears the financial burden of risks of claims for damages, and the FCA provides specific authority for the payment of claims. As a result, negotiation of any agreement should emphasize that official vehicles need not be insured.

(2) Official vehicles may be marked for identification purposes, if necessary, but local registration should not be required by the Receiving State. In many countries, vehicle registration is expensive. SOFAs frequently provide for privately-owned vehicles to be registered with Receiving State authorities upon payment of only nominal fees to cover the actual costs of administration.

(3) A provision for U.S. personnel to drive official vehicles with official drivers' licenses expedites the conduct of official business. It is also helpful if the Receiving State will honor the U.S. drivers' licenses of U.S. personnel or, in the alternative, issue licenses on the basis of possession of a valid stateside license without requiring additional examination.

k. *Communications Support.* When U.S. forces deploy, commanders rely heavily upon communications to exercise command and control. Absent an agreement to the contrary, host nation law governs the commander's use of frequencies within the electro-magnetic spectrum. This includes not only tactical communications, but commercial radio and television airwaves. This can greatly impact operations, and should be addressed early in the planning process. While unencumbered use of the entire electro-magnetic spectrum should not be expected, use by U.S. forces must be addressed and responsibilities delineated in the SOFA. Early and close coordination between U.S. and host nation communications assets should be the norm.

2. Logistics Agreements.

a. *Pre-Positioning of Materiel.* If U.S. equipment or materiel is to be pre-positioned in a foreign country, an international agreement should contain the following provisions:

- (1) Host nation *permission* for the United States to store stocks there.
- (2) Unimpeded United States *access* to those stocks.

(3) *Right of removal*, without restriction on subsequent use.

(4) Adequate *security* for the stocks.

(5) The host nation must promise not to *convert* the stocks to its own use, nor to allow any third party to do so (i.e., legal title remains vested in the United States).

(6) Appropriate *privileges and immunities* (status) for U.S. personnel associated with storage, maintenance, or removal of the stocks.

b. *Negotiation*. In some cases, the DoD General Counsel has allowed some leeway in negotiating pre-positioning agreements, provided that host government permission for U.S. storage in its territory and unequivocal acknowledgment of the U.S. right of removal are explicit. “Legal title” need not be addressed *per se*, if it is clear the host government has no ownership rights in the stocks—only custodial interests—and that pre-positioned stocks are solely for U.S. use. “Access” to the pre-positioned stocks need not be addressed explicitly, unless U.S. access is necessary to safeguard them. There can be no express restrictions on U.S. use. Prior “consultation” for U.S. removal of pre-positioned stocks is not favored, and prior “approval” is not acceptable. “Conversion” need not be specifically addressed, if it is clear that the pre-positioned stocks’ sole purpose is to meet U.S. requirements. “Security” must be specifically addressed only when stores are at risk due to their value. “Privileges and immunities” are required only when it is necessary for U.S. personnel to spend significant amounts of time in the host country to administer, maintain, guard, or remove the stocks.

c. *Host Nation Support*. When a unit deploys overseas, some of its logistical requirements may be provided by the host nation. If so, it is desirable to have an international agreement specifying the material the host nation will provide and on what conditions, such as whether it is provided on a reimbursable basis.

d. *ACSA*. Subchapter 138 of Title 10, U.S.C. also provides authority for government-to-government ACSAs for mutual logistics support. Under 10 U.S.C. § 2342, U.S. forces and those of an eligible country¹⁰ may provide logistics support, supplies, and services on a reciprocal basis. The primary benefit of cross-servicing is that such support, supplies, and services may be reimbursed through: replacement in kind; trade of support, supplies, or services of equal value; or cash. In addition, an ACSA allows the deletion of several common contractual paragraphs required by the FAR but frequently objectionable to other sovereigns.¹¹ There are limits on the total amount of liabilities the United States may accrue under this subchapter, except during a period of active hostilities. The amount of acquisitions and cross-servicing a component may conduct each year is allocated by the cognizant Combatant Commander.¹² There are some restrictions on ACSAs. For example, they cannot be used as a substitute for normal sources of supply, or as a substitute for foreign military sales procedures. “Major end items” may not be transferred under a cross-servicing agreement. For general guidance, *see* DoD Directive 2010.9, Mutual Logistic Support Between the United States and Governments of Eligible Countries and NATO Subsidiary Bodies.

e. *Cryptologic Support*. 10 U.S.C. § 421 authorizes SECDEF to use funds appropriated for intelligence and communications purposes to pay the expenses of arrangements with foreign countries for cryptologic support. This authority has been frequently used as the basis for agreements to loan communications security (COMSEC) equipment, such as message processors or secure telephones, to allied forces. Equipment of this type raises obvious technology transfer issues, and among the key provisions of any COMSEC agreement is the assurance that the Receiving State’s forces will not tamper with the equipment in an effort to retro-engineer its technology. *See* CJCSI 6510.01E, *Information Assurance (IA) and Computer Network Defense (CND)*, for guidance.

3. The United States as a Receiving State.

a. In the past, the focus of the Status of Forces was on U.S. servicemembers deployed to other countries. However, in the post-Cold War era, that is no longer exclusively the case. Foreign forces come to the U.S. for training on a routine basis. In fact, some NATO nations have units permanently stationed in the United

¹⁰ Eligible countries include all NATO countries, plus non-NATO countries designated by SECDEF. Criteria for eligibility include: defense alliance with the U.S.; stationing or homeporting of U.S. Forces; pre-positioning of U.S. stocks; or hosting exercises or staging U.S. military operations. A list of ACSAs can be found on CLAMO’s web site.

¹¹ *See* 10 U.S.C. § 2343.

¹² *See* 10 U.S.C. § 2347.

States.¹³ The status of these foreign armed forces personnel depends on what nation's soldiers are conducting training in the United States. Almost all SOFAs entered into by the United States have been non-reciprocal in nature. For example, the Korean SOFA only applies to U.S. armed forces in the Republic of Korea (ROK). Therefore, if ROK soldiers are present in the United States, exclusive jurisdiction would rest with the United States. On the other hand, the United States may have entered into a SOFA that is reciprocal, such as the NATO SOFA and the Partnership for Peace (PFP) SOFA. With nations party to the NATO and PFP SOFAs, the jurisdictional methodology is the same as when the United States is sending forces, only the roles are reversed.

b. There are a number of issues to be addressed in this area. The first arises based on our federal system. If the international agreement under which the foreign forces are seeking protection is a treaty, it is the supreme law of the land, and is binding on both the Federal and state jurisdictions. International agreements that are not treaties (e.g., executive agreements) do not have that status. Although these are binding on the Federal government, they are not binding on the states. Therefore, a state prosecutor would be free to charge a visiting service member for a crime under state law, regardless of the provisions of the international agreement. Often, such a prosecutor will be willing to defer prosecution in the national interest, but it may be a matter for delicate negotiation, and the JA will take a leading part. Other issues arise from the foreign force imposing discipline on members of their force within the United States. Just as the United States conducts courts-martial in Germany, Germany may wish to do the same in the United States. DoDI 5525.03 addresses some of these issues.

¹³ For example, German Tornado Fighters are permanently assigned at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. In addition, Fort Bliss, Texas, is home to a substantial German Air Defense training detachment.

CHAPTER 8

COMBATING TERRORISM

REFERENCES

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3. 1970 Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 22 UST 1641, TIAS 7192. (Hijacking).
4. 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 24 UST 564, TIAS 7570. (Sabotage).
5. 1971 OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes Against Persons and Related Extortion That are of International Significance, 27 UST 3949, TIAS 8413.
6. 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, 28 UST 1975, TIAS 8532, 1035 U.N.T.S. 167. (Protects senior government officials and diplomats).
7. 1977 European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.
8. 1979 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, TIAS 11080.
9. 1979 International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, TIAS 11081.
10. 1980 Vienna Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.
11. 1987 SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism.
12. 1988 Protocol to the 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation.
13. 1988 Rome Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, TIAS.
14. 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, TIAS.
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16. 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.
17. 1998 Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.
18. 1999 Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism.
19. 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism.
20. 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.
21. 1999 Treaty on Cooperation Among State Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism.
22. 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism.

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2. 10 U.S.C. §§ 371-382, Military Support to Law Enforcement.
3. 14 U.S.C. § 712, U.S. Coast Guard.
4. 18 U.S.C. § 1385, Posse Comitatus.
5. 18 U.S.C. § 2332a, WMD.
6. 18 U.S.C. § 2332b, Transnational Terrorism.
7. 18 U.S.C. § 2441, War Crimes Act.
8. 32 U.S.C. § *et seq.*, National Guard.
9. 32 U.S.C. § 112, Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities

10. 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5204c, Stafford Act.
11. 50 U.S.C. §§ 401-441d, National Security Act.
12. 50 U.S.C. § 413, Intelligence Oversight Act of 1980.
13. 50 U.S.C. §§ 2251-2303, Civil Defense Act.
14. 50 U.S.C. §§ 2311-2367, Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996.
15. Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Title I, Pub. L. No. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214 (1996) (codified at scattered sections of 18 and 28 U.S.C.).
16. National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Pub. L. 101-510, sec. 1004, Additional Support for Counter Drug Activities.
17. National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997, Pub. L. 104-201, sec. 1031, Authority to Provide Additional Counter-Drug Activities of Mexico.
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19. Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT) Act of 2001, PUB. L. 107-56, Authority to Deter and Punish Terrorist Acts in the U.S. and Abroad, and to Enhance Law Enforcement Investigative Tools.
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9. E.O. 13228, Establishing Office of Homeland Security.
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8. DoDD 3025.12, Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances.
9. DoDD 3025.15, Military Assistance to Civil Authorities.
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11. DoDD 3150.8, DoD Response to Radiological Incidents.
12. DoDD O-5210.41, Security Policy for Protecting Nuclear Weapons.
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. On 11 September 2001, the U.S. view of the world changed. The unprecedented terrorist attacks in the United States on that day clearly demonstrated to the United States and the international community the depth and scope of global terrorism. The terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D.C. also undoubtedly demonstrated the terrorists' willingness and ability to target civilians, as well as military objects, here at home and abroad. Furthermore, the attacks unmistakably verified that the changing face of terrorism continues to evolve into organizations willing to inflict mass casualties. Historically, terrorist attacks were politically motivated and did not typically involve mass casualties. The terrorist organizations of the 1970s and 80s were mainly state-sponsored, characterized as having leftist political agendas, and avoided mass casualties. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the decline of communism, there has been a major shift of terrorists' motives and tactics. Today, religious and ethnic fanaticism continue to rise. In many cases, today's terrorists view violence as a divinely-inspired act. These terrorists believe they are complying with "God's" law, and seemingly have no regard for the laws of man. Additionally, the availability of conventional weapons, the proliferation of technologies of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and increased access to information technology provide today's terrorist organizations with the means to carry out their deadly terror campaign. Furthermore, their methods have been increasingly lethal, in the sense that they are more willing to inflict mass casualties. This lethal combination of changing motives and means and methods of today's terrorist organizations was evident in the deadly attacks on the World Trade Center Towers and the Pentagon and remains a threat today.

B. The 9/11 attacks placed global terrorism on center-stage, both domestically and internationally. This focus on global terrorism has resulted in a close examination of how to best combat it. As the world is discovering since the 9/11 attacks, combating terrorism, particularly terrorism from non-state organizations such as the al-Qaida network, does not fit neatly into existing paradigms. U.S. involvement in Iraq against assorted sectarian groups, as well as the al-Qaida organization in Afghanistan and beyond, is not the traditional type of armed conflict contemplated by the drafters of existing law of war conventions. Since 9/11, many issues and questions have been raised, and many remain unresolved. The manner in which the United States and the international community are combating terrorism will continue to evolve. One thing is clear, however: the United States is leading an unprecedented worldwide campaign against global terrorism, wherever it exists.

C. The international response to the 9/11 attacks was swift. In the United Nations on the day after the attacks, the General Assembly and the Security Council both passed resolutions condemning global terrorism. Additionally, on 28 September 2001, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1373 under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. Significantly, UNSCR 1373 establishes a body of legally-binding obligations on all U.N. member states. It also defines the common core of the new international campaign to combat international terrorists, their organizations, and those who support them. Furthermore, UNSCR 1373 also established a Counter Terrorist Committee to ensure full implementation by all states. Other examples of international cooperation on the current war on terrorism include: 136 countries offering a diverse range of military assistance, with 17 countries having forces deployed in the Afghanistan region; 46 multilateral organizations declaring their support; and 142 countries acting to freeze terrorist assets.

D. Domestically, the United States has taken a broad range of steps to combat terrorism since 9/11. President Bush implemented a comprehensive foreign policy against global terrorism. This policy included putting the world on notice that any nation that harboring or supporting terrorists will be regarded as a hostile regime. The Bush Administration spearheaded the worldwide coalition against terrorism utilizing all available diplomatic, financial, law enforcement, intelligence, and military means. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Homeland Security Council (HSC) were established to help protect against future terrorist attacks. In 2001, Congress passed a flurry of legislation, including the Authorization for Use of Force (AUMF) and the "PATRIOT Act." Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) was the military manifestation of the administration's use of military force against global terrorism. Today, the Administration of President Obama is working to create or revamp organizations, both military and civilian, to more effectively wage a campaign against violent Islamic extremists that routinely violate the law of war in their asymmetric fight against the U.S. and her allies. The updated National Security Strategy, issued in May 2010, focuses on enhancing security within the U.S. and abroad by effectively managing emergencies that create vulnerabilities; defeating al-Qaida and its affiliates around the world; ensuring swift justice for terrorists; reversing the spread of nuclear and biological weapons; and securing cyberspace. It also includes renewed efforts to grow the U.S. and international economy, promote universal values, and restore international order, peace, and opportunity with the cooperation of our global partners.

E. The purpose of this chapter is to assist the Judge Advocate (JA) in understanding DoD's role in combating terrorism. OEF is an obvious example of DoD's role in combating terrorism, but DoD's function is much broader than the use of military force. Accordingly, the remainder of the chapter will focus mainly on DoD's role in supporting the U.S. effort in areas other than the use of military force. Even before September 11, there were several studies proposing a greater role for the U.S. military in combating terrorism. The attacks on the homeland quickly moved the implementation forward. Examples of this movement include the revision of the Standing Rules of Engagement (SROE) with the Standing Rules for the Use of Force (SRUF) and the bolstering of NORTHCOM to defend the continental United States (CONUS).

F. DoD is not the lead agency for combating terrorism (see paragraph III.A of this chapter). However, DoD does play a significant supporting role in several areas. In that regard, DoD is responsible for providing technical assistance or forces when requested by the President and/or the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). Moreover, DoD is also responsible for protecting its own personnel, bases, ships, deployed forces, equipment, and installations. Commanders at every level have the inherent responsibility of planning for and defending against terrorist attacks. Similarly, every servicemember, family member, DoD civilian, contractor, and host nation laborer should be educated and alerted to possible terrorist attacks. Judge Advocates should participate in all foreign and domestic anti-terrorism plans and in the implementation of those plans. Judge Advocates assigned to units involved in counterterrorism should have a thorough understanding of the unit's plans and missions.

G. The inability to define terrorism has plagued the United Nations and domestic policymakers alike. For example, Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 2000.12 defines terrorism as the "calculated use of violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear and intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological." In contrast, the Department of State uses 22 U.S.C. § 2656f(d) for its definition of terrorism ("premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents"). Nevertheless, it is clear that the term "combating terrorism" involves both counterterrorism and antiterrorism.

H. Counterterrorism (CT) generally refers to offensive military operations designed to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. It is a highly-specialized, resource-intensive military activity. Certain national special operations forces units are prepared to execute CT missions on order of the President or SECDEF. Combatant Commanders maintain designated CT contingency forces when national assets are not available. These programs are sensitive, normally compartmented, and addressed in relevant National Security Directives (NSDs), Presidential Decision Directives (PDDs), National Security Presidential Directives (NSPDs), contingency plans (CONPLANS), and other classified documents. Therefore, a complete discussion of this subject is beyond the scope of this publication.

I. Anti-terrorism (AT) consists of defensive measures to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist attacks. Overseas, AT should be an integrated and comprehensive plan within each Combatant Command. The AT plan is normally thought of in two primary phases: proactive and reactive. The proactive phase includes planning, resourcing, and taking preventive measures, as well as preparation, awareness, education, and training, prior to an incident. The reactive phase includes the crisis management actions in response to an attack. Within the United States, DoD's role is generally that of providing expert technical support in the area of consequence management.

II. JUDGE ADVOCATE INVOLVEMENT

A. As a member of any Crisis Management Team, the JA must provide the same sound legal advice to the commander of a force deployed overseas as he or she would provide in the event of a terrorist incident occurring at a CONUS installation. The unit must be prepared to defend itself, and legal questions such as what, if any, limitations exist on the use of force, when it is appropriate to use deadly force, and who may exercise jurisdiction over a particular incident, must be addressed prior to deployment.

B. The commander of a deployed unit, in addition to providing for force security and terrorism counteraction, must ensure that Soldiers are operating under clear, concise rules of engagement (ROE), regardless of the deployment location. Soldiers must be aware of their right to defend themselves, even while participating in a peacetime exercise. They must also be aware, however, of any restraints on the use of force. Note that according to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Standing Rules of Engagement (CJCS SROE) "[a]ny civilian, paramilitary or military force, or terrorist(s)" may be designated a "Declared Hostile Force."

C. Judge Advocates advising units involved in CT operations should be particularly cognizant of issues concerning: use of force/ROE; weapons selection and employment; collateral damage; defense of third parties; targeting (determination of proper targets); and terminology (e.g., response, reprisal, self-defense and anticipatory self-defense).

III. FEDERAL AGENCY ROLES IN COMBATING TERRORISM

A. **Overview.** The primary federal organizations dealing with terrorism management are the National Security Council (NSC), the Department of State (DoS), and the Department of Justice (DoJ). However, the creation of the DHS has significantly transformed the government in its response to terrorism, as has the creation of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI).

B. **NSC.** The NSC formulates U.S. policy for the President on terrorist threats that endanger U.S. interests.

C. **NSC's Counterterrorism & National Preparedness Policy Coordination Committee.** NSPD-1 established this committee. In that regard, NSPD-1 established the organization of the NSC under the Bush Administration. NSPD-1 abolished the previous system of interagency working groups, and replaced them with a policy coordination committee (PCC). This committee is comprised of representatives from DoS, DoJ, DoD, CJCS, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The PCC has four standing subordinate groups to coordinate policy on specific areas relating to terrorism response. When the NSC is advised of the threat of a terrorist incident or actual event, the appropriate subordinate group will convene to formulate recommendations for the Counterterrorism and Preparedness PCC, who in turn will provide policy analysis for the Deputies Committee. The Deputies Committee will then ensure that the issues brought before the Principals Committee and NSC are properly analyzed and prepared for a decision by the President.

D. **DoS.** DoS is the lead agency for responses to terrorism occurring OCONUS, other than incidents on U.S. flag vessels in international waters. Due to a Memorandum of Understanding between DoS and DoD, DoD has responsibility for terrorism against U.S. interests on the Arabian Peninsula. Once military force is directed, the President and SECDEF exercise control of the U.S. military force.

E. **DoJ.** DoJ is normally responsible for overseeing the Federal response to acts of terrorism within the United States. The U.S. Attorney General (AG), through the Deputy Attorney General, makes major policy decisions and legal judgments related to each terrorist incident as it occurs. In domestic terrorism incidents, the AG will have authorization to direct a FBI-led Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST), which is an ad hoc collection of interagency experts. Part of the former Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Office for Domestic Preparedness, and Domestic Emergency Support Teams are now part of the new DHS.

F. **FBI.** The FBI has been designated the primary operational agency for the management of terrorist incidents occurring in CONUS. When a terrorist incident occurs, the lead official is generally the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the field office nearest the incident, and is under the supervision of the Director of the FBI. The FBI maintains liaison at each governor's office. Because of the presence of concurrent jurisdiction in many cases, the FBI cooperates with state and local law enforcement authorities on a continuing basis. In accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the FBI is the agency responsible for investigating a threat involving the misuse of a nuclear weapon, special nuclear material, or dangerous radioactive material. For an emergency involving terrorism, or terrorist acts involving chemical or biological WMD, the FBI also has the lead. In these efforts, the FBI coordinates with the Department of Energy (DoE), DoD, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Environmental Protection Agency, as well as several states that have established nuclear, chemical, and biological and/or WMD threat emergency response plans. The FBI's National Domestic Preparedness Office has been shifted to DHS.

G. **DoE.** DoE has important national security responsibilities. The Office of Defense Programs maintains the safety, security, and reliability of U.S. nuclear weapons stockpiles, without underground nuclear testing. The Office of Emergency Responses is prepared to respond to any nuclear or radiological accident or incident anywhere in the world. There are seven sub-offices with the Office of Emergency Responses. DoE's Nuclear Incident Response Team, CBRN Countermeasures Programs, Environmental Measures Laboratory, and Energy Security and Assurance Program have been shifted to DHS.

H. **Department of Transportation (DoT).** DoT and/or the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) are the federal agencies responsible for responding to terrorist incidents on aircraft in flight within U.S. jurisdiction. The FAA has exclusive responsibility for the coordination of law enforcement responses in instances of air piracy. The

FBI maintains procedures, in coordination with DoS and DoT, to ensure efficient resolution of terrorist hijackings. DoT, through the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), is responsible for reducing the risk of maritime terrorist acts within the territorial seas of the United States. The USCG and FBI have an interagency agreement, and must cooperate when coordinating counterterrorism activities. (See USCG Commandant Instruction 16202.3a.) Both the USCG and DoT's Transportation Security Administration (TSA) are now part of DHS.

I. **Department of the Treasury.** The Department of the Treasury is responsible for preventing unlawful traffic in firearms and explosives, and for protecting the President and other officials from terrorist attacks. The Department's U.S. Customs Service and Federal Law Enforcement Training Center have been shifted to DHS.

J. **CIA.** The CIA provides overall direction for and coordination of the collection of national intelligence outside the United States. The CIA is led by the Director of the CIA, who formerly held many of the duties now held by the DNI (see below). The CIA mission is accomplished by collecting intelligence through human sources, correlating and evaluating intelligence related to national security, and providing dissemination of such intelligence.

K. **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).** In the event of a terrorist WMD attack, FEMA manages both the support provided by other agencies and the coordination with state and local authorities. FEMA relies on the Federal Response Plan to coordinate support for consequence management. FEMA has been shifted to DHS and is under DHS's Emergency Preparedness and Response division.

L. **DHS.** On 1 March 2003, DHS officially came into existence. The creation of DHS is a significant transformation of the U.S. Government, consolidating twenty-two disparate domestic agencies (consisting of over 179,000 employees) into one department to protect the nation against threats to the homeland. DHS's first priority is to protect the nation against further terrorist attacks. Component agencies will analyze threats and intelligence; guard our borders and airports; protect our critical infrastructure; and coordinate our nation's response to future emergencies. Additionally, DHS is committed to protecting the rights of American citizens and enhancing public services, such as natural disaster assistance and citizenship services, by dedicating offices to these missions. The divisions within DHS coordinate a comprehensive national strategy with federal, state, and local counterterrorism efforts to strengthen the current protections against terrorist threats and attacks in the United States. With the exception of defending against direct attack, providing direct attack deterrence, and protecting critical national defense assets, DoD's role in Homeland Security should primarily involve providing military forces in support of civilian federal, state, and local agencies. Prior to the establishment of DHS, FEMA was generally the lead agency in Consequence Management operations. As of this publication, the extent to which DHS will impact the roles of the other agencies remains unclear.

M. **DNI.** Following the work of the independent National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (9/11 Commission), Congress passed and the President signed the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 on December 8, 2004. The Act amended the National Security Act and created the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), led by the DNI. DNI began operations on April 22, 2005. The DNI serves as the head of the Intelligence Community. The DNI also serves as the principal advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Homeland Security Council for intelligence matters related to national security. The former advisory roles were previously held by the Director of the CIA. As with DHS, ODNI missions continue to be developed as agencies formally under other executive departments now report to, and are tasked by, ODNI (rather than their parent agency, such as DoD).

N. **National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC).** Following the 9/11 Commission Report, the President created the NCTC, formerly comprised of the Terrorist Threat Integration Center. The NCTC Director is appointed by the President and reports to the DNI. The purpose of the NCTC is to serve as the primary organization analyzing and interpreting intelligence possessed by and acquired by the U.S. Government pertaining to terrorism and CT, excepting purely domestic counterterrorism information.

O. **DoD.** U.S. Armed Forces are prepared, on order, to attack terrorists or States involved in sponsoring terrorism. DoDD 2000.12 now prescribes that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict and Interdepartmental Capabilities (ASD-SO/LIC&IC) has the lead role within DoD in countering domestic terrorist incidents where U.S. forces may be used. The Nunn-Lugar Bill calls for the military to maintain at least one domestic terrorism rapid response team, which is composed of members of the Armed Forces and employees of DoD with the appropriate expertise. Active Duty, National Guard, and Reserve forces possess expertise, training, and equipment that can support responses to chemical, biological, and radiological attacks at DoD installations and civilian communities. Expert and capable technical organizations and tactical units, such as

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams, the Marine Corps Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF), and the Army's Technical Escort Unit (TEU), are involved in the development of response plans and procedures. These units can assist the FBI on-site in dealing with chemical and biological incidents, such as: identification of contaminants; sample collection and analysis; limited decontamination; medical diagnosis and treatment of casualties; and render-safe procedure for WMD devices.

1. The Joint Director of Military Support (JDOMS) will serve as the executive agent for all domestic consequence support. However, the AG, through the FBI, will remain responsible for coordinating:

a. The activities of all federal agencies assisting in the resolution of the incident and in the administration of justice in the affected areas.

b. Activities with state and local agencies that are similarly engaged.

2. For the military planner in the United States and its territories and possessions, the relationship between DoJ and DoD requires the development of local memoranda of agreement (or understanding) between the installation, base, unit, or port, and the appropriate local FBI office. This precludes confusion in the event of an incident. Because of military turnover and reorganization, these local agreements should be reviewed and tested annually.

P. **Military Authority.** Upon notification of Presidential approval to use military force, the AG will advise the Director of the FBI, who will notify the SAC at the terrorist incident scene. Concurrently, the SECDEF will notify the on-scene military commander. Nothing precludes the presence of the military liaison to respond and keep the military chain of command informed. The military commander and the SAC will coordinate the transfer of operational control to the military commander. Responsibility for the tactical phase of the operation is transferred to the military authority when the SAC relinquishes command and control of the operation, and the on-site military commander accepts it. However, the SAC may revoke the military force commitment at any time before the assault phase if the SAC determines that military intervention is no longer required and the mission can be accomplished without seriously endangering the safety of military personnel or others involved in the operation. Otherwise, when the military commander determines that the operation is complete and military personnel are no longer in danger, command and control will promptly be returned to the SAC.

IV. AUTHORITY

A. **Criminal Actions.** Most terrorist acts are federal crimes, whether committed during peacetime or in military operations. Terrorists, by definition, do not meet the four requirements necessary for combatant status: wear uniforms or other distinctive insignia; carry arms openly; be under command of a person responsible for group actions; and conduct their operations in accordance with the laws of war. More importantly, terrorist activities typically do not occur during an international armed conflict and, therefore, the laws of armed conflict (which provide lawful combatant status) would not apply. Only lawful combatants can legitimately attack proper military targets. For that reason, captured terrorists are not afforded the protection from criminal prosecution attendant to prisoner of war (POW) status. However, Common Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which requires that noncombatants be treated in a humane manner, may apply to captured terrorists.

B. **Jurisdiction.** In an internationally-recognized war or hostilities short of war (regional or global), terrorists can be tried under local criminal law or under military jurisdiction by either a court-martial or military commission. A commander's authority to enforce security measures to protect persons and property is paramount during any level of conflict. Commanders must coordinate with their legal advisers to determine the extent of their authority to combat terrorism.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY GUIDANCE

A. The fundamental restriction on the use of the military in law enforcement is contained in the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA), which is discussed at length in the Domestic Operations chapter of this Handbook. However, several of the exceptions to the PCA are relevant to DoD's contribution to the fight against terrorism. A discussion of the exceptions follows.

1. *Constitutional Exceptions:* The President, based on his inherent authority as the Commander-in-Chief, has the authority to use the military in cases of emergency and to protect federal functions and property. Military commanders, by extension of this authority, may respond in such cases as well, pursuant to Immediate Response

Authority. In the case of civil disturbances (which may result from a terrorist act), military commanders may rely on this authority, which is contained in DoDD 3025.12.

a. Generally, to cope with domestic emergencies and to protect public safety, an Emergency Rule has evolved: when the calamity or extreme emergency renders it dangerous to wait for instructions from the proper military department, a commander may take whatever action the circumstances reasonably justify. However, the commander must comply with the following:

(1) Report the military response to higher headquarters (e.g., in the Army, the DOMS at HQDA, DCSOPS should be contacted).

(2) Document all facts and surrounding circumstances to meet any subsequent challenge of impropriety.

(3) Retain military response under the military chain of command.

(4) Limit military involvement to the minimum demanded by necessity.

b. Emergency situations include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Providing civilian or mixed civilian and military fire-fighting assistance where base fire departments have mutual aid agreements with nearby civilian communities.

(2) Providing EOD services.

(3) Using military working dog (MWD) teams in an emergency to aid in locating lost persons (humanitarian acts) or explosive devices (domestic emergencies).

2. *Statutory Exceptions:* 10 U.S.C. §§ 331-334 contain the primary statutory exceptions pertinent to terrorism scenarios. A terrorist incident may well qualify as a civil disturbance. Triggering these statutes permits the active component to take on a law enforcement function, subject to the policy considerations discussed in the preceding section. In such a case, federalization of the National Guard would not affect its functioning, since it would not be excepted from the PCA. For more information on these statutes, see the preceding section. In addition, some lesser-known statutes contain exceptions to the PCA:

a. To assist DoJ in cases of offenses against the President, Vice President, members of Congress, the Cabinet, a Supreme Court Justice, or an “internationally protected person.” (18 U.S.C. §§ 351, 1116, 1751)

b. To assist DoJ in enforcing 18 U.S.C. § 831, which deals with prohibited transactions involving nuclear materials. This statute specifically authorizes the use of DoD assets to arrest, search and seize in cases of “emergency,” as defined by the statute.

c. To assist DoJ in enforcing 18 U.S.C. §§ 175 & 2332 during an emergency situation involving chemical or biological WMD, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 382. DoD support in WMD situations also appears in 50 U.S.C. §§ 2311- 2367, Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996. These statutes specifically authorize the use of DoD assets, and also provide authorization for DoD to arrest, search and seize in **very limited** situations.

B. Vicarious Liability. Commanders at all echelons should be aware of the legal principle of vicarious liability in planning and implementing antiterrorist measures. This principle imposes indirect legal responsibility upon commanders for the acts of subordinates or agents. For example, willful failure on the part of the commander or a subordinate to maintain a trained and ready reaction force, as required by regulation, could be construed as an act taking the commander out of the protected position of being an employee of the federal government, thus making the commander subject to a civil suit by any hostages who are injured. Civil or criminal personal liability may result from subordinates’ or agents’ unlawful acts, negligence or failure to comply with statutory guidance. With the increasing number of civilian contract personnel on military installations and the sophistication of terrorist organizations, commanders should pay particular attention to meeting regulatory requirements and operating within the scope of their authority. The legal principle of vicarious liability, long established in the civilian community, has only recently applied to the military community. In this light, the command’s legal adviser has become increasingly important to the commander in the planning, training and operational phases of the antiterrorist program.

VI. JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY FOR HANDLING TERRORIST INCIDENTS

A. **Jurisdiction Status of Federal Property.** In determining whether a federal or state law is violated, it is necessary to look not only to the substance of the offense, but also to where the offense occurred. In many cases, the location of the offense will determine whether the state or federal government will have jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute violations. There are four categories of federal territorial jurisdiction: exclusive, concurrent, partial and proprietary.

1. *Exclusive jurisdiction* means that the federal government has received, by whatever method, all of the authority of the state, with no reservations made to the state except the right to serve criminal and civil process. In territory that is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, a state has no authority to investigate or prosecute violations of state law. However, the Assimilative Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. § 13, allows the federal government to investigate and prosecute violations of state law that occur within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

2. *Concurrent jurisdiction* means that the United States and the state each have the right to exercise the same authority over the land, including the right to prosecute crimes. In territory that is under the concurrent jurisdiction of the United States and a state, both sovereigns have the authority to investigate or prosecute violations of their respective laws. In addition, the federal government may prosecute violations of state law under the Assimilative Crimes Act.

3. *Partial jurisdiction* refers to territory where the United States exercises some authority, and the state exercises some authority beyond the right to serve criminal and civil process (usually the right to tax private parties). In territory that is under the partial jurisdiction of the United States, a state has no authority to investigate or prosecute violations of state law, unless that authority is expressly reserved. However, the federal government may prosecute violations of state law under the Assimilative Crimes Act.

4. *Proprietary jurisdiction* means that the U.S. has acquired an interest in (or title to) property, but has no legislative jurisdiction over it. In territory that is under the proprietary jurisdiction of the United States, the United States has the authority to investigate and prosecute non-territory-based federal offenses committed on such property, such as assault on a federal officer. This authority does not extend to investigations and prosecution of violations of state laws under the Assimilative Crimes Act and Federal Crimes Act of 1970. The state has the authority to investigate and prosecute violations of state law that occur on such territory.

B. **Federal Authority.** Several federal criminal statutes apply to terrorist activities committed in the United States or against U.S. nationals or interests abroad. Some deal with conduct that is peculiar to terrorism, such as 18 U.S.C. § 2332 (prohibiting murder or assault of U.S. nationals overseas, when the AG certifies that the crime was intended to coerce, intimidate, or retaliate against a civilian population). Other federal statutes proscribe conduct that is a crime for anyone, but in which a terrorist may engage to accomplish his purposes, such as 18 U.S.C. § 32 (destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities); 18 U.S.C. § 1203 (hostage taking); and 49 U.S.C. § 46502 (aircraft piracy). The Assimilative Crimes Act, finally, will allow the federal government to investigate and prosecute violations of state law regarding terrorist acts or threats that occur within the exclusive, concurrent or partial jurisdiction of the U.S., thereby giving the federal government investigative and prosecutorial jurisdiction over a wide range of criminal acts. Once a violation of federal law occurs, the investigative and law enforcement resources of the FBI and other federal enforcement agencies become available, and prosecution for the offense may proceed through the appropriate United States Attorney's office.

C. **Federal and State Concurrent Authority.** In some cases, terrorist acts may be violations of both state and federal law. In that situation, both state and federal law enforcement authorities have power under their respective criminal codes to investigate the offense and institute criminal proceedings. If a terrorist act is a violation of both federal and state law, then the federal government can either act or defer to the state authorities, depending on the nature of the incident and the capabilities of local authorities. Even where the federal government defers to state authorities, it can provide law enforcement assistance and support to local authorities on request. The prosecuting authority makes the choice between federal or state action. However, successive prosecutions are possible even where federal and state law proscribe essentially the same offense, without contravening the Fifth Amendment prohibition against double jeopardy. (For example, recall federal and state prosecutions regarding the Oklahoma City Bombing.) Two relevant factors regarding law enforcement responsibility for a given incident are:

1. The capability and willingness of state or federal authorities to act.

2. The importance of the state or federal interest sought to be protected under the criminal statute.

VII. MILITARY INSTALLATION COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

A. PDD-39 directs federal agencies to ensure that the people and facilities under their jurisdiction are protected against terrorism. This applies to DoD facilities CONUS and OCONUS. In response to a Downing Assessment Task Force recommendation concerning the Khobar Towers bombing, DoD and DoS are reviewing their responsibilities to protect U.S. military and personnel assigned OCONUS.

B. **Domestic Incidents.** Although the FBI has primary law enforcement responsibility for terrorist incidents in the United States (including its possessions and territories), installation commanders are responsible for maintaining law and order on military installations. Contingency plans should address the use of security forces to isolate, contain and neutralize a terrorist incident within the capability of installation resources. In the U.S., installation commanders will provide the initial and immediate response to any incident occurring on military installations to isolate and contain the incident. The FBI will take the following steps:

1. The senior FBI official will establish liaison with the command center at the installation. If the FBI assumes jurisdiction, the FBI official will coordinate the use of FBI assets to assist in resolving the situation; e.g., hostage rescue team and public affairs assets.

2. If the FBI assumes jurisdiction, the AG will assume primary responsibility for coordinating the federal law enforcement response.

3. If the FBI declines jurisdiction, the senior military commander will take action to resolve the incident.

4. Even if the FBI assumes jurisdiction, the military commander will take immediate actions as dictated by the situation to prevent loss of life and to mitigate property damage before the FBI response force arrives.

5. In all cases, command of military elements remains within military channels.

6. Response plans with the FBI and service agencies should be exercised annually at the installation and base level to ensure the plans remain appropriate.

C. **Foreign Incidents.** For foreign incidents, the installation commander's responsibilities are the same as for domestic incidents, with the added requirement to notify the host nation and DoS. Notification to DoS is made at the Combatant Commander level. In all areas of responsibility, existing contingency plans provide guidance to the installation commander regarding notification procedures. The Department of State has the primary responsibility for dealing with terrorism involving U.S. citizens abroad. The installation's response is also subject to agreements established with the host nation. Such agreements notwithstanding, the SROE (CJCS Instruction 3121.01B) make it clear that the commander always retains the inherent right and obligation of self-defense.

D. The response to an off-installation foreign incident is the sole responsibility of the host nation. U.S. military assistance, if any, depends on the applicable status of forces agreement (SOFA) or memorandum of understanding and coordination through the U.S. embassy in that country. Military forces will not be provided to host nation authorities without a directive from DoD that has been coordinated with DoS. The degree of DoS interest and the involvement of U.S. military forces depend on the incident site; the nature of the incident; the extent of foreign government involvement; and the overall threat to U.S. security.

NOTES

CHAPTER 9

INFORMATION OPERATIONS

REFERENCES

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. This section is derived in large part from the Executive Summary and Chapter II of Joint Publication 3-13, *Information Operations*.¹ According to Joint Publication (Joint Pub.) 3-13, information is a strategic resource, vital to national security; military operations depend on information and information systems for many simultaneous and integrated activities. Information Operations (IO) are described as the integrated employment of Electronic Warfare (EW), Computer Network Operations (CNO), Psychological Operations (PSYOP), Military Deception (MILDEC), and Operations Security (OPSEC), in concert with specified supporting and related capabilities, to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp adversarial human and automated decision making while protecting our own. Information Operations require collecting and integrating essential information while simultaneously denying the adversary and target audience essential information; IO are conducted through the integration of many core capabilities, as well as supporting and related capabilities. Capabilities supporting IO include Information Assurance (IA), Physical Security, Physical Attack, Counterintelligence, and Combat Camera. The related capabilities for IO are Public Affairs (PA), Civil-Military Operations (CMO), and Defense Support to Public Diplomacy (DSPD). Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) O-3600.01 (FOUO), *Information Operations*, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3210.01B (SECRET), *Joint Information Operations Policy*, outline both general and specific IO policy for Department of Defense (DoD) components.

B. IO Core Capabilities

1. **Psychological Operations (PSYOP)** are planned operations to convey selected truthful information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately, the behavior of their governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of PSYOP is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. Psychological Operations as an IO core capability have a central role in the achievement of IO objectives in support of the Joint Force Commander.²

a. In creating a PSYOP plan, one must conduct research and analysis of critical information, develop themes and actions, and produce and disseminate the PSYOP product. In planning the dissemination phase, one must consider the most effective type of PSYOP product for the area; for example, leaflets, radio broadcasts, TV broadcasts, and/or internet-based products may each work better as delivery platforms in certain areas of the world than they would in others.

b. Though the vast majority of PSYOP do not raise issues of truthfulness, the 1907 Hague Convention Number IV states that ruses of war are legal so long as they do not amount to treachery or perfidy. Psychological Operations have played a major role in recent operations, to include Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Bosnia, Kosovo, Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF).

2. **Military Deception (MILDEC)** is described as actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary decision makers as to friendly military capabilities, intentions, and operations, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to the accomplishment of the friendly forces' mission. Military Deception and OPSEC are complementary activities—MILDEC seeks to encourage incorrect analysis, causing the adversary to arrive at specific false deductions, while OPSEC seeks to deny real information to an adversary and prevent correct deduction of friendly plans. Military Deception as an IO core capability exploits the adversary's information systems, processes, and capabilities. Military deception operations have been used throughout history, including WWII in order to divert attention from Normandy for the D-Day invasion. Military Deception operations must not intentionally target or mislead the U.S. public, the U.S. Congress, or the U.S. news media.³

a. There are three means by which a force may conduct MILDEC: physical means (i.e. dummy and decoy equipment), technical means (i.e. the emission of biological or chemical odors or nuclear particles), and administrative means (i.e. the conveyance or denial of oral, pictorial, documentary, or other physical evidence).

b. There are four different deception techniques a force may employ: feints (offensive actions to deceive the enemy about actual offensive actions), demonstrations (a show of force to cause the enemy to select an

¹ JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-13, INFORMATION OPERATIONS ix (13 Feb. 2006), available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp3_13.pdf (hereinafter JOINT PUB. 3-13).

² For further discussion of PSYOP, see JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-53, JOINT DOCTRINE FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS (5 Sep. 2003), available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp3_53.pdf.

³ For additional discussion of MILDEC, see JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-13.4, MILITARY DECEPTION (13 July 2006), available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp3_13_4.pdf.

unfavorable course of action), ruses (cunning tricks to deceive the enemy for a friendly advantage), and displays (the simulation, disguising, and/or portrayal of friendly objects, units, or capabilities).

c. As with PSYOP, there is no prohibition on cover or deception operations, so long as they are not tied to an enemy's reliance on compliance with the law of war.

3. **Operations Security (OPSEC)** is a process of identifying critical information and subsequently analyzing friendly actions and other activities to: understand what friendly information is necessary for the adversary to have sufficiently accurate knowledge of friendly forces and intentions; deny adversary decision makers critical information about friendly forces and intentions; and cause adversary decision makers to misjudge the relevance of known critical friendly information because other information about friendly forces and intentions remain secure. On joint staffs, responsibilities for OPSEC are normally delegated to the J-3. Operations Security complements MILDEC by denying an adversary the information required to both assess a real plan and to disprove a deception plan.⁴

4. **Electronic Warfare (EW)** refers to any military action involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) and directed energy to control the EM spectrum or to attack the adversary. EW includes major subdivisions: Electronic Attack (EA), Electronic Protection (EP), and Electronic Warfare Support (ES). Electronic Warfare as an IO core capability contributes to the success of IO by using offensive and defensive tactics and techniques in a variety of combinations to shape, disrupt, and exploit adversarial use of the EM spectrum while protecting friendly freedom of action in that spectrum.

a. **Electronic Attack** involves the use of EM energy, directed energy, or anti-radiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying adversary combat capability. EA is considered a form of fires.

b. **Electronic Protection** involves actions taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of EM spectrum that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability.

c. **Electronic Support** consists of actions tasked by, or under direct control of, an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate or localize sources of intentional and unintentional radiated EM energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning, and conduct of future operations.⁵

5. **Computer Network Operations (CNO)**, along with EW, is used to attack, deceive, degrade, disrupt, deny, exploit, and defend electronic information and infrastructure. For the purpose of military operations, CNO are divided into Computer Network Attack (CNA), Computer Network Defense (CND), and related Computer Network Exploitation (CNE)-enabling operations. Note that due to the continued expansion of wireless networking and the integration of computers and radio frequency communications, there will be operations and capabilities that blur the line between CNO and EW and that may require case-by-case determination when EW and CNO are assigned separate release authorities. Computer Network Operations as an IO core capability offers both opportunities to attack and exploit an adversary's computer system weaknesses and a requirement to identify and protect our own from similar attack or exploitation.

a. **Computer Network Attack** consists of actions taken through the use of computer networks to disrupt, deny, degrade, or destroy information resident in computers and computer networks, or the computers and the networks themselves.

b. **Computer Network Defense** involves actions taken through the use of computer networks to protect, monitor, analyze, detect, and respond to unauthorized activity within DoD information systems and computer networks. CND actions not only protect DoD systems from an external adversary but also from exploitation from within, and are now a necessary function in all military operations.

c. **Computer Network Exploitation** involves enabling operations and intelligence collection capabilities conducted through the use of computer networks to gather data from target or adversary automated information systems or networks.⁶

⁴ For additional discussion of OPSEC, see JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-13.3, OPERATIONS SECURITY (29 June 2006), available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp3_13_3.pdf.

⁵ For additional discussion of EW, see JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-13.1, ELECTRONIC WARFARE (25 Jan. 2007), available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp3_13_1.pdf.

⁶ For additional discussion of CNO, see Appendix A of JOINT PUB. 3-13, *supra* note 1.

C. IO Supporting Capabilities

1. **Information Assurance (IA)** is defined as measures that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities. Information Assurance as a supporting capability for IO protects information and information systems, thereby assuring continuous capability; IA and IO have an operational relationship in which IO are concerned with the coordination of military activities in the information environment, while IA protects the electronic and automated portions of the information environment.⁷

2. **Physical Security** is that part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents, and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. Physical Security as a supporting capability for IO protects physical facilities containing information and information systems worldwide. Physical security often contributes to OPSEC, particularly in the case of MILDEC, where compromise of the MILDEC activity would compromise the real plan.⁸

3. **Physical Attack** disrupts, damages, or destroys adversary targets through destructive power. Physical attack can also be used to create or alter adversary perceptions or drive an adversary to use certain exploitable information systems. Physical attack as a supporting capability for IO can be employed both as a means of influencing target audiences and as a means of attacking command and control (C-2) nodes to affect enemy ability to exercise C-2.

4. **Counterintelligence (CI)** consists of information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of foreign governments, foreign organizations, foreign persons, or international terrorist activities. Counterintelligence as a supporting capability for IO is a critical part of guarding friendly information and information systems. A robust security program that integrates IA, physical security, CI, and OPSEC with risk management procedures offers the best chance to protect friendly information and information systems from adversary actions.⁹

5. The **Combat Camera (COMCAM)** mission is to provide the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Departments, the Combatant Commands, and the Joint Task Force with an imagery capability in support of operational and planning requirements across the range of military operations. Combat Camera as a supporting capability for IO provides images for PSYOP, MILDEC, PA, and CMO use, but can also be used for battle damage assessment/measures of effectiveness analysis.¹⁰

D. IO-Related Capabilities

1. **Public Affairs (PA)** are those public information, command information, and community relations activities directed toward both external and internal audiences with interest in DoD. Public Affairs' principal focus is to inform domestic and international audiences of joint operations to support Combatant Command public information needs. As a related capability of IO, PA requires coordination and synchronization between PA and IO

⁷ For detailed policy guidance on IA, see U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 8500.1, INFORMATION ASSURANCE (24 Oct. 2002), available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/d85001_102402/d85001p.pdf; U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 8500.2, INFORMATION ASSURANCE IMPLEMENTATION (6 Feb. 2003), available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/i85002_020603/i85002p.pdf. For Joint Policy, see JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, INSTR. 3401.03A, INFORMATION ASSURANCE AND COMPUTER NETWORK DEFENSE JOINT QUARTERLY READINESS REVIEW (15 July 2003) (directive current as of 10 July 2007), available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cdata/unlimit/3401_03.pdf; JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, INSTR. 6510.01D, INFORMATION ASSURANCE AND COMPUTER NETWORK DEFENSE (15 June 2004), available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cdata/unlimit/6510_01.pdf.

⁸ For more discussion on physical security, see JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-07.2, ANTITERRORISM (14 Apr. 2006); JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-57, JOINT DOCTRINE FOR CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS (8 Feb. 2001), available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp3_57.pdf [hereinafter JOINT PUB. 3-13]; JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-10, JOINT SECURITY OPERATIONS IN THEATER (1 Aug. 2006), available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp3_10.pdf.

⁹ For more discussion on CI, see classified JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 2-01.2, JOINT DOCTRINE, TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO OPERATIONS.

¹⁰ For more discussion on COMCAM, see FM 3-55.12/Marine Corps Reference Publication 3-33.7A/Navy Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures 3-13.12/Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Interservice) 3-2.41. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-55.12, MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR JOINT COMBAT CAMERA (Mar. 2003), available at https://akocomm.us.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_aa/pdf/fm3_55x12.pdf.

to ensure consistent themes and messages are communicated to avoid credibility losses. Credibility and truth are key elements to maintaining PA's operational capability.¹¹

2. **Civil-Military Operations (CMO)** are the activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace. As a related capability of IO, CMO can be particularly effective in peacetime and pre/post-combat operations when other capabilities and actions may be constrained. Distribution of information about CMO efforts and results through PA and PSYOP can affect the perceptions of a broader audience and favorably influence key groups or individuals.¹²

3. **Defense Support to Public Diplomacy (DSPD)** consists of activities and measures taken by DoD components, not solely in the area of IO, to support and facilitate public diplomacy efforts of the U.S. Government. The Department of Defense contributes to public diplomacy, including those overt international information activities of the U.S. Government designed to promote U.S. foreign policy objectives, by seeking to understand, inform, and influence foreign audiences and opinion makers, and by broadening the dialogue between American citizens and institutions and their counterparts abroad.¹³

II. DEFENDING U.S. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

A. On 15 September 1993, President Clinton established the "United States Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure" by **Executive Order 12864**. This Advisory Council was tasked to advise the Secretary of Commerce on a national strategy and other matters related to the development of the National Information Infrastructure (NII).

B. Recognizing the vulnerabilities created by U.S. dependence upon information technology, on 15 July 1996, President Clinton promulgated **Executive Order 13010**, establishing the "President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection" (CIP). Executive Order 13010 declared that certain "national infrastructures are so vital that their incapacity or destruction [by physical or cyber attack] would have a debilitating impact on the defense or economic security of the United States;" it also listed eight categories of critical infrastructures: telecommunications; electrical power systems; gas and oil storage and transportation; banking and finance; transportation; water supply systems; emergency services (including medical, police, fire, and rescue); and continuity of government. Recognizing that many of these infrastructures are owned and operated by the private sector, the E.O. noted that it is essential that the government and private sector work together to develop a strategy for protecting them and assuring their continued operation.

C. To enhance U.S. ability to protect critical infrastructures, on 22 May 1998, President Clinton promulgated two Presidential Decision Directives to build the interagency framework and coordinate our critical infrastructure defense programs.

1. Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 62, *Combating Terrorism*, focuses on the growing threat of all unconventional attacks against the United States, such as terrorist acts, use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), assaults on critical infrastructures, and cyber attacks.

2. Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 63, *Critical Infrastructure Protection*, calls for immediate action and national effort between government and industry to assure continuity and viability of our critical infrastructures. The Directive makes it U.S. policy to take all necessary measures to swiftly eliminate any significant vulnerability to physical or information attacks on critical U.S. infrastructures, particularly our information systems.

D. On 22 October 2001, President Bush issued **Executive Order 13231**, *Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Information Age*. In the E.O., President Bush states: "It is the policy of the United States to protect against disruption of the operation of information systems for critical infrastructure and thereby help to protect the people, economy, essential human and government services, and national security of the United States and to ensure that any disruptions that occur are infrequent, of minimal duration, and manageable, and cause the least damage possible." To help accomplish this, the E.O. establishes the President's Critical Infrastructure Protection Board.

¹¹ For more discussion on PA, see JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-61, PUBLIC AFFAIRS (9 May 2005), available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp3_61.pdf.

¹² For more discussion on CMO, see JOINT PUB. 3-57, *supra* note 8.

¹³ For more discussion on DSPD, see U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. O-3600.01, INFORMATION OPERATIONS (14 Aug. 2006).

E. On 14 February 2003, the President released the **National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace** and the **National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets**. The National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace designates the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) as the lead agency for the protection of cyberspace. The objectives of the strategy are to “[p]revent attacks against our critical infrastructures; [r]educe our national vulnerabilities to cyber attack; and [m]inimize the damage and recovery time from cyber attacks that do occur.”

F. On February 28, 2003, the President directed that the Department of Homeland Security develop a comprehensive plan for managing incidents of national significance. In compliance with **Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5**, the Department of Homeland Security implemented the **National Response Plan (NRP)** in December 2004. The NRP contains a cyber incident annex assigning responsibilities for a response to and recovery from a cyber attack of national significance. According to the NRP, the DoD may exercise computer security and computer network defense activities in military operations to defend the homeland. Additionally, the DoD “can take action to deter or defend against cyber attacks which pose an imminent threat to national security, as authorized by applicable law and policy.” The annex does not clarify what constitutes an imminent threat to national security.

G. On 17 December 2003, President Bush issued **Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 – Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection**. This directive tasks federal departments with the responsibility to “identify, prioritize, and coordinate the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources in order to prevent, deter, and mitigate the effects of deliberate efforts to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit them. Federal departments and agencies will work with State and local governments and the private sector to accomplish this objective.” The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is tasked with coordinating the “overall national effort to enhance the protection of the critical infrastructure and key resources of the United States.”

H. In compliance with HSPD 7, the Department of Homeland Security developed the **National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)**. The NIPP laid out in detail the Department’s effort to coordinate and plan for the protection of critical infrastructure, to include cyberspace. The NIPP assigns the DoD with the responsibility to quickly attribute the perpetrator of a cyber attack. In addition, the NIPP sets specific objectives to include the establishment of a National Cyberspace Security Response System.

I. The above authorities place emphasis on the protection of IO systems tied to critical national infrastructure, including those associated with national security. They also task each agency with responsibility to protect its own systems. While DHS has the overall lead, and Department of Justice (DOJ) has the lead in investigation and prosecution of any attacks on those critical IO systems, *it is critical to note the recent establishment of United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) as a sub-unified command of United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) within the Department of Defense*. USCYBERCOM will lead DoD, and thereby assist DHS, in this area through its mission to ensure cyber security of the defense industrial base.

III. INTERNATIONAL LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS IN IO

A. Information Operations are governed by both pre-hostilities law, or *jus ad bellum*, and the law of war, or *jus in bello*, once hostilities have begun.

B. **IO and Jus ad Bellum**. The primary *jus ad bellum* document is the UN Charter, and the ultimate question, based on UN Charter Articles 2(4), 39, and 51, is whether a particular application of IO equates to a “use of force” or “armed attack.”¹⁴

1. To determine the legality of any pre-hostilities action under the UN Charter, it is necessary to determine where that action would fit along the spectrum of force: below the threshold of a use of force under Article 2(4), a use of force under Article 2(4) but shy of an armed attack under Article 51, or an armed attack under Article 51, giving the victim State the right to respond in self-defense.¹⁵

2. While the phrase “use of force” is commonly understood to include a kinetic military attack by one State against the territory, property, or citizens of another State, i.e., an armed attack, some State activities falling short of an armed attack may also cross the threshold of the Article 2(4) use of force. For example, some States and

¹⁴ See THOMAS C. WINGFIELD, THE LAW OF INFORMATION CONFLICT pt. II (2000).

¹⁵ See *id.* at 128.

scholars consider the use of economic or political force to be a use of force prohibited by Article 2(4).¹⁶ “The Article 2(4) prohibition on the use of force also covers physical force of a non-military nature committed by any state agency.”¹⁷ Although this economic or political force may cross the use of force threshold, it will not cross the Article 51 armed attack threshold.

3. Some aspects of IO crossing the use of force threshold under Article 2(4) may go one step further, becoming an armed attack and triggering a State’s right to Article 51 self-defense (unlike the economic or political force mentioned above). “The dilemma lies in the fact that CNA [and IO in general] spans the spectrum of consequentiality. Its effects freely range from mere inconvenience (e.g., shutting down an academic network temporarily) to physical destruction (e.g., as in creating a hammering phenomenon in oil pipelines so as to cause them to burst) to death (e.g., shutting down power to a hospital with no back-up generators).”¹⁸

4. Determining when an IO amounts to a use of force or an armed attack is difficult at best. However, if the deliberate actions of one belligerent cause injury, death, damage, and destruction to the military forces, citizens, and property of another belligerent, those actions are likely to be judged by applying traditional *jus in bello* principles. The DoD Office of the General Counsel (DoD OGC) adopts a results test. In its “Assessment,” DoD OGC concludes: “If a coordinated computer network attack shuts down a nation’s air traffic control system along with its banking and financial systems and public utilities, and opens the floodgates of several dams resulting in general flooding that causes widespread civilian deaths and property damage, it may well be that no one would challenge the victim nation if it concluded that it was a victim of an armed attack, or of the equivalent to an armed attack.”¹⁹ While this is helpful in the event of a catastrophic CNA, it does not provide much guidance for a CNA, or other forms of IO, that affect only one of the systems mentioned.

5. Professor Michael Schmitt offers seven factors to determine whether an IO amounts to a use of force under the UN Charter.²⁰ According to Dean Schmitt, the best approach to analyze an IO *jus ad bellum* issue is to apply a consequence-based analysis, rather than an instrument-based analysis, using the following factors:

- a. **Severity:** Armed attacks threaten physical injury or destruction of property to a much greater degree than other forms of coercion.
- b. **Immediacy:** The negative consequences of armed coercion, or threat thereof, usually occur with great immediacy, while the consequences of other forms of coercion develop more slowly. Thus, the opportunity for the target State or the international community to seek peaceful accommodation is hampered in the former case.
- c. **Directness:** The consequences of armed coercion are more directly tied to the *actus reus* than in other forms of coercion, which often depend on numerous contributory factors to operate. Thus, the prohibition on force precludes negative consequences with greater certainty.
- d. **Invasiveness:** In armed coercion, the act causing the harm usually crosses into the target state, whereas in economic warfare the acts generally occur beyond the target's borders. As a result, even though armed and economic acts may have roughly similar consequences, the former represents a greater intrusion on the rights of the target state and, therefore, is more likely to disrupt international stability.
- e. **Measurability:** While the consequences of armed coercion are usually easy to ascertain (e.g., a certain level of destruction), the actual negative consequences of other forms of coercion are harder to measure. This fact renders the appropriateness of community condemnation, and the degree of vehemence contained therein, less suspect in the case of armed force.

¹⁶ See THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS: A COMMENTARY 118-19 (Bruno Simma ed., 2002). This is the minority view; the prevailing view and the view of the U.S. is that the prohibition on the use of force in Article 2(4) does not extend to economic and political force. See *id.* Some scholars suggest that Article 2(4) prohibits physical force of a non-military nature, such as “the cross-frontier expulsion of populations, the diversion of a river by an up-stream State, the release of large quantities of water down a valley, and the spreading of fire across a frontier.” *Id.*

¹⁷ W. G. Sharp, *Critical Infrastructure Protections: A New Era of National Security*, 12 THE FEDERALIST SOC’Y INT’L AND NAT’L SECURITY L. NEWS 1, 101 (1998).

¹⁸ Michael N. Schmitt, *Computer Network Attack and the Use of Force in International Law: Thoughts on a Normative Framework*, 37 COLUM. J. TRANSNAT’L L 885, 912 (1999).

¹⁹ U.S. DEP’T OF DEFENSE, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL, AN ASSESSMENT OF LEGAL ISSUES IN INFORMATION OPERATIONS 16 (2d ed. 1999) [hereinafter DoD OGC].

²⁰ Michael N. Schmitt, *The Sixteenth Waldemar A. Solf Lecture in International Law*, 176 MIL. L. REV. 364, 417 (2003); Schmitt, *supra* note 18, at 914-15.

f. **Presumptive Legitimacy:** In most cases, whether under domestic or international law, the application of violence is deemed illegitimate, absent some specific exception such as self-defense. The cognitive approach is prohibitory. By contrast, most other forms of coercion—again in the domestic and international sphere—are presumptively lawful, absent a prohibition to the contrary. The cognitive approach is permissive. Thus, the consequences of armed coercion are presumptively impermissible, whereas those of other coercive acts are not (as a very generalized rule).

g. **Responsibility:** The extent to which the State is responsible for the attack.

6. Professor Schmitt further describes an approach to determine whether an IO amounts to an armed attack. “First, a cyber attack [or an IO in general] is an armed attack justifying a forceful response in self-defense if it causes physical damage or human injury or is part of a larger operation that constitutes an armed attack. Second, self-defense is justified when a cyber attack [or an IO in general] is an irrevocable step in an imminent (near-term) and unavoidable attack (preparing the battlefield). Finally, a State may react defensively during the last possible window of opportunity available to effectively counter an armed attack when no reasonable doubt exists that the attack is forthcoming.”²¹

7. Thomas Wingfield provides one approach to determine whether an IO amounts to an armed attack when he argues that “an armed attack may occur when a use of force or an activity not traditionally considered an armed attack is used in such a way that it becomes tantamount in effect to an armed attack.”²² He suggests three factors to consider when looking at whether an activity is tantamount to an armed attack: scope, duration, and intensity.

8. **IO on the Offense.** Any offensive IO prior to hostilities must comply with the UN Charter. While the principles are similar to any other aspect of IO, the areas of EW and CNO are probably the most likely to create significant legal issues.

a. How these principles of international law will be applied to EA and CNA by the international community is unclear. Much will depend on how nations and international institutions react to the particular circumstances in which the issues are raised for the first time. It seems likely that the international community will be more interested in the **consequences** of an EA or a CNA than in the means used. An EA or a CNA can cause significant property and economic damage, as well as human fatalities. For instance, a State could use a CNA to cause: “(1) flooding by opening the flood gates of a dam; (2) train wrecks by switching tracks for oncoming trains; (3) plane crashes by shutting down or manipulating air traffic control systems; (4) large chemical explosions and fires by readjusting the mix of volatile chemicals at an industrial complex; (5) a run on banks or a massive economic crisis by crashing stock exchanges; and any number of other examples that are limited only by the imagination of the actors. . . . The effect can be the same, if not more severe, as if the destruction was caused by conventional kinetic means of warfare.”²³

b. Though there is little State practice to help determine how the international community will view offensive IO, “it seems likely that the international community will be more interested in the consequences of a computer network attack [or other means of IO] than in its mechanism.”²⁴ At this point, the method of IO is less important than the effects of a particular IO when establishing the legality of an action.

9. **IO on the Defense.** As with offensive IO, legal issues with regard to defensive IO are most likely to occur in the areas of EW and CNO. Because equipment necessary for CNA is readily available and inexpensive, and access to many computer systems can be obtained through the Internet, CNO poses a particularly important defensive challenge. As a result, many U.S. military and non-military information systems are subject to CNA anywhere and anytime. The actor may be a foreign State, an agent of a foreign State, an agent of a non-governmental entity or group, or an individual acting for purely private purposes. The phrase “use of force” also applies to all agencies and agents of a State, such as the organized military, militia, security forces, police forces, intelligence personnel, or mercenaries. When determining lawful actions in response to an EA or a CNA, attribution, characterization, and the doctrine of neutrals should guide any U.S. military response.

²¹ Schmitt, *supra* note 20, at 420.

²² WINGFIELD, *supra* note 14, at 113.

²³ See Sharp, *supra* note 17, at 101-02.

²⁴ DoD OGC, *supra* note 19, at 16.

a. **Attribution** of attack is very important in determining an appropriate response. However, identification of an EA or a CNA originator has often been a difficult problem. This is especially true for a CNA when the intruder has used a number of intermediate relay points, when he has used an anonymous bulletin board whose function is to strip away all information about the origin of messages it relays, or when he has used a device that generates false origin information. Locating an originating computer does not entirely resolve attribution problems, since a computer may have been used by an unauthorized user, or by an authorized user for an unauthorized purpose.²⁵

b. **Characterization** of the intent and motive underlying an attack may also be very difficult, though equally important when determining an appropriate response. However, factors such as persistence, sophistication of methods used, targeting of especially sensitive systems, and actual damage done may persuasively indicate both the intruder's intentions and the dangers to the system in a manner that would justify an action in defense.²⁶

c. **Neutrality.** As a general rule, all acts of hostility in neutral territory, including neutral lands, waters, and airspace, are prohibited. A belligerent nation has a right to demand that a neutral nation prevent belligerents from using its information systems in a manner that violates the nation's neutrality. If the neutral nation is unable or unwilling to do so, other belligerent(s) may have a limited right of self-defense to take necessary and proportionate action against the neutral nation (e.g., jamming) to prevent such use by the enemy.

(1) A limited exception exists for communications relay systems. Articles 8 and 9 of 1907 Hague Convention Respecting Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land (to which the U.S. is a party) provides that "A neutral Power is not called upon to forbid or restrict the use on behalf of belligerents of telegraph or telephone cables or of wireless telegraph apparatus belonging to it or to Companies or private individuals," so long as such facilities are provided equally to both belligerents.

(2) International consortia (an association or institution for engaging in a joint venture) present special problems. Where an international communications system is developed by a military alliance, such as NATO, few neutrality issues are likely to arise. Other international consortia provide satellite communications and weather data used for both civilian and military purposes. The membership of these consortia virtually guarantees that not all members of a consortium will be allies in future conflicts. Consortia such as INTELSAT, INMARSAT, ARABSAT, EUTELSAT, and EUMETSAT have attempted to deal with this possibility by limiting system uses during armed conflict. However, INMARSAT nations have determined that the communications relay provision permits use by UN Security Council authorized forces, even while engaged in armed conflict.

d. As stated above, if an EA or a CNA results in widespread civilian deaths and property damage, it may well be that the international community would not challenge the victim nation if it concluded that it was the victim of an armed attack, or an equivalent of an armed attack.²⁷ Even if the systems attacked were unclassified military logistics systems, an attack upon such systems might seriously threaten a nation's security.

e. If a particular EA or CNA were considered an armed attack or its equivalent, it would seem to follow that the victim nation would be entitled to respond in self-defense by EA, CNA or by conventional military means. For example, a State might respond in self-defense to disable the equipment and personnel used to mount the offending attack.

f. In some circumstances, it may be impossible or inappropriate to attack the specific means used where, for example, the personnel and equipment cannot reliably be identified, an attack would not be effective, or an effective attack might result in disproportionate collateral damage. In such cases, any legitimate military target could be attacked, as long as the purpose of the attack is to dissuade the enemy from further attacks or to degrade the enemy's ability to undertake them (i.e., not in "retaliation" or reprisal).²⁸

g. It seems beyond doubt that any unauthorized intrusion into a nation's computer systems would justify that nation in taking self-help action to expel the intruder and to secure the system against reentry. Though the issue has yet to be addressed in the international community, unauthorized electronic intrusion may be regarded as a violation of the victim's sovereignty, or even as equivalent to a physical trespass into that nation's territory.

²⁵ *Id* at 19.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id* at 16.

²⁸ *Id.* at 17.

Such intrusions create vulnerability, since the intruder may have access to information and may corrupt data or degrade the system.

h. At a minimum, a victim nation of an unauthorized computer intrusion has the right to protest such actions if it can reliably characterize the act as intentional and attribute it to agents of another nation.

i. It is far from clear the extent to which the world community will regard an EA or a CNA as an armed attack or use of force, and how the doctrine of self-defense will be applied to either. The most likely result is an acceptance that a nation subjected to a state-sponsored EA or CNA can lawfully respond in kind, and that in some circumstances it may be justified in using conventional military means in self-defense. Unless nations decide to negotiate a treaty addressing EA and/or CNA, international law in this area will develop through the actions of nations and through the positions that nations adopt publicly as events unfold.

C. ***IO and Jus in Bello.***

1. While some have termed IO, and particularly CNO, as a revolution in military affairs,²⁹ use of various forms of IO generally require the same legal analysis as any other method or means of warfare.

2. However, IO pose an interesting dilemma; they run the gamut from mere inconvenience to actual death and destruction in the physical realm. This wide disparity in effects from IO creates a threshold issue that one must examine before applying the *jus in bello* principles.³⁰ Does the IO cause injury, death, damage, or destruction? If so, one must apply *jus in bello* principles; if not, the principles need not be applied to the IO.

3. Applying *jus in bello* principles to IO.

a. Military Necessity/Military Objective.

(1) Article 14 of the Lieber Code defines military necessity as “those measures which are indispensable for securing the ends of war, and which are lawful according to the modern laws and usages of war.” Once a commander determines he or she has a military necessity to take a certain action or strike a certain target, then he or she must determine that the target is a valid military objective. The current definition of a military objective is found in Additional Protocol (AP) I to the Geneva Conventions, Article 52(2): “those objects which by their nature, location, purpose or use make an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture, or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage.”

(2) The U.S. defines “definite military advantage” very broadly to include “economic targets of the enemy that indirectly but effectively support and sustain the enemy’s warfighting capability.”³¹ This broad definition is important in IO because most financial institutions rely heavily on information technology and, under this expansive definition, these economic institutions may become targets for IO.³² For example, a nation’s stock market will generally rely heavily upon information technology like computer systems.

(3) There are specifically protected objects that a force may not target in spite of the fact that they may be military objectives. For example, one may be unable to conduct an IO against a food storage or distribution center.³³

²⁹ Michael N. Schmitt, *Wired Warfare: Computer Network Attack and Jus in Bello*, 846 INT’L REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS 365, 365 (2002), available at <http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/iwpList501/E4E4A03DE3BE1211C1256BF900332F62>.

³⁰ *Id.* at 381.

³¹ U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, ANNOTATED SUPPLEMENT TO THE COMMANDER’S HANDBOOK ON THE LAW OF NAVAL OPERATIONS 8-3 (1997). The U.S. considers this customary international law. Letter from J. Fred Buzhardt, General Counsel, Department of Defense, to Edward Kennedy, Senator, U.S. Congress (Sep. 22, 1972), quoted in Arthur W. Rovine, *Contemporary Practice of the United States Relating to International Law*, 67 AM. J. INT’L L. 118, 123 (1973). But see CLAUDE PILLOUD ET AL., COMMENTARY ON THE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS OF 8 JUNE 1977 TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949 636 (Yves Sandoz et al. eds., 1987) [hereinafter COMMENTARY] (stating that “it is not legitimate to launch an attack which only offers potential or indeterminate advantages”).

³² Schmitt, *supra* note 29, at 381.

³³ See *id.* at 385-86. Article 54(2), AP I, prohibits attacks on “objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as food-stuffs.” The U.S. believes that starvation of civilians shall not be used as a method of warfare, however the U.S. does not subscribe to the belief that starvation of the military would be prohibited. See Michael Matheson, Deputy Legal Advisor, U.S. Dep’t of State, Address at the Sixth Annual American Red Cross-Washington College of Law Conference on International Humanitarian Law: A Workshop on Customary International Law and the 1977 Protocols Additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions (1987) in 2 AM. U.J. INT’L L. & POLICY 419 (1987).

b. Distinction/Discrimination.

(1) Additional Protocol I (AP I), Article 48, sets out the rule: “[p]arties to the conflict shall at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives and accordingly shall direct their operations only against military objectives.” Additional Protocol I further defines “indiscriminate attacks” under Article 51(4) as those attacks that:

(a) are “not directed against a specific military objective” (e.g., SCUD missiles during Desert Storm);

(b) “employ a method or means of combat, the effects of which cannot be directed at a specified military objective” (e.g., area bombing);

(c) “employ a method or means of combat, the effects of which cannot be limited as required” (use of bacteriological weapons); and

(d) “consequently, in each case are of a nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction.”

(2) Article 51(2) of AP I requires that “[t]he civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack.”

(3) According to the commentary to AP I, “[t]he immunity afforded individual civilians is subject to an overriding condition, namely, on their abstaining from all hostile acts. Hostile acts should be understood to be acts which by their nature and purpose are intended to cause actual harm to the personnel and equipment of the armed forces.”³⁴ According to AP I, Article 51(3), civilians enjoy the protection against targeting “unless and for such time as they take a *direct part* in hostilities.” The Commentary to AP I, Article 51(3), explains “direct part” as “acts of war which by their nature or purpose are likely to cause actual harm to the personnel and equipment of the enemy armed forces.”³⁵ According to U.S. policy, a civilian “entering the theater of operations in support or operation of sensitive, high value equipment, such as a weapon system, may be at risk of intentional attack because of the importance of his or her duties.”³⁶ This is the U.S. direct part test.

(4) Government agencies other than the U.S. military have the ability to conduct IO. However, if a civilian takes direct part (defined differently by AP I and the U.S.) in an IO, that civilian becomes an unlawful enemy combatant and loses the protections afforded to civilians under Geneva Convention IV.

(5) Dual-use objects pose another dilemma. A dual-use object is one that is used for both military and civilian purposes. If the object does serve or may serve a military purpose, it may be a valid military target in spite of its civilian purpose. However, the civilian purpose will weigh heavily in the proportionality analysis that must be done for a dual-use target.

(6) Indiscriminate attacks are prohibited by Article 51(4), AP I. This could become an issue for a CNA. For instance, if the CNA will release a virus, chances are the spread of that virus cannot be controlled, resulting in an indiscriminate attack prohibited by Article 51(4).³⁷ Keep in mind the threshold question: this only applies to a CNA—in this case a virus—that may cause injury, death, damage, or destruction.

(7) A means or method of warfare that is not directed at a specific military objective violates Article 51(4) as well. For instance, a CNA that can be directed at a specific military objective, but is not and rather affects civilian objects, would be prohibited.³⁸ Again one must keep in mind the threshold question.

c. Proportionality.

(1) The test to determine if an attack is proportional is found in AP I, Article 51(5)(b): “[a]n attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated” violates the principle of proportionality. Note: this principle is only applicable when an attack has the

³⁴ COMMENTARY, *supra* note 31, at 618.

³⁵ *Id.* at 619.

³⁶ Memorandum of Law, W. Hays Parks, Office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Army, subject: Law of War Status of Civilians Accompanying Military Forces in the Field (May 6, 1999).

³⁷ See Schmitt, *supra* note 29, at 389; DoD OGC, *supra* note 1919, at 8-9.

³⁸ See Schmitt, *supra* note 29, at 390.

possibility of affecting civilians. If the target is purely military with no known civilian personnel or property in jeopardy, no proportionality analysis need be conducted.

(2) One difficulty in applying the proportionality principle to an IO is determining the proper valuation system for the balancing test.³⁹ For instance, how does one value an IO that shuts off basic services such as electricity, water, and/or natural gas?

(3) Another very difficult issue for IO relates to the knock-on effects from an operation. Knock-on effects are “those effects not directly and immediately caused by the attack, but nevertheless the product thereof.”⁴⁰ These knock-on effects are much harder to calculate for IO than kinetic operations and must be considered in the proportionality analysis. For example, an IO that shuts down an electrical grid may have the intended effect of degrading the command and control of the military, but may also have the effect of shutting down electricity for civilian facilities with follow-on effects such as: unsanitary water and therefore death of civilians and the spread of disease because the water purification facilities and sewer systems do not work; death of civilians because the life support systems at emergency medical facilities fail; or death of civilians because traffic accidents increase due to a failure of traffic signals.

d. Unnecessary Suffering.

(1) Hague Regulation, Article 22, states that the right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited. Furthermore, Article 23(e) states that “it is especially forbidden . . . to employ arms, projectiles or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering.”

(2) One must not dismiss the possibility that an IO could cause unnecessary suffering. For example, photosensitivity to rapid flashes of light or alternating patterns of colors may cause seizures in certain people.⁴¹ A photosensitive seizure can be the result of viewing a television broadcast or a computer monitor image. Thus, an IO that has the intended effect of causing photosensitive seizures may be viewed as illegal because it causes unnecessary suffering.

e. **Treachery or Perfidy.** Article 37 of Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions prohibits belligerents from killing, injuring, or capturing an adversary by perfidy. The essence of this offense lies in acts designed to gain advantage by falsely convincing the adversary that applicable rules of international law prevent engaging the target when in fact they do not. The use of enemy codes and signals is a time-honored means of tactical deception. However, misuse of distress signals or of signals exclusively reserved for the use of medical aircraft would be perfidious. The use of deception measures to thwart precision-guided munitions would be allowed, while falsely convincing the enemy not to attack a military target by electronic evidence that it was a hospital would be perfidious. “Morphing” techniques, while not a violation of the law of war generally, if used to create an image of the enemy’s Head of State falsely informing troops that an armistice or cease-fire agreement exists would be considered perfidy and would constitute a war crime.⁴²

³⁹ See *id.* at 392.

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 392.

⁴¹ Epilepsy Foundation, Photosensitivity and Seizures, <http://www.epilepsyfoundation.org/answerplace/Medical/seizures/precipitants/photosensitivity.cfm?renderforprint=1&> (last visited 30 Nov. 2006).

⁴² See DoD OGC, *supra* note 19, at 8-9.

CHAPTER 10

NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS (NEO)

REFERENCES

1. 31 U.S.C. § 1535, Agency Agreements.
2. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, *opened for signature* Apr. 8, 1961, 23 U.S.T. 3227, T.I.A.S. 7502, 500 U.N.T.S. 95.
3. Executive Order No. 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, 53 Fed. Reg. 47491, 3 C.F.R. 585 ('88 Compilation), sections 502 and 1301 (18 Nov. 1988).
4. Executive Order No. 11850, Renunciation of Certain Uses in War of Chemical Herbicides and Riot Control Agents, 40 Fed. Reg. 16187, 3 C.F.R. 980 ('71-75 Compilation) (8 Apr. 1975, reprinted in FM 27-10 at Change 1, para. 38).
5. Memorandum of Agreement between the DoS and DoD on the Protection and Evacuation of U.S. Citizens and Nationals and Designated Other Persons From Threatened Areas Overseas.
6. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE DIR. 3025.14, PROTECTION AND EVACUATION OF U.S. CITIZENS AND DESIGNATED ALIENS IN DANGER AREAS ABROAD (dated 5 Nov. 1990, incorporating through change 2, 13 July 1992; current as of 8 Dec. 2003).
7. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE DIR. 2000.11, PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING REQUESTS FOR ASYLUM AND TEMPORARY REFUGE (13 May 2010).
8. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE DIR. 2311.01E, DEPT OF DEFENSE LAW OF WAR PROGRAM (9 May 2006).
9. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE INSTR. 5515.8, ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY (11 Nov. 2006).
10. CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, INSTR. 3121.01B, STANDING RULES OF ENGAGEMENT/STANDING RULES FOR THE USE OF FORCE (SROE/SRUF) FOR U.S. FORCES (13 June 2005) (portions of this document are classified SECRET).
11. JOINT PUB. 3-68, NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS (22 Jan. 2007).
12. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 550-1, PROCESSING REQUESTS FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM AND TEMPORARY REFUGE (21 June 2004).
13. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-05.131, ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS (16 Nov 2009).
14. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-07, STABILITY OPERATIONS (6 Oct 2008).
15. JAGINST 5800.7E (Change 2), MANUAL OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, Sec. 1011, 16 Sep 2008.
16. Steven Day, *Legal Considerations in NEOs*, 40 NAVAL L. REV. 45 (1992).

I. NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF A NEO

A. NEOs are operations directed by the Department of State (DoS), the Department of Defense (DoD), or other appropriate authority whereby noncombatants are evacuated from areas of danger overseas to safe havens or to the United States. Recent examples include:

1. Lebanon: 14,000 American citizens, July 2006.
2. Liberia (Assured Response): 2200 civilians, April-June 1996.
3. Central African Republic (Quick Response): 448 civilians, April 1996.
4. Albania (Silver Wake): 900 civilians, March 1997.
5. Sierra Leone (Nobel Obelisk): 2610 civilians, May-June 1997.

B. There have been many smaller NEOs in the last ten years such as OPERATION SHEPHERD SENTRY in the Central African Republic in October 2002 and OPERATION SHINING EXPRESS in Liberia in June/July 2003. The nature of NEOs as well as the diplomatic concerns raised by even officially calling an operation a NEO may cause some confusion. For example, the Lebanon evacuation was not officially deemed a NEO, but as an authorized

departure in some DoS communiqués. Regardless of the official name, the concept of rapidly inserting U.S. forces to evacuate American citizens (AMCITS) and other third country nationals (TCN) remains an area about which Judge Advocates (JA) need to be aware.

II. COMMAND AND CONTROL

A. Executive Order (E.O.) 12656 assigns primary responsibility for safety of U.S. citizens abroad to the Secretary of State (SECSTATE).

1. DoS establishes and chairs the “Washington Liaison Group” (WLG) to oversee NEO.
 - a. WLG membership consists of representatives from various government agencies, including DoS, DoD, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 - b. The WLG ensures national-level coordination of government agencies in effecting a NEO.
 - c. The WLG also serves as coordinator with Regional Liaison Groups (RLG).
2. The Chief of Diplomatic Mission, or principal officer of the DoS, **is the lead official in the threat area** responsible for the evacuation of all U.S. noncombatants.
 - a. The Chief of Mission will give the order for the evacuation of civilian noncombatants, except for Defense Attaché System personnel and DIA personnel.
 - b. The evacuation order of military personnel is given by the Combatant Commander but, in reality, the call is made by the Chief of Mission.
 - c. The Chief of Mission is responsible for drafting an evacuation plan (this is usually done by the Regional Security Officer (RSO)).
3. The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) plays a **supporting role** in planning for the protection, evacuation, and repatriation of U.S. citizens in threat areas.
 - a. Within DoD, the responsibility for NEO is assigned under DoD Directive 3025.14.
 - b. DoD assigns members from Service components and the Joint Staff to the WLG.
 - c. Department of the Army (DA) is the Executive Agent for the repatriation of civilians following the evacuation. This is accomplished through establishment of a Joint Reception Center/Repatriation Processing Center.
4. Combatant Commanders are responsible for the following:
 - a. Preparing and maintaining plans for the evacuation of noncombatants from their respective area of operations (AO).
 - b. Accomplishing NEO planning through liaison and cooperation with the Chiefs of Mission in the AO.
 - c. Assisting in preparing local evacuation plan.
5. Rules of Engagement (ROE) guidance for NEOs can be found in Enclosure G of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Standing Rules of Engagement (SROE).

B. Amendment to E.O. 12656.

1. An amendment to E.O. 12656 and a new Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between DoD and DoS address the relative roles and responsibilities of the two departments in NEO. DoS retains ultimate responsibility for NEO.
2. On 9 February 1998, the President amended E.O. 12656 to state that DoD is “responsible for the deployment and use of military forces for the protection of U.S. citizens and nationals and in connection therewith, designated other persons or categories of persons, in support of their evacuation from threatened areas overseas.” E.O. 12656 states that the amendment was made in order to “reflect the appropriate allocation of funding responsibilities” for NEO. Executive Order 12656 refers to “procedures to be developed jointly by the Secretary of

Defense and the Secretary of State” order to implement the amendment. DoS and DoD subsequently signed a memorandum of understanding that addresses those procedures.

3. On 14 July 98, DoS and DoD entered into an MOA concerning their “respective roles and responsibilities regarding the protection and evacuation of U.S. citizens and nationals and designated other persons from threatened areas overseas.”

a. DoS retains ultimate responsibility for NEO, except that DoD has responsibility for NEO from the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (Sections C.2. and C.3.b.).

b. DoD prepares and implements plans for the protection and evacuation of DoD noncombatants worldwide. In appropriate circumstances, SECDEF may authorize the evacuation of DoD noncombatants after consultation with the SECSTATE (Section C.3.c.).

c. “Once the decision has been made to use military personnel and equipment to assist in the implementation of emergency evacuation plans, the military commander is solely responsible for conducting the operations. However, except to the extent delays in communication would make it impossible to do so, the military commander shall conduct those operations in coordination with and under policies established by the Principal U.S. Diplomatic or Consular Representative” (Section E.2.).

d. The MOA includes a “Checklist for Increased Interagency Coordination in Crisis/Evacuation Situations” and a DoS/DoD Cost Responsibility Matrix with Definitions. Under the matrix, DoS is responsible for “Evacuation Related Costs” and DoD is responsible for “Protection Related Costs.”

III. LEGAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN NEO

A. **International Law.** NEO fall into three categories: permissive (where the host country or controlling factions allow the departure of U.S. personnel); non-permissive (where the host country will not permit U.S. personnel to leave); and uncertain (where the intent of the host country toward the departure of U.S. personnel is uncertain). The non-permissive and uncertain categories raise the majority of legal issues because “use of force” becomes a factor.

B. **Use of Force.** Because non-permissive NEOs intrude into the territorial sovereignty of a nation, a legal basis is required. As a general rule, international law prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. While there is no international consensus on the legal basis to use armed forces for the purpose of NEOs, the most common bases are cited below:

1. Custom and Practice of Nations (pre-UN Charter) clearly allowed NEO. In that regard, a nation could intervene to protect its citizens located in other nations when those nations would not or could not protect them.

2. UN Charter.

a. Article 2(4): Under this Article, a nation may not threaten or use force “against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state” One view (a minority view) holds that NEO are of such a limited duration and purpose that they do not rise to the level of force contemplated by Article 2(4).

b. Article 51: The U.S. position is that Article 51’s “inherent right of individual or collective self-defense” includes the customary pre-charter practice of intervention to protect citizens. There is no international consensus on this position.

C. **Sovereignty Issues.** Planners need to know the territorial extent of the countries in the AO. Absent consent, U.S. forces should respect countries’ territorial boundaries when planning NEO ingress and egress routes.

1. **Extent of Territorial Seas and Airspace.** The Law of the Sea allows claims of up to 12 nautical miles. The Chicago Convention limits state aircraft to international airspace, or to domestic airspace with consent. There is a right of innocent passage through the territorial seas. Innocent passage poses no threat to territorial integrity. Air space, however, is inviolable. There is no right of innocent passage for aircraft. Only “transit passage” allows over-flight over international straits. See the Chapter on Law of the Seas, Air, and Space of this Handbook for more information. Note that airspace and territorial sea boundaries are not a consideration for the target nation of a non-permissive NEO.

2. **Rights and Duties of Neutral States.** Neighboring states may have concerns that permitting over-flight or staging areas may cause them to lose their “neutrality” with the target state. To the extent that the concept of

neutrality still exists in international law, such action may jeopardize relations between the two countries. Establishing “safe havens,” however, does not violate neutrality concepts. A safe haven is a stopover point where evacuees are initially taken when removed from danger. They are then taken to their ultimate destination.

D. Status of Personnel. In NEO, commanders will face a multitude of legal issues regarding the personnel encountered on the ground.

1. **Captured Combatants.** Treatment (not status) derives from Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Third Geneva Convention. U.S. policy is to treat all captured personnel as prisoners of war while in our custody, but to leave them in the host nation upon departure.

2. **Civilians Seeking Refuge: Temporary Refuge v. Asylum.**

a. U.S. policy: DoD Directive 2000.11 and AR 550-1 set out procedures for Asylum/Temporary Refuge. U.S. commanders may not grant political asylum to foreign nationals. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, DHS, is the lead agency for granting asylum requests. U.S. commanders may, however, offer temporary refuge in emergencies.

b. **General policy:** If the applicant makes a request at a unit or installation located **within** the territorial jurisdiction of a foreign country (to include territorial waters), then:

(1) Asylum may **not** be granted, but the request is forwarded via immediate message to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (ASD (ISA)), and the applicant is referred to the appropriate diplomatic mission. The best practice is to immediately forward the issue to the DoS representative at the embassy in the country being evacuated.

(2) Temporary refuge will be granted (if the requester is in imminent danger) and ASD (ISA) will be informed. The applicant will not be surrendered without Service Secretary approval.

c. If the applicant makes a request at a unit, installation or vessel in **U.S. territorial waters** or **on the high seas**, then the applicant is “received” and the request for asylum is forwarded to DHS. Do not surrender the applicant to a foreign power without higher headquarters approval (Service Secretary level).

3. **Status of U.S. Embassy Premises and the Grant of Diplomatic Asylum.**

a. Usually a NEO will involve actions at the U.S. embassy or consulate. Therefore, it is important to understand the special status of embassy property and the status of persons who request asylum on that property.

b. The status of the premises may depend on whether the mission is an embassy or a consulate; whether the U.S. owns the property or leases it; and whether the host country is a signatory to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. If the mission is an embassy owned by the U.S. and in a foreign country that is a signatory, the premises are inviolable. Even if these conditions are not met, the premises are usually inviolable anyway due to reciprocal agreements with host nations under the Foreign Missions Act. Diplomatic missions are in a foreign country only at the invitation of that country. Most likely, that nation will have a mission in the U.S., and thus enjoy a reciprocal relation of inviolability (Information from the DoS Legal Counsel’s Office).

4. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, April 18, 1961, 23 U.S.T. 3227, 500 U.N.T.S. 95. Article 22 states that “The premises of the [diplomatic] mission shall be inviolable. The agents of the receiving State may not enter them, except with the consent of the head of mission. . . . the mission shall be immune from search, requisition, attachment or execution.”

5. **The Foreign Missions Act (Pub. Law 88-885, State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 Title II, Sections 201-213).** This legislation establishes procedures for reciprocal agreements to provide for the inviolability of diplomatic missions.

6. **Diplomatic Asylum.** The grant of political asylum on embassy premises has been “circumscribed little by little, and many states have abandoned the practice, normally by issuing instructions to their diplomatic agents.” Today, the extensive practice of the grant of diplomatic asylum appears to be restricted to missions in the Latin American republics (Gerhard von Glahn, *Law Among Nations*, 6th ed., 309).

E. Law of War Considerations.

1. **Targeting – Rule of Thumb:** follow the targeting guidance of the Hague Regulations, Geneva Conventions, and applicable articles of the 1977 Protocols regardless of whether NEO is “international armed

conflict.” Under DoDD 2311.01E, U.S. Armed Forces will comply with the law of war “during all armed conflicts ... and in all other operations.” Use of Force guidance for NEO is found in Enclosure G of the CJCS SROE (CJCSI 3121.01B).

2. **Riot Control Agents (RCA).** E.O. 11850 allows the use of RCA in non-armed conflict and defensive situations, to include “rescue of hostages.” But the Chemical Weapons Convention prohibits the use of RCA as a “method of warfare.” Whether the use of RCA in NEO is a “method of warfare” may depend on the circumstances of the NEO. However, under E.O. 11850, Presidential approval is always required prior to RCA use, and this approval may be delegated through the Combatant Commander. Authorization to use RCA would normally be requested as a supplemental ROE under Enclosure J to the CJCS SROE.

3. **Drafting ROE.** Coordinate Combatant Command forces’ ROE with the ROE of the Marine Security Guards (who work for DoS), Host Nation Security, and Embassy Security. As always, ensure that the inherent right of self-defense is addressed adequately.

F. Search Issues.

1. **Search of evacuee’s luggage and person.** Baggage will be kept to a minimum, and civilians will not be allowed to retain weapons. In accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the person and personal luggage of diplomatic personnel are inviolable if the Diplomat is accredited to the U.S. (which would be rare in NEO). Even if they were accredited, luggage may be inspected if “serious grounds” exist to suspect that luggage is misused. An “accredited” diplomatic bag retains absolute inviolability.

2. **However, force protection is paramount.** If a commander has a concern regarding the safety of aircraft, vessels, ground transportation, or evacuation force personnel due to the nature of the personnel being evacuated, he or she may order a search of their person and belongings as a condition to evacuation. Diplomatic status is not a guarantee to use U.S. transportation. If a diplomat refuses to be searched (to include their diplomatic bag), the commander may refuse transportation. If this becomes an issue during NEO, immediately contact senior DoS personnel on-scene to assist. Always consider the actual nature of the problem, i.e., would a diplomat want to endanger himself on his own flight or is he bringing contraband that, while problematic, is not dangerous to the crew or aircraft.

IV. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Due to their very nature, NEOs are rapidly developing operations that rely on as much pre-planning as possible. At a minimum, NEO planners should look to Joint Pub 3-68 and its annexes to begin planning and request products to assist in mission development. Early connectivity with higher headquarters is also necessary for ROE requests. Like all ROE requests that begin an operation of this magnitude, it will be subject to much scrutiny and therefore needs to begin early to ensure it has time to complete the decision loop and return back to the unit that must execute the mission. Other early coordination with HQs such as service components at COCOMs and TRANSCOM will assist planners in spotting issues with legal and operational concerns.

NOTES

CHAPTER 11

SEA, AIR, AND SPACE LAW

REFERENCES

1. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III) (1982).
2. Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Of 10 December 1982 (28 July 1994), A/RES/48/263 (33 I.L.M. 1309).
3. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (1958).
4. Convention on the Continental Shelf (1958).
5. Convention on the High Seas (1958).
6. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas (1958).
7. Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention) (1944).
8. The Antarctic Treaty (1959).
9. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Outer Space Treaty) (1967).
10. Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched Into Outer Space (Rescue Agreement) (1968).
11. Convention on the International Liability for Damage Caused By Space Objects (Liability Convention) (1972).
12. Convention on Registration of Objects Launched Into Outer Space (Registration Convention) (1974).
13. Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Moon Treaty) (1979).
14. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo Convention) (1963).
15. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Hague Convention) (1970).
16. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal Convention) (1971).
17. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988).
18. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988).
19. Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005).
20. Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005).
21. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, MANUAL 2005.1-M, MARITIME CLAIMS REFERENCE MANUAL (June 2008) (available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/20051m.htm>).
22. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, GUIDE 4500.54-M, FOREIGN CLEARANCE GUIDE (1 Apr. 2009) (regular updates available at <https://www.fcg.pentagon.mil/fcg.cfm>).
23. NWP 1-14M, The Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations (July 2007) (available at [http://www.nwc.navy.mil/cnws/ild/documents/1-14M_\(Jul_2007\)_\(NWP\).pdf](http://www.nwc.navy.mil/cnws/ild/documents/1-14M_(Jul_2007)_(NWP).pdf)).
24. NWP 1-14M, Annotated Supplement to the Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations (1997) (available at <http://www.diils.org/file/8/view>).
25. CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, INSTR. 2410.01C, GUIDANCE FOR THE EXERCISE OF RIGHT-OF-ASSISTANCE ENTRY (30 March 2007) (available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cdata/unlimit/2410_01.pdf).
26. R. R. CHURCHILL & A. V. LOWE, THE LAW OF THE SEA (3d ed. 1999).

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Unlike many other topics of instruction in international and operational law, which primarily address questions of “What” is permitted or prohibited, or “How” to legally obtain a certain result, this topic often addresses

the question of “Where.” In other words, what an individual or State may do depends on where the action is to take place (i.e., land, sea, air, or space).

B. This chapter will first discuss the various legal divisions of the land, sea, air, and outer space. Next, it will turn to the navigational regimes within each of those divisions. Finally, it will present the competencies of the coastal State over navigators within the divisions.

C. There are many sources of law which impact on Sea, Air, and Space Law, but three are particularly noteworthy:

1. 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III).

a. Opened for signature on December 10, 1982, UNCLOS III entered into force on November 16, 1994 (with 60 State ratifications).¹ Previous conventions on the law of the sea had been concluded, but none were as comprehensive as UNCLOS III. UNCLOS I (1958) was a series of four conventions (Territorial Sea/Contiguous Zone; High Seas; Continental Shelf; and Fisheries/Conservation). The 1958 Conventions’ major defect was their failure to define the breadth of the territorial sea.² UNCLOS II (1960) attempted to resolve this issue, but “failed, by only one vote, to adopt a compromise formula providing for a six-mile territorial sea plus a six-mile fishery zone.”³ UNCLOS III, which was negotiated over a period of nine years, created a structure for the governance and protection of the seas, including the airspace above and the seabed and subsoil below. In particular, it provided a framework for the allocation of *reciprocal rights and responsibilities* between States—including jurisdiction, as well as navigational rights and duties—that carefully balances the interests of coastal States in controlling activities off their own coasts with the interests of all States in protecting the freedom to use ocean spaces without undue interference (a.k.a. “freedom of the seas”).⁴ The resources of the deep sea bed below the high seas are declared to be “the common heritage of mankind.”⁵ The high seas are reserved for peaceful purposes.⁶ This is generally interpreted to mean that such use is in compliance with the *jus ad bellum* principles of the UN Charter.

b. On July 9, 1982, the United States announced that it would not sign the Convention, objecting to provisions related to deep seabed mining⁷ (Part XI of the Convention).⁸ In a March 10, 1983 Presidential Policy Statement, the United States reaffirmed that it would not ratify UNCLOS III because of the deep seabed mining provisions.⁹ Nevertheless, the United States considers the navigational articles to be generally reflective of customary international law, and therefore binding upon all nations.¹⁰ In 1994, the UN General Assembly proposed amendments to the mining provisions.¹¹ On October 7, 1994, President Clinton submitted the Convention, as

¹ As of 5 Feb. 2009, 158 States have ratified UNCLOS III

(http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_agreements.htm). See also NWP 1-14M, Annotated Supplement to the Commander’s Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations 1-71 to 1-73 (1997) [hereinafter Annotated NWP 1-14M] (available at <http://www.diils.org/file/8/view>). **Practitioner’s Note:** The Annotated Supplement to the Commander’s Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations has not been updated since 1997; however, in July 2007, the latest version of NWP 1-14M, The Commander’s Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations, was promulgated. The revision “expands the treatment of neutrality, targeting, and weapons; addresses land mines, maritime law enforcement, and land warfare. This revision also responds to the Navy Strategy set forth in ‘...From the Sea’ and its focus on littoral warfare.” NWP 1-14M, The Commander’s Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations, 5 (July 2007) [hereinafter NWP 1-14M (2007)]. The Annotated Supplement is still a very valuable resource for judge advocates and will continue to be cited in this Chapter of the Handbook, however, the updated NWP must also be consulted by practitioners to ensure the most accurate advice is provided.

² The four 1958 law of the sea conventions (UNCLOS I) are the only law of the sea treaties to which the United States is presently a State party. Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-74 to 1-76. The breadth of the territorial sea under customary international law was 3 nautical miles (NM). R.R. CHURCHILL & A. V. LOWE, THE LAW OF THE SEA, 78 (3d ed. 1999) [hereinafter Churchill & Lowe].

³ Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 15.

⁴ UNCLOS III, art. 87. See also Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 205-08.

⁵ UNCLOS III, PmbI. para. 6 and art. 136.

⁶ *Id.* at arts. 88 and 301. See also Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 208, 421-30.

⁷ Since it is not a party to UNCLOS III, the United States maintains that it may mine the deep sea-bed without being bound by any limitations contained in UNCLOS III. Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-25 to 1-26, 1-39.

⁸ See generally *id.* at 1-30, 1-38.

⁹ *Id.* at 1-1 to 1-2, 1-38 to 1-39, 1-65 to 1-67.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 1-25, 2-59, 2-63.

¹¹ *Id.* at 1-2.

amended, to the Senate for its advice and consent.¹² On February 25, 2004, and again on October 31, 2007, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to send the treaty to the full Senate with a favorable recommendation for ratification. To date, no action has been taken by the full Senate on UNCLOS III.¹³

2. 1944 Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention). This Convention was intended to encourage the safe and orderly development of the then-rapidly growing civil aviation industry. It does not apply to State (i.e., military, police, or customs) aircraft. While recognizing the absolute sovereignty of the State within its national airspace, the Convention provided some additional freedom of movement for aircraft flying over and refueling within the national territory. The Convention also attempted to regulate various aspects of aircraft operations and procedures. This is a continuing responsibility of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which was created by the Convention.

3. 1967 Outer Space Treaty. This treaty limited State sovereignty over outer space. Outer space was declared to be the common heritage of mankind. This treaty prevented certain military operations in outer space and upon celestial bodies, including the placing in orbit of any nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction, and the installation of such weapons on celestial bodies. Outer space was otherwise to be reserved for peaceful uses.¹⁴ The United States and a majority of other nations have consistently interpreted that the phrase “peaceful purposes” does not exclude the use or emplacement of weapons in outer space (other than WMD) as long as such use is in compliance with the *jus ad bellum* principles of the UN Charter. Current U.S. space policy reflects this view that the U.S. will take an aggressive stance against nations, groups, or individuals who would threaten the numerous space assets the U.S. currently relies upon for military operations and national security.¹⁵ Various other international conventions, such as the Registration and Liability Treaties, expand upon provisions found in the Outer Space Treaty.

II. LEGAL DIVISIONS

A. The Earth’s surface, sub-surface, and atmosphere is broadly divided into National and International areas.¹⁶ For operational purposes, international waters and airspace include all areas not subject to the territorial sovereignty of any nation. All waters and airspace seaward of the territorial sea are international areas in which the high seas freedoms of navigation and overflight are preserved to the international community. These international areas include the water and airspace over contiguous zones, exclusive economic zones, and high seas.¹⁷

B. National Areas.

¹² *Id.* at 1-2, 1-29 to 1-30. In doing so, President Clinton noted that “[s]ince the late 1960s, the basic U.S. strategy has been to conclude a comprehensive treaty on the law of the sea that will be respected by all countries. Each succeeding U.S. Administration has recognized this as the cornerstone of U.S. oceans policy.” *Id.* at 1-29.

¹³ Since the matter was not taken up by the full Senate before the end of the 110th Congress, it must now return to the Foreign Relations Committee and be voted on again before the full Senate can consider it for its possible advice and consent. President Obama’s administration has an objective to secure the Senate’s advice and consent to UNCLOS III. *See, e.g.*, the State Department’s Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Office of Ocean and Polar Affairs website at <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/ocns/opa/index.htm>. Additionally, there is strong bipartisan support in favor of U.S. accession to the Convention and ratification of the 1994 Agreement. As with former President Clinton, former President Bush expressed his support for the Convention during his administration. During the 2007 Foreign Relations Committee hearings, support for the Convention was offered by the National Security Adviser, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretaries of Homeland Security, Commerce and the Interior, four former Commandants of the U.S. Coast Guard, every living Chief of Naval Operations, former Secretaries of State Shultz, Haig, Baker and Albright, and every living Legal Adviser to the U.S. Department of State. The Committee also received letters in support of U.S. accession to the Convention and ratification of the 1994 Agreement from affected industry groups, environmental groups, other affected associations, and from the U.S. Commission on Oceans Policy (an official body established by Congress).

¹⁴ *See Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies*, pmbl., art.III, art. IV, and art. XI (1967) [hereinafter Outer Space Treaty]. *See also* Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-38.

¹⁵ Former President Bush authorized a new national space policy on August 31, 2006 that establishes overarching national policy that governs the conduct of U.S. space activities. This policy supersedes Presidential Decision Directive/NSC-49/NSTC-8, National Space Policy, dated September 14, 1996. *See* U.S. National Space Pol’y (2006), available at <http://www.ostp.gov/galleries/default-file/Unclassified%20National%20Space%20Policy%20--%20FINAL.pdf>.

¹⁶ *See schematic infra*; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-69 to 1-70.

¹⁷ NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 1.6 and 1.9.

1. *Land Territory*. This includes all territory within recognized borders. Although most borders are internationally recognized, there are still some border areas in dispute.

2. *Internal Waters*. These are all waters landward of the baseline,¹⁸ over which the coastal State “exercise[s] the same jurisdiction and control ... as they do over their land territory.”¹⁹ The baseline is an artificial line generally corresponding to the low-water mark along the coast.²⁰ The coastal State has the responsibility for determining and publishing its baselines. The legitimacy of these baselines is determined by international acceptance or rejection of the claims. UNCLOS III recognizes several exceptions to the general rule:

a. *Straight Baselines*. A coastal State may draw straight baselines when its coastline has fringing islands or is deeply indented (e.g., Norway with its fjords).²¹ The lines drawn by the coastal State must follow the general direction of the coast. Straight baselines should not be employed to expand the coastal State’s national areas. Straight baselines are also drawn across the mouths of rivers²² and across the furthest extent of river deltas or other unstable coastline features.²³ Straight baselines are overused,²⁴ and the United States strictly interprets the few instances when straight baselines may be properly drawn.²⁵

b. *Bays*. Depending on the shape, size, and historical usage, the coastal State may draw a baseline across the mouth of a bay, making the bay internal waters. The bay must be a “well-marked indentation,” and “more than a mere curvature” in the coastline.²⁶ A *juridical bay* (i.e., one legally defined by UNCLOS III) must have a water area greater than that of a semi-circle whose diameter is the length of the line drawn across its mouth (headland to headland), and the closure lines may not exceed 24 NM.²⁷ *Historic bays* (i.e., bodies of water with closures of greater than 24 NM but which historically have been treated as bays) may be claimed as internal waters when the following criteria are met: the claim of sovereignty is an open, effective, continuous and long-term exercise of authority, coupled with acquiescence (as opposed to mere absence of opposition) by foreign States.²⁸ The United States does not recognize any claims to historic bay status,²⁹ such as Libya’s claim to the Gulf of Sidra³⁰ (closure line in excess of 300 NM) or Canada’s claim to Hudson Bay (closure line in excess of 50 NM).³¹

c. *Archipelagic Baselines*. UNCLOS III allows archipelagic States (i.e., those consisting solely of groups of islands,³² such as Indonesia³³) to draw baselines around their outermost islands, subject to certain restrictions.³⁴ The waters within are given special status as archipelagic waters, which are more akin to territorial waters than to internal waters.

d. *Maritime Claims Reference Manual*. This DoD publication³⁵ sets out in detail the maritime claims of all States, including specific points of latitude and longitude, and the U.S. position with regard to those maritime claims.

3. *Territorial Sea*. This is the zone lying immediately seaward of the baseline.³⁶ States must actively claim a territorial sea, to include its breadth (i.e., it does not exist until claimed by the coastal State). The maximum

¹⁸ UNCLOS III, art. 8; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-14.

¹⁹ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-6.

²⁰ UNCLOS III, art. 5; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-4, 1-46. The “low-water line” is inherently ambiguous, and may correspond to “the mean low-water spring tide, the lowest astronomical tide or some other low-water line.” Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 33 n.4.

²¹ UNCLOS III, art. 7(1); Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-5.

²² UNCLOS III, art. 9; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-12.

²³ UNCLOS III, art. 7(2); Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 37-38.

²⁴ Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 38-40; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-77 to 1-79.

²⁵ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-6.

²⁶ *Id.* at 1-8, 1-47.

²⁷ UNCLOS III, art. 10; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-8 to 1-11; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 41-43.

²⁸ UNCLOS III, art. 10(6); Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-11; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 43-45.

²⁹ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-80.

³⁰ *Id.* at 2-70, 2-82; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 45.

³¹ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-11 to 1-12 n.23.

³² *Id.* at 1-17 to 1-18, 1-85 to 1-88.

³³ Seventeen States have claimed archipelagic status, including the Bahamas, Indonesia, Jamaica, and the Philippines. Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 121-22.

³⁴ UNCLOS III, art. 47; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-17 to 1-18; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 123-25.

³⁵ DoD 2005.1-M, available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/20051m.htm>.

³⁶ UNCLOS III, art. 2; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-14 to 1-15, 1-62.

breadth is 12 NM.³⁷ Most States, including the United States, have claimed the full 12 NM. Some States have claimed less than 12 NM, and some have made excessive claims of more than 12 NM.³⁸

4. *Off-Shore Elevations.*

a. *Low-tide Elevations.* These are “naturally formed area[s] of land which [are] surrounded by and above water at low tide but submerged at high tide.”³⁹ Low-tide elevations do not generate any maritime zones. However, if they are located within the territorial sea, they may be used to extend out the baseline,⁴⁰ which is used for measuring the territorial sea and other zones. Straight baselines may also be drawn out to the low-tide elevation if “a lighthouse or similar installation, which is permanently above sea level” is erected.⁴¹

b. *Rocks.* These are naturally formed areas of land which are surrounded by and always above water (i.e., even at high-tide). A rock is similar to an island, except that the former is not capable of sustaining human habitation or economic life.⁴² Rocks are entitled to a territorial sea and a contiguous zone (*see infra*), but not to an exclusive economic zone (EEZ—*see infra*) or a continental shelf,⁴³ which may have serious economic consequences. For example, Chinese, Malaysian, Filipino, Taiwanese, and Vietnamese soldiers occupy 45 of the smaller Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, in order to prove not only ownership, but that what otherwise appear to be “rocks” are actually capable of sustaining life, and therefore qualify as islands, each with its own 200 NM EEZs (which may contain extensive fishing and petroleum resources—*see infra*).

c. *Islands.* These are naturally formed areas of land which are surrounded by and always above water (i.e., even at high-tide), and are capable of sustaining human habitation and economic life. Islands are entitled to all types of maritime zones (i.e., territorial sea, contiguous zone, EEZ), and a continental shelf.⁴⁴

5. *National Airspace.* This area includes all airspace over the land territory, internal waters, and territorial sea.⁴⁵

C. International Areas.

1. *Contiguous Zone.* This zone is immediately seaward of the territorial sea and extends no more than 24 NM from the baseline.⁴⁶

2. *Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).* This zone is immediately seaward of the territorial sea and extends no more than 200 NM from the baseline.⁴⁷

3. *High Seas.* This zone includes all areas beyond the exclusive economic zone.⁴⁸

4. *International Airspace.* This area includes all airspace beyond the furthest extent of the territorial sea.⁴⁹

5. *Outer Space.* The Outer Space Treaty and subsequent treaties do not define the point where national airspace ends and outer space begins, nor has there been any international consensus on the line of delimitation.⁵⁰ NASA awards astronaut status to anyone who flies above 50 miles (264,000 feet) in altitude. Many space flight engineers, dealing with the effects of friction and heating of spacecraft due to atmospheric particles, define the boundary to be at 400,000 feet (75.76 miles). They call this the “re-entry interface,” the point at which heating on re-

³⁷ UNCLOS III, art. 3; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-15.

³⁸ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-81 to 1-84. See the DoD Maritime Claims Reference Manual for claims of specific States, or the Annotated NWP 1-14M for a synopsis of State claims.

³⁹ *Id.* at 1-54.

⁴⁰ UNCLOS III, art. 13; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-15 to 1-16.

⁴¹ UNCLOS III, art. 7(4); Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-6 to 1-8.

⁴² Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-15 to 1-16.

⁴³ The continental shelf is the seabed and subsoil, which may extend beyond the 200 NM EEZ, but generally not more than 350 NM from the baseline, over which the coastal State exercises sovereignty for exploration and exploitation of natural resources. UNCLOS III, arts. 76 and 77; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-22 to 1-23, 1-27.

⁴⁴ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-15 to 1-16.

⁴⁵ UNCLOS III, art. 2; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-18, 1-24, 2-28 to 2-29.

⁴⁶ UNCLOS III, art. 33; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-89; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 132-39.

⁴⁷ UNCLOS III, arts. 55, 57; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 160-79.

⁴⁸ UNCLOS III, art. 86; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-21.

⁴⁹ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-24, 2-29 to 2-30.

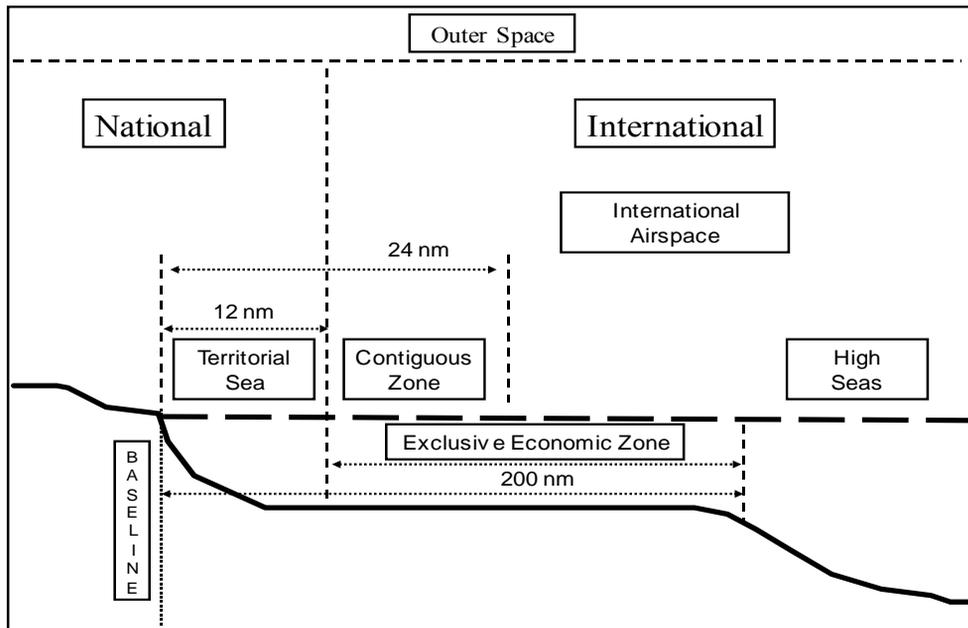
⁵⁰ *Id.* at 1-24, 2-38.

entry becomes observable. Many in the international community recognize that the edge of space is 100 kilometers above mean sea level. Others argue that space begins where orbit can be maintained. The closest orbital perigee is approximately 93 nautical miles for highly elliptical orbits (HEO). The United States has consistently opposed establishing such a boundary in the absence of a showing that one is needed. A primary rationale for not accepting a predetermined boundary is that once such a boundary is established, it might work to prevent us from taking advantage of evolving space technologies and capabilities.

6. *Polar Regions*

a. *Antarctica*. The Antarctic Treaty of 1959 applies to the area south of 60° South Latitude, reserving that area for peaceful purposes only. Specifically, “any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, as well as the testing of any type of weapon,” is prohibited.⁵¹ However, the Treaty does not prejudice the exercise of rights on the high seas within that area.⁵² “Antarctica has no territorial sea or territorial airspace.”⁵³

b. *Arctic region*. The United States considers that the waters, ice pack, and airspace of the Arctic region beyond the lawfully claimed territorial seas of littoral nations have international status and are open to navigation. All ships and aircraft enjoy the freedoms of high seas navigation and overflight on, over, and under the waters and ice pack of the Arctic region beyond the lawfully claimed territorial seas of littoral states.⁵⁴



III. NAVIGATIONAL REGIMES

A. Having presented the various legal divisions, it is now necessary to discuss the navigational regimes within those zones. The freedom of navigation within any zone is inversely proportional to the powers that may be exercised by the coastal State (see the discussion *infra* on State Competencies). Where a State’s powers are at their

⁵¹ The Antarctic Treaty (1959), art. I. *See also* Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-25. All stations and installations, and all ships and aircraft at points of discharging or embarking cargo or personnel in Antarctica, are subject to inspection by designated foreign observers. *See* The Antarctic Treaty (1959), art. VII.3. Therefore, classified activities are not conducted by the United States in Antarctica, and all classified material is removed from U.S. ships and aircraft prior to visits to the continent. *See* Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-25.

⁵² *See* Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-25.

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ *See* NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 2.6.5.1.

greatest (e.g., land territory, internal waters), the navigational regime is most restrictive. Where a State's powers are at their lowest ebb (e.g., high seas, international airspace), the navigational regime is most permissive.

B. National Areas.

1. With limited exception, States exercise full sovereignty within their national areas.⁵⁵ Therefore, the navigational regime is "consent of the State."⁵⁶ Although the State's consent may be granted based on individual requests, it may also be manifested generally in international agreements such as:

a. *Status of Forces Agreements*. These agreements typically grant reciprocal rights, without the need for securing individual consent, to members of each State party. Such rights may include the right-of-entry and travel within the State.

b. *Friendship, Commerce and Navigation (FCN) Treaties*. These treaties typically grant reciprocal rights to the commercial shipping lines of each State party to call at ports of the other party.

c. *Chicago Convention*. State parties to the Chicago Convention have granted limited consent to civil aircraft of other State parties to enter and land within their territory.⁵⁷ The Chicago Convention "does *not* apply to military aircraft ... other than to require that they operate with 'due regard for the safety of navigation of civil aircraft.'"⁵⁸

2. The DoD Foreign Clearance Guide⁵⁹ sets out the entry and clearance requirements for both aircraft and personnel, and overflight rights where applicable, for every State.

3. *Exceptions in the Territorial Sea*. Although the territorial sea is considered a national area, the need for greater freedom of navigation than consent of the coastal State has convinced the international community to recognize the four exceptions specified below. Note that these exceptions do not apply to *internal* waters, for which consent of the State remains the navigational regime.

a. *Innocent Passage*. Innocent passage refers to a vessel's right to *continuous* and *expeditious* transit through a coastal State's territorial sea for the purpose of traversing the seas (without entering a State's internal waters, such as a port).⁶⁰ Stopping and anchoring are permitted when incident to ordinary navigation or made necessary by *force majeure* (e.g., mechanical casualty, bad weather, or other distress).⁶¹ "Passage is *innocent* so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good, order, or security of the coastal nation."⁶² There is no provision in international law that would permit a coastal State to require prior notification or authorization in order to exercise the right of innocent passage.⁶³ Moreover, UNCLOS III contains **no** requirement that passage through a State's territorial sea be *necessary* in order for it to be innocent; it does, however enunciate a list of twelve activities deemed not to be innocent, including any threat or use of force, any weapons exercise or practice, any intelligence collection or act of propaganda, the launching or recovery of aircraft or any military device (e.g., landing craft), any willful act of serious pollution, any fishing, research or survey activities, any intentional interference with communications systems, or "any other activity not having a direct bearing on passage."⁶⁴

(1) The United States takes the position that UNCLOS III's list of prohibitions on innocent passage is exhaustive and intended to eliminate subjective determinations of innocent passage. If a vessel is not engaged in the above listed activities, its passage is deemed innocent according to the U.S. view.

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 2-6 to 2-7.

⁵⁶ *Id.* at 1-14, 1-24, 2-6 to 2-7. The only exceptions are when entry into internal waters is "rendered necessary by *force majeure* or by distress."

⁵⁷ *Id.* at 2-30.

⁵⁸ *Id.* See also Chicago Convention, art. 3(d).

⁵⁹ DoD Guide 4500.54-M Foreign Clearance Guide (1 Apr. 2009) (Regular updates available at <https://www.fcg.pentagon.mil/fcg.cfm>).

⁶⁰ UNCLOS III, art. 18; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-7 to 2-9.

⁶¹ UNCLOS III, art. 18(3); Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-7, 3-3.

⁶² Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-7.

⁶³ *Id.* at 1-26. Nevertheless, many States seek to require either prior notification or authorization, particularly for warships, before engaging in innocent passage through their territorial sea. See *generally id.* at 2-83; DoD 2005.1-M, Maritime Claims Reference Manual (June 2005) (available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/20051m.htm>).

⁶⁴ UNCLOS III, art. 19(2). See also Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-8; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 84-87.

(2) The U.S. view is that innocent passage extends to all shipping, and is not limited by cargoes, armament, or type of propulsion (e.g., nuclear). Note that UNCLOS III prohibits coastal State laws from having the practical effect of denying innocent passage.

(3) Innocent Passage does not apply to aircraft (i.e., the airspace above the territorial sea is considered “national airspace,” which aircraft can generally only enter with the consent of the coastal State, e.g., in accordance with the Chicago Convention).⁶⁵

(4) A submarine in innocent passage must transit on the surface, showing its flag.⁶⁶

(5) *Challenges to Innocent Passage.*

(a) Merchant ships must be informed of the basis for the challenge and provided an opportunity to clarify intentions or to correct the conduct at issue. Where no corrective action is taken by the vessel, the coastal State may require it to leave or may, in limited circumstances, arrest the vessel.

(b) A warship/State vessel must be challenged and informed of the violation that is the basis for the challenge. Where no corrective action is taken, the coastal State may require the vessel to leave its territorial sea and may use necessary force to enforce the ejection.⁶⁷

(6) *Suspension of Innocent Passage.* A coastal State may temporarily suspend innocent passage if such an act is essential for the protection of security. Such a suspension must be: (1) non-discriminatory; (2) temporary; (3) applied to a specified geographic area; and (4) imposed only after due publication/notification.⁶⁸

b. *Right-of-Assistance Entry.* Based on the long-standing obligation of mariners to aid those in distress from perils of the sea, the right-of-assistance entry gives limited permission to enter into the territorial sea to render assistance to “those in danger of being lost at sea.”⁶⁹ The location of the persons in danger must be reasonably well-known—the right does not permit a search.⁷⁰ Aircraft may be used to render assistance, though this right is not as well-recognized as that for ships rendering assistance.⁷¹

c. *Transit Passage.* Transit passage applies to passage through *International Straits*,⁷² which are defined as: (1) routes between the high seas or exclusive economic zone (EEZ and another part of the high seas or exclusive economic zone);⁷³ (2) overlapped by the territorial sea of one or more coastal States;⁷⁴ (3) with no high seas or exclusive economic zone route of similar convenience;⁷⁵ (4) natural, not constructed (i.e., not the Suez Canal); and (5) must actually be used for international navigation. The U.S. position is that the strait must only be *susceptible* to use, and not necessarily *actually* be used for international navigation. Transit passage is the exercise of the freedoms of navigation and overflight solely for the purpose of continuous and expeditious transit through the

⁶⁵ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-7, 2-9, 2-28.

⁶⁶ UNCLOS III, art. 20; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-11; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 88-92.

⁶⁷ UNCLOS III, art. 30. *See also* Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-9, 2-11; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 99.

⁶⁸ UNCLOS III, art. 25(3); Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-9 to 2-10; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 87-88. Note that the temporary suspension of innocent passage is different from the establishment of security zones, which are not recognized either by international law or by the United States. Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-21 to 1-22, 1-90, 2-22 to 2-23. *See also* NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 1.6.4. However “[c]oastal nations may establish safety zones to protect artificial islands, installations, and structures located in their internal waters, archipelagic waters, territorial seas, and exclusive economic zones, and on their continental shelves.” *Id.* at 1-24. Safety zones were established in the immediate vicinity of the two Iraqi oil platforms in the northern Arabian Gulf to protect against terrorist attacks. States may also “declare a temporary warning area in international waters and airspace to advise other nations of the conduct of activities that, although lawful, are hazardous to navigation and/or overflight. The U.S. and other nations routinely declare such areas for missile testing, gunnery exercises, space vehicle recovery operations, and other purposes entailing some danger to other lawful uses of the high seas by others.” *Id.* at 2-22.

⁶⁹ *See* NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at paras. 2.5.2.6 and 3.2.1. *See also* Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-12, 2-48 to 2-58, and 3-1 to 3-2.

⁷⁰ *See* NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 2.5.2.6. *See also* Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-12.

⁷¹ *See* CJCSI 2410.01C (30 March 2007) for further guidance on the exercise of the right-of-assistance entry.

⁷² *See generally* Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-71 to 2-76 for large-scale charts of popular international straits.

⁷³ UNCLOS III, art. 37.

⁷⁴ For example, Japan only claims a territorial sea of 3 nm in some areas in order to leave a “high seas corridor,” rather than creating an international strait through which transit passage may theoretically occur “coastline to coastline.” Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-12 to 2-15, 2-17.

⁷⁵ UNCLOS III, art. 36; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 105.

strait in the normal modes of operation utilized by ships and aircraft for such passage.⁷⁶ In the normal mode of transit, ships may launch and recover aircraft if that is normally done during their navigation (e.g., for force protection purposes), and submarines may transit submerged.⁷⁷ Unlike innocent passage, aircraft may also exercise transit passage (i.e., aircraft may fly in the airspace above international straits without consent of the coastal States).⁷⁸ Transit passage may not be suspended by the coastal States during peacetime.⁷⁹ The U.S. view is that unlike Archipelagic Sea Lanes Passage (*see infra*), the right of transit passage exists from coastline to coastline of the strait, and of the approaches to the strait.⁸⁰

(1) Straits regulated by long-standing international conventions remain governed by the terms of their respective treaty (e.g., the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits are governed by the Montreux Convention of 20 July 1936, and the Straits of Magellan are governed by article V of the Boundary Treaty between Argentina and Chile) rather than by the regime of transit passage.⁸¹

d. Archipelagic Sea Lanes Passage (ASLP).

(1) Archipelagic Sea Lanes Passage (ASLP) is the exercise of the rights of navigation and overflight, in the normal mode of navigation, solely for the purpose of continuous, expeditious, and unobstructed transit between one part of the high seas/exclusive economic zone and another part of the high seas/exclusive economic zone *through archipelagic waters*.⁸² ASLP “is substantially identical to the right of transit passage through international straits.”⁸³

(2) Qualified archipelagic States may designate Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ASL) for the purpose of establishing the ASLP regime within their Archipelagic Waters. States must designate *all normal passage routes used as routes for international navigation or overflight through or over archipelagic waters*,⁸⁴ and the designation must be referred to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for review and adoption. In the absence of designation, the right of ASLP may be exercised through all routes normally used for international navigation.⁸⁵ Once ASLs are designated, transiting ships and aircraft⁸⁶ may not deviate more than 25 NM from the ASL axis, and must stand off the coastline no less than 10% of the distance between the nearest points of land on the islands bordering the ASL (unlike transit passage, which arguably exists coastline to coastline—*see supra*).⁸⁷ Upon ASL designation, the regime of innocent passage applies to Archipelagic Waters outside ASL.⁸⁸ ASLP is non-suspendable,⁸⁹ however, if ASLs are designated, innocent passage outside the lanes—but within Archipelagic Waters—may be suspended in accordance with UNCLOS III (*see supra* discussion of Suspension of Innocent Passage).

C. International Areas. In all international areas, the navigational regime is “due regard for the rights of other nations and the safe conduct and operation of other ships and aircraft.”⁹⁰ Although reserved for peaceful

⁷⁶ UNCLOS III, arts. 38 and 39(1)(c). *See* Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 109-13; NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 2.5.3.1.

⁷⁷ *See* NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 2.5.3.1; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-15.

⁷⁸ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-24, 2-29.

⁷⁹ UNCLOS III, art. 44; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-15. *See also* The Corfu Channel Case, International Court of Justice 1947 (available at <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?p1=3&p2=3&k=cd&case=1&code=cc&p3=4>); Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 103-04.

⁸⁰ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-12 to 2-15, 2-59 to 2-60, 2-62, 2-65, 2-66, 2-67; NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 2.5.3.1.

⁸¹ UNCLOS III, art. 35(c); Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-13, 2-61, 2-63, 2-85; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 114-15.

⁸² UNCLOS III, art. 53; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-17 to 2-18; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 127.

⁸³ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-17.

⁸⁴ *Id.* at 1-18. “If the archipelagic nation does not designate such [normal passage routes as] sea lanes, the right of archipelagic sea lanes passage may nonetheless be exercised by all nations through routes normally used for international navigation and overflight.” *Id.* *See also* UNCLOS III, art. 53(12); Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 128.

⁸⁵ UNCLOS III, art. 53(12); Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-28; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 128.

⁸⁶ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-24, 2-29.

⁸⁷ *Id.* at 2-18 to 2-19.

⁸⁸ *Id.* at 2-18.

⁸⁹ *Id.*

⁹⁰ *Id.* at 2-21. *See also* UNCLOS III, arts. 58 and 87.

purposes,⁹¹ military operations are permissible in international areas. The U.S. position is that military operations which are consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Charter are “peaceful.”⁹²

IV. STATE COMPETENCIES

A. General. The general rule is that the Flag State exercises full and complete jurisdiction over ships and vessels that fly its flag. The United States has defined the “special maritime and territorial jurisdiction” of the United States as including registered vessels, U.S. aircraft and U.S. space craft.⁹³ Various Federal criminal statutes are specifically made applicable to acts within this special jurisdiction. The power of a State over non-Flag vessels and aircraft depends upon the zone in which the craft is navigating (discussed *infra*), and whether the craft is considered State or civil.

1. *State Craft*. State ships include warships⁹⁴ and ships owned or operated by a State and used only for government non-commercial service. State aircraft are those used in military, customs, and police services.⁹⁵ By policy, the U.S. has incorporated unmanned vehicles (surface, underwater, and aerial – USVs, UUVs, and UAVs respectively) that are either autonomous or remotely navigated into the definition of State craft.⁹⁶ State craft enjoy complete sovereign immunity (*see infra*).⁹⁷

2. *Civil Craft*. These are any craft other than State craft. States must set conditions for the granting of nationality to ships and aircraft. Craft may be registered to only one State at a time.

B. National Areas.

1. *Land Territory and Internal Waters*. Within these areas, the State exercises complete sovereignty, subject to limited concessions based on international agreements (e.g., SOFAs).

2. *Territorial Sea*. As noted above, the navigational regime in the territorial sea permits greater navigational freedom than that available within the land territory or inland waters of the coastal State. Therefore, the State competency within the territorial sea is somewhat less than full sovereignty.

a. Innocent Passage.

(1) *Civil Craft*. The State’s power is limited to:

(a) Safety of navigation, conservation of resources, control of pollution, and prevention of infringements of the customs, fiscal, immigration, or sanitary laws;

(b) Criminal enforcement, but only when the alleged criminal act occurred within internal waters, or the act occurred while in innocent passage through the territorial sea and it affects the coastal State,⁹⁸

(c) Civil process, but the coastal State may not stop ships in innocent passage to serve process, and may not arrest ships unless the ship is leaving internal waters, lying in territorial sea (i.e., not in passage), or incurs a liability while in innocent passage (e.g., pollution).⁹⁹

(2) *State Craft*. State vessels enjoy complete sovereign immunity.¹⁰⁰ However, the Flag State bears liability for any costs that arise from a State vessel’s violation of any of the laws that would otherwise be

⁹¹ UNCLOS III, arts. 88 and 301. *See also* Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 208, 421-30.

⁹² *See, e.g.*, Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-38 & n.114.

⁹³ 18 U.S.C. § 7 (2007).

⁹⁴ “For the purposes of this Convention, “warship” means a ship belonging to the armed forces of a State bearing the external marks distinguishing such ships of its nationality, under the command of an officer duly commissioned by the government of the State and whose name appears in the appropriate service list or its equivalent, and manned by a crew which is under regular armed forces discipline.” UNCLOS III, art. 29; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-1.

⁹⁵ Chicago Convention, art. 3.

⁹⁶ *See* NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at paras. 2.3.4 to 2.3.6, and 2.4.4.

⁹⁷ UNCLOS III, art. 30; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-1.

⁹⁸ UNCLOS III, art. 27; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 98, 268.

⁹⁹ UNCLOS III, art. 28; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 98, 461.

¹⁰⁰ UNCLOS III, art. 30; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 2-1. For an interesting 1994 Naval message on the sovereign immunity policy, including examples of situations raising the issue of sovereign immunity, *see id.* at 2-43 to 2-46. *See also* NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 2.1 (stating this immunity arises as a matter of customary international law.).

applicable to civil vessels.¹⁰¹ The coastal State's only power over State vessels not complying with its rules is to require them to leave the territorial sea immediately,¹⁰² arguably by using "any force necessary to compel them to do so."¹⁰³

b. Transit Passage and Archipelagic Sea Lane Passage.

(1) *Civil Craft*. The coastal State retains almost no State competencies over civil craft in transit passage or ASL passage, other than the competencies applicable within the contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone. These include customs, fiscal, immigration, and sanitary laws, and prohibitions on exploitation of resources (e.g., fishing). Additionally, the coastal State may propose a traffic separation scheme, but it must be approved by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).¹⁰⁴

(2) *State Craft*. State vessels enjoy complete sovereign immunity. The Flag State bears liability for any costs that arise from a State vessel's violation of any of the laws that would otherwise be applicable to civil vessels.

C. International Areas.

1. *Contiguous Zone*. The contiguous zone was created by UNCLOS III solely to allow the coastal State to prevent and punish infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration, and sanitary laws "within its territory or territorial sea."¹⁰⁵ Thus, the contiguous zone serves as a buffer to prevent or punish violations of coastal State law that occurred *on land, within internal waters, or within the territorial sea*, and arguably not for purported violations *within the contiguous zone itself* (unless the deleterious effects extend to the territorial sea). Thus, a vessel polluting while engaged in innocent passage in the territorial sea could be stopped and arrested in the contiguous zone. However, all nations continue to enjoy the right to exercise the traditional high seas freedoms of navigation and overflight in the contiguous zone.

2. *Exclusive Economic Zone*. Within this area, the coastal State's jurisdiction and control is limited to matters concerning the exploration, exploitation, management, and conservation of the resources of this international area.¹⁰⁶ Although coastal State consent is required to conduct marine scientific research in its EEZ,¹⁰⁷ the coastal State cannot regulate hydrographic surveys or military surveys conducted beyond its territorial sea, nor can it require notification of such activities.¹⁰⁸ "[I]n the EEZ all nations enjoy the right to exercise the traditional high seas freedoms of navigation and overflight ... and of all other traditional high seas uses by ships and aircraft which are not resource related."¹⁰⁹

3. *High Seas*.

a. *Civil Craft*. On the high seas, the general rule is Flag State jurisdiction only.¹¹⁰ Non-Flag States have almost no competencies over civil craft on the high seas, with the following exceptions:

(1) *Ships engaged in the slave trade*.¹¹¹ Every State is required to take measures to suppress the slave trade by its flagged vessels. If any other State stops a slave vessel, the slaves are automatically freed.

¹⁰¹ UNCLOS III, art. 31; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 99.

¹⁰² UNCLOS III, art. 30; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-18 to 1-19, 2-2.

¹⁰³ Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 99.

¹⁰⁴ See generally <http://www.imo.org/>.

¹⁰⁵ UNCLOS III, art. 33(1)(a) and (b); Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-18 to 1-19, 1-48; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 132-39. Note that the Annotated NWP 1-14M's assertion that "[t]he U.S. claims a contiguous zone extending 12 nautical miles from the baselines used to measure the territorial sea" is no longer correct. Presidential Proclamation No. 7219 of Aug 2, 1999 extended the U.S. contiguous zone out to 24 NM from the baseline. See also NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 1.6.1.

¹⁰⁶ NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 2.6.2. See also UNCLOS III, art. 56; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-19 to 1-21; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 166-69.

¹⁰⁷ UNCLOS III, art. 246; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 405-12. Note there is no exception to this requirement for State vessels, but such consent should normally be given by the coastal state. UNCLOS III, art. 246(3).

¹⁰⁸ NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 2.6.2.2.

¹⁰⁹ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-20. See also UNCLOS III, art. 58(1); Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 1-26, 1-39; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 170-74.

¹¹⁰ UNCLOS III, art. 92; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 461. See also UNCLOS III, art. 217; Churchill & Lowe, *supra* note 2, at 348.

¹¹¹ UNCLOS III, art. 99.

(2) *Ships or aircraft engaged in piracy.*¹¹² Piracy is an international crime consisting of illegal acts of violence, detention, or depredation committed for private ends by the crew or passenger of a private ship or aircraft in or over international waters against another ship or aircraft or persons and property on board.¹¹³ Terrorist acts committed for purely political motives, vice private gain, are not generally considered piracy. International law has long recognized a general duty of all nations to cooperate in the repression of piracy. Any State craft may seize and arrest pirates¹¹⁴ and any State may prosecute pirates under a theory of universal jurisdiction. Piracy remains a problem in many areas of the world, particularly in confined waters.¹¹⁵

(3) *Ship or installation (aircraft not mentioned), engaged in unauthorized broadcasting.*¹¹⁶ Any State which receives such broadcasts, or is otherwise subject to radio interference, may seize and arrest the vessel and persons on board.

(4) *Right of approach and visit.*¹¹⁷ The right of approach and visit, which is similar to an automobile traffic stop to check license and registration, may only be conducted by State ships and aircraft. Under international law, an authorized ship or aircraft may *approach* any vessel in international waters to verify its nationality. Unless the vessel encountered is itself a warship or government vessel of another nation, it may be stopped, boarded, and the ship's documents examined, *provided* there is reasonable ground for suspecting that: (1) the vessel visited is engaged in slave trade,¹¹⁸ piracy,¹¹⁹ or unauthorized broadcasting;¹²⁰ (2) the vessel is either stateless (i.e., without nationality, under the premise that a vessel that belongs to no State belongs to all States) or quasi-stateless (e.g., flying under more than one flag);¹²¹ or (3) the vessel, although flying a foreign flag, actually is of the same nationality of the visiting State ship or aircraft.¹²² The visiting State ship may ask to see the visited vessel's documents. If the documents raise the level of suspicion of illicit activity, this may serve as the basis for a further search of the vessel.

(5) *Hot Pursuit.*¹²³ Like the right of visit, hot pursuit may be conducted only by State ships and aircraft. A craft suspected of committing a prohibited act may be pursued and captured upon the high seas. The pursued ship must have violated a law or regulation of the coastal State in any area in which those laws or regulations are effective. For example, the ship must have violated a customs rule within the territorial sea, or a fishing regulation within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). The pursuit must commence in the area where the violation was committed, and must be continuous. Pursuit must end once the ship enters the territorial sea of another State. Regarding piracy, the international nature of the crime of piracy may allow continuation of pursuit if contact cannot be established in a timely manner with the coastal State to obtain its consent. In such a case, pursuit must be broken off immediately upon request of the coastal State.¹²⁴

(6) *Terrorism.* Over the past 30 years, nations have attempted to combat the problem of criminal interference with aircraft and vessels. To deter terrorists, these legal strategies are supported by strengthened security, commitment to prosecute terrorists, and sanctions against States that harbor terrorists. Nations have entered into multilateral agreements to define the terrorism offenses. These conventions include the Tokyo Convention, Hague Convention, Montreal Convention, and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (and related Protocols).

¹¹² *Id.* at arts. 101-107.

¹¹³ NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 3.5.2; UNCLOS III, art. 101.

¹¹⁴ NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 3.5.3.1; UNCLOS III, arts. 105 and 107.

¹¹⁵ In recent years, pirate attacks have increased off the east and west coasts of Africa, particular off of Somalia. International naval forces have worked together and separately to combat this increase. In the case of Somalia, the United Nations Security Council has passed resolutions granting increased authorization for the international community to take an active part in the fight against piracy. *See, e.g.*, S.C. Res. 1846, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1846 (Dec. 2, 2008) (broadening the international political support and legal capabilities to combat piracy off the Somali coast). S.C. Res. 1851, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1851 (Dec. 16, 2008) (authorizing states to take action against piracy safe havens on the shore in Somalia).

¹¹⁶ UNCLOS III, art. 109.

¹¹⁷ *Id.* at art. 110. *See also* NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 3.4.

¹¹⁸ Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 3-13.

¹¹⁹ *Id.* at 3-9 to 3-13.

¹²⁰ *Id.* at 3-13 to 3-14.

¹²¹ *Id.* at 3-25.

¹²² *Id.* at 3-8.

¹²³ UNCLOS III, art. 111; Annotated NWP 1-14M, *supra* note 1, at 3-21 to 3-23.

¹²⁴ NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 3.5.3.2.

b. *State Craft*. State vessels are absolutely immune on the high seas.¹²⁵

c. *Maritime Interception Operations (MIO)*.¹²⁶ Nations may desire to intercept vessels at sea in order to protect their national security interests. As discussed above, vessels in international waters are generally subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their flag state. However, there are several legal bases available to conduct MIO, none of which are exclusive. Judge Advocates should be aware of the legal bases underlying the authorization of a MIO when advising a commander about such operations. Depending on the circumstances, one or a combination of the following bases can be used to justify permissive and nonpermissive interference with suspect vessels:

- (1) MIO pursuant to a United Nations Security Council Resolution;¹²⁷
- (2) Flag state consent;¹²⁸
- (3) Vessel Master's consent;¹²⁹
- (4) Right of approach and visit;¹³⁰
- (5) Stateless vessels;¹³¹
- (6) Condition of port entry;¹³²
- (7) Bilateral/Multilateral agreements;¹³³
- (8) Belligerent rights under the law of armed conflict;¹³⁴
- (9) Inherent right of self-defense.¹³⁵

Legal Division	Navigational Regime	State Competency
Land Territory	Consent of coastal State	Full sovereignty
Internal Waters	Consent of coastal State	Full sovereignty
Territorial Sea (maximum breadth = 12 nm from baseline)	Innocent Passage (ships only, <i>not</i> aircraft)	Limited navigational, criminal, and civil
International Straits	Transit Passage (normal mode of operation)	Fiscal, customs, immigration, and sanitary
Archipelagic Sea Lanes	Archipelagic Sea Lanes Passage (normal mode of operation)	Fiscal, customs, immigration, and sanitary
Contiguous Zone (maximum breadth = 24 nm from baseline)	Due Regard for the rights of others / High Seas Freedoms	Fiscal, customs, immigration, and sanitary
Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (maximum breadth = 200 nm from baseline)	Due Regard for the rights of others / High Seas Freedoms	Limited resource-related jurisdiction
High Seas	Due Regard for the rights of others / High Seas Freedoms	Almost none, other than over vessels of Flag State

¹²⁵ UNCLOS III, art. 95.

¹²⁶ See NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 4.4.4.

¹²⁷ *Id.* at para. 4.4.4.1.1.

¹²⁸ *Id.* at para. 4.4.4.1.2.

¹²⁹ *Id.* at paras. 4.4.4.1.1 and 3.11.2.5.2 (noting some nations do not recognize a master's authority to assent to a consensual boarding).

¹³⁰ *Id.* at para. 4.4.4.1.4. See also *supra* Part IV.C.3.a.(4).

¹³¹ NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at para. 4.4.4.1.5.

¹³² *Id.* at para. 4.4.4.1.6.

¹³³ *Id.* at para. 4.4.4.1.7.

¹³⁴ *Id.* at paras. 4.4.4.1.8 and 7.6.

¹³⁵ *Id.* at para. 4.4.4.1.9.

V. THE LAW OF NAVAL WARFARE

A. General. The information above has focused on the law of peacetime operations. Given the complexity of the legal, political, and diplomatic considerations that may arise in connection with use of naval forces at sea, the standing rules of engagement (SROE) promulgated by the operational chain of command must be considered in any legal analysis.¹³⁶ Additionally, in the event of armed conflict at sea, any legal analysis must also include the law of armed conflict. It is the policy of the United States to apply the law of armed conflict to all circumstances in which the armed forces of the United States are engaged in combat operations, regardless of whether such hostilities are declared or otherwise designated as “war.” Part II of NWP 1-14M, The Commander’s Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations (July 2007), should be consulted for an overview of the rules of international law concerned with the conduct of naval warfare. Specific areas of discussion include such topics as: neutral water and territory, neutral commerce and vessels, acquiring enemy character, belligerent right to visit and search, blockade, exclusion zones and war zones, submarine warfare, naval mines and torpedoes, and deception during armed conflict at sea.¹³⁷

¹³⁶ See generally chapter 5 of this Handbook.

¹³⁷ See generally NWP 1-14M (2007), *supra* note 1, at ch. 5 to 12.

CHAPTER 12

DETAINEE OPERATIONS

REFERENCES

1. Geneva Convention (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949.
2. Geneva Convention (IV) Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949.
3. Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, found in Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2006 (H.R. 2863, Title X), Dec. 30, 2005.
4. U.S. Dep't of Army, Army Reg. 190-8, Enemy Prisoners of War, Retained Personnel, Civilian Internees and Other Detainees (1 Oct. 97) (also published as a multi service regulation as MCO 3461.1, OPNAVINST 3461.6, AFJI 31-304).
5. U.S. Dep't of Army, Field Manual 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare (July 1956).
6. U.S. Dep't of Defense Dir. 2310.01E, DoD Detainee Program (5 Sept. 2006)
7. Memorandum for Secretaries of the Military Departments, et al, Subject: Application of Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to the Treatment of Detainees in the Department of Defense.
8. U.S. Dep't of Defense Dir. 2311.01E, DoD Law of War Program (9 May 2005)
9. U.S. Dep't of the Army, Field Manual 2-22.3. Human Intelligence Collector Operations (6 Sept. 2006)
10. U.S. Dep't of Defense Instr. 2310.081E Medical Program Support for Detainee Operations (6 June 2006).
11. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Pub. 3-63, Detention Operations (6 Feb. 2008)
12. Jennifer Elsea, Treatment of "Battlefield Detainees" in the War on Terrorism, Congressional Research Service Report, (27 Mar. 06) available at http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/battlefield_det.pdf.
13. U.S. Dep't of the Army, Field Manual 3-19.40, Internment and Resettlement Operations (4 Sept. 2007).

I. FRAMEWORK

A. Throughout the 20th century, American forces have engaged their adversaries in numerous conflicts across the entire spectrum of conflict. From the Banana Wars of the middle 1920s to World War II and Operation Desert Storm, American forces have captured personnel and treated them as criminals, insurgents, and prisoners of war (POW). Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, American forces continued to engage in conflicts that led to the detention of individuals.

B. The United States has been at the forefront of legally defining and treating its enemies since the inception of the Lieber Code in 1863.¹ The Hague Conventions of 1907 provided the first international attempt to codify treatment of captured individuals.² The first substantive treatment of captured personnel, however, was codified in the 1929 Geneva Conventions Relative to Prisoners of War.³ Following World War II, the international community came together to improve the 1929 POW Conventions to address significant shortcomings that arose during World War II. The 1949 Geneva Conventions became the preeminent international standard for treatment of POWs.⁴

¹ Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field, General Orders No. 100, (Apr. 24, 1863), reprinted in *The Laws of Armed Conflicts* 3 (Dietrich Schindler & Jiri Tomas eds., 3d ed., 1988) [hereinafter Lieber Code].

² See Hague Convention IV Respecting Laws & Customs of War on Land, Oct. 18, 1907, art. 4-20, 36 Stat. 2227 [hereinafter Hague IV].

³ Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, July 27, 1929, 47 Stat. 2021, 2 Bevans 932.

⁴ See Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3316, 75 U.N.T.S. 135 [hereinafter GC III], Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3516, 75 U.N.T.S. 287 [hereinafter GC IV].

1. The full body of customary international law, as well as the Geneva Conventions of 1949, is triggered when an international armed conflict arises between two high contracting parties to the convention.⁵ Referred to as Common Article 2 conflicts, international armed conflict occurs during declared war or *de facto* conflicts between two contracting states. The easiest example to describe a recent international armed conflict is Operation Desert Storm in which the United States and its coalition partners fought Iraq for control of Kuwait.

2. Partial or total occupation of the territory of a high contracting party also triggers the full body of customary international law as well as the Geneva Conventions of 1949.⁶

C. The United States has also participated in various internal armed conflicts.⁷ These conflicts are traditionally known as civil wars. They do not involve two belligerent states fighting each other. Rather, they involve one nation fighting indigenous forces, and may involve another state assisting the current government's attempt to retain its sovereignty. These internal conflicts have significantly less internationally-based protections for its combatants than are provided by international law to combatants in international armed conflicts; the primary protections afforded to those involved in internal armed conflict derive from domestic law. The protections afforded from Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions do provide a minimal amount of protections for combatants involved in internal armed conflicts.⁸ These protections are generally accepted as so basic to fundamental human rights that their universality is rarely questioned. American assistance to Columbia in its fight against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia) (FARC) is an example of American forces in an internal armed conflict.

1. Within the framework of the GWOT, are examples of both international and internal armed conflicts.

a. The United States characterized military operations conducted against the Taliban in Afghanistan during Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) as international armed conflict, even though there was some question as to whether the Taliban constituted a government of that nation or was more appropriately characterized as one of a number of warring factions in a failed state. The United States also characterized military operations against the armed forces of Iraq in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) as an international armed conflict.

b. The nature of the conflicts in both Afghanistan and Iraq have evolved over time. In both cases, the continued U.S. / Coalition presence is based on our status as an invitee to the country as reflected in the either respective United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) or the Security Agreement with Iraq.

c. Other coalition partners, nations, international organizations, and commentators have asserted that while U.S. forces were engaged in international armed conflict initially in Afghanistan and Iraq, U.S. forces are now engaged in internal armed conflicts in support of the nascent Afghani and Iraqi governments as they strive to defeat opposition groups. No matter how the conflicts are characterized, there is little dispute that both situations qualify as armed conflicts. For purpose of U.S. legal advisors, this requires analysis of applicable policy related to the conduct of military operations by U.S. forces—specifically DoD policy related to compliance with the law of war is established in DoD Directive 2311.01E.⁹ The clear policy mandate of that directive is that the armed forces of the United States will comply with the law of war applicable to international armed conflict during all armed conflicts, however such conflicts are characterized, and in all other military operations.¹⁰ The Army doctrine for specific treatment of detainees and the internment or resettlement of civilians is contained in AR 190-8 and FM 3-19.40, both of which are drafted with Geneva Conventions III and IV as the standard. These standards of treatment are the default standards for detainee operations, unless directed otherwise by competent authority (usually the Combatant Commander or higher).

d. The main take-away for the legal advisors involved in detainee operations in today's operational environment is that there will likely be some uncertainty related to the nature of armed conflicts. Even when the nature of the conflict seems relatively apparent, each conflict will likely include new policy changes. With respect to detainee issues, it is essential to emphasize the basic mandate to treat all detainees humanely; to treat captured personnel consistently with the GC III until a more precise determination is made regarding status; and to raise

⁵ GC III, *supra* note 4, art. 2.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *See id.* art. 3.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 2311.01E, DoD Law of War Program, (9 May 2005) [hereinafter DoD Dir. 2311.01E].

¹⁰ *Id.* para. 4.1.

specific issues on a case-by-case basis when resort to the policy mandate is insufficient to provide effective guidance to the operational decision-makers.

II. LEGALLY PROTECTED PERSONS

A. Under international law, JAs must analyze both the type of conflict and the type of person to determine the protections afforded to an individual by law. Since this is an evolving area of law and policy, JAs must be familiar with the doctrinal terminology. However, since military doctrine is grounded in the United States international treaties, the JA must also be familiar with the terms found in the Geneva Conventions.

1. The following definitions are found in DoDD 2310.01E, Department of Defense Detainee Program.¹¹

a. *Detainee*. Any person captured, detained, held, or otherwise under the control of DoD personnel (military, civilian, or contractor employee). It does not include persons being held primarily for law enforcement purposes, except where the United States is the Occupying Power. It includes any person held during operations other than war. This is the default term to use when discussing persons who are in custody of U.S. Forces. A POW may be termed a detainee initially by U.S. forces if there is doubt as to his status. If he is later declared a POW by competent authority he should be called an EPW.¹² It is good practice to have capturing forces refer to persons in their custody as detainees if there is doubt as to their status. A detainee may also include the following categories:

b. *Enemy Combatant*.¹³ In general, a person engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners during armed conflict. The term “enemy combatant” includes both “lawful enemy combatants” and “unlawful enemy combatants.”

(1) *Lawful Enemy Combatant*.¹⁴ Lawful enemy combatants, who are entitled to protections under the Geneva Conventions, include members of the regular armed forces of a State party to the conflict; militia, volunteer corps, and organized resistance movements belonging to a State party to the conflict, which are under responsible command, wear a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance, carry their arms openly, and abide by the law of war; and members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the detaining power.¹⁵

(2) *Unlawful Enemy Combatant*.¹⁶ Unlawful enemy combatants are persons not entitled to combatant immunity, who engage in acts against the United States or its coalition partners in violation of the laws and customs of war during an armed conflict. For purposes of the war on terrorism, the term Unlawful Enemy Combatant is defined to include, but is not limited to, an individual who is or was part of or supporting Taliban or al Qaeda forces or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners.

c. *Enemy Prisoner of War*.¹⁷ Individuals under the custody and/or control of the Department of Defense according to GC III, Articles 4 and 5.

d. *Retained Person*.¹⁸ Individuals under the custody and/or control of the Department of Defense according to GC III, Article 33.

e. *Civilian Internee*.¹⁹ Individuals under the custody and/or control of the Department of Defense according to GC IV, Article 4.²⁰

¹¹ U.S. DEP’T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 2310.01E, THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DETAINEE PROGRAM, para. E2.1. (5 Sept. 2006) [hereinafter DoD DIR. 2310.01E].

¹² See GC III, *supra* note 4, art. 5.

¹³ DoD DIR. 2310.01E, *supra* note 11, para. E.2.1.1.

¹⁴ *Id.* para. E.2.1.1.1.

¹⁵ This language mirrors the requirements found in article 4(a)(2) of the Third Geneva Convention (GC III). See GC III, *supra* note 4, art. 4. Therefore, in cases where additional guidance may be required, look to the law surrounding the development of GC III, article 4. This definition of lawful enemy combatant is narrower than the definition of enemy prisoner of war. The definition of lawful enemy combatant is limited to GC III, art. 4(a)(1) & (2); whereas, the definition of enemy prisoner of war includes all six categories of potential prisoner of war found in GC III, art. 4(a)(1)-(6). GC III, *supra* note 4, art. 4.

¹⁶ DoD DIR. 2310.01E, *supra* note 11, para. E.2.1.1.2.

¹⁷ *Id.* para. E.2.1.2.

¹⁸ *Id.* para. E.2.1.3.

¹⁹ *Id.* para. E.2.1.4.

2. The following are defined persons that can be found in Geneva Conventions III (GC III) and IV (GC IV).

a. *Prisoner of War (POW)*. A detained person as defined in Article 4 of GC III. Traditionally these are members of the armed forces of a party or militias forming a part of an armed force who comply with criteria set out in Article 4(a)(2) of GC III. The term Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) is also used by U.S. forces.²¹ There is no legal difference between POWs and EPWs. As a matter of practice, EPW refers to POWs that Americans capture in international armed conflict. POW is the term for U.S. service members captured by our enemy. POW is also the international name of choice for armed forces captured on the battlefield.

b. *Protected Person*. A person protected under GC IV is any person who at a given moment and in any manner whatsoever finds himself in case of conflict or occupation, in the hands of a Party to the conflict or Occupying Power, of which he is not a national.²² Furthermore, if an individual falls into one of the following four categories, they are excluded from the protections given to a “protected person” under the GC IV: a) nationals of a State not bound by the GC; b) nationals of a neutral State with normal diplomatic relations with the Detaining Power; c) nationals of a co-belligerent State with normal diplomatic relations with the Detaining Power; or d) individuals covered by another Geneva Convention.²³

c. *Detainee*. This term is not specifically defined in the Geneva Conventions.²⁴ However, this term is used in some articles discussing the due process rights of civilians being held by an Occupying Power.

d. *Civilian Internee*. A civilian internee is a civilian who is interned during international armed conflict or occupation for imperative reasons of security or for committing an offense against the detaining power.²⁵

3. Other terms for Detainees. The following names have been used to describe persons detained by U.S. forces in the GWOT. Some of the terms have no legal background while others are used to describe persons who did not appear to fit neatly into the recognized framework of the Geneva Conventions. Since the adoption of various definitions in DoD Directive 2310.01E, JAs should work to categorizing detainees in accordance with the DoD Detainee Program or Geneva Conventions at the lowest possible level.

- a. Unlawful Combatant / Belligerent
- b. Person of Interest / Person Under U.S. Control (PUC)
- c. Terrorist
- d. Security Detainee
- e. Unprivileged Belligerent

C. **Status v. Treatment.** The key for JAs is to ensure that servicemembers treat all detainees humanely.²⁶ Judge Advocates can look to Common Article 3 as a minimum yardstick for human treatment.²⁷ Although individuals defined as a person protected in the Geneva Conventions during international armed conflict may be entitled to greater protections as a matter of law, all individuals initially are entitled to humane treatment.

²⁰ These individuals qualify as “protected persons” under the Fourth Geneva Convention (GC IV). See GC IV, *supra* note 4, art. 4. Protected persons are entitled to various protections in Part II and Part III of GC IV. *Id.*

²¹ DoD DIR. 2310.01E, *supra* note 11, para. E2.1.2.

²² GC IV, *supra* note 4, art. 4.

²³ *Id.* In practice, few individuals would fall outside the protected person status since virtually all nations today consider themselves bound by the Conventions and any individual meeting the criteria of exclusion b and c should already receive some level of protection based upon the bilateral relationship between their State and the detaining powers. Thus, in current operations in OIF and OEF, almost all persons would be “protected persons” in some way.

²⁴ GC IV, *supra* note 4, art. 76.

²⁵ See generally, GC IV, *supra* note 4, art. 79-135 (discussing the protections afforded to civilian internees).

²⁶ DoD DIR. 2310.01E, *supra* note 11, para. 4.1.

²⁷ Exec. Order 13,491, Ensuring Lawful Interrogations, 74 Fed. Reg. 4,893, 4,894 (Jan. 27, 2009).

D. **Detainee Treatment Act.** On December 30, 2005, President Bush signed the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2006 that included the “Detainee Treatment Act of 2005.”²⁸

1. Section 1002 directly relates to the treatment of detainees under DoD custody or effective control. No detainee in custody shall be subject to any treatment not authorized by the Army Field Manual on Intelligence Interrogation. The FM was recently re-released as FM 2-22.3. By Executive Order, President Obama extended the coverage of section 1002 to ALL agencies in the U.S. Government. After January 22, 2009, “any individual in the custody or under the effective control of an officer, employee, or other agent of the United States Government, or detained within a facility owned, operated, or controlled by a department or agency of the United States, in any armed conflict, shall not be subjected to any interrogation technique or approach, or any treatment related to interrogation, that is not authorized by and listed in Army Field Manual 2-22.3 (Manual).”²⁹

2. Section 1003 states that no individual in the custody or under the physical control of the United States Government, regardless of nationality or physical location, shall be subject to cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment.³⁰ Note this section goes beyond DoD to the entire USG. This should be of special emphasis to JAs when dealing with agencies and personnel outside of DoD.

3. Section 1006 is titled “Training of Iraqi Forces Regarding Treatment of Detainees,” and states that “all personnel of Iraqi military forces who are trained by Department of Defense personnel and contractor personnel of the Department of Defense receive training regarding the international obligations and laws applicable to the humane detention of detainees, including protections afforded under the Geneva Conventions and the Convention Against Torture.”

E. The Detainee Treatment Act, along with numerous DoD publications recently published or revised, will be the guidance for commanders and JAs as we continue to prosecute the GWOT.

III. DETAINEE OPERATIONS IN GWOT

A. Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)³¹

1. Following the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, the United States prepared a myriad of potential responses against the attackers. Once al Qaida was identified as the entity responsible for the attack, the United States attacked the al Qaida leadership and their Taliban allies in Afghanistan. In an Order dated 13 Nov 2001, the President authorized the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) to detain individual subjects captured by American forces.³² The order listed the basic protections that the individuals would receive,

- a. Humane treatment without distinction based on race, color, religion, gender, birth, wealth, or similar criteria;³³
- b. Adequate food, drinking water, shelter, clothing, and medical treatment;³⁴
- c. Free exercise of religion consistent with requirements for detention;³⁵ and
- d. In accordance with other such conditions as the SECDEF may proscribe.³⁶

²⁸ Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-148, 119 Stat. 2680 (also commonly referred to as the McCain Amendment); Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-148. This law was passed twice, with identical language, in both the 2005 National Defense Appropriations Act and the National Defense Authorization Act. For purposes of this outline, all references to the Detainee Treatment Act will be as published in Public Law 109-148.

²⁹ Exec. Order 13,491, Ensuring Lawful Interrogations, 74 Fed. Reg. 4,893, 4,894 (Jan. 27, 2009).

³⁰ “[C]ruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment means the cruel, unusual, and inhumane treatment or punishment prohibited by the Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as defined in the United States Reservations, Declarations and Understandings to the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment done at New York, December 10, 1984.” *Id.* § 1003(d).

³¹ For a full discussion of the historical treatment of both Al Qaida and the Taliban during the Global War on Terror see Congressional Research Service Report, *Treatment of “Battlefield Detainees” in the War on Terrorism*, Jennifer Elsea, updated 27 March 06 at http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/battlefield_det.pdf.

³² 66 Fed. Reg. 57833, 57834.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*

2. The protections afforded captured individuals were not as broad as those found in Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions and were subject to criticism from domestic and international commentators.

3. On July 7, 2006, the Deputy Secretary of Defense issued new guidance to DoD in regards to individuals detained in the GWOT.³⁷ Following the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*,³⁸ the official DoD position is that Common Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions applies as a matter of law to the conflict with al Qaeda.³⁹ The status of al Qaeda, as an organization, has not changed. They remain a non-party to Geneva Conventions and therefore do not qualify for protection under the full body of the Geneva Conventions and customary international law. However, all individuals detained during Operation Enduring Freedom are entitled to humane treatment.

4. Two separate lines of command are operating in Afghanistan under United Nations Security Council Resolutions: International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) forces. U.S. forces assigned to ISAF will comply with ISAF rules regarding detainee operations. U.S. forces assigned to OEF will follow OEF rules regarding detainee operations. In both cases, the minimal standard of care owed to any individual captured by either ISAF or OEF forces is humane treatment. The specifics regarding the processing of an individual from point of capture (POC) to final disposition (release, continued detention, or prosecution) are guided by theater specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

a. ISAF detention operations are governed by ISAF SOP 362, Standard Operating Procedures for Detention of Non-ISAF Personnel, which is considered NATO / ISAF UNCLASSIFIED RELEASABLE TO GCTF / GIRoA. Under this SOP, ISAF is only authorized to detain an individual for ninety-six hours.⁴⁰ At the end of the ninety-six hour time period, individuals are either released or turned over to Afghan officials who will review the detention as a matter of domestic criminal law.

b. The SOP governing detention by OEF forces remains classified SECRET / NOFORN. U.S. military personnel with appropriate clearances should access the SOP on the Afghan portal found on the SIPR.

B. Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)

1. American forces with their coalition allies began combat operations against Iraq in March 2003.⁴¹ The USG announced that the entire body of the law of war, including the Geneva Conventions, would apply to American forces during OIF.

2. Immediately after combat operations began, American and allied coalition Soldiers captured Iraqi soldiers who were dressed in civilian clothes. Allied forces also were engaged by Saddam Fedayeen⁴² forces wearing civilian clothes. The majority of Iraqi forces captured in the opening days of the war were taken to Camp Bucca in southeastern Iraq. Some of these individuals qualified for protection under GC III as POWs. However, other individuals who were detained were civilians who took a direct part in hostilities or posed a threat to security, but who would not qualify as a POW under GC III, art. 4.

³⁷ Memorandum, Deputy Secretary of Defense, to Secretaries of the Military Departments, subject: Application of Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to the Treatment of Detainees in the Department of Defense (7 July 2006) available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Aug2006/d20060814comm3.pdf> (last visited July 31, 2007) [hereinafter England Memorandum].

³⁸ *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*, 344 F.Supp. 2d 152, 162 (D.D.C. 2004), *rev'd* 413 F.3d 33 (D.C. Cir. 2005), *rev'd* 548 U.S. 557 (2006).

³⁹ DoD DIR. 2310.01E, *supra* note 11, para. 4.2.

⁴⁰ Ashley Deeks, *Detention in Afghanistan: The Need For an Integrated Plan*, (14 Feb. 2008) available at http://www.csis.org/index.php?option=com_csis_proj&task=view&id=1153. Note that the SOP has limited exceptions to extend this ninety-six hour detention authority if continued detention is necessary for the safe release or transfer of the individual. Continued detention for the purpose of additional interrogation is not authorized.

⁴¹ George W. Bush, President, President Bush Addresses the Nation (Mar. 19, 2003) available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/03/20030319-17.html> (last visited Aug. 1, 2003).

⁴² The paramilitary Fedayeen Saddam (Saddam's 'Men of Sacrifice') was founded by Saddam's son Uday in 1995. Saddam's Martyrs "Men of Sacrifice" *Fedayeen* Saddam, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/iraq/fedayeen.htm> (last visited Aug. 6, 2007). The Fedayeen, with a total strength reportedly between 18,000 and 40,000 troops, was composed of young soldiers recruited from regions loyal to Saddam. *Id.* The unit reported directly to the Presidential Palace, rather than through the army command, and was responsible for patrol and anti-smuggling duties. *Id.* Though at times improperly termed an "elite" unit, the Fedayeen was a politically reliable force that could be counted on to support Saddam against domestic opponents. *Id.*

3. President Bush declared an end to major combat activities on May 1, 2003.⁴³ This ostensibly began the occupation of Iraq by American and allied forces. The American occupation ended on June 28, 2004 with the transfer of sovereignty to the interim Iraqi government.⁴⁴ During major combat operations as well as during the occupation, individual detainees, who meet the criteria of GC III, art. 4, could have qualified as a POW.

4. After January 1, 2009, U.S. forces are supporting the Government of Iraq and are conducting operations in accordance with a security agreement.⁴⁵ Under the security agreement, “no detention or arrest may be carried out by the United States Forces (except with respect to detention or arrest of members of the United States forces and of the civilian component) except through an Iraqi decision issued in accordance with Iraqi Law and pursuant to Article 4.”⁴⁶ Article 4 allows U.S. forces to conduct military operations that are coordinated with Iraqi authorities and conducted in accordance with Iraqi law.⁴⁷ “In the event the United States Forces detain or arrest persons as authorized by . . . [the] agreement or Iraqi law, such persons must be handed over to competent Iraqi authorities within twenty-four hours from the time of their detention or arrest.”⁴⁸ Therefore, the detention regime in Iraq has changed from one based on international law, where detention was necessary for imperative reasons of security, to a law enforcement detention regime grounded in Iraq’s domestic criminal law.

⁴³ George W. Bush, President, President Bush Announces Major Combat Operations in Iraq Have Ended, Remarks by the President from the USS Abraham Lincoln At Sea Off the Coast of San Diego, California, (May 1, 2003) *available at* <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/05/20030501-15.html> (last visited Aug. 1, 2007).

⁴⁴ S. C. Res. 1546, ¶ 1, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1546 (June 8, 2004).

⁴⁵ Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Iraq On the Withdrawal of United States Forces from Iraq and the Organization of Their Activities during Their Temporary Presence in Iraq (Nov. 17, 2008) [hereinafter *Security Agreement*].

⁴⁶ *Id.* art. 22.

⁴⁷ *Id.* art. 4. After January 1, 2009, U.S. forces are conducting detention operations under the Iraqi criminal procedure code and the Security Agreement between the United States and Iraq. *Id.* Iraq follows the civil law legal tradition. Major W. James Annestad, *The Detention and Prosecution of Insurgents and Other Non-Traditional Combatants—A Look at the Task Force 134 Process and the Future of Detainee Prosecutions* ARMY LAW., July 2007, at 72, 73. The Iraqi Code of Criminal Proceedings does not appear to specify any evidentiary standards for either an arrest warrant or a search warrant. *See id.* at 73-75; *see also* Chapter 4, Section 2, of the Iraqi Law on Criminal Proceedings detailing how witnesses are heard and their testimony recorded under Iraqi law.

⁴⁸ *Id.* art. 22.

APPENDIX A

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATION OF DETAINEE OPERATIONS

1. In any operation, there should be a system in place “for the capture, evidence collection, processing, questioning, tracking, internment, prosecution, and subsequent release of captured individuals” detained.¹ While some of the specific details and procedures will be classified, the basic requirements for compiling a detainee packet are likely to remain the same.

2. The JA must be familiar either the specific authority authorizing detention of the individual. Detention authority may come from the Geneva Conventions, a United Nations Security Council Resolution, or the host nation domestic criminal law. The specific authority to detain individuals will likely impact the some of the due process owed to an individual detainee. However, at a minimum, all detainees should receive humane treatment.

3. To ensure that an individual is properly detained, the unit must complete the correct administrative paperwork, provide evidence linking the defendant to the crime, and provide evidence linking the detainee to the witnesses.² Evidence linking the defendant to the crime includes photographs, sworn statements, diagrams, (PSD) and physical evidence.³ The better the evidence collected at the site and consolidated as part of the initial packet, the more likely that the individual will remain detained if he poses an imperative threat to security (as demonstrated by intelligence) and successfully prosecuted for his criminal activities against military forces.

a. Photographs. Units should use photographs to connect the individual being detained to the basis for detention. These photographs can be and frequently are presented to host nation judges or magistrates who are reviewing a file to determine if continued detention is appropriate.⁴ Therefore, the more photographs that the unit takes on the objective, the better the potential case has for prosecution.⁵

(1) Individuals from the unit should take photographs of all potentially relevant evidence, such as weapons, ammunition, money, detonators, etc.⁶ Taking photographs helps maintain the integrity of the evidence. “In documenting your evidence at the site, you have not only shown the evidence exists, but what it looked like when you found it and where it was when you found it.”⁷ Therefore, take photographs before the evidence is moved.⁸ Attempt to capture photographs covering 360 degrees around the site.⁹

(2) It is important to have one photograph where the individual detainee is visible next to the evidence.¹⁰ However, if this photograph is not taken at the time of the operation, do not stage this type of photograph later. For security purposes, the detainee can be photographed while wearing zip ties. However, the detainee should not be blindfolded in the photograph since the blindfold will hinder the judge’s ability to identify the detainee. U.S. forces should not be visible in the photographs.

(3) Furthermore, the photographs should include any notable landmarks or reference points which may be helpful to put the scene into context for the judge.¹¹ A series of photographs of the site, building, or area will help establish the view so that the judge can formulate an idea of what the site looked like to Soldiers on the day of the

¹ CENTER FOR MILITARY LAW AND OPERATIONS, THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL’S LEGAL CENTER & SCHOOL, U.S. ARMY, FORGED IN THE FIRE, LEGAL LESSONS LEARNED DURING MILITARY OPERATION 1994-2006 33 (Sept. 2006).

² PowerPoint Presentation, Detainee Operations, Joint Readiness Training Center (2006) [hereinafter JRTC PowerPoint].

³ TASK FORCE 134, MULTI-NATIONAL FORCE – IRAQ, SOLDIER’S INVESTIGATION GUIDE AND CRIME TIP MANUAL 3 (2006) [hereinafter TF 134 Guide].

⁴ Although the Central Criminal Court of Iraq (CCCI) original worked out of the Green Zone, it now has ten panels throughout Iraq located in Baghdad, Kut, Hillah, Baquba, Tikrit, Najaf, Karbala, Basrah. JRTC PowerPoint, *supra* note 2, at slide 12.

⁵ Although most units have digital cameras, for those units who are likely to detain individuals, this provides justification for the acquisition of digital cameras.

⁶ TF 134 GUIDE, *supra* note 3, at 4.

⁷ PowerPoint Presentation, The All Army Evidence Awareness Training Support Package (3 Aug. 2007) (information contained in the notes section of slide 22) [hereinafter Evidence PowerPoint Presentation].

⁸ *Id.* If time permits, take multiple photographs of the evidence. *Id.* One set should contain a measuring device to give the judge perspective. *Id.* If possible, take photographs from a ninety degree angle (from overhead) to capture the most accurate dimension. *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ TF 134 GUIDE, *supra* note 3, at 4.

¹¹ *Id.*

operation.¹² It is important to mark the photographs with a date time stamp.¹³ On a practical note, consider having the Brigade Commander make it a requirement for subordinate units to submit all photographs on two CDs as part of the detainee packet. One CD will be forwarded with the packet to the next level of detention (either the Division Detainee Collection Point or the Theater Internment Facility (TIF)). The second CD should be stored by either the Brigade Human Intelligence Officer (S-2X) or the legal office.

b. Statements. At least two, preferably three, Soldiers who were at the scene must write a detailed account of why the individual is being detained.¹⁴ Each sworn statement should cover the who, what, when, where, why and how of the detention.¹⁵ These statements provide much of the information used to conduct the initial magistrate's review and should support the potentially higher legal standard applied during the potential future criminal prosecution. Since it is unlikely that the unit will uncover a significant amount of additional information before the trial, it is important to collect as much information in the initial sworn statements as possible to support the court's standard. Remember, it is the content of the statement that is key. Therefore, even if the Soldiers do not have a DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement) available at the point of capture, they should record the information on any piece of paper and transfer the information to a DA Form 2823 as soon as the security situation permits. In the event there is insufficient **unclassified** evidence to prosecute a detainee, units may still attempt to justify continued detention using classified evidence.

(1) Who: Clearly identify the detainee by name and capture tag number. If multiple individuals are detained in the same operation, list all individuals who are detained together. It is important to link potential co-defendants together in both the sworn statement and one the apprehension form.¹⁶ Furthermore, the statement should also identify other members of the unit who were present for the operation by full name and rank.¹⁷

(2) What: Explain what happened and the events leading up to the detainee's capture.¹⁸ This description should include what the overall mission of the unit was that day, such as, patrol, convoy, or raid. Furthermore, this explanation should include what the unit found in terms of contraband, if anything.

(3) When: Record the date and time of the incident.¹⁹ Include the time and location of all significant events that occurred during the mission. For example, if the unit took small arms fire before detaining the individual, include the time and location for both the small arms fire and the detention.

(4) Where: The statement should include both a grid location and physical description of where the individual was detained. While other members of the military can relate to the grid location, local judges are better able to relate to a physical description that refers to local landmarks. Therefore, the where section of the statement should identify the nearest town, street name (local not the Main Supply Route (MSR) name given by U.S. forces), mosque, or other notable landmark.²⁰

¹² Evidence PowerPoint Presentation, *supra* note 7, slide 22.

¹³ TF 134 GUIDE, *supra* note 3, at 4.

¹⁴ See U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-90.6, THE BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM Table G-1(4 Aug. 2006). Documenting the reason for detention is part of a common task trained to all Soldiers. Writing a sworn statement is part of the Tag requirement from the 5Ss and T (Silence, Segregate, Safeguard, Speed to a Safe Area / Rear and Tag) training for detainees at the point of capture. *Id.* This is not a task imposed by the prosecutors.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ If one of the potential co-defendants is released and others are forwarded to the theater internment facility (TIF), annotate the reason for the release in the files of all remaining co-defendants. Do not allow the detainees to "blame the crime on the guy who was released" when they are tried before the Central Criminal Court of Iraq.

¹⁷ TF 134 GUIDE, *supra* note 3, at 4. Ideally, you should list at least five Soldiers who were actual witnesses to the detention. *Id.* Remember that the individuals prosecuting this case are likely not assigned to your unit. The prosecutors are likely assigned to another service. The case may not go to trial for six to twelve months. Add as much contact information as possible to help make future witness production easier.

¹⁸ TF 134 GUIDE, *supra* note 3, at 5.

¹⁹ *Id.* The date-time group should be consistent with the information presented on the apprehension form. If there is any inconsistency between the date-time group in the sworn statement and that in the apprehension form, then the Combined Review and Release Board will use the information on the apprehension form. Interview with Lieutenant Commander David D. Furry, Student 55th Judge Advocate Officer Advanced Course, in Charlottesville, VA (Nov. 16, 2006) (discussing his previous assignment with Task Force 134 working on the Combined Review and Release Board).

²⁰ TF 134 GUIDE, *supra* note 3, at 5.

(5) Why: Explain what the events and / or unclassified information that led the unit to the search or to the detention. Furthermore, annotate whether or not the detainee made a confession or admission at the point of capture.²¹

(6) How: Explain how the unit accomplished the mission and how the items or detainees were found.

(7) Classification: Attempt to ensure that the content of each statement is unclassified. While the detainee packet itself may contain information from classified target folders, intelligence debriefings, or other classified information, the statements should contain only information that is releasable to the Iraqi government without further redaction or reclassification.

c. Diagrams. Diagrams or sketches are essential to put the operation into context for the judge. The diagram relates the location of either the physical evidence seized by U.S. forces to the location of the detainee in the house, on the street, or in the field. The diagram, or sketch, “is the quickest and easiest way to document and exhibit the layout of a site.”²² Ideally, Soldiers should complete the diagram “before the evidence is collected and it should be used to reaffirm the location of evidence, and the location of your site.”²³ The diagram should also correspond to the photographs taken at the site.²⁴ The diagram can help relate the location of landmarks or other significant points of interest to where the evidence was found. Make sure that the diagram has a key or legend, as required. Ensure that distances are properly marked. Estimates of sizes and distances are acceptable if taking exact measurements is not feasible.

4. The contents of the detainee packet supplement the physical evidence taken from the objective. The unit may and should seize items that connect the detainee to the basis for detention.²⁵ Examples of evidence seized by U.S. forces could include the following: weapons, scopes, ammunition, cell phones, pagers, documents, computers, thumb drives, fake identification documents, passports, bomb making material (such as wiring, circuit boards, blasting caps, plastic explosives, artillery rounds, copper, batteries, car alarms, garage door openers, and timers.²⁶

a. Evidence Handling: Attempt to maintain evidence consistent with chain of custody requirements for evidence presented in U.S. courts. While the evidence may not be presented before the judge, the chain of custody is still important from an operational, intelligence, and legal perspective.

b. It is important to document all property seizures with either a DD Form 2745 (Enemy Prisoner of War [EPW] Capture Tag) or DA Form 4137 (Evidence Property/Custody Document).²⁷ Make sure that the documentation clearly ties the item to one individual if multiple individuals are detained during the same operation. If neither the DD Form 2745 nor the DA Form 4137 is available on the objective, capture the content of the information to be transferred to the proper form later in a more secure location.

c. Note that only a Commander can order the seizure of funds. If the unit seizes any money, account for each piece of currency by amount. Furthermore, United States currency must be accounted for by serial number. Thus, a key element of unit level planning is also obtaining a safe to ensure the evidence custodian has a means to secure cash and other high value items. Such funds may be turned over to finance, but all evidence custodians should be trained and maintain records of such transactions just as would a Class A agent or armorer from the arms room to protect themselves.

5. Minimum Mandatory Forms Required for a Detainee Packet

- a. Capture Tag or Theater Specific Multi-National Forces Apprehension Form
- b. DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement) (times two)

²¹ *Id.* Furthermore, the statement should refer to whether or not the detainee signed the evidence inventory form.

²² Evidence PowerPoint Presentation, *supra* note 7, slide 23.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ Clearly label the diagram so that the link to various photographs is as clear as possible.

²⁵ The general rule regarding property is that “it is especially forbidden to destroy or seize the enemy’s property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.” Hague IV, *supra* note 2, art. 23(g). Any property seized by members of the United States armed forces is property of the United States and not property of the individual conducting the seizure. U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 27-10 THE LAW OF LAND WARFARE para. 396 (18 July 1956) [hereinafter FM 27-10].

²⁶ PowerPoint Presentation, The All Army Evidence Awareness Training Support Package (3 Aug. 2007).

²⁷ See FM 27-10, *supra* note 25, para 409. The information contained on the DA Form 4137 may be used to support or refute future claims by detainees. Therefore, the content should be as thorough and accurate as possible.

- c. DA Form 4137 (Evidence Property / Custody Document)
 - d. DD Form 2708 Receipt for Inmate or Detained Person
 - e. Evidence Inventory Form (unnumbered, bi-lingual, published by Task Force 134)
6. Top Ten Detainee Packet Deficiencies.²⁸
- a. Statements with insufficient detail.
 - b. X-spray results as the sole piece of evidence.
 - c. Detaining groups without investigating the culpability of each member of the group (this results in insufficient evidentiary packets; without evidence to prosecute, detainees must be released)
 - d. Enemy propaganda as the sole piece of evidence.
 - e. Detaining small time crooks (extra weapons, curfew violator) (These individuals do not meet the criteria for continued detention absent other evidence. Their detention cannot be considered necessary for imperative reasons of security in most cases and their crimes should be handled by the Iraqi system).
 - f. Identical statements provided by multiple witnesses.
 - g. Detainee engaged in suspicious activity (lying to or fleeing from CF).
 - h. Only evidence supporting detention is guilt by association (phone activity with known bad guys)
 - i. Lack of photos or diagrams.
 - j. Failure to corroborate times with events.
7. Role of the JAG may include the following:
- a. Participate in targeting meetings and assist in target folder development. In some cases, the unclassified evidence in the target folder will form the basis for a host nation arrest or search warrant. The JA may be called upon to serve as the liaison with the host nation judge to obtain warrants for unit targets.
 - b. Review the initial packet for completeness and conduct a magistrate's review.
 - c. Ensure accuracy of the forms submitted in the packet and assist the unit in identifying relevant evidence or information that could support continued detention.
 - d. Be the counselor who is willing to advise the Commander when the evidence does not support continued detention.
 - e. Be prepared to answer requests for assistance from higher headquarters prosecuting the detainee in the host nation legal system.
 - f. Provide an advocacy memorandum for select detainees being processed for early release.
 - g. Participate in regular inspections of detention facilities.
 - h. Help prepare unit witnesses to testify before the host nation court.

²⁸ 4th Infantry Division (OIF 05-07) After Action Review, 11-12 (1 Feb. 2007) (covering lessons learned by the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate).

APPENDIX B

DETAINEE OPERATIONS AT THE POINT OF CAPTURE (“THE FIVE S’S”)

Search	<p>Search each detainee for weapons, items of intelligence value, and items that would make escape easier or compromise U.S. security interests. Confiscate these items. Prepare a receipt when taking property DA Form 4137 (Evidence/Property Custody Document).</p> <p><i>Note.</i> When possible, conduct same gender searches. When not possible, perform mixed gender searches in a respectful manner. Leaders must carefully supervise Soldiers to prevent allegations of sexual misconduct. Detainees may keep the following items found in a search: Protective clothing and equipment that cannot be used as a weapon (such as helmets, protective masks and clothing) for use during evacuation from the combat zone.</p> <p>Retained property, once cleared by military intelligence personnel or other authority, may consist of identification (ID) cards or tags, personal property having no intelligence value and no potential value to others (such as photos, mementos, etc.), clothing, mess equipment (except knives and forks), badges of rank and nationality, decorations, religious literature, and jewelry. (Personal items, such as diaries, letters, and family pictures may be taken by MI teams for review, but are later returned to the proper owner).</p> <p><i>Note.</i> Initially all property is taken into custody.</p> <p>Confiscate currency only on the order of a commissioned officer (AR 190-8) and provide a receipt and establish a chain of custody using DA Form 4137 or any other field expedient substitute.</p>
Silence	<p>Silence the detainees by directing them not to talk. Muffle may be employed if necessary (ensure detainee can breathe after application).</p>
Segregate	<p>Segregate detainees based on perceived status and positions of authority. Segregate leaders from the remainder for the population. Segregate hostile elements such as religious, political, or ethnic groups hostile to one another. For their protection, segregate minor and female detainees from adult male detainees whenever possible.</p>
Safeguard	<p>Safeguard the detainees. Ensure detainees are provided adequate food, potable water, clothing, shelter, and medical attention. Ensure detainees are not exposed to unnecessary danger and are protected (afforded the same protective measures as the capturing force) while awaiting evacuation. Do not use coercion to obtain information from the captives. Provide medical care to wounded and/or sick detainees equal in quality to that provided to U.S. forces. Report acts or allegations of abuse through command channels, to the supporting judge advocate, and to the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command.</p>
Speed to Safe Area / Rear	<p>Evacuate detainees from the battlefield as quickly as possible, ideally to a Detainee Control Point (DCP) or detainee holding area where MPs take custody of the detainees. Transfer custody of all captured documents and other property to the U.S. forces assuming responsibility for the detainees.</p>
Tag	<p>Use DD Form 2745 (Enemy Prisoner of War [EPW] Capture Tag). Include the following information: (1) Date and time of the capture; (2) Location of the capture (grid coordinates); (3) Capturing unit; and (4) Circumstances of capture. Indicate specifically why the person has been detained. Use additional documentation when necessary and feasible to elaborate on the details of capture: Documentation should answer five Ws – who, what, where, why, and witnesses. Use a form, such as a DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement) or an appropriate field expedient, to document this information. List all documents and items of significance found on the detainee.</p> <p>Attach Part A, DD Form 2745, to the detainee’s clothing with wire, string, or another type of durable material. Instruct the captive not to remove or alter the tag. Maintain a written record of the date, time, location, and personal data related to the detention. Attach a separate identification tag to confiscated property that clearly links the property with the detainee from whom it was seized.¹</p>

¹ U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-90.6, THE BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM, Table G-1(4 Aug. 2006).

CHAPTER 13

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

REFERENCES

1. Posse Comitatus Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1385
2. Military Support for Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies, 10 U.S.C. §§ 371-382
3. Insurrection Statutes, 10 U.S.C. §§ 331-334
4. Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121, *et seq.*, as amended
5. Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996, PUB. L. 104-201
6. Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, 32 U.S.C. § 112
7. Response to Threats of Terrorist Use of Weapons of Mass Destruction, 50 U.S.C. § 2311
8. Duties Relating to Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction, 10 U.S.C. § 12310(c)
9. Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-296 (2002).
10. National Response Framework, January 2008
11. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 (28 Feb. 2003)
12. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 3025.15, MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES (18 Feb. 1997)
13. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 5525.5, DoD COOPERATION WITH CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT (15 Jan. 1986 incorporating change one, 20 December 1989)
14. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 5210.56, USE OF DEADLY FORCE AND THE CARRYING OF FIREARMS BY DoD PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY DUTIES (1 Nov. 2001 incorporating change one, January 24, 2002)
15. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 5525.10, USING MILITARY WORKING DOG TEAMS TO SUPPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN COUNTERDRUG MISSIONS (17 Sept. 1990)
16. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 3025.12, MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR CIVIL DISTURBANCE (MACDIS) (4 Feb. 1994)
17. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 3025.1, MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES (MSCA) (15 Jan. 1993)
18. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 6055.06, DoD FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES (F&ES) PROGRAM (21 Dec. 2006)
19. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, INSTR. 3710.01A, DoD COUNTERDRUG SUPPORT (30 Mar. 2004)
20. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 190-14, CARRYING OF FIREARMS AND USE OF FORCE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY DUTIES (12 Mar. 1993)
21. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 700-131, LOAN AND LEASE OF ARMY MATERIAL (23 Aug. 2004)
22. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-07, STABILITY OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS (Feb. 2003)
23. U.S. NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, REG. 500-1/ANGI 10-8101, NATIONAL GUARD DOMESTIC OPERATIONS (13 Jun. 2008)
24. U.S. NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, REG. 500-2/ANGI 10-801, NATIONAL GUARD COUNTERDRUG SUPPORT (29 Aug. 2008)
25. U.S. DEP'T OF NAVY, SECNAV INSTR. 5820.7C, COOPERATION WITH CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS (26 Jan. 2006)
26. U.S. DEP'T OF NAVY, OPNAV INSTR. 3440.16D, NAVY DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES PROGRAM (29 Jun. 2009)
27. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 10-801, AIR FORCE ASSISTANCE TO CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (15 Apr 1994)
28. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 10-802, MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES (19 Apr. 2002)

I. OVERVIEW

The military's mission is to fight and win the nation's wars. Prior to September 11, 2001, military involvement in domestic operations was almost exclusively in the area of civil support operations. Today, the military's mission is

one of Homeland Security. For the Department of Defense (DoD), the concept of Homeland Security consists of two major components: Homeland Defense and Civil Support.

II. HOMELAND DEFENSE AND CIVIL SUPPORT

“Homeland security (HLS)” is defined in *The National Strategy for Homeland Security* (October 2007) (available at http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/nat_strat_homelandsecurity_2007.pdf) as “a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur.” This definition is consistent with the definition provided in the first National Strategy for Homeland Security, published in July 2002. Then-Army Secretary Thomas E. White testified before Congress that the DoD homeland security mission breaks down into two functions: Homeland Defense and Civil Support.

A. The DoD has defined Homeland Defense (HD) as the “protection of U.S. sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression, or other threats as directed by the President.” It is generally considered to consist of war-fighting missions led by the DoD. Examples include combat air patrols and maritime defense operations.

B. The DoD has defined Civil Support (CS) as support to civil authorities for domestic emergencies and other designated activities. Examples include disaster response, counterdrug support, and support to civilian law enforcement.

III. POSSE COMITATUS ACT (PCA)

A. To advise commanders properly, especially in the area of CS, Judge Advocates (JAs) must understand the limitations created by the PCA, and, as importantly, the constitutional and statutory exceptions to the PCA. The PCA states:

Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. 18 U.S.C. § 1385.

B. History.

1. *Posse comitatus*: ‘The force of the county’; the body of men above the age of fifteen in a county (exclusive of peers, clergymen, and infirm persons), whom the sheriff may summon or ‘raise’ to repress a riot or for other purposes; also, a body of men actually so raised and commanded by the sheriff. Oxford English Dictionary Online.

2. Prior to 1828, the U.S. military was used extensively as a posse comitatus to enforce various laws as diverse as the Fugitive Slave Law and Reconstruction-era laws. Through time, the authority level necessary for local law enforcement to call on the military as a posse comitatus devolved down to the lowest level. For several reasons (e.g., the Army’s increasingly vocal objection to “commandeering of its troops” and Southerners’ complaints that the Northern-based Federal military was unfairly enforcing laws against them), Congress sought to terminate the prevalent use of Federal Soldiers in civilian law enforcement roles. Accordingly, Congress passed the PCA in 1878 as a rider to an Army Appropriations Act, limiting the circumstances under which the Army could be used as a posse comitatus to “execute the laws.”

C. To Whom the PCA Applies.

1. Active duty personnel in the Army and Air Force.

a. Most courts interpreting the Posse Comitatus Act have refused to extend its terms to the Navy and Marine Corps (*United States v. Yunis*, 924 F.2d 1086 (D.C. Cir. 1991); *United States v. Roberts*, 779 F.2d 565 (9th Cir. 1986), cert. denied, 479 U.S. 839 (1986); *United States v. Mendoza-Cecelia*, 736 F.2d 1467 (11th Cir. 1992); *United States v. Acosta-Cartegena*, 128 F. Supp. 2d 69 (D.P.R. 2000)).

b. In 10 U.S.C. § 375, Congress directed SecDef to promulgate regulations forbidding direct participation “by a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps in a search, seizure, arrest, or other similar activity.” SECDEF has done so in DoDD 5525.5. Therefore, the proscription has been extended by regulation to the Navy and Marine Corps. SECDEF and SECNAV may grant exceptions on a case-by-case basis (DoDD 5525.5, Encl. 4).

2. Reservists on active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty for training.
3. National Guard personnel in Federal service (i.e., Title 10 status).
4. Civilian employees of DoD when under the direct command and control of a military officer (DoDD 5525.5, para. E4.2.3).

D. To Whom the PCA does NOT Apply.

1. A member of a military service when *off duty* and acting in a *private capacity*. A member is not acting in a private capacity when assistance to law enforcement officials is rendered under the direction or control of DoD authorities (DoDD 5525.5, Encl. 4).

2. A member of the National Guard when not in Federal Service (i.e., while serving under state control in Title 32 or State Active Duty status).

3. A member of a Reserve Component when not on active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty for training.

4. Members of the Coast Guard (14 U.S.C. § 2) (*Jackson v. Alaska*, 572 P.2d 87 (Alaska 1977)).

5. Members of the armed forces who are not a “part of the Army or Air Force.” In a 1970 Department of Justice opinion, then-Assistant Attorney General William Rehnquist addressed the assignment of Army personnel to the Department of Transportation (DoT) to act as U.S. Marshals. He determined that this was not a violation of the PCA since: (a) a statute (49 U.S.C. § 1657) expressly authorized the detailing of military members to DoT; (b) under the statute, the assigned members were not charged against statutory limits on grade or end strength; and (c) the members were not subject to direct or indirect command of their military department of any officer thereof. He determined, therefore, that they were DoT employees for the duration of the detail. Therefore, they were not “part of the Army or Air Force” (Memorandum for Benjamin Forman, Assistant General Counsel, Department of Defense, from William H. Rehnquist, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, *Re: Legality of deputizing military personnel assigned to the Department of Transportation* (Sept. 30, 1970) (“Transportation Opinion”)).

E. To What the PCA Applies.

1. When determining what actions are covered by the PCA (i.e., what constitutes “execut[ing] the law” under the statute), one must consider both directives and case law, as they are not identical. In fact, case law prohibits a much broader range of activities as “execut[ing] the law.” Some of these issues have been addressed in various Service Judge Advocate General opinions, but other instances will require one to apply the court tests described below.

a. Directive/Regulation (DoDD 5525).

(1) Prohibits direct law enforcement assistance, including:

(a) Interdiction of a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other similar activity.

(b) Search or seizure.

(c) Arrest, apprehension, stop and frisk, or similar activity.

(d) Use of military personnel for surveillance or pursuit of individuals, or as undercover agents, informants, investigators, or interrogators (DoDD 5525.5, para. E4.1.3).

b. Case Law.

(1) *Analytical framework*. There are three separate tests that courts apply to determine whether the use of military personnel has violated the PCA (*United States v. Kahn*, 35 F.3d 426 (9th Cir. 1994); *United States v. Hitchcock*, 103 F.Supp. 2d 1226 (D. Haw. 1999)).

(a) FIRST TEST: whether the action of the military personnel was “active” or “passive” (*United States v. Red Feather*, 392 F. Supp. 916, 921 (W.D.S.D 1975); *United States v. Yunis*, 681 F. Supp. 891, 892 (D.D.C. 1988); *United States v. Rasheed*, 802 F. Supp. 312 (D. Haw. 1992)).

(b) SECOND TEST: whether use of the armed forces pervaded the activities of civilian law enforcement officials (*United States v. Hartley*, 678 F.2d 961, 978 (11th Cir. 1982) *cert. denied* 459 U.S. 1170 (1983); *United States v. Hartley*, 796 F.2d 112 (5th Cir. 1986); *United States v. Bacon*, 851 F.2d 1312 (11th Cir. 1988); *Hayes v. Hawes*, 921 F.2d 100 (7th Cir. 1990)).

(c) THIRD TEST: whether the military personnel subjected citizens to the exercise of military power that was:

- Regulatory (a power that controls or directs);
- Proscriptive (a power that prohibits or condemns); or
- Compulsory (a power that exerts some coercive force) (*United States v. McArthur*, 419 F. Supp. 186 (D.N.D. 1975); *United States v. Casper*, 541 F.2d 1274 (8th Cir. 1976), *cert. denied*, 30 U.S. 970 (1977); *United States v. Yunis*, 681 F. Supp. 891, 895-6 (D.D.C. 1988); *United States v. Kahn*, 35 F.3d 426 (9th Cir. 1994)).

2. *Military Purpose Activities* (DoDD 5525.5, para. E4.1.2.1). The PCA does NOT apply to actions furthering a military or foreign affairs function of the United States. This is sometimes known as the “Military Purpose Doctrine.” To qualify as such an action, its primary purpose must be to further a military interest, and civilians may receive an incidental benefit. Such military purposes include:

a. Investigations and other actions related to enforcement of the UCMJ (*United States v. Thompson*, 33 M.J. 218 (CMA 1991), *cert. denied*. 502 U.S. 1074 (1992) (DoDD 5525.5, para. E4.1.2.1.1)).

b. Investigations and other actions that are likely to result in administrative proceedings by DoD, regardless of whether there is a related civil or criminal proceeding (DoDD 5525.5, para. E4.1.2.1.2).

c. Investigations and other actions related to the commander’s inherent authority to maintain law and order on a military installation or facility (*Harker v. State*, 663 P.2d 932 (Alaska 1983); *Anchorage v. King*, 754 P.2d 283 (Alaska Ct. App. 1988); *Eggleston v. Department of Revenue*, 895 P.2d 1169 (Colo. App 1995)). Civilians may be detained for an on-base violation long enough to determine whether the civilian authorities are interested in assuming the prosecution (*Applewhite v. United States*, 995 F.2d 997 (10th Cir. 1993), *cert. denied*, 510 U.S. 1190 (1994) (E4.1.2.1.3)).

d. Protection of classified military information or equipment (DoDD 5525.5, para. E4.1.2.1.4).

e. Protection of DoD personnel, DoD equipment, and official guests of the DoD (*United States v. Chon*, 210 F.3d 990 (9th Cir. 2000), *cert. denied*, 531 U.S. 910 (2000) (NCIS investigation of civilians undertaken for independent purpose of recovering military equipment was permissible) (DoDD 5525.5, para. E4.1.2.1.5)).

f. Other actions undertaken primarily for a military or foreign affairs purpose (DoDD 5525.5, para. E4.1.2.1.6).

F. Where the PCA Applies – Extraterritorial Effect of the PCA.

1. A 1989 Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel opinion concluded that the PCA does not have extraterritorial application (Memorandum, Office Legal Counsel for General Brent Scowcroft, 3 Nov. 1989). This opinion also states that the restrictions of 10 U.S.C. §§ 371 - 381 (specifically, 10 U.S.C. § 375), were also not intended to have extraterritorial effect.

2. Some courts have also adopted the view that the PCA imposes no restriction on use of U.S. Armed Forces abroad, noting that Congress intended to preclude military intervention in domestic affairs (*United States v. Cotton*, 471 F.2d 744 (9th Cir. 1973); *Chandler v. United States*, 171 F.2d 921 (1st Cir. 1948), *cert. denied*, 336 U.S. 918 (1949); *D’Aquino v. United States*, 192 F.2d 338 (9th Cir. 1951), *cert. denied*, 343 U.S. 935 (1952); *United States v. Marcos*, No. SSSS 87 Cr. 598, 1990 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2049 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 28, 1990)). (Note: both *Chandler* and *D’Aquino* involved law enforcement in an area of military occupation.) But see *United States v. Kahn*, 35 F.3d 426, 431 n. 6 (9th Cir. 1994) (In a case involving the applicability of the PCA to Navy activities in support of maritime interdiction of a drug-smuggling ship, the government maintained the PCA had no extraterritorial effect. While the court stated that the issue had not been definitively resolved, it did state that 10 U.S.C. §§ 371-381 did “impose limits on the use of American armed forces abroad.”).

3. Note, however, that DoD policy, as contained in DoDD 5525.5 (which incorporates the restrictions of 10 U.S.C. § 375), applies to all U.S. forces wherever they may be. Two weeks after the promulgation of the DoJ

memo, Secretary Cheney amended the Directive to read that, in the case of compelling and extraordinary circumstances, SECDEF may consider exceptions to the prohibition against direct military assistance with regard to military actions outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States (DoDD 5525.5, para. 8.2).

G. The Effects of Violating the PCA.

1. *Criminal Sanctions.* Two years imprisonment, fine, or both. Note that, to date, no direct criminal action has been brought for violations of the PCA. The issue of the PCA has arisen instead as a “collateral” issue, whether as a defense to a charge by a criminal defendant (*see* *Padilla v. Bush*, 233 F. Supp. 2d 564 (S.D.N.Y. 2002); *United States v. Red Feather*, 392 F. Supp. 916 (W.D.S.D. 1975)), or in support of an argument for exclusion of evidence.

a. *Exclusionary rule.* In general, courts have not applied the exclusionary rule to cases in which the PCA was violated, using the following rationales:

(1) The PCA is itself a criminal statute, thus there is little need to use the deterrent of the exclusionary rule. Also, because there have been no prosecutions under the PCA, its deterrent effect is questionable (*State v. Pattioay*, 896 P.2d 911 (Hawaii 1995); *Colorado v. Tyler*, 854 P.2d 1366 (Colo. Ct. App. 1993), *rev’d on other grounds*, 874 P.2d 1037 (Colo. 1994); *Taylor v. State*, 645 P.2d 522 (Okla. 1982)).

(2) The PCA is designed to protect the rights of all civilians, not the personal rights of the defendant (*United States v. Walden*, 490 F.2d 372 (4th Cir. 1974), *cert. denied* 416 U.S. 983 (1974)).

(3) Violations of the PCA are neither widespread nor repeated, so the remedy of the exclusionary rule is not needed. Courts will apply the exclusionary rule when the need to deter future violations is demonstrated (*United States v. Roberts*, 779 F.2d 565 (9th Cir. 1986), *cert. denied* 479 U.S. 839 (1986); *United States v. Wolffs*, 594 F.2d 77 (5th Cir. 1979); *United States v. Thompson*, 30 M.J. 570 (A.F.C.M.R. 1990)).

(4) Failure to prove an element of offense. Where the offense requires that law enforcement officials act lawfully, violation of the PCA would negate that element (*United States v. Banks*, 383 F. Supp. 368 (1974)).

(5) Dismissal of charges. Not likely to be considered an appropriate remedy (*United States v. Rasheed*, 802 F. Supp 312 (D. Haw. 1992); *United States v. Hitchcock*, 103 F. Supp 2d 1226 (D. Haw. 1999)).

2. Civil Liability.

a. PCA violation as a private cause of action? No. PCA is a criminal statute; Congress did not intend to create a private cause of action (*Robinson v. Overseas Military Sales Corp.*, 21 F. 3d 502, 511 (2nd Cir. 1994) citing *Lamont v. Haig*, 539 F. Supp. 552 (W.D.S.D. 1982)).

b. PCA violation as a constitutional tort—a “Bivens suit” (*Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), where the U.S. Supreme Court announced that federal officials can be sued personally for money damages for the alleged violation of constitutional rights stemming from official acts)? This is an evolving area (*Applewhite v. United States Air Force*, 995 F.2d 997 (10th Cir. 1993), *cert. denied*, 510 U.S. 1190 (1994) (finding PCA not violated, and conduct of military personnel did not otherwise violate 4th or 5th Amendment rights); *Bissonette v. Haig*, 800 F.2d 812 (8th Cir. 1986), *aff’d*, 485 U.S. 264 (1988) (finding a private right of action under the 4th Amendment)).

c. Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) (28 U.S.C. §§ 1346(b), 2671-2680)? Possibly. With exceptions, the FTCA allows suits against the United States for injuries caused by the negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of any federal employee acting within the scope of his employment, in accordance with the law of the state where the act or omission occurred. Consequently, an FTCA claim against a soldier allegedly violating the PCA would be a civil action (likely in Federal District Court after substitution and removal from a state court, if necessary) and the court would apply the state law in the analogous tort action, and federal law.

IV. CIVIL SUPPORT

A. The DEPSECDEF directed the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Defense and Americas’ Security Affairs (ASD (HD&ASA)) to “update and streamline” DoDDs 3025.15, 3025.1 and 3025.12, and “other related issuances.” There is no specific deadline for these changes; however, draft versions of DoDD 3025.dd have been circulating

through the approval process. Therefore, before relying on the below information, you MUST check to ensure you have the most current version of the directive you are using.

B. It is DoD's policy that DoD shall cooperate with and provide military assistance to civil authorities as directed by and consistent with applicable law, Presidential Directives, Executive Orders, and DoDD 3025.15. Assistance is generally one of support; the civilian authorities retain primary responsibility.

C. DoDD 3025.15.

1. This directive establishes DoD's policy and assigns responsibilities for providing military assistance to civil authorities. The directive governs **all** DoD military assistance provided to civil authorities within the fifty States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. possessions and territories. The directive provides criteria against which all requests for support shall be evaluated. The directive addresses them to approval authorities, but commanders at all levels should use them in providing a recommendation up the chain of command.

- a. *Legality*: compliance with the law.
- b. *Lethality*: potential use of lethal force by or against DoD forces.
- c. *Risk*: safety of DoD forces.
- d. *Cost*: who pays, impact on DoD budget.
- e. *Appropriateness*: whether the requested mission is in the interest of DoD to conduct.
- f. *Readiness*: impact on DoD's ability to perform its primary mission.

2. *Approval Authority*. DoDD 3025.15 changes the approval authority, in certain cases, from that set forth in older directives, but the older directives have not been changed and are otherwise applicable. For this reason, this directive should always be the first one consulted.

3. Although the directive states that the "Secretary of the Army is the approval authority for emergency support in response to natural or man-made disasters," this responsibility has been transferred to the Joint Director of Military Support (JDOMS) (Appendix A).

4. SECDEF is the approval authority for:

- a. Civil disturbances (DoDD 3025.15, para. 4.4).
- b. Responses to acts of terrorism (DoDD 3025.15, para. 4.4).
- c. Support that will result in a planned event with the potential for confrontation with specifically-identified individuals or groups, or which will result in the use of lethal force (DoDD 3025.15, para. 4.4).
- d. Loan of equipment, facilities or personnel to law enforcement (DoDD 3025.15, para. 4.7.2).

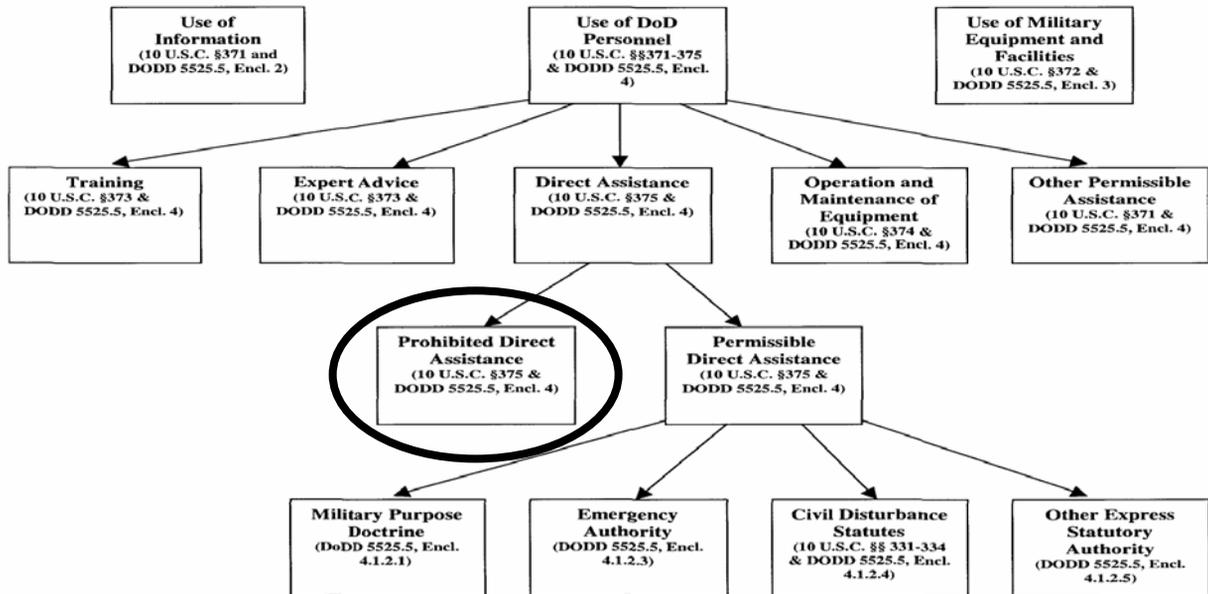
5. Requests shall be made and approved IAW DoDD 5525.5, but at a level no lower than a Flag or General Officer, or equivalent civilian, with the following exceptions:

- a. SECDEF is approval authority for any requests for potentially lethal support.
- b. SECDEF is approval authority for all assistance with the potential for confrontation between DoD personnel and civilian individuals or groups.

6. Support for Civil Disasters. Follow DoDD 3025.1 and Appendices A and B.

7. When Combatant Command-assigned forces are to be used, there must be coordination with the CJCS. CJCS will determine whether there is a significant issue requiring SECDEF approval, after coordination with the affected Combatant Command (DoDD 3025.15, para. 4.5)

**PCA RESTRICTIONS UNDER 10 U.S.C. §§371-375
AND DODD 5525.5**



V. SUPPORT TO CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. When providing support to civilian law enforcement, there is always a concern that such actions may run afoul of the PCA. The chart above illustrates permissible and non-permissible activities (non-permissible activities circled):

B. Although the activities discussed below can be considered law enforcement-type activities, they do not violate the PCA since the military personnel do not provide direct assistance. In addition, many of them are statutorily directed, and therefore could be considered “exceptions” to the PCA. This section is broken down into three functional areas of support: loan of equipment and facilities; expert advice and training; and sharing information. Material otherwise not covered in one of these three areas can be found in DoDD 5525.5.

1. *Loan of Equipment and Facilities.*

a. Key References.

- (1) Law. 10 U.S.C. §§ 372 and 374.
- (2) Directives. DoDDs 5525.5 and 3025.15.

b. With proper approval, DoD activities may make equipment (including associated supplies and spare parts), base facilities, or research facilities available to Federal, state, or local law enforcement officials for law enforcement purposes.

c. There must be no adverse impact on national security or military preparedness.

d. *Approval authority.*

(1) SECDEF is the approval authority for requests for assistance with the potential for confrontation between DoD personnel and civilian individual groups, as well as any requests for potentially lethal support, including loans of:

- (a) Arms.
- (b) Combat and tactical vehicles, vessels, or aircraft.
- (c) Ammunition. (DoDD 3025.15, paras. 4.7.2.1. and 4.7.2.3.)

(2) Requests for loans of equipment, facilities, or personnel made by law enforcement agencies, including the Coast Guard when not acting as part of the Navy, shall be made and approved in accordance with DoDD 5525.5, but at a level no lower than a flag or general officer, or equivalent civilian, with the exceptions discussed in the following authorities:

- (a) AR 700-131.
- (b) SECNAVINST 5820.7C.
- (c) AFI 10-801.

2. *Expert Advice and Training.*

a. Key References.

- (1) Law. 10 U.S.C. §§ 373, 375, 377; and 50 U.S.C. §§ 2312, 2315.
- (2) Directives. DoDD 5525.5, Enclosure 4. and DoDI 5525.10.

b. Military personnel may be used to **train** civilian law enforcement personnel in the use of equipment that the DoD provides. Large scale or elaborate training programs are prohibited, as is regular or direct involvement of military personnel in activities that are fundamentally civilian law enforcement operations.

(1) Note that the DEPSECDEF has provided policy guidance in this area, via memorandum, which limits the types of training U.S. forces may provide. The policy is based on prudent concerns that advanced training could be misapplied or misused by civilian law enforcement agencies, resulting in death or injury to non-hostile persons. The memorandum permits basic military training, such as basic marksmanship; patrolling; medical/combat lifesaver; mission planning; and survival skills. It prohibits what it terms “advance military training,” which is defined as “high intensity training which focuses on the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) required to apprehend, arrest, detain, search for, or seize a criminal suspect when the potential for a violent confrontation exists.” Examples of such training include: sniper training; military operations in urban terrain (MOUT); advanced MOUT; and close quarter battle/close quarter combat (CQB/CQC) training. (Appendix B.)

(2) A single general exception exists to provide this advanced training at the U.S. Army Military Police School. In addition, Commander, United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) may approve this training, on an exceptional basis, by special operations forces personnel. (Appendix B.)

c. Military personnel may also be called upon to provide **expert advice** to civilian law enforcement personnel. However, regular or direct involvement in activities that are fundamentally civilian law enforcement operations is prohibited.

(1) A specific example of this type of support (advice) is military working dog team (MWDT) support to civilian law enforcement. The military working dog (MWD) has been analogized to equipment, and its handler provides expert advice. (See DoDI 5525.10, Using Military Working Dog Teams to Support Law Enforcement Agencies in Counterdrug Missions, 17 Sept. 1990).

(a) Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 372, the Secretary of Defense may make available equipment to any Federal, state, or local LEAs for law enforcement purposes. So, upon request, an MWD (viewed by the DoD as a piece of equipment) may be loaned to law enforcement officials. Moreover, MWD handlers may be made available to assist and advise law enforcement personnel in the use of the MWD under 10 U.S.C. § 373. If a MWD is loaned to an LEA, its military handlers will be provided to work with the particular MWD. An MWD is always loaned with its handler since they work as a team. Under compelling and exceptional circumstances, requests for exceptions may be submitted, through channels, to the DoD Drug Coordinator. (DoDI 5525.10, para. 4.2.1.)

(b) In all cases, MWDT support may be provided only under circumstances that preclude any confrontation between MWDTs and civilian subjects of search.

d. *Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)*. Congress has directed DoD to provide certain expert advice to Federal, state and local agencies with regard to WMD. This training is non-reimbursable because Congress has appropriated specific funds for these purposes.

(1) 50 U.S.C. § 2312. Training in emergency response to the use or threat of use of WMD.

(2) 50 U.S.C. § 2315. Program of testing and improving the response of civil agencies to biological and chemical emergencies. Department of Energy runs the program for responses to nuclear emergencies.

3. *Sharing Information.*

a. Key References.

(1) Law. 10 U.S.C. § 371.

(2) Directive. DoDD 5525.5, Enclosure 2.

b. Military Departments and Defense Agencies are encouraged to provide to Federal, state, or local civilian law enforcement officials any information collected during the **normal course of military operations** that may be relevant to a violation of any Federal or state law within the jurisdiction of such officials. (DoDD 5525.5, para. E2.1)

c. Collection must be compatible with military training and planning. To the maximum extent practicable, the needs of civilian law enforcement officials **shall** be taken into account in the planning and execution of military training and operations. (10 U.S.C. § 371(b))

d. However, the planning and/or creation of missions or training for the primary purpose of aiding civilian law enforcement officials is prohibited. (DoDD 5525.5, para. E2.1.4.)

VI. CIVIL DISTURBANCES

A. Key References.

1. Law.

a. Constitution. Article 4, Section 4: “The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.”

b. The Insurrection Act (10 U.S.C. §§ 331-335).

2. Directive.

a. DoDD 3025.12.

B. The primary responsibility for protecting life and property and maintaining law and order in the civilian community is vested in the state and local government (DoDD 3025.12, para. 4.1.3). Involvement of military forces will only be appropriate in extraordinary circumstances. Use of the military under these authorities to conduct law enforcement activities is a specific exception to the PCA. The probable order of employment of forces in response to a certain situation will be:

1. Local and state police.

2. National Guard in their state status.

3. Federal civil law enforcement officials.

4. Federal military troops (to include National Guard called to active Federal service).

C. The insurrection statutes permit the President to use the armed forces, in the following circumstances subject to certain limitations:

1. An insurrection within a state. The legislature or governor must request assistance from the President (10 U.S.C. § 331).

2. A rebellion making it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States (i.e., Federal law) by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings (10 U.S.C. § 332).

3. To suppress, in any State, any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy, if it:

a. Hinders execution of State and U.S. law protecting Constitutional rights and the State is unable, fails, or refuses to protect those rights (the state is considered to have denied equal protection under the Constitution)

b. Opposes or obstructs execution of U.S. law or justice (10 U.S.C. § 333).

4. If the President considers it necessary to use the armed forces, he must first issue a proclamation directing the insurgents to disperse and retire peacefully (10 U.S.C. § 334).

D. The Federal Response.

1. Responsibility for the management of the Federal response to civil disturbances rests with the Attorney General of the United States.

2. As discussed above, if the President decides to respond to the situation, he must first issue a proclamation to the persons responsible for the insurrection, prepared by the Attorney General, directing them to disperse within a limited time. At the end of that time period, the President may issue an execute order directing the use of armed forces.

3. The Attorney General appoints a Senior Civilian Representative of the Attorney General (SCRAG) as his action agent.

E. The DoD Response.

1. SECDEF has reserved to himself the authority to approve support in response to civil disturbances (DoDD 3025.15, para. 4.4).

2. Although the civilian authorities have the primary responsibility for response to civil disturbances, military forces shall remain under military command and control at all times (DoDD 30125.12, para. 4.2.5).

F. **Emergency Employment of Military Forces** (DoDD 30125.12, para. 4.2.2).

1. Military forces shall not be used for civil disturbances unless specifically directed by the President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. §§ 331-334, except in the following circumstances:

a. To prevent the loss of life or wanton destruction of property, or to restore governmental functioning and public order. The “emergency authority” applies when sudden and unexpected civil disturbances occur, and the duly-constituted authority local authorities are unable to control the situation and circumstances preclude obtaining prior Presidential authorization (DoDD 30125.12, para. 4.2.2.1).

b. When duly-constituted state or local authorities are unable or decline to provide adequate protection for Federal property or fundamental Federal functions, Federal action is authorized, as necessary, to protect the Federal property and functions (DoDD 30125.12, para. 4.2.2.2).

2. Note that this is limited authority.

3. Other Considerations. Although employment under these authorities permits direct enforcement of the law by military forces, the military’s role in law enforcement should be minimized as much as possible. The military’s role is to support the civilian authorities, not replace them.

VII. DISASTER AND EMERGENCY RELIEF

A. Key References.

1. Law. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121, *et seq.*, as amended.

2. Directives. DoDD 3025.1., National Response Framework (NRF).

B. The Stafford Act is not a statutory exception to the PCA; therefore, all missions performed during a disaster relief response must comply with the restrictions of the PCA.

C. Stafford Act. The overarching purpose of the Act is to provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal government to state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from a disaster. The Act provides four means by which the Federal government may become involved in a relief effort:

1. President may declare the area a **major disaster** (42 U.S.C. § 5170).

a. “Major disaster” means any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane; tornado; storm; high water; wind-driven water; tidal wave; tsunami; earthquake; volcanic eruption; landslide; mudslide; snowstorm; or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this chapter to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby (42 U.S.C. § 5121).

b. Requires a request for the declaration from the governor.

c. State must have executed its own emergency plan and require supplemental help.

d. State certifies that it will comply with cost sharing provisions under this Act.

2. President may declare the area an **emergency** (42 U.S.C. § 5191).

a. “Emergency” means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States (42 U.S.C. § 5122).

b. Same criteria as for a major disaster, except also requires that the governor define the type and amount of Federal aid required. Total Federal assistance may not exceed \$5 million.

c. Operationally, there is no significant distinction between an emergency and a major disaster.

3. **President’s 10-day Emergency Authority.** President may send in DoD assets on an **emergency** basis to “preserve life and property” (42 U.S.C. § 5170b(c)).

a. “During the immediate aftermath of an incident which may ultimately qualify for assistance under this subchapter or subchapter IV-A of this chapter, the Governor of the State in which such incident occurred may request the President to direct the Secretary of Defense to utilize the resources of the Department of Defense for the purpose of performing on public and private lands any emergency work which is made necessary by such incident and which is essential for the preservation of life and property. If the President determines that such work is essential for the preservation of life and property, the President shall grant such requests to the extent the President determines practicable. Such emergency work may only be carried out for a period not to exceed 10 days” (42 U.S.C. § 5170b(c)).

b. Done before any Presidential declaration, but still requires a governor’s request.

c. Lasts only 10 days.

d. Used to clear debris and wreckage and to temporarily restore essential public facilities and services. Very limited authority.

4. The President may send in Federal assets where an emergency occurs in an area over which the Federal government exercises **primary responsibility** by virtue of the Constitution or Federal statute (42 U.S.C. § 5191(b)).

a. Does not require a governor’s request, although the statute directs consultation with the governor, if practicable.

b. Results in a Presidential declaration of an emergency regarding a situation for which the primary responsibility for a response rests with the United States.

c. President Clinton exercised this authority on April 19, 1995, in the case of the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, OK.

5. Types of support authorized under the Stafford Act.

a. Personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and managerial, technical, and advisory services in support of relief authorized under the Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 5170a(1) and 5192(a)).

b. Distribution of medicine, food, and other consumable supplies, and emergency assistance (42 U.S.C. §§ 5140a(4) and 5192(a)(7)).

c. Utilizing, lending or donating Federal equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources to state and local governments (42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b(a)(1) and 5192(b)).

d. Performing on public or private lands or waters any work or services essential to saving lives and protecting and preserving property, public health, and safety, including:

(1) Debris removal.

(2) Search and rescue; emergency medical care; emergency mass care; emergency shelter; and provision of food, water, medicine and other essential needs, including movement of supplies and persons.

(3) Clearance of roads and construction of temporary bridges necessary to the performance of emergency tasks and essential community services.

(4) Provision of temporary facilities for schools and other essential community services.

(5) Demolition of unsafe structures that endanger the public.

(6) Warning of further risks and hazards.

(7) Dissemination of public information and assistance regarding health and safety measures.

(8) Provision of technical advice to state and local governments regarding disaster management and control.

(9) Reduction of immediate threats to life, property, and public health and safety (42 U.S.C. § 5170b(a)(3)).

D. The Federal Response.

1. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is part of DHS, directs and coordinates the Federal response on behalf of the President.

2. In HSPD-5, the President directed the development of a National Response Plan (superseding the Federal Response Plan) to align federal coordinating structures, capabilities, and resources into a unified, all-disciplined, and all-hazards approach to domestic incident management. The DHS published the National Response Plan (NRP) in December, 2004 and updated the NRP on May 25, 2006. The NRP was superseded by the National Response Framework.

3. The **National Response Framework** (NRF) (73 Fed. Reg. 4887-4888 (Jan. 22, 2008)), effective March 22, 2008, supersedes the NRP and “is now more in keeping with its intended purpose, specifically, simplifying the language, presentation and content; clarifying its national focus; articulating the five principles of response doctrine; and methodically describing the who, what and how of emergency preparedness and response.” The NRF is a guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector. It is intended to capture specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

a. The NRF consists of the following components:

(1) The **core document** describes the doctrine that guides our national response, roles and responsibilities, response actions, response organizations, and planning requirements to achieve an effective national response to any incident that occurs.

(2) The **Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes** group Federal resources and capabilities into functional areas that are most frequently needed in a national response (e.g., Transportation, Firefighting, Mass Care).

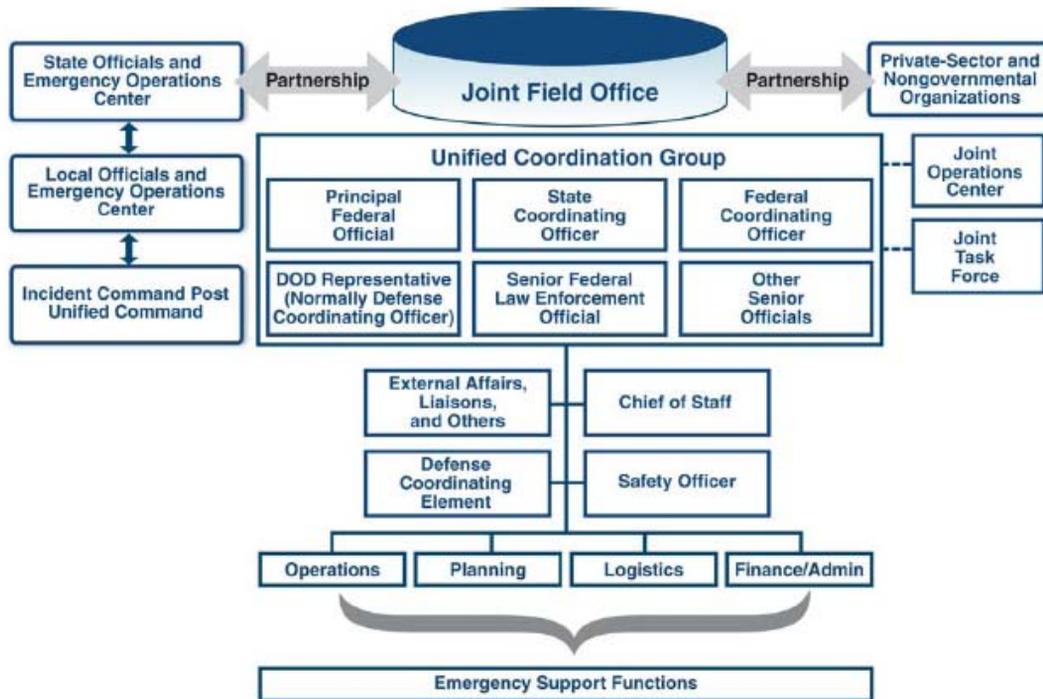
(3) The **Support Annexes** describe essential supporting aspects that are common to all incidents (e.g., Financial Management, Volunteer and Donations Management, Private-Sector coordination).

(4) The **Incident Annexes** address the unique aspects of how to respond to seven broad incident categories (e.g., Biological, Nuclear/Radiological, Cyber, Mass Evacuation).

(5) The **Partner Guides** provide ready references describing the key roles and actions for local, tribal, State, Federal and private-sector response partners.

b. The NRF applies a functional approach that groups the capabilities of federal departments and agencies and the American Red Cross into Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services that are most likely to be needed during actual or potential incidents where a coordinated federal response is required. The NRF contains 15 ESFs for which certain federal agencies are either the coordinator, a primary agency, or a support agency or serve in two or all of the capacities. The DoD/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the Coordinator and a Primary Agency for ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering), and DoD is a Primary Agency for ESF #9 (Search and Rescue). DoD serves as a support agency for all 15 ESFs.

c. **Joint Field Office (JFO).** The JFO is the primary Federal incident management field structure. It is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, State, tribal, and local government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery.



(1) The Principal Federal Official (PFO). By law and Presidential directive, the Secretary of Homeland Security is the PFO responsible for coordination of all domestic incidents requiring multiagency federal response. The Secretary may elect to designate a single individual to serve as his or her primary representative who serves as the PFO in the field.

(2) The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). For Stafford Act incidents, upon the recommendation of the FEMA administrator and the Secretary of Homeland Security, the President appoints an FCO. The FCO is a senior FEMA official trained, certified, and well experienced in emergency management, and

specifically appointed to coordinate Federal support in the response to and recovery from emergencies and major disasters.

(3) Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO). The DCO is the DoD's single point of contact at the JFO. DoD has appointed ten DCOs and assigned one to each FEMA region. The DCO coordinates requests for DSCA with the exception of requests for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers support, National Guard forces operating in State Active Duty or Title 32 status (i.e. in a State, not Federal status), or, in some circumstances, DoD forces in support of the FBI. Specific responsibilities of the DCO (subject to modification based on the situation) include processing requirements for military support, forwarding mission assignments to the appropriate military organizations through DoD-designated channels, and assigning military liaisons, as appropriate, to activated ESFs.

E. The DoD Response.

1. Regulation. DoDD 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA), governs all planning and response by DoD components for civil defense or other assistance to civil authorities, with the exception of military support to law enforcement operations under DoDD 3025.12, Military Assistance for Civil Disturbance (MACDIS) and contingency war plans (DoDD 3025.1, para 4.2).

2. MSCA Policy. MSCA shall include, but is not limited to, support similar to that described for "Immediate Response" (DoDD 3025.1, para. 5.4) in either civil emergencies or attacks, or during any period of peace, war, or transition to war. It shall include response to civil defense agencies, but shall not include military assistance for civilian law enforcement operations (DoDD 3025.1, para. 4.4.1).

3. NOTE: The Secretary of the Army is no longer the DoD Executive Agent for disaster relief operations. The duties and authorities associated with that assignment have been delegated to the ASD(HD&ASA)(See Appendix A). The ASD(HD&ASA) is responsible for policy oversight (legality, cost, lethality, appropriateness, risk, readiness impact), supervises HD activities, and serves as the liaison between DoD and lead federal agencies (LFAs).

4. The Joint Director of Military Support (JDOMS) is the ASD(HD&ASA)'s action agent. The JDOMS designates the Supported Combatant Commander (CCDR), and serves as the focal point for that CCDR and the National Guard, while coordinating and monitoring the DoD effort through the DCO. The JDOMS also deconflicts the mission(s) with worldwide demands and keeps the SECDEF and CJCS informed of ongoing mission(s) status.

5. Supported CCDRs. The U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) DSCA area of responsibility (AOR) includes air, land, and sea approaches and encompasses the continental United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico, the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Gulf of Mexico, the Straits of Florida, and the surrounding water out to approximately 500 nautical miles. The U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) DSCA AOR includes Hawaii and U.S. territories and possessions in the Pacific.

6. Supporting CCDRs. Within its geographic AOR, the U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) is responsible for foreign humanitarian assistance / disaster relief (FHA/DR), which is similar to, but not the same as, DSCA. USSOUTHCOM is therefore a supporting CCDR for DSCA.

6. **Immediate Response Authority** (DoDD 3025.1, para 4.5).

a. "Imminently serious conditions resulting from any civil emergency or attack may require immediate action by military commanders, or by responsible officials of other DoD Agencies, to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. When such conditions exist and time does not permit prior approval from higher headquarters, local military commanders and responsible officials of other DoD Components are authorized by this Directive, subject to any supplemental direction that may be provided by their DoD Component, to take necessary action to respond to requests of civil authorities. All such necessary action is referred to in this Directive as Immediate Response" (DoDD 3025.1, para 4.5.1).

b. Types of support authorized include (see para 4.5.4. for full list):

(1) Rescue, evacuation, and emergency treatment of casualties; maintenance or restoration of emergency medical capabilities; and safeguarding the public health.

(2) Emergency restoration of essential public services (such as fire-fighting, water, communication, transportation, power and fuel).

(3) Emergency removal of debris and explosive ordnance.

(4) Recovery and disposal of the dead.

c. This type of support is provided on a cost-reimbursable basis, but assistance should not be denied because the requester is unable or unwilling to commit to reimbursement (para 4.5.2).

d. **NOTE:** This is a very limited authority, and should only be invoked in bona fide emergencies. Contemporaneous coordination with higher headquarters should always occur in these scenarios, and in any other case potentially involving this type of assistance to civil authorities. (APPENDIX D).

7. Disaster Support Involving Law Enforcement Activities.

a. The Stafford Act is not an exception to the PCA. Therefore, any support that involves direct involvement in the enforcement of the civil law must undergo the PCA analysis discussed above. Typical areas of concern include:

- (1) Directing traffic.
- (2) Guarding supply depots.
- (3) Patrolling.

b. National Guard personnel acting under state authority (either State Active Duty or under Title 32, U.S. Code) should be the organization of choice in these areas.

c. Law enforcement duties that involve military functions may be permissible (e.g., guarding a military supply depot).

VIII. DUAL STATUS COMMAND AUTHORITIES

A. **National Guard Dual-Status Commander.** Typically, National Guard personnel may only serve in one of three statuses (State, Federal, Civilian) at a time. Specific statutory authority at 32 U.S.C. § 325(a)(2), however, provides limited authority for a National Guard officer to serve simultaneously in both State and Federal statuses. A dual status commander is now authorized to concurrently command both federal (Title 10) and state (Title 32, State Active Duty) forces. This dual status requires the authority of the President (currently delegated to the SECDEF) and the consent of the officer's governor to serve in both duty statuses.

1. The National Guard dual-status command authority has been used during recent **National Special Security Events** (NSSEs). An NSSE is a highly visible, well-attended event that, if attacked by terrorists, would have significant impact on our country because of physical and psychological damage. Examples include the G8 Summit, and the Republican and Democratic National Conventions of 2005 and 2008, and the 2009 G-20 Summit in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

2. A dual status commander receives orders from both superior and separate federal and state chains of command. These two distinct, separate chains of command flow through different sovereigns that recognize and respect a dual status commander's duty to exercise these two separate authorities in a mutually exclusive manner. As such, a dual status commander typically establishes his or her own subordinate federal and state chains of command.

B. **Active Component Dual-Status Commander.** Pursuant to 32 U.S.C. § 315, the Secretaries of the Army or Air Force may detail regular officers to duty with the National Guard, and with the permission of the President, the detailed officer may accept a commission in the National Guard without vacating his or her regular appointment. The state or territory would have to commission the officer in its National Guard for him or her to command its National Guard forces serving under state authority. State law will dictate the requirements and procedures for such appointment and would typically require the Governor's consent.

IX. COUNTERDRUG SUPPORT

A. Key References.

1. Law.
 - a. 10 U.S.C. § 124.
 - b. 32 U.S.C. § 112.

- c. Section 1004, FY-91 NDAA, as amended by FY-02 NDAA.
- d. Section 1031, FY-97 NDAA.
- e. Section 1033, FY-98 NDAA.
- f. Public Law 107-107, Section 1021 (extends support for counterdrug activities through 2006).

2. Directives.

- a. CJCSI 3710.01A, 26 Jan. 2007, current as of 28 Jan 2008.
- b. NGR 500-2/ANGI 10-801.

B. Detection and Monitoring (D&M).

- 1. Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 124, DoD is the lead Federal agency for D&M of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States. Accordingly, D&M is a DoD mission.
- 2. Although it is a DoD mission, D&M is to be carried out in support of Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities.
- 3. Note that the statute does not extend to D&M missions covering land transit (e.g., the Mexican border).
- 4. Interception of vessels or aircraft is permissible outside the land area of the United States to identify and direct the vessel or aircraft to a location designated by the supported civilian authorities.
- 5. D&M missions involve airborne (AWACs, aerostats), seaborne (primarily USN vessels), and land-based radar (to include Remote Other The Horizon Radar (ROTHR)) sites.
- 6. Note: this mission is not covered by CJCSI 3710.01A (CJCSI 3710.01A, para 2.a).

C. National Guard (NG).

- 1. Pursuant to 32 U.S.C. § 112, SECDEF may make Federal funding available for NG drug interdiction and counterdrug activities, to include pay, allowances, travel expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses.
- 2. The state must prepare a drug interdiction and counterdrug activities plan. DEP&S reviews each state's implementation plan and disburses funds.
- 3. It is important to note that although the NG is performing counterdrug support operations using Federal funds and under Federal guidance, it remains a state militia force and is not to be considered a Federal force for purposes of the PCA.
- 4. Although the NG is not subject to the restrictions of the PCA while not in Federal status, the NGB has imposed a number of policy restrictions on counterdrug operations. *See* NGR 500-2 for more information.

E. Additional Support to Counterdrug Agencies.

1. General. In addition to the authorities contained in 10 U.S.C. §§ 371-377 (discussed above), Congress has given DoD additional authorities to support Federal, state, local, and foreign entities that have counterdrug responsibilities. Congress has not chosen to codify these authorities, however, so it is necessary to refer to the Public Laws instead. Many of them are reproduced in the notes following 10 U.S.C. § 374 in the annotated codes.

2. Section 1004 (Appendix C).

a. Section 1004 is the primary authority for counterdrug operations. The statute permits broad support to the following law enforcement agencies that have counterdrug responsibilities:

(1) Federal, state, and local.

(2) Foreign, when requested by a Federal counterdrug agency (typically, the Drug Enforcement Agency or member of the State Department Country Team that has counterdrug responsibilities within the country).

b. Types of support (see CJCSI 3710.01A):

(1) Equipment maintenance.

(2) Transportation of personnel (U.S. & foreign), equipment and supplies CONUS/OCONUS.

(3) Establishment of bases of operations CONUS/OCONUS.

(4) Counterdrug-related training of law enforcement personnel, including associated support and training expenses.

(5) Detection and monitoring of air, sea and surface traffic outside the United States, and within 25 miles of the border if the detection occurred outside the United States.

(6) Engineer support (e.g., construction of roads, fences and lights) along the U.S. border.

(7) Command, control, communication, and intelligence and network support.

(8) Linguist and intelligence analyst services.

(9) Aerial and ground reconnaissance.

(10) Diver support.

(11) Tunnel detection support.

(12) Use of military vessels for law enforcement agencies operating bases by Coast Guard personnel.

(13) Technology demonstrations.

3. Training of law enforcement personnel.

a. Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCCs) may approve CD-related training of foreign law enforcement personnel requiring no more than 50 theater-assigned personnel for no more than 45 days with HN and Country Team approval and notification.

b. GCCs may approve CD-related technical and administrative support team deployments requiring no more than 25 personnel for no more than 179 days with HN and Country Team approval and notification.

4. Approval Authorities. *See* CJCSI 3710.01A.

X. MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORT

A. Sensitive support – DoDD S-5210.36.

B. Law Enforcement Detachments (LEDET).

1. Law. 10 U.S.C. § 379.

2. U.S. Coast Guard personnel shall be assigned to naval vessels operating in drug interdiction areas. Such personnel have law enforcement powers, and are known as LEDETs.

3. When approaching a contact of interest, tactical control (TACON) of the vessel shifts to the Coast Guard. As a “constructive” Coast Guard vessel, the ship and its crew are permitted to participate in direct law enforcement. However, to the maximum extent possible, law enforcement duties should be left to Coast Guard personnel. Military members should offer necessary support.

C. Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons.

1. The Secretary of Defense, upon request of the Attorney General, may provide assistance in support of Department of Justice activities during an emergency situation involving a biological or chemical weapon of mass destruction. 10 U.S.C. § 382.

a. Department of Defense Rapid Response Team. The SECDEF shall develop and maintain at least one domestic terrorism rapid response team composed of members of the Armed Forces and employees of the DoD who are capable of aiding Federal, State, and local officials in the detection, neutralization, containment, dismantlement, and disposal of weapons of mass destruction containing chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE). 50 U.S.C. § 2314(a) (LEXIS 2006). The U.S. Marine Corps Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF), therefore, has the mission to, when directed, forward-deploy and /or respond to a credible threat of a CBRNE incident in order to assist local, state, or federal agencies and Combatant Commanders in the conduct of consequence management operations. CBIRF accomplishes this mission by

providing capabilities for agent detection and identification; casualty search, rescue, and personnel decontamination; and emergency medical care and stabilization of contaminated personnel.

b. National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs). 10 U.S.C. § 12310(c). Each team consists of twenty-two highly skilled, full-time Army and Air National Guard members who are state controlled, federally resourced, trained, and exercised, employing federally-approved response doctrine. In 2002, Congress required the establishment of fifty-five teams, providing at least one team is established in each state (two in California) and territory (U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam) and Washington, D.C. Their missions primarily fall under the command and control of state or territory officials; however, if the teams are federalized, they would likely fall under the command and control of Joint Task Force, Civil Support (JTF-CS).

D. Miscellaneous Exceptions. DoDD 5525.5, para. E4.1.2.5 contains a list of statutes that provide express authorization for the use of military forces to enforce the civil law. Among them are:

1. Protection of the President, Vice President and other dignitaries.
2. Assistance in the case of crimes against members of Congress or foreign officials, or involving nuclear materials.

X. CONCLUSION

The law and guidance pertaining to DoD Domestic Operations is dynamic and continues to evolve. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and recent significant disasters such as Hurricane Katrina and the 2010 Gulf of Mexico oil spill have resulted in (or will likely result in) changes in federal response law, philosophy, guidance, structure and capabilities. Consequently, it is imperative that judge advocates practicing domestic operations stay abreast of these changes to ensure that U.S. military involvement in such operations complies with the rule of law.

APPENDIX A

Originator: JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//JDOMS//

SUBJECT: TRANSFER OF THE ARMY DIRECTOR OF MILITARY SUPPORT TO THE JOINT STAFF

RATUZYUW RUEKJCS8003 1342206-UUUU--RUEAACS.

ZNR UUUUU

R 141916Z MAY 03

FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//JDOMS//

BT

UNCLAS

MSGID/GENADMIN/JDOMS//

SUBJ/TRANSFER OF THE ARMY DIRECTOR OF MILITARY SUPPORT MISSION TO THE JOINT STAFF//

REF/A/DOD DIRECTIVE 3025.1/DTD 15 JAN 93/-/NOTAL//

REF/B/DOD DIRECTIVE 3025.1-M/DTD 2 JUN 94/-/NOTAL//

REF/C/DOD DIRECTIVE 3025.15/DTD 18 FEB 97/-/NOTAL//

REF/D/DOD DIRECTIVE 3025.12/DTD 4 FEB 94/-/NOTAL//

REF/E/DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IMPLEMENTATION MEMORANDUM/DTD 25 MAR 03/-
/NOTAL//

RUEKJCS8003 UNCLAS

AMPN/REFS A-C DESIGNATE THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AS THE DOD EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES (MSCA) AND OUTLINE PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING AND PROVIDING MSCA. REF D DESIGNATES THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AS THE DOD EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR CIVIL DISTURBANCES (MACDIS) AND OUTLINE PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING AND PROVIDING MACDIS. REF E TRANSFERS THE EXECUTIVE AGENT AUTHORITY FOR MSCA AND MACDIS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE AND DIRECTS THE TRANSFER OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY SUPPORT (DOMS) FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TO THE JOINT STAFF.//

RMKS/1. EFFECTIVE 161600Z MAY 03, THE ACTION AGENCY FOR MSCA AND MACDIS IS TRANSFERRED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY DIRECTOR OF MILITARY SUPPORT (DOMS) TO THE JOINT STAFF PER REF E. CURRENT DOMS FUNCTIONS WILL BE ASSUMED BY A NEW DIVISION, JDOMS, WITHIN THE JOINT STAFF, J-3 DIRECTORATE.

2. THE TRANSFER OF THE ACTION AGENCY FOR DOMESTIC MILITARY SUPPORT FOLLOWS THE RECENT TRANSFER OF EXECUTIVE AGENCY FOR MSCA AND MACDIS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE.

3. JDOMS IS LOCATED IN THE PENTAGON, WASHINGTON DC, ROOM 1E1008.

APPENDIX B

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON D.C. 20301-1000

29 JUN 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNIFIED COMBATANT COMMANDS
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

SUBJECT: DoD Training Support to U.S. Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies

This directive-type memorandum provides the DoD policy for providing advanced military training to U.S. civilian law enforcement agencies.

It is DoD policy that no advanced military training will be provided to U.S. civilian law enforcement agency (CLEA) personnel, except as noted below. "Advanced military training," in the context of this policy, is defined as high intensity training which focuses on the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) required to apprehend, arrest, detain, search for, or seize a criminal suspect when the potential for a violent confrontation exists. "Advanced military training" includes advanced marksmanship (including sniper training), military operations in urban terrain (MOUT), advanced MOUT, close quarters battle/close quarters combat (CQB/CQC), and similar specialized training. It does not include basic military skills such as basic marksmanship, patrolling, mission planning, medical, and survival skills.

As a single general exception to this policy, the U.S. Army Military Police School is authorized to continue training CLEA personnel in the Counterdrug Special Reaction Team Course, the Counterdrug Tactical Police Operations Course, and the Counterdrug Marksman/Observer Course. Additionally, on an exceptional basis, the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command (USCINCSOC) may approve such training by special operations forces. In such cases, USCINCSOC will inform the Executive Secretary to the Secretary of Defense of the training support provided. Similarly, the U.S. Army MP School will continue to report training performed in accordance with existing procedures.

Those portions of applicable DoD directives and instructions relating only to the procedures for coordination and approval of CLEA requests for DoD support are not affected by this memorandum. Those portions of such directives that address the substance of training that may be provided to CLEAs will be revised to reflect this change in policy within 90 days.

The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy will notify civilian law enforcement agencies through appropriate means of this change in policy

/s/ JOHN P. WHITE

APPENDIX C

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FY2002

107 PUB. L. 107; 115 Stat. 1012; 2001 Enacted S. 1438; 107 Enacted S. 1438

Sec. 1021. EXTENSION AND RESTATEMENT OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPORT FOR COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES OF OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

Section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 374 note) is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1004. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES.

(a) Support to Other Agencies.--During fiscal years 2002 through 2006, the Secretary of Defense may provide support for the counter-drug activities of any other department or agency of the Federal Government or of any State, local, or foreign law enforcement agency for any of the purposes set forth in subsection (b) if such support is requested—

(1) by the official who has responsibility for the counter-drug activities of the department or agency of the Federal Government, in the case of support for other departments or agencies of the Federal Government;

(2) by the appropriate official of a State or local government, in the case of support for State or local law enforcement agencies; or

(3) by an appropriate official of a department or agency of the Federal Government that has counter-drug responsibilities, in the case of support for foreign law enforcement agencies.

(b) Types of Support.--The purposes for which the Secretary of Defense may provide support under subsection (a) are the following:

(1) The maintenance and repair of equipment that has been made available to any department or agency of the Federal Government or to any State or local government by the Department of Defense for the purposes of—

(A) preserving the potential future utility of such equipment for the Department of Defense; and

(B) upgrading such equipment to ensure compatibility of that equipment with other equipment used by the Department of Defense.

(2) The maintenance, repair, or upgrading of equipment (including computer software), other than equipment referred to in paragraph (1) for the purpose of—

(A) ensuring that the equipment being maintained or repaired is compatible with equipment used by the Department of Defense; and

(B) upgrading such equipment to ensure the compatibility of that equipment with equipment used by the Department of Defense.

(3) The transportation of personnel of the United States and foreign countries (including per diem expenses associated with such transportation), and the transportation of supplies and equipment, for the purpose of facilitating counter-drug activities within or outside the United States.

(4) The establishment (including an unspecified minor military construction project) and operation of bases of operations or training facilities for the purpose of facilitating counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense or any Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency within or outside the United States or counter-drug activities of a foreign law enforcement agency outside the United States.

(5) Counter-drug related training of law enforcement personnel of the Federal Government, of State and local governments, and of foreign countries, including associated support expenses for trainees and the provision of materials necessary to carry out such training.

(6) The detection, monitoring, and communication of the movement of—

(A) air and sea traffic within 25 miles of and outside the geographic boundaries of the United States; and

(B) surface traffic outside the geographic boundary of the United States and within the United States not to exceed 25 miles of the boundary if the initial detection occurred outside of the boundary.

(7) Construction of roads and fences and installation of lighting to block drug smuggling corridors across international boundaries of the United States.

(8) Establishment of command, control, communications, and computer networks for improved integration of law enforcement, active military, and National Guard activities.

(9) The provision of linguist and intelligence analysis services.

(10) Aerial and ground reconnaissance.

(c) **Limitation on Counter-Drug Requirements.**--The Secretary of Defense may not limit the requirements for which support may be provided under subsection (a) only to critical, emergent, or unanticipated requirements.

(d) **Contract Authority.**--In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense may acquire services or equipment by contract for support provided under that subsection if the Department of Defense would normally acquire such services or equipment by contract for the purpose of conducting a similar activity for the Department of Defense.

(e) **Limited Waiver of Prohibition.**--Notwithstanding section 376 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may provide support pursuant to subsection (a) in any case in which the Secretary determines that the provision of such support would adversely affect the military preparedness of the United States in the short term if the Secretary determines that the importance of providing such support outweighs such short-term adverse effect.

(f) **Conduct of Training or Operation To Aid Civilian Agencies.**--In providing support pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense may plan and execute otherwise valid military training or operations (including training exercises undertaken pursuant to section 1206(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-189; 103 Stat. 1564)) for the purpose of aiding civilian law enforcement agencies.

(g) **Relationship to Other Laws.** —

(1) The authority provided in this section for the support of counter-drug activities by the Department of Defense is in addition to, and except as provided in paragraph (2), not subject to the requirements of chapter 18 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) Support under this section shall be subject to the provisions of section 375 and, except as provided in subsection (e), section 376 of title 10, United States Code.

(h) **Congressional Notification of Facilities Projects.** —

(1) When a decision is made to carry out a military construction project described in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees written notice of the decision, including the justification for the project and the estimated cost of the project. The project may be commenced only after the end of the 21-day period beginning on the date on which the written notice is received by Congress.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies to an unspecified minor military construction project that—

(A) is intended for the modification or repair of a Department of Defense facility for the purpose set forth in subsection (b)(4); and

(B) has an estimated cost of more than \$ 500,000.

APPENDIX D



DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1010

APR 25 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
COMMANDERS OF THE COMBATANT COMMANDS
GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES
DIRECTORS OF THE DOD FIELD ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: Reporting "Immediate Response" Requests from Civil Authorities

Military commanders and responsible officials of DoD components and agencies are authorized, when time does not permit prior approval from higher headquarters and subject to supplemental direction, to take immediate actions in response to requests from domestic civil authorities in order to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. Such actions are referred to as "immediate response."

Recently, the Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the combatant commanders have not received timely notice of immediate response activities undertaken in accordance with DoD directives. Accordingly, the notification policy contained in this memorandum is effective immediately.

As soon as practical, the military commander, or responsible official of a DoD component or agency rendering such assistance, shall report the request, the nature of the response, and any other pertinent information through the chain of command to the National Military Command Center (NMCC). Each level in the chain of command will make expeditious notification to the next higher authority. Notification should reach the NMCC within a few hours of the decision to provide immediate response. The NMCC will notify the Joint Staff through the Deputy Director for Operations and the Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense) and Executive Secretary through OSD Cables.

This interim policy clarifies the notification guidance contained in DoD Directives 3025.1, "Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)," January 15, 1993 and 3025.15, "Military Assistance to Civil Authorities," February 18, 1997. This interim policy guidance will remain in effect until its incorporation into appropriate directives by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul Wolfowitz".



OSD 05892-05

NOTES

CHAPTER 14

RESERVE COMPONENT SOLDIERS AND OPERATIONS

I. TYPES OF OPERATIONALLY DEPLOYED RESERVE COMPONENT SOLDIERS

A. **Overview.** The Army's Reserve Components (RC) consist of the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) and the Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS).¹ USAR units are combat service or combat service support type units, whereas ARNGUS units are typically combat or combat support type units.

B. **USAR.** The USAR consists of Soldiers assigned to units, and various individual Soldiers not assigned to units. Typically, USAR units and Soldiers serve under the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC), a part of U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). Most of the individuals who are not assigned to units belong to a manpower pool known as the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).²

C. **ARNGUS.** The ARNGUS is the RC consisting of federally recognized units and organizations of the Army National Guard (ARNG) and members of the ARNG who are also Reserves of the Army.³ Members of the ARNGUS/ARNG serve in a "dual status" in that they may serve as members of the ARNGUS under the command of the President, or as members of their individual state's ARNG under the command of their governor.⁴

1. **Federal (ARNGUS) Status.** Soldiers serve in their ARNGUS (RC) status when in federal (Title 10, U.S. Code) status. In this federal status, ARNGUS Soldiers are commanded and controlled by a federal chain of command, are subject to the UCMJ, and are typically subject to Army regulations applying to the active component. Judge Advocates (JA) should look to the "applicability" paragraph of a regulation in determining whether the regulation applies to Soldiers serving in an ARNGUS status. By regulation, National Guard Soldiers serving outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) must serve in their ARNGUS, Title 10 status.⁵

2. **State (ARNG) status.** Unless ordered into service in a federal ARNGUS status, ARNG Soldiers serve under a state chain of command, with the governor as commander-in-chief. Soldiers serving in this ARNG status can generally either serve under Title 32, U.S. Code, or on State Active Duty (SAD).

a. **Service under Title 32, U.S. Code.** National Guard Soldiers serving under Title 32, U.S. Code, are federally funded yet remain commanded and controlled by state authorities. ARNG soldiers serving under Title 32 are regulated by various, but not all, Army regulations. Judge Advocates should look to the "applicability" paragraph of the regulation in determining whether the regulation applies to Soldiers serving in an ARNG status.

(1) **Training status.** ARNG soldiers serving under Title 32 are generally, and historically, in a "training" status. ARNG soldiers typically attend drill periods and annual training in this "training" status as they train for their federal mission if federalized in their ARNGUS status.⁶

(2) **Operational status.** Limited and specific statutory authorities also exist for ARNG personnel to conduct operational missions under Title 32, U.S. Code. Examples include Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug (CD) Missions,⁷ Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD CSTs),⁸ Homeland Defense

¹ See 10 U.S.C. § 3062(c)(1)(2006). The other RCs are the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air Force Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. *Id.* § 10101.

² Like the Selected Reserve, the IRR is a part of the broader Ready Reserve. *See id.* Although individuals who belong to the IRR "are available for mobilization in time of war or national emergency," they should not be confused with those who serve as drilling individual mobilization augmentees (DIMAs). As a technical matter, DIMAs belong to the Selected Reserve. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 140-10, *supra* note 3, para. 2-4a(2). *See also* U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 140-145, ARMY RESERVE: INDIVIDUAL MOBILIZATION AUGMENTATION (IMA) PROGRAM (23 Nov. 1994).

³ 10 U.S.C. § 10105.

⁴ *See* Lieutenant Colonel Steven B. Rich, *The National Guard, Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities, and Posse Comitatus: The Meaning and Implications of "In Federal Service,"* ARMY LAW., June 1994, at 35, 35-40 (detailed discussion of the various types of status for National Guardsmen).

⁵ U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 350-9, OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT TRAINING, para. 4-2a (8 Nov. 2004). *See also* U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, NATIONAL GUARD, REG. (AR) 350-1, NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING tbl. 3-2 (4 Aug. 2009).

⁶ 32 U.S.C.A. § 502(a)(WESTLAW 2010).

⁷ *Id.* § 112 (2006).

⁸ 10 U.S.C.A. § 12310(c) (WESTLAW 2010).

Activities,⁹ and recent statutory authority to support operations or missions undertaken by the member's unit at the request of the President or Secretary of Defense.¹⁰

b. Service in State Active Duty (SAD). National Guard Soldiers serving in their home state (or other state pursuant to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC))¹¹ in such roles as disaster relief or control of civil disturbances typically serve in SAD.¹² Service in this status is completely governed by state law and regulations, is state funded, and commanded and controlled by state authorities. In SAD, ARNG members serve in a pure "militia" status.

3. **Legal Considerations for ARNGUS/ARNG Service.** The distinction between federal and state status often assumes critical legal importance. The UCMJ does not apply to ARNG Soldiers when serving under Title 32, U.S. Code, or in SAD.¹³ Instead, state law provides for military justice.¹⁴ Further, The *Posse Comitatus Act*¹⁵ does not apply to National Guard Soldiers when serving under Title 32, U.S. Code, or SAD. Thus, they may legally participate in law enforcement activities if authorized by state law.

II. STATUTORY AUTHORITY TO ORDER THE USAR AND ARNGUS TO ACTIVE DUTY TO TRAIN OR PERFORM OPERATIONS

A. Reserve and National Guard Soldiers and units may be ordered to perform annual training under statutory authority, and may be mobilized to participate in operations under several different statutory authorities.¹⁶ The list below summarizes some of the more important ones.

1. **Annual Training.** Members of the USAR serve fourteen days of annual, active duty training and forty-eight periods of inactive duty training (IDT), which consists of twenty-four days of IDT per year.¹⁷ Members of the National Guard, however, perform fifteen days of annual training and forty-eight periods of IDT per year, typically in a Title 32 status.¹⁸ If training is conducted OCONUS, ARNG members serve in their ARNGUS, Title 10 status.¹⁹

2. **15 Days Without Consent.** Service Secretaries may bring members of the RC to active duty for not more than fifteen days per year without the member's consent.²⁰ This type of secretarial authority is useful for training and processing in advance or anticipation of a longer mobilization period. It is distinct from those authorities that require performance of duty during weekend drills and a two week period of annual training.²¹

3. **With Consent.** RC members may be ordered to active duty at any time with their consent. There is no limit to the duration of this duty aside from normal mandatory retirement dates and the expiration of enlistment

⁹ 32 U.S.C.A. § 901 (WESTLAW 2010).

¹⁰ *Id.* § 502(f)(2)(A) (WESTLAW 2010).

¹¹ See Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Pub. L. No. 104-321, 110 Stat. 3877 (1996).

¹² See, e.g., N.Y. MIL. LAW § 6 (WESTLAW 2010); GA. CODE ANN. § 38-2-6 (WESTLAW 2010); W. VA. CODE § 15-1D-1 (WESTLAW 2010).

¹³ The UCMJ is specific on this point indicating that it is applicable to "members of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States only when in Federal service." UCMJ, art. 2(a)(3) (2008). See also U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 135-200, ACTIVE DUTY FOR MISSIONS, PROJECTS, AND TRAINING FOR RESERVE COMPONENT SOLDIERS para. 1-11g(9) (30 June 1999); U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-10, MILITARY JUSTICE para. 21-2b (16 Nov. 2005).

¹⁴ See, e.g., COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 28-3.1-101 to -607 (WESTLAW 2010); CONN. GEN. STAT. §§ 27-145 to -274 (WESTLAW 2010); MISS. CODE ANN. § 33-13-1 to -627 (WESTLAW 2010); TEX. GOV'T CODE §§ 432.001 to 432.048 (WESTLAW 2010).

¹⁵ 18 U.S.C. § 1385 (2006).

¹⁶ For an alternative discussion of the mobilization continuum, See U.S. FORCES COMMAND, REG. 500-3-1, FORSCOM MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLANNING SYSTEM (FORMDEPS): FORSCOM Mobilization Plan para. 3 (15 Apr. 1998).

¹⁷ 10 U.S.C. § 10147 (2006) (USAR drill and annual training provision).

¹⁸ 32 U.S.C.A. § 502(a) (WESTLAW 2010).

¹⁹ U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 350-9, OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT TRAINING para. 4-2a (8 Nov. 2004); see also U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, NATIONAL GUARD REG. (AR) 350-1, NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING tbl. 3-2 (4 Aug. 2009).

²⁰ 10 U.S.C.A. § 12301(b) (WESTLAW 2010). Members of the National Guard can only be brought to active duty under this authority with the consent of their governor. *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

contracts. Other than budgetary constraints, there is no cap on the number of reservists who may be on active duty.²²

4. **Selective Mobilization.** This authority exists for peacetime domestic mobilization to suppress insurrection, enforce Federal authority, or prevent interference with state or Federal law.²³

5. **Presidential Reserve Call-Up (PRC).** Up to 200,000 reservists from the Selected Reserve and IRR may be involuntarily called to active duty for up to 365 days, for purposes related to external threats to U.S. security.²⁴ Soldiers may not be retained under this authority for more than 365 days, including time spent on active duty prior to and after deployment. The statute allows for the activation of units or individual Soldiers not assigned to a unit. Sometimes, special units (referred to as “derivative UICs”) may be created to mobilize individual or groups of unit members without mobilizing entire units. These derivative units can be comprised of particular skill sets needed in theater.

6. **Partial Mobilization.** Upon presidential proclamation of a national emergency, up to one million Reserve Soldiers may be involuntarily called to duty for not more than twenty-four consecutive months.²⁵ Partial mobilization authority has been the primary means by which RC members have been mobilized and deployed in support of contingency operations since 11 September 2001.

7. **Full Mobilization.** Under public law or Congressional resolution, all reservists may be involuntarily ordered to active duty for the duration of the war or emergency, plus six months.²⁶

B. Determining when a Soldier’s active duty service terminates can be critically important. Some types of duty end by operation of law. For example, no authority exists to extend a 365-day PRC. Therefore, the command must either complete actions pertaining to such a Soldier or initiate the Soldier’s continuation under other authority. Similarly, a unit present on a 15-day annual training tour cannot be retained involuntarily, even if its continued presence is essential to the success of a mission.

C. Continuation of duty beyond the limits of the authorization to active duty is one matter. It is another for a Soldier to be continued on active duty pursuant to some other authorization. Servicemembers ordered to active duty under a PRC, for instance, may be ordered to perform a consecutive period of active duty pursuant to a partial mobilization. Similarly, those ordered to duty under a partial mobilization may be ordered to a further twenty-four consecutive month period of active duty. Individuals may also volunteer to extend their activation.²⁷ This latter option not only works to extend the period, but can also work to avoid the strength limitations in the event the mobilization calls for more personnel than authorized.

III. ADVERSE ACTIONS AGAINST DEPLOYED RC SOLDIERS

A. **Overview.** Mobilized RC Soldiers in Federal service have rights and obligations comparable to Active Army Soldiers. However, the JA advising commanders of these Soldiers and units must take care to avoid some RC-specific problem areas.

B. **Authority to take UCMJ action.** Two points loom large when assessing the implications of UCMJ action against RC Soldiers. They are (1) jurisdiction over the RC Soldier at the time of the offense and (2) jurisdiction over the RC Soldier at the time of the UCMJ action.

²² *Id.* § 12301(d) (WESTLAW 2010). National Guard Soldiers activated under this authority come to active duty with their governor’s consent. Those who have volunteered to serve through the active guard reserve (AGR) program with the USAR are on active duty pursuant to this authority. Congress does establish an upper limit on the number of AGR Soldiers who may be on duty at any time. *See, e.g.*, Department of Defense Authorization Act, 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-163, § 412, 119 Stat. 3136. *See also* U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, REG. 135-18, THE ACTIVE GUARD RESERVE (AGR) PROGRAM (1 Nov. 2004).

²³ *See* 10 U.S.C. §§ 331-333.

²⁴ *Id.* § 12304, No more than 30,000 may come from the IRR. *Id.*

²⁵ 10 U.S.C. § 12302(a) (2006).

²⁶ *Id.* § 12301(a).

²⁷ U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, REG. 135-18, THE ACTIVE GUARD RESERVE (AGR) PROGRAM, para. 4.1.1 (1 Nov. 2004). *See also* 10 U.S.C.A. § 12301(d).

1. **Status at the time of the offense.** In order to be subject to UCMJ liability, a Soldier has to be in a Federal²⁸ duty status at the time of commission of the offense. Proving this can sometimes present problems. For example, consider the case where a Soldier submits a urine sample shortly after beginning a tour of active duty. It may show ingestion of an illegal drug,²⁹ but the command will need to prove that the Soldier was in an active duty status at the time of drug ingestion.²⁹

2. **Status at the time of the action.** In order to take UCMJ action against a RC Soldier, the Soldier must be in an active duty status. This makes it critically important that the command know when the Soldier's active duty concludes. An RC Soldier may be retained on active duty for court-martial if action with a view toward court-martial is taken prior to the normal end of the Soldier's period of active duty. An Active Army General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) can also order an RC Soldier back to active duty for court-martial or Article 15 punishment under this authority.³⁰

3. **Assignment or attachment.** In addition to determining duty status, these situations also call for a careful review of the RC Soldier's orders. If a Soldier is assigned to a command, there should be no problem. However, if the orders specify that a Soldier is attached to a command, counsel must ensure that the terms of the attachment vest UCMJ jurisdiction in the command. If they do not, the attachment command may contact the assigning command to request any necessary amendments.

4. **Witnesses.** The authority to retain or call back a Soldier to active duty for court-martial does not apply to witnesses. In cases where RC Soldiers will be needed as witnesses after their release from active duty, the command may contact the Reserve Soldier's chain of command to secure the witness' presence under other authority.

5. **State jurisdiction over UCMJ violations.** Many State Codes of Military Justice lose jurisdiction over its National Guard Soldiers when serving in or mobilized into Title 10 (ARNGUS) status.³¹ Consequently, when the Soldier is demobilized and returns to his ARNG status, the State is unable to prosecute the Soldier under its State Code of Military Justice for crimes committed when in Title 10 status. If the Federal authorities wish to court-martial the soldier, he must be recalled to active duty. Otherwise, the State is likely only authorized to pursue administrative action against the Soldier.

C. **Administrative Actions.** Administrative actions against a deployed RC Soldier pose fewer jurisdictional issues than UCMJ actions, but must still be approached carefully.

1. Unlike UCMJ jurisdictional requirements, a Soldier need not be in a duty status when committing misconduct subject to administrative action. However, the command must have authority to take the action. Here again, the RC Soldier's orders require careful examination. Assigned RC Soldiers generally fall under the command's administrative authority like any other Soldier, but attachment orders may reserve authority for administrative actions to the Soldier's reserve chain of command.

2. Generally, Active Army regulations will apply to mobilized RC Soldiers. For example, an administrative separation action against a mobilized Soldier would proceed under AR 635-200³² rather than AR 135-178.³³ Practical considerations are also a factor. It is imperative to check the applicable regulation carefully and determine its impact when a RC Soldier is involved. Often, the duration of a Soldier's remaining active duty may be important. For example, what if a Soldier has only a week of active duty left? The Active Army command may lack sufficient time to complete a separation. Because a court-martial is not contemplated, there is no authority to extend the Soldier on active duty. The better alternative may be to ensure the documentation is forwarded to the

²⁸ The UCMJ is inapplicable to members of the National Guard serving in State Active Duty status or Title 32 status. UCMJ art. 2(a)(3) (2008). See also U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 135-200, ACTIVE DUTY FOR MISSIONS, PROJECTS, AND TRAINING FOR RESERVE COMPONENT SOLDIERS, para. 1-11g(9) (30 June 1999); U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-10, MILITARY JUSTICE para. 21-2b (16 Nov. 2005).

²⁹ See, e.g. United States v. Chodara, 29 M.J. 943 (ACMR, 1990).

³⁰ See generally U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-10, MILITARY JUSTICE chapter 21 (16 Nov. 2005).

³¹ See, e.g., W. Va. Code § 15-1-3 (WESTLAW 2010) ("This [code] applies to all members of the state military forces who are not in federal service.").

³² U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 635-200, ACTIVE DUTY ENLISTED ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATIONS (17 Dec. 2009).

³³ U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 135-178, ENLISTED ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATIONS (13 Mar. 2007).

Soldier's RC chain of command for appropriate action. With other actions, the Active Army chain of command processes the action to completion even after the RC Soldier departs.³⁴

IV. JUDGE ADVOCATES IN THE RESERVE COMPONENTS³⁵

A. This chapter has outlined some key terminology relevant to the RC. It has also discussed some of the important authorities for and issues related to the mobilization of RC Soldiers. Assistance with those matters and the fuller spectrum of RC legal issues is available from JAs who serve in the RC.

B. JAs are "embedded" as command JAs in some brigades and other brigade-level units in the USAR and ARNG. Legal Service Organizations (LSOs) are USAR units, comprised solely of JAs and paralegal specialists. In late 2009, the LSOs were reassigned to the USAR's new Legal Command. Within the USAR, if JAs are not part of the Legal Command, they may serve in division headquarters, at certain higher echelon commands, such as a theater support command or a theater signal command, and at functional command headquarters. National Guard JAs are typically found at the fifty-four state and territorial Joint Force Headquarters and at divisions in the National Guard.

³⁴ See, e.g., U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 600-37, UNFAVORABLE INFORMATION para. 3-4d (19 Dec. 1986) (providing for the completion of the memorandum of reprimand process following the departure of a Soldier from the command).

³⁵ For a further discussion of the roles of ARNG/ARNGUS and USAR JAs and their organizations, see U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 1-04, LEGAL SUPPORT TO OPERATIONS paras. 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 (15 Apr. 2009). See also U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-1, JUDGE ADVOCATE LEGAL SERVICES ch. 11 (30 Sept. 1996).

NOTES

CHAPTER 15

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. **Fiscal Law and the Deployed JA.** Fiscal law touches everything we do, whether in garrison or in contingency operations. Behind every operation, or even daily requirements, an expenditure of funds is required to pay for the goods or services or pay the salary of those performing the duties. Your ability to scrutinize the fiscal aspects of the mission will assist the unit meeting the commander's intent and keep the unit within the boundaries of the law. The U.S. Constitution grants the President the position of Commander in Chief of the Armed Services. The same document retains the power to authorize funds to a separate body, Congress. The founders also made clear that no money be spent without a specific appropriation (See Art. I, § 9, cl. 7, U.S. Constitution). While commanders recognize the importance of having funds to accomplish their mission, they oftentimes do not appreciate the underlying law that requires affirmative authority to spend the money in the manner the commander intends. It is your mission to make sure commands use the funds for the purpose they are given.

If there was ever any doubt about commanders' recognition of the strategic effect that money can have on an operation, the recent experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan provide clear evidence that commanders appreciate how funds can, and do, shape their overall success. The challenge for Judge Advocates (JA) lies in the requirement for affirmative authority in order to expend funds. The question you must ask and you must train commanders and staff to ask is, "show me where in the statutes it says I can do this."

Because Congress provides appropriations for military programs, and military departments in turn allocate funds to commands, commanders may wonder why legal advisors scrutinize the fiscal aspects of mission execution so closely, even though expenditures or tasks are not prohibited specifically. Similarly, JTF staff members managing a peacekeeping operation may not appreciate readily the subtle differences between operational necessity and "mission creep," nation building and humanitarian and civic assistance, construction, maintenance, and repair. Deployed JAs often find themselves immersed in such issues. When this occurs, they must find affirmative fiscal authority for a course of action, suggest alternative means for accomplishing a task, or counsel against the proposed use of appropriated funds, personnel, or assets. To aid legal advisors in this endeavor, this chapter affords a basic, quick reference to common authorities. Because fiscal matters are so highly legislated, regulated, audited, and disputed, however, it is not a substitute for thorough research and sound application of the law to specific facts. One

possible source for an example of previous application of the law to specific facts is the compilation of AARs that CLAMO has put together on various past operations.

B. Constitutional Framework: Under the Constitution, Congress raises revenue and appropriates funds for Federal agency operations and programs. *See* U.S. Const., Art. I, § 8. Courts interpret this constitutional authority to mean that Executive Branch officials, e.g., commanders and staff members, must find affirmative authority for the obligation and expenditure of appropriated funds.¹ *See, e.g., U.S. v. MacCollom*, 426 U.S. 317, at 321 (1976) (“The established rule is that the expenditure of public funds is proper only when authorized by Congress, not that public funds may be expended unless prohibited by Congress.”) Likewise, in many cases, Congress has limited the ability of the Executive to obligate and expend funds through annual authorization or appropriations acts or in permanent legislation.

C. Legislative Framework: The principles of Federal appropriations law permeate all Federal activity, both within the United States, as well as overseas. Thus, there are no “contingency” exceptions to the fiscal principles discussed throughout this chapter. However, Congress has provided DoD with special appropriations and/or authorizations for use during contingency operations. Fiscal issues arise frequently during contingency operations. Failure to understand the fiscal nuances and the special appropriations and/or authorizations during contingency operations may lead to the improper expenditure of funds and administrative and/or criminal sanctions against those responsible for funding violations. Moreover, early and continuous JA involvement in mission planning and execution is essential. JAs who participate actively and have situational awareness will have a clearer view of the command’s activities and an understanding of what type of appropriated funds, if any, are available for a particular need. JAs should consider several sources that define fund obligation and expenditure authority: (1) Title 10, U.S. Code; (2) Title 22, U.S. Code; (3) Title 31, U.S. Code; (4) DoD authorization acts; (5) DoD appropriations acts; (6) supplemental appropriations acts; (7) agency regulations; and (8) Comptroller General decisions. Without a clear statement of positive legal authority, the legal advisor should be prepared to articulate a rationale for an expenditure which is “necessary and incident” to an existing authority.

D. Roadmap for this Chapter. This Chapter is divided into 11 sections. Sections II through V provide an overview of Basic Fiscal Controls – Purpose, Time, and Amount/Antideficiency Act. Section VI explores military construction appropriations, authorizations, and regulatory policies (including special authorities for contingency operations). Section VII provides the fiscal law legislative framework that regulates the Funding of U.S. Military Operations (FUSMO). The focus of FUSMO is the funding of Foreign Assistance operations (i.e., operations whose primary purpose is to assist foreign governments, militaries, and populations). Section VIII analyzes the Department of State appropriations and/or authorizations to fund Foreign Assistance, with a focus on those authorities that DoD commonly executes on behalf of DoS via an interagency acquisition. Section IX details DoD’s appropriations and/or authorizations to fund Foreign Assistance operations, to include the Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP). Section X identifies and explains some authorities that permit the DoD to transfer property to foreign entities, a function that is otherwise the purview of the DoS. Section XI provides some concluding thoughts for JAs.

II. BASIC FISCAL CONTROLS²

A. Congress generally imposes legislative fiscal controls through three basic mechanisms, each implemented by one or more statutes. The three basic fiscal controls are as follows:

1. Obligations and expenditures must be for a proper **purpose**;
2. Obligations must occur within the **time** limits (or “period of availability”) applicable to the appropriation (e.g., operation and maintenance (O&M) funds are available for obligation for one fiscal year); and
3. Obligations must be within the **amounts** authorized by Congress.

¹ An obligation arises when the government incurs a legal liability to pay for its requirements, e.g., supplies, services, or construction. For example, a contract award normally triggers a fiscal obligation. Commands also incur obligations when they obtain goods and services from other U.S. agencies or a host nation. An expenditure is an outlay of funds to satisfy a legal obligation. Both obligations and expenditures are critical fiscal events.

² For a more in-depth review of fiscal law issues, *See*, CONTRACT & FISCAL L. DEP’T, THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL’S LEGAL CENTER AND SCHOOL, U.S. ARMY, FISCAL LAW DESKBOOK, current edition, *available at* <http://www.jagcnet.army.mil/tjagsa>.

III. THE PURPOSE STATUTE—GENERALLY

A. The Purpose Statute provides that “[a]ppropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.” 31 U.S.C. § 1301(a). Thus, expenditures must be authorized by law or be “reasonably related” to the purpose of an appropriation. In determining whether expenditures conform to the purpose of an appropriation, JAs should apply the Necessary Expense Doctrine, which allows for the use of an appropriation if:

1. An expenditure is specifically authorized in the statute, *or* is for a purpose that is “necessary and incident” to the general purpose of an appropriation;
2. The expenditure is not prohibited by law; and
3. The expenditure is not provided for otherwise, i.e., it does not fall within the scope of another more specific appropriation.

B. General Prohibition on Retaining Miscellaneous Receipts and Augmenting Appropriations

1. Absent a statutory exception, a federal agency that receives any funds other than the funds appropriated by Congress for that agency must deposit those funds into the U.S. Treasury. Therefore, if any agency retains funds from a source outside the normal appropriated fund process, the agency violates the Miscellaneous Receipts Statute, 31 U.S.C. § 3302(b). A corollary to the prohibition on retaining Miscellaneous Receipts is the prohibition against augmentation. An augmentation effectively increases the amount available in an agency’s appropriation, which is contrary to the legal premise that only Congress funds an agency’s activities. Congress has enacted limited statutory exceptions to the Miscellaneous Receipts and augmentation prohibitions.

2. Exceptions.

a. *Interagency acquisition* authorities allow augmentation or retention of funds from other sources. *See, e.g.*, Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. § 1535; Foreign Assistance Act (FAA), 22 U.S.C. § 2344, 2360, 2392 (permitting foreign assistance accounts to be transferred and merged). The Economy Act authorizes a Federal agency to order supplies or services from another agency. For these transactions, the requesting agency must reimburse the performing agency fully for the direct and indirect costs of providing the goods and services.

b. Congress also has authorized certain expenditures for military support to civil law enforcement agencies (CLEA) in counterdrug operations. *See* the Domestic Operations chapter of this handbook for a more complete review. Support to CLEAs is reimbursable *unless* it occurs during normal training and results in DoD receiving a benefit substantially equivalent to that which otherwise would be obtained from routine training or operations. *See* 10 U.S.C. § 377. Another statutory provision authorizes *operations or training* to be conducted for the sole purpose of providing CLEAs with specific categories of support. *See* § 1004 of the 1991 Defense Authorization Act, reprinted in the Notes to 10 U.S.C. § 374. In 10 U.S.C. § 124, Congress assigned DoD the operational mission of detecting and monitoring international drug traffic (a traditional CLEA function). By authorizing DoD support to CLEAs at essentially no cost, Congress has authorized augmentation of CLEA appropriations.

C. Purpose Statute Violations.

1. **Violations of the Purpose Statute.** Violations of the Purpose Statute commonly occur in two ways. The first category of Purpose violations involve an agency using an improper funding source to carry out a program for which a more specific appropriation exists. In the second category of violations, an agency makes an expenditure for which there is no proper funding source.

2. **Correcting Violations of the Purpose Statute.** To correct a suspected Purpose violation involving obligation of the “wrong pot” of money, a correction is possible if the proper funding authority had funds available: (1) at the time of the original obligation (e.g., contract award), (2) at the time the adjustment is made, and (3) continuously at all times in-between. *See* discussion of the ADA, below. If a command uses funds for a purpose for which there is no appropriation, this is an uncorrectable Purpose Statute violation, and officials must report a potential Anti-Deficiency Act (ADA) violation.

IV. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS AS TO TIME

A. **Overview.** The “Time” control includes two major elements:

1. Appropriations have a definite life span; and
2. Appropriations normally must be used for the needs that arise during their period of availability.

B. Period of availability. Most appropriations are available for a finite period. For example, O&M funds (the appropriation most prevalent in an operational setting) are available for one year; Procurement appropriations are available for three years; and Construction funds have a five-year period of availability. If funds are not *obligated* during their period of availability, they expire and are unavailable for new obligations (e.g., new contracts or changes outside the scope of an existing contract). Expired funds may be used, however, to adjust existing obligations (e.g., to pay for a price increase following an in-scope change to an existing contract).

C. The “bona fide needs rule.” This rule provides that funds are available only to satisfy requirements that arise during their period of availability, and will affect which fiscal year appropriation you will use to acquire supplies and services. *See* 31 U.S.C. § 1502(a).

1. **Supplies.** The bona fide need for supplies normally exists when the government actually will be able to use the items. Thus, a command would use a currently available appropriation for office supplies needed and purchased in the current fiscal year. Conversely, commands may not use current year funds for office supplies that are not needed until the next fiscal year. Year-end spending for supplies that will be delivered within a reasonable time after the new fiscal year begins is proper, however, as long as a *current need* is documented. Note that there are lead-time and stock-level exceptions to the general rule governing purchases of supplies. The lead-time exception allows the purchase of supplies with current funds at the end of a fiscal year even though the time period required for manufacturing or delivery of the supplies may extend over into the next fiscal year. The stock-level exception allows agencies to purchase sufficient supplies to maintain adequate and normal stock levels even though some supply inventory may be used in the subsequent fiscal year. *See* Defense Finance and Accounting Service Reg.--Indianapolis 37-1 [DFAS-IN 37-1], Chapter 8; or DoD Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, vol. 3, para. 080303. In any event, “stockpiling” items is prohibited.

2. **Services.** Normally, *severable* services are bona fide needs of the period in which they are performed. Grounds maintenance, custodial services, and vehicle/equipment maintenance are examples of severable services because of the recurring “day-to-day” need. Use current year funds for recurring services performed in the current fiscal year. As an exception, however, 10 U.S.C. § 2410a permits DoD agencies to obligate funds current at the time of award for a severable services contract (or other agreement) with a period of performance that does not exceed one year. Even if some services will be performed in the subsequent fiscal year, current fiscal year funds can be used to fund the full year of severable services. Conversely, *nonseverable* services are bona fide needs of the year in which a contract (or other agreement) is executed. Nonseverable services are those that contemplate a single undertaking, e.g., studies, reports, overhaul of an engine, painting a building, etc. Fund the entire undertaking with appropriations current when the contract (or agreement) is executed, even if performance extends into a subsequent fiscal year. *See* DFAS-IN 37-1, ch. 8.

V. AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS AS TO AMOUNT

A. The Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 1341(a), 1342, & 1517(a)). The Anti-Deficiency Act prohibits any government officer or employee from:

1. Making or authorizing an expenditure or obligation *in advance of* or *in excess of* an appropriation. (31 U.S.C. § 1341)
2. Making or authorizing an expenditure or incurring an obligation *in excess of* an apportionment or *in excess of* a formal subdivision of funds. (31 U.S.C. § 1517).
3. Accepting voluntary services, unless authorized by law. (31 U.S.C. § 1342)

B. Informal and Formal Subdivisions. Commanders must ensure that fund obligations and expenditures do not exceed amounts provided by higher headquarters. Although over-obligation of an installation O&M account normally does not trigger a reportable ADA violation, an over-obligation locally *may* lead to a breach of a formal O&M subdivision at the Major Command level. *See* 31 U.S.C. § 1514(a) (requiring agencies to subdivide and control appropriations by establishing administrative subdivisions); 31 U.S.C. § 1517; DoD Financial Management Regulation, vol. 14, DFAS-IN 37-1, ch. 4. Similarly, as described in the Purpose section, above, over-obligation of a statutory limit, e.g., the \$750,000 O&M threshold for construction, may lead to an ADA violation.

C. **Requirements when an ADA is suspected.** Commanders must investigate suspected violations to establish responsibility and discipline violators. Regulations require “flash reporting” of possible ADA violations. DoD 7000.14-R, Financial Management Regulation, vol. 14, chs. 3-7; DFAS-IN 37-1, ch. 4, para. 040204. If a violation is confirmed, the command must identify the cause of the violation and the senior responsible individual. Investigators file reports through finance channels to the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Financial Management & Comptroller (ASA (FM&C)). Further reporting through OSD and the President to Congress also is required if ASA (FM&C) concurs with a finding of violation. By regulation, commanders must impose administrative sanctions on responsible individuals. Criminal action also may be taken if a violation was knowing and willful, 31 U.S.C. § 1349, § 1350. Lawyers, commanders, contracting officers, and resource managers all have been found to be responsible for violations. Common problems that have triggered ADA violations include the following:

1. Without statutory authority, obligating (e.g., awarding a contract) current year funds for the bona fide needs of a subsequent fiscal year. This may occur when activities stockpile supply items in excess of those required to maintain normal inventory levels.
2. Exceeding a statutory limit (e.g., funding a construction project in excess of \$750,000 with O&M).
3. Obligating funds for purposes prohibited by annual or permanent legislation.
4. Obligating funds for a purpose for which Congress has not appropriated funds, e.g., personal expenses where there is no regulatory or case law support for the purchase.

VI. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (MILCON) – A SPECIAL PROBLEM AREA

A. **Introduction.** Military Construction represents a special area of concern for commands. Misinterpretation and misapplication of the rules is one of the leading causes of Anti-Deficiency Act violations. These violations consume massive amounts of man-hours (investigations, etc.) and can have professional ramifications on the officers involved. Great care should be taken to properly define the scope of the project. Most commands would prefer to use O&M funds for any and all construction projects, though the ability to use these funds is extremely limited. To add to the dilemmas, deployed commands normally receive only O&M-type funds. In this context, the O&M may be from humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance appropriation, but is used as a generic O&M fund would be, i.e., to conduct the specified operation.

B. **Definitions.** What you call a project oftentimes determines what type of funds may be used on the project. Congress appropriates funds for military construction projects and, based upon the cost of the project, may or may not specifically authorize projects. Other types of work, such as maintenance and repair, are not construction, and therefore military construction funds are not required to perform maintenance and repair.

1. “Military Construction” includes any construction, development, conversion, or extension carried out with respect to a military installation *whether to satisfy temporary or permanent requirements*. It includes “all military construction work...necessary to produce a complete and usable facility or a complete and usable improvement to an existing facility...” 10 U.S.C. § 2801. The definition of a military installation is very broad and includes foreign real estate under the operational control of the U.S. military. As defined further in AR 420-1, para. 4-17, construction includes the following:

- a. The erection, installation, or assembly of a *new* facility;
- b. The addition, expansion, extension, alteration, functional conversion, or replacement of an *existing facility*;
- c. The *relocation* of a facility from one site to another;
- d. *Installed equipment* (e.g., built-in furniture, cabinets, shelving, venetian blinds, screens, elevators, telephones, fire alarms, heating and air conditioning equipment, waste disposals, dishwashers, and theater seats); and
- e. Related real property requirements, including land acquisitions, site preparation, excavation, filling, landscaping, and other land improvements.

2. “Military Construction Project” includes all work necessary to produce a “complete and usable facility, or a complete and usable improvement to an existing facility.” 10 U.S.C. § 2801(b). Splitting projects into separate parts so as to stay under the \$750,000 O&M threshold is strictly prohibited. See *The Honorable Michael B. Donley*,

B-234326.15, Dec. 24, 1991 (unpub.) (prohibiting project splitting to avoid statutory thresholds); AR 420-1, para. 2-15a(2), DA Pam 420-11, Glossary, sec. II; AFI 32-1021, para 4.2; OPNAVINST 11010.20F, para. 6.2.1.

3. “Maintenance” is “work required to preserve or maintain a facility in such condition that it may be used effectively for its designated purpose.” AR 420-1, Glossary, sec. II (12 Feb 2008). It includes work required to prevent damage and sustain components (e.g., replacing disposable filters; painting; caulking; refastening loose siding; and sealing bituminous pavements). *See* DA Pam 420-11, para. 1-6a.

4. “Repair” means the restoration of a real property facility to such conditions that it may be used effectively for its designated functional purpose; or correction of deficiencies in failed or failing components of existing facilities or systems to meet current Army standards and codes where such work, for reasons of economy, should be done concurrently with restoration of failed or failing components; or a utility system or component may be considered “failing” if it is energy inefficient or technologically obsolete. AR 420-1, Glossary, sec. II.

5. Relocatable Buildings. An arrangement of components and systems designed to be transported over public roads with a minimum of assembly upon arrival and a minimum of disassembly for relocation. A relocatable building is designed to be moved and reassembled without major damage to floor, roof, walls, or other significant structural modification. DA Memo – Delegation of Authority (8 Feb 2008). AR 420-1, para. 6-14 further defines relocatables as personal property used as a structure that would have a building category code if it was real property, designed to be readily moved, erected, disassembled, stored, reused, and met the 20 percent rule. In accordance with Department of the Army guidance published on February 10, 2008, the costs for disassembly, repackaging, any exterior refinishing (e.g., brick façade etc.) and any interior work (e.g., electrical systems, fire suppression systems, walls or ceiling, etc.) including labor applied to the building after site delivery to make the relocatable building useable, and non-recoverable building components, including foundations, may not exceed 20 percent of the purchase price of the relocatable building. HQDA, DAIM-ZA Interim Policy Memo (10 Feb 2008).

6. Funded Costs. Costs which are charged to the appropriation designated to pay for a project. AR 420-1, Glossary. They are the “out-of-pocket” expenses of a project, such as contract costs, TDY costs, materials, etc. It does not include the salaries of military personnel, equipment depreciation, and similar “sunk” costs. The cost of fuel used to operate equipment is a funded cost. Segregable maintenance and repair costs are not funded costs. *See* DA Pam 420-11, Glossary. Only *funded costs* count against the \$750,000 O&M threshold.

C. **Funds for Construction.** The chart below summarizes construction funding thresholds:

Construction Fiscal Law Basics		
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Type Funds</u>	<u>Approval</u>
>\$2 Mil	MILCON	Congress
\$750K-\$2 Mil*	Unspec Minor MILCON (UMMC)	(Under or Dep) Sec Level
Under \$750K**	O&M	Commander
<p>* Limit is \$3 million if project is intended solely to correct a deficiency that threatens life, health, or safety.</p> <p>** Threshold is \$1.5 million if project is intended solely to correct a deficiency that threatens life, health, or safety.</p>		

1. Generally, funding for construction is appropriated for the specific projects under the Military Construction Appropriation. However, there are some exceptions. 10 U.S.C. § 2805(c) authorizes the use of O&M funds for unspecified minor military construction up to \$750,000 per project. The statute increases this threshold to \$1.5 million if the project is “solely to correct a deficiency that threatens life, health, or safety.” *See also* AR 420-1, para. 2-12d. Military Construction projects between \$750,000 and \$2 million may use Unspecified Minor Military Construction funds. AR 420-1, Appendix D-1 a. The threshold for UMMC is increased to \$3 million if the project

is “solely to correct a deficiency that threatens life, health, or safety.” Military Construction projects above \$2 million must be funded with Military Construction Funds.

[Note: While the statute allows for the increase in the threshold to \$1.5 million for life, health, or safety, there is no statutory guidance as to what constitutes “a deficiency that threatens life, health, or safety.” Further, DoD and Army Regulations do not assist in defining this criteria. At least one Army MACOM has issued limited guidance. *See* Appendix B: Memorandum, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Installation Management, AFEN-ENO, Subject: Funding and Approval Authority, 6 March 2000. The Air Force requires prior approval of SAF/MII and Congressional notification for projects solely to correct a life, health, or safety deficiency that exceed \$500,000. AFI 32-1032, para 5.1.2.1.]

2. DoD also must notify Congress if commanders intend to undertake construction (temporary or permanent) during any exercise, and the cost of the construction is expected to exceed \$100,000. *See* Military Construction Appropriation Act, 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-132, 117 Stat. 1374, (2003) § 113.

3. Commanders also must use UMMC funds for all permanent construction during CJCS-coordinated or directed OCONUS exercises. *See* 10 U.S.C. § 2805(c)(2). The authority for exercise-related construction is limited to no more than \$5 million per military department per fiscal year. *See* 10 U.S.C. § 2805(c)(2). This limitation does not affect funding of minor and truly temporary structures such as tent platforms, field latrines, shelters, and range targets that are removed completely once the exercise is completed. Units may use O&M funds for these temporary requirements. Again, however, Congressional notification is required for any exercise-related construction in excess of \$100,000. *See* Military Construction Appropriation Act, 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-52, § 113, 113 Stat. 264 (1999).

D. Methodology for analyzing construction funding issues:

1. Define the scope of the project (i.e., what is the complete and usable facility?);
2. Classify the work as construction, repair, or maintenance;
3. Determine the funded cost of the project;
4. Select the proper appropriation (O&M <\$750,000, UMMC < \$2 mil, MILCON > \$2 mil); and
5. Verify the identity of the proper approval authority.

E. Construction Using O&M Funds During Combat or Declared Contingency Operations. As stated in the introduction, there is no “deployment exception” to Fiscal Law, whether in construction funding or other types of funding. However, Congress has provided special funding authorities for contingency operations. The following additional authorities are available to DoD to fund combat- and contingency-related construction projects. Of the authorities listed below, only the Contingency Construction Authority is frequently used. The remainder of the authorities are rarely used because their requirements include Congressional notification, and in the case of 10 U.S.C. § 2808 and 10 U.S.C. § 2803, the reprogramming of unobligated military construction funds, which are normally limited in amount.

1. **Contingency Construction Authority (CCA).** Within the last several years, significant changes have taken place in the funding of combat- and contingency-related construction. Section 2808 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for FY 2004 (Pub. L. No. 108-136, 117 Stat. 1723 (2003)) authorized what is now known as “Contingency Construction Authority.” To compensate for the loss of authority provided under the February 2000 SAGC (Ethics & Fiscal) (also known as the Reres Doctrine) and the February 2003 USD(C) policy memoranda, section 1901 of the FY-03 Emergency Supplemental provided authority to transfer up to \$150 million of O&M funds to the account established for contingency construction under 10 U.S.C. § 2804. The Military Construction Authorization Act for FY 2004 authority has been granted annually by Congress, though there were significant changes to the procedures instituted in the FY-08 NDAA.

a. Section 2801 of the FY-08 NDAA extended the original authority of Section 2808 of the FY-04 Military Construction Authorization Act not to exceed \$200,000 for one year (through FY-08). Now, however, BEFORE using this authority, Congress must be notified and the unit must wait 10 days (or 7 days if the notice is delivered to Congress electronically).

b. The Deputy Secretary of Defense issued implementing guidance for Section 2808 of the FY-04 Defense Authorization Act on 1 April 2004, which still applies. *See* Memorandum, Deputy Secretary of State,

Subject: Use of Operation and Maintenance Appropriations for Construction During Fiscal Year 2004 (1 April 2004). Military Departments or Defense Agencies are to submit candidate construction projects exceeding \$750,000 to the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller). The request will include a description and the estimated cost of the project, as well as a certification by the Secretary of the Military Department or Director of the Defense Agency that the project meets the conditions stated in Section 2808 of the FY-04 Defense Authorization Act. The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) will review the candidate projects in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), and the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) will notify the Military Department or Defense Agency when to proceed with the construction project.

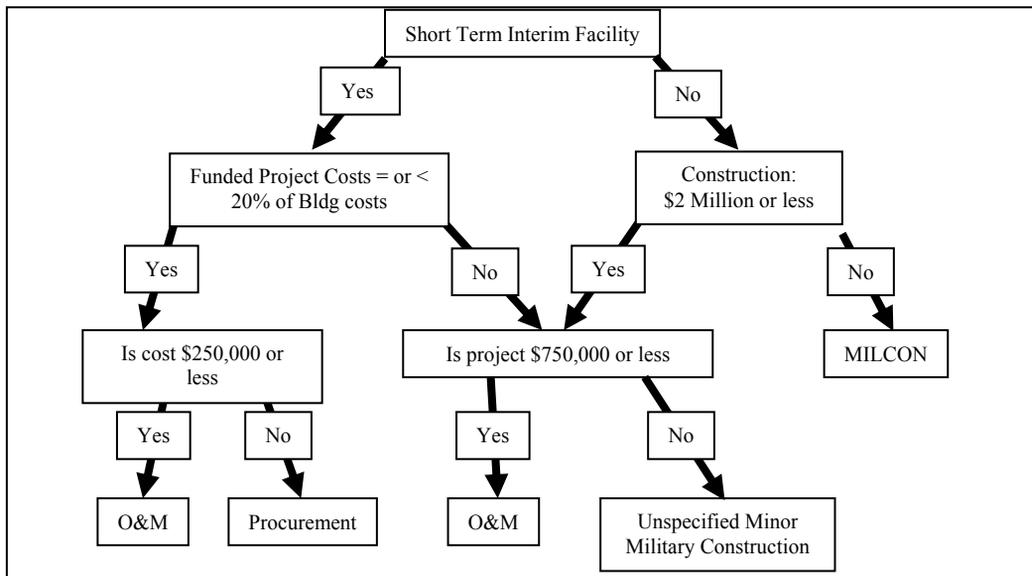
2. **Projects Resulting from a Declaration of War or National Emergency.** Upon a Presidential declaration of war or national emergency, 10 U.S.C. § 2808 permits the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) to undertake construction projects not otherwise authorized by law that are necessary to support the armed forces. These projects are funded with unobligated military construction and family housing appropriations, and the SECDEF must notify the appropriate committees of Congress of (a) the decision to use this authority; and (b) the estimated costs of the construction project. On 16 November 2001 President Bush invoked this authority in support of the Global War on Terrorism. *See* Executive Order 13235, Nov. 16, 2001, 66 Fed. Reg. 58343.

a. **Emergency Construction, 10 U.S.C. § 2803.** Limitations: (a) a determination by the Service Secretary concerned that the project is vital to national defense; (b) a 21-day Congressional notice and wait period; (c) a \$45 million cap per fiscal year; and (d) a requirement that the funds come from reprogrammed, unobligated military construction appropriations.

b. **Contingency Construction, 10 U.S.C. § 2804.** Limitations similar to those under 10 U.S.C. § 2803 apply; however, Congress specifically appropriates funds for this authority. In 2003, Congress dramatically increased the amount of funding potentially available to DoD under this authority. *See* Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, Pub. L. No. 108-11, 117 Stat. 587 (2003). Section 1901 of the supplemental appropriation authorized the SECDEF to transfer up to \$150 million of funds appropriated in the supplemental appropriation for the purpose of carrying out military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law. The conference report accompanying the supplemental appropriation directed that projects that previously had been funded under the authority of the DoD Deputy General Counsel (Fiscal) 27 February 2003 memorandum, must be funded pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 2804 in the future. However, because the 2004 and 2005 Defense Authorization Acts authorized DoD to spend up to \$200 million per fiscal year on such construction projects, DoD's authority to fund projects pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 2804 was later significantly reduced. *See* Pub. L. 108-767, 118 Stat. 1811, Section 2404(a)(4) (limiting funding under this authority to \$10 million for fiscal year 2005).

F. Recurring Construction Funding Issues – Relocatable Buildings and LOGCAP

1. **Relocatable Buildings.** Department of the Army issued new guidance regarding Relocatable Buildings and the delegation authority in February 2008. *See* DAIM-ZO Memo, Interim Policy for Relocatable Buildings (10 February 08), Delegation of Authority – Relocatable Buildings Memorandum, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army Installations and Environment (8 February 2008). Depending on the purpose of the relocatable, it may be construction or procurement. The flow diagram below shows the analysis for selecting the proper funds for the use of relocatable buildings.



As a general rule, a “relocatable building” must be funded as a construction project IF the estimated funded and unfunded costs for average building disassembly, repackaging (including normal repair and refurbishment of components, but not transportation), and nonrecoverable building components, including typical foundations, exceed 20% of the acquisition cost of the relocatable building itself. (DoDI 4165.56 dtd Apr ’88, para. 3.2.1). The Army recently clarified the 20% rule in its Interim Policy published in February 2008. The policy states “[t]he costs for disassembly, repackaging, any exterior refinishing (e.g., brick façade, etc.) and any interior work (e.g., electrical systems, fire suppression systems, walls, or ceilings, etc.) including labor applied to the building after site delivery to make the relocatable building usable, and non-recoverable building components, including foundations, may not exceed 20% of the purchase price of the relocatable building. (Foundations include blocking, footing, bearing plates, ring walls, and concrete slabs. When concrete slabs are used as relocatable building foundations or floors, the entire cost of the slab will be included in the foundation cost).” Under the interim policy, relocatable buildings may be used for no more than 6 years.

2. **LOGCAP.** The rules concerning construction ordered under the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) are the same as if the unit was funding the construction contract through normal contracting procedures. For years, units ordered things through the LOGCAP service contract via a task order and, because the LOGCAP contract was funded with O&M funds, assumed O&M funds were appropriate for all contracted items under the contract. In March 2006, the DoD OGC clarified the fiscal rules concerning the LOGCAP contract, stating “there are no special fiscal rules when using LOGCAP.” Thus, if the task order’s terms calls for construction, then the rules concerning construction funding apply. (See generally Appendix C: DoD OGC, LOGCAP Funding Opinion, dtd 7 Mar. 2006).

VII. THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK REGULATING THE FUNDING OF UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS (FUSMO).

A. **Fiscal Legislative Controls.** There is NO “deployment exception” to the Fiscal Law Framework! Therefore, the same fiscal limitations regulating the obligation and expenditure of funds apply to FUSMO (*see supra*, Purpose, Time, and Amount/ADA; Fiscal Law Deskbook, chapters 2-4). The focus of FUSMO is how to fund operations whose primary purpose is to benefit foreign militaries, foreign governments, and foreign populations. Generally these operations are Foreign Assistance, and are normally funded by the Department of State (DoS). Congress does provide DoD, however, special appropriations and/or authorizations to fund Foreign Assistance. Of the three general limitations—Purpose, Time, and Amount/ADA—the Purpose Statute is the fiscal control that is generally the primary focus for the fiscal law practitioner in a military operational setting and FUSMO.

1. **Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Recurring Issues.** To understand whether O&M funds may be used for Foreign Assistance, it is important to understand the primary purpose of O&M appropriations. The primary

purpose of O&M is “[f]or expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the [Army, Air Force, or Navy] as authorized by law....”

a. “*For expenses*” – Expenses are non-durable end items that are not expected to last more than one year. Therefore, O&M may generally not be used for capital investments (i.e., durable goods whose expected usable life exceeds one year), or centrally-managed items. Capital investments and centrally-managed items are generally funded with Procurement appropriations. In the annual DoD appropriation, Congress generally provides the DoD with the authority to use O&M funds for capital investments whose cost is \$250,000 or less. For several years during the contingency operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, Congress has also permitted the expense/investment threshold to extend to \$500,000. By policy, DoD has limited that authority to only CENTCOM. However, the FY 2010 appropriation and authorization did NOT continue the \$500,000 increase for the expense/investment threshold. Practitioners must therefore carefully monitor the state of current legislation before advising on statutory exceptions.

b. “*not otherwise provided for*” – O&M is not for Weapons, Ammunition, or Vehicles, since these are investment items. Additionally, Congress appropriates funds separately for each military department for weapons, ammunition, and vehicles. For example, vehicles are purchased with Procurement, Army Other Funds (OPA): “For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only....” Therefore, O&M may not be used to procure these types of “investment” items (even if the cost is \$250,000 or less), since more specific appropriations exist for the purchase of Weapons, Ammunition, and Vehicles (i.e., the various Procurement appropriations). Notably though, Congress has granted limited authority for the purchase of certain vehicles in Iraq and Afghanistan in the 2010 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (DoDAA).

c. “*necessary for the operation*” – Military Construction (MILCON) presents a special problem area. 10 U.S.C. § 2805(c)(1), a “codified” or “permanent” authorization (see *infra*, VI.C.), authorizes the use of O&M funds, as opposed to UMMC or MILCON funds, for a military construction project costing not more than \$750,000 (or \$1.5M for a project intended solely to correct a life, health, safety deficiency). Absent this authorization, DoD units would fund all construction projects that cost \$750,000 or less with UMMC or MILCON funds. There are, however, some statutory exceptions to the general limitation on the use of O&M funds for construction projects that exceed \$750,000, such as the Contingency Construction Authority.

(1) Another recurring issue related to the use of O&M for construction projects is the use of LOGCAP to issue task orders for construction projects. LOGCAP is a multi-year contingency indefinite delivery-indefinite quantity (ID/IQ) contract originally designed for the provision of contractor services to the U.S. Army, but it also allows the Army to contract for the provision of goods and construction in wartime and other contingency operations. Contractors perform the procured services to support U.S. Army units in support of the operational missions. Use of contractors in a theater of operations allows the release of military units for other missions or to fill support shortfalls. This program provides the Army with additional means to adequately support the current and programmed forces.

(a) When OEF and OIF began, the Army used LOGCAP to contract for services, goods, and construction. The Army, however, initially paid for all LOGCAP ID/IQ task orders, including construction, with O&M funds. The Army’s rationale for doing this was that the goods and construction were really a LOGCAP service allowed under the LOGCAP ID/IQ (e.g., the Army needs food service for its Soldiers; if the contractor needs to construct a Dining Facility to provide those services, that is their decision; it is still a service to us, which is expended within the current fiscal year, so the Army can use O&M funds to reimburse the contractor for constructing the facility, since what the Army really procured were dining facility “services”). This rationale is no longer legally valid. O&M is no longer the “exclusive” source of funding for LOGCAP. All LOGCAP projects should be financed with the proper purpose funds, depending on what the Army is procuring.

B. Appropriations vs. Authorizations. In layman’s terms, an appropriation draws a “pot of money” from the U.S. Treasury, while an authorization may provide additional purposes for which a “pot of money” may be used.

1. Appropriations and Authorization Statutes. Traditionally, Congress appropriates funds and authorizes purposes for those funds in three annual public laws:

a. Department of Defense Appropriations Act (DoDAA): Appropriates funds for the yearly expenses and investment activities of DoD. These activities are colloquially referred to as “baseline operations,” funded with “baseline funds.” The current administration also appropriates funds for overseas contingency operations in the DoDDA, though many appropriations for operations occur in “wartime supplemental” appropriations.

b. Veteran’s Affairs and Military Construction Appropriation Act (VA/MILCONAA): Div. A (MILCON) appropriated Unspecified Minor Military Construction (UMMC) and Specified Military Construction (MILCON) funds for DoD. Veteran’s Affairs (VA) Administration is now its own agency.

c. National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA): provides maximum amounts that may be appropriated, and additional authorizations (purposes) for which the appropriated funds drawn may be used.

d. Congressional Committees: The Congressional appropriations committees (House and Senate Appropriations Committees) draft the federal appropriations acts for consideration and passage by Congress. The Congressional authorizations committees (House and Senate Armed Services Committees) draft the DoD authorization acts for consideration and passage by Congress.

C. **“Codified” (or “Permanent”) vs. “Uncodified” (or “Temporary”) Authorizations.** “Codified” (or “permanent”) means that Congress inserts a respective authorization into the actual U.S. Code (e.g., Title 10 for DoD and Title 22 for DoS). The significance of this is that Congress need not “re-authorize” the authorization on a yearly basis. (Notably, Congress must still provide funds for a codified authority—recall that there must be both an appropriation *and* an authorization.) In contrast, “uncodified” (or “temporary”) authorizations are not inserted into the U.S. Code (although they remain an enacted Public Law). As a result, they automatically cease to exist once the period of availability is complete, unless Congress subsequently re-authorizes the provision in later legislation.

1. **FUSMO General Rule.** The general rule in FUSMO is that the Department of State (DoS), and not DoD, funds Foreign Assistance to foreign nations and their populations. Section VIII discusses the Title 22 DoS funds available for FUSMO. Foreign Assistance includes Security Assistance to a foreign military or government, Development Assistance for major infrastructure projects, and Humanitarian Assistance directly to a foreign population.

2. **Two Exceptions.** There are two exceptions to the FUSMO general rule.

a. **Interoperability, Safety, and Familiarization Training.** DoD may fund the training (as opposed to goods and services) of foreign militaries with O&M only when the purpose of the training is to enhance the Interoperability, Familiarization, and Safety Training, and not Security Assistance Training. This exception applies only to training.³

b. **Congressional Appropriation and/or Authorization to conduct Foreign Assistance.** DoD may fund Foreign Assistance operations if Congress has provided a specific appropriation and/or authorization to execute the mission. Section VIII, *infra*, discusses the most frequently used appropriations and authorizations that Congress has enacted for DoD to execute operations that directly benefit an foreign entity.

VIII. DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS

A. **Introduction.** The United States military has engaged in operations and activities that benefit foreign nations for many decades. The authorities and funding sources for these operations and activities have evolved into a complex set of statutes, annual appropriations, regulations, directives, messages, and policy statements. The key issue for the practitioner is determining whether DoS authorizations and/or appropriations (under Title 22 of the U.S. Code, and the annual Foreign Assistance Act), or DoD authorizations and/or appropriations (under Title 10 of the U.S. Code, and the annual DoD appropriations and authorizations) should be used to accomplish a particular objective. If there are non-DoD appropriations and/or authorizations that may be used to fund a Foreign Assistance mission, then DoD may still be able to execute the mission, but with DoS funds (as long as DoS approves their use).

1. **FUSMO General Rule.** The general rule in Funding U.S. Military Operations is that the Department of State (DoS) has the primary responsibility, authority, and funding to conduct Foreign Assistance on behalf of the USG. Foreign assistance encompasses any and all assistance to a foreign nation, including Security Assistance (assistance to the internal police forces and military forces of the foreign nation), Development Assistance (assistance to the foreign government in projects that will assist the development of the foreign economy or their political institutions), and Humanitarian Assistance (direct assistance to the population of a foreign nation). The

³ See CONTRACT & FISCAL L. DEP’T, THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL’S LEGAL CENTER AND SCHOOL, U.S. ARMY, FISCAL LAW DESKBOOK, current edition, Chapter 10: FUSMO, Appendix A: The Honorable Bill Alexander, B-213137, 63 Comp. Gen. 422 (1984), available at <http://www.jagcnet.army.mil/tjagsa>.

legal authority for the DoS to conduct Foreign Assistance is found in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, 22 U.S.C. § 2151.

2. **Human Rights and Security Assistance.** The “Leahy Amendment,” first enacted in the 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriation Act (FOAA is the annual DoS Appropriations Act), prohibits the USG from providing funds to the security forces of a foreign country if the DoS has credible evidence that the foreign country or its agents have committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary of State determines and reports that the government of such country is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces unit to justice. This language is also found in yearly DoD Appropriations Act prohibiting the DoD from funding any training program involving a unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the DoS has credible information that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights, unless all necessary corrective steps have been taken. *See* DoD Appropriations Act for 2007, § 8069.

B. Legal Framework for Foreign Assistance.

1. The Foreign Assistance Act.

a. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA).⁴ The FAA constituted landmark legislation providing a key blueprint for a grand strategy of engagement with friendly nations. Congress codified the 1961 FAA in Title 22 of the U.S. Code. The FAA intended to support friendly foreign nations against communism on twin pillars:

(1) Provide supplies, training, and equipment to friendly foreign militaries; and

(2) Provide education, nutrition, agriculture, family planning, health care, environment, and other programs designed to alleviate the root causes of internal political unrest and poverty faced by foreign populations.

(3) The first pillar is commonly referred to as “security assistance” and is embodied in Subchapter II of the FAA. The second pillar is generally known as “development assistance” and it is found in Subchapter I of the FAA.

b. The FAA charged DoS with the responsibility to provide policy guidance and supervision for the programs created by the FAA. Each year Congress appropriates a specific amount of money to be used by agencies subordinate to the DoS to execute the FAA programs.⁵

c. As noted earlier, the FAA has two principal parts. Subchapter I provides for foreign assistance to developing nations; and Subchapter II provides for military or security assistance. The FAA treats these two aspects of U.S. government support to other countries very differently. The treatment is different because Congress is wary of allowing the U.S. to be an arms merchant to the world, but supports collective security. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 2301. The purposes served by the provision of defense articles and services under Part II of the FAA are essentially the same as those described for the Arms Export Control Act (*see* 22 U.S.C. § 2751), but under the FAA, the recipient is more likely to receive the defense articles or services free of charge.

d. Congress imposes fewer restraints on non-military support (foreign assistance) to developing countries. The primary purposes for providing foreign assistance under Subchapter I of the FAA are to alleviate poverty; promote self-sustaining economic growth; encourage civil and economic rights; and integrate developing countries into an open and equitable international economic system. *See* 22 U.S.C. §§ 2151, 2151-1. In addition to these broadly-defined purposes, the FAA contains numerous other specific authorizations for providing aid and assistance to foreign countries. *See* 22 U.S.C. §§ 2292-2292q (disaster relief); 22 U.S.C. § 2293 (development assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa).

e. Even though Congress charged DoS with the primary responsibility for the FAA programs, the U.S. military plays a very important and substantial supporting role in the execution of the FAA’s first pillar, Security Assistance. The U.S. military provides most of the training, education, supplies, and equipment to friendly foreign militaries under Security Assistance authority. DoS retains ultimate strategic policy responsibility and funding authority for the program, but the “subcontractor” that actually performs the work is often the U.S. military. It should be noted that Congress requires by statute that DoS conduct human rights vetting of any foreign recipient of any kind of military training. *See* Sec. 8061, DoD Appropriations Act for FY 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-118 (2009).

⁴ 22 U.S.C. §§ 2151 *et seq.*

⁵ Annual Foreign Operations Appropriations Acts, *available at* <http://thomas.loc.gov/>.

f. With regard to the second pillar of the FAA, Development Assistance, USAID, the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) within DoS, and embassies often call on the U.S. military to assist with disaster relief and other humanitarian activities. Again, the legal authority to conduct these programs emanates from the FAA, the funding flows from DoS's annual Foreign Operations Appropriations, and the policy supervision also rests on DoS. The U.S. military plays a relatively small role in DoS Development Assistance programs.

2. DoD Agencies that Participate in Executing DoS Foreign Assistance:

a. **Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA).** DSCA was created by DoD Directive 5105.65 as a separate defense agency under the direction, authority, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs). Among other duties, DSCA is responsible for administering and supervising DoD security assistance planning and programs.

b. **Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM).** DISAM is a schoolhouse operating under the guidance and direction of the Director, DSCA. According to DoD Directive 2140.5, the mission of DISAM is as follows: "The DISAM shall be a centralized DoD activity for the education and training of authorized U.S. and foreign personnel engaged in security assistance activities." In addition to resident courses, DISAM prepares a valuable publication entitled "The Management of Security Assistance," and the periodical "DISAM Journal." DISAM is located at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

c. The Military Departments.

(1) *Secretaries of the Military Departments.* Advise the SECDEF on all Security Assistance matters related to their Departments. Functions include conducting training and acquiring defense articles.

(2) *Department of the Army.* Consolidates its plans and policy functions under the Deputy Undersecretary of the Army (International Affairs). Operational aspects are assigned to Army Materiel Command. The executive agent is the U.S. Army Security Assistance Command, Security Assistance Training Field Activity (SATFA) and Security Assistance Training Management Office (SATMO). These offices coordinate with force providers to provide mobile training teams (MTT) to conduct the requested training commonly referred to as a "train and equip" mission.

(3) *Department of the Navy.* The principal organization is the Navy International Programs Office (Navy IPO). Detailed management occurs at the systems commands located in the Washington, D.C. area and the Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity in Pensacola, Florida.

(4) *Department of the Air Force.* Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs (SAF/IA) performs central management and oversight functions. The Air Force Security Assistance Center oversees applicable FMS cases, while the Air Force Security Assistance Training Group (part of the Air Education Training Group) manages training cases.

(5) *Security Assistance Organizations (SAO).* The term encompasses all DoD elements located in a foreign country with assigned responsibilities for carrying out security assistance management functions. It includes military missions, military groups, offices of defense cooperation, liaison groups, and designated defense attaché personnel. The primary functions of the SAO are logistics management, fiscal management, and contract administration of country security assistance programs. The Chief of the SAO answers to the Ambassador, the Commander of the Combatant Command (who is the senior rater for efficiency and performance reports), and the Director, DSCA. The SAO should not be confused with the Defense Attachés who report to the Defense Intelligence Agency.

3. DoD Support to DoS Foreign Assistance Programs Through Interagency Funding

a. The overall tension in the FAA between achieving national security through mutual military security, and achieving it by encouraging democratic traditions and open markets, is also reflected in the interagency transaction authorities of the act. *Compare* 22 U.S.C. § 2392(c) *with* 22 U.S.C. § 2392(d) (discussed below). DoD support of the military assistance goals of the FAA is generally accomplished on a full cost recovery basis; DoD support of the foreign assistance and humanitarian assistance goals of the FAA is accomplished on a flexible cost recovery basis.

b. By authorizing flexibility in the amount of funds recovered for some DoD assistance under the FAA, Congress permits some contribution from one agency's appropriations to another agency's appropriations.

That is, an authorized augmentation of accounts occurs whenever Congress authorizes recovery of less than the full cost of goods or services provided.

c. DoS reimbursements for DoD or other agencies' efforts under the FAA are governed by 22 U.S.C. § 2392(d). Except under emergency Presidential drawdown authority (22 U.S.C. § 2318), reimbursement to any government agency supporting DoS objectives under "subchapter II of this chapter" (Part II of the FAA (military or security assistance)) is computed as follows:

[a]n amount *equal to the value* [as defined in the act] of the defense articles or of the defense services [salaries of military personnel excepted], or other assistance furnished, *plus expenses arising from or incident to operations* under [Part II] [salaries of military personnel and certain other costs excepted].

d. This reimbursement standard is essentially the "full reimbursement" standard of the Economy Act. Pursuant to FAA § 632 (22 U.S.C. § 2392) DoS may provide funds to other executive departments to assist DoS in accomplishing its assigned missions (usually implemented through "632 Agreements" between DoD and DoS). Procedures for determining the value of articles and services provided as security assistance under the Arms Export Control Act and the FAA are described in the Security Assistance Management Manual (DoD Manual 5105.38-M) and the references therein.

e. In addition to the above, Congress has authorized another form of DoD contribution to the DoS's counterdrug activities by providing that when DoD furnishes services in support of this program, it is reimbursed only for its "additional costs" in providing the services (i.e., its costs over and above its normal operating costs), not its full costs.

f. The flexible standard of reimbursement under the FAA mentioned above for efforts under Part I of the FAA is described in 22 U.S.C. § 2392(c). This standard is applicable when any other Federal agency supports DoS foreign assistance (*not* military or security assistance) objectives for developing countries under the FAA.

[A]ny commodity, service, or facility procured . . . to carry out subchapter I of this chapter [Part I] [foreign assistance] . . . shall be (reimbursed) at replacement cost, or, if required by law, at actual cost, or, in the case of services procured from the DoD to carry out part VIII of subchapter I of this chapter [International Narcotics Control, 22 U.S.C. § 2291(a)-2291(h)], the amount of the additional costs incurred by the DoD in providing such services, or at any other price authorized by law and agreed to by the owning or disposing agency.

g. Note the specific reference to DoD services in support of DoS counterdrug activities. "Additional costs incurred" is the lowest acceptable interagency reimbursement standard. If Congress wishes to authorize more DoD contribution (that is, less reimbursement to DoD appropriations), Congress authorizes the actual expenditure of DoD funds for or on the behalf of other agencies. *See* Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Pub. L. No. 101-510, §§ 1001-11, 104 Stat. 1485, 1628-34 (1990) [codified at 10 U.S.C. § 374 note] (providing general authority for DoD to engage in counterdrug operations); *see also* section 1022 of the Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, Pub. L. No. 109-364, which extends DoD's counterdrug authority through 30 September 2008.

h. The DoD reimbursement standards for 22 U.S.C. § 2392(c) are implemented by DoD 7000.14-R, vol. 11A (Reimbursable Operations, Policies and Procedures), ch. 1 (General), ch. 7 (International Narcotics Control Program). When DoD provides services in support of DoS counterdrug activities, the regulation permits "no cost" recovery when the services are incidental to DoD missions requirements. The regulation also authorizes pro rata and other cost sharing arrangements. *See* DoD 7000.14-R, vol. 11A, ch. 7.

4. **Presidential Decision Directive 25 – Reimbursable Support vs. Non-Reimbursable Support.** On 6 May 1994, President Bill Clinton signed PDD 25, which remains in effect today. PDD 25 set the U.S. policy for all USG agencies (including DoD) with regards to the financing of combined exercises and operations with foreign nations. USG agencies should seek reimbursement for their activities in combined exercises and operations prior to accessing non-reimbursable Congressional appropriations to fund those activities. PDD 25 affects all USG funding policy decisions, including both DoS and DoD. *See* Presidential Decision Directive 25, Section IV.B., <http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/pdd25.htm>.

a. As previously discussed, Foreign Assistance can take two forms – Security Assistance to a foreign nation's military/security forces, and Development/Humanitarian Assistance. Although DoD's role in Development/Humanitarian Assistance has traditionally been small, DoD plays a primary role in executing Security

Assistance on behalf of the DoS. When DoD executes Security Assistance programs on behalf of the DoS, the DoS generally reimburses DoD for all its costs. When the DoS approves the use of a reimbursable authorization and/or appropriation, the benefitting foreign nation reimburses DoS for all its costs (including the costs that DoD charges DoS to provide the requested assistance).

b. PDD 25 provides a policy overlay to Security Assistance provided by DoS or DoD on behalf of DoS. Before obligating and expending appropriated funds from non-reimbursable appropriations and/or authorizations, the DoS and the DoD should seek to use its reimbursable authorizations during Foreign Assistance operations. The DoS appropriations and/or authorizations are divided into three categories: Reimbursable Security Assistance; Non-Reimbursable (U.S.-Financed) Security Assistance; and Development Assistance (in which DoD traditionally has a small or no role, except for Disaster Relief).

C. Reimbursable DoS Security Assistance Programs.

1. **Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program, 22 U.S.C. § 2761.** Foreign countries and the U.S. may enter standard FMS contracts with DoD for the sale of defense articles, services, and training from existing stocks or new procurements at no cost to the U.S. government.

a. FMS is a “Revolving Fund,” with the intent of being self-funded. DoS charges a 3.5% administrative fee to the foreign purchasing nation for each “case” (sale), to reimburse the U.S. for administrative costs. The administrative fee allows DoS to generate the funds necessary to reimburse the DoD MILPER account via an Economy Act transaction.

b. FMS cases can be used for support to multilateral operations, logistics support during a military exercise, training, purchase of equipment, weapons, and ammunition. The military equipment, weapons, ammunition, and logistics services, supplies, and other support must conform with the restrictions of the DoS International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITARs).

c. The FMS program, like many of the DoS Security Assistance programs, is operated by DoD on behalf of DoS via the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). DoS reimburses DoD for the use of military personnel by reimbursing the DoD Military Personnel (MILPER) appropriation in the via an Economy Act transaction.

d. DSCA-designated Significant Military Equipment (SME) may only be purchased via the FMS, and may not be purchased via the Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) program.

e. In conjunction with both FMS cases and Direct Commercial Sales (DCS), the U.S. may provide foreign nations loans and/or grants via the DoS Foreign Military Financing Program, a separate authorization for which Congress provides yearly appropriations.

f. To enter into an FMS case for the purchase of military equipment, DSCA (on behalf of the USG) and the foreign nation enter into a Letter of Agreement (LOA). The LOA outlines the items that the foreign nation will purchase via FMS. DSCA may provide the items from existing stock, or it may enter into a new contract with a defense contractor to produce the item. The foreign nation, however, does not have any third party beneficiary rights against the contractor, and has no cause of action against the contractor for any disputes that may arise between the contractor and the receiving foreign nation.⁶

2. **Foreign Military Lease Program, AECA §§ 61-62, 22 U.S.C. § 2796-2796a.** Authorizes leases of Defense articles to foreign countries or international organizations. The leases generally occur on a reimbursable basis. The U.S. may, however, provide foreign nations loans and/or grants via the DoS Foreign Military Financing Program.

3. Economy Act Security Assistance, 31 U.S.C. § 1535. Authorizes the provision of defense articles and services indirectly to third countries, the UN, and international organizations on a reimbursable basis for another federal agency (e.g., Department of State).

4. USG Commodities and Services (C&S) Program, 22 U.S.C. §. 2357. USG agencies may provide C&S to friendly nations and international organizations. DoS approval is required.

⁶ Secretary of State for Defense v. Trimble Navigation Limited, 484 F.3d 700 (4th Cir. 2007).

5. Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) Program, 22 U.S.C. § 2778. Authorizes eligible governments to purchase defense articles or services directly from defense contractors. A DoS review and DoS-issued “license” is required before the contractor may provide the products to the foreign nation. DoD is not involved in the management of the sale from the contractor to the foreign nation.

D. U.S.-Financed DoS Security Assistance.

1. **Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Program, 22 U.S.C. § 2763.** Congressionally-approved grants or loans \$4.8 billion to finance grants to developing nations to buy equipment, services, or training from U.S. suppliers through the FMS/FML or DCS programs.

2. **Presidential Drawdowns.** Presidential Drawdowns are directives by the President for DoD to access its current stock of equipment and services, and to provide the identified equipment to a foreign country, their military or security services, or the foreign civilian population. The items need not be “surplus” or “excess.”

a. Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) § 506(a)(1), 22 U.S.C. § 2318(a)(1) - Authorizes the President to direct the drawdown of defense articles and services having an aggregate value of up to \$100,000,000 in any fiscal year for unforeseen military emergencies requiring immediate military assistance to a foreign country or international organization. Requires Presidential determination and prior Congressional notification.⁷

b. FAA § 506(a)(2), 22 U.S.C. § 2318(a)(2) - Authorizes the President to direct the drawdown of articles and services having an aggregate value of up to \$200,000,000 from any agency of the U.S. in any fiscal year for other emergencies including (among other things) counterdrug activities, disaster relief, non-proliferation, anti-terrorism, and migrant and refugee assistance, and non-proliferation assistance. (The Security Assistance Act of 2000 increased the amount from \$150M to \$200M and added anti-terrorism and non-proliferation to the permissible uses of this authority.) Of that amount, not more than \$75M may come from DoD resources; not more than \$75M may be provided for counternarcotics; and not more than \$15M to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos for POW accounting. Drawdowns supporting counternarcotics and refugee or migration assistance Presidential determination and 15 day prior Congressional notification.⁸

c. FAA § 552(c)(2), 22 U.S.C. § 2348a(c)(2) - Authorizes the President to direct the drawdown of up to \$25,000,000 in any fiscal year of commodities and services from any federal agency for unforeseen emergencies related to peacekeeping operations and other programs in the interest of national security. Requires Presidential determination and prior Congressional notification

d. Iraq Liberation Act of 1998, Pub. L. No. 105-338, 112 Stat. 3178 (31 Oct. 1998) – Authorizes the President to direct the drawdown of defense articles from the stocks of DoD, defense services of DoD, and military education and training for Iraqi democratic opposition organizations. This assistance may not exceed \$97 million and requires fifteen days notice to Congress. President Bush subsequently directed \$92 million in drawdown assistance in 2002. *See*, Presidential Determination No. 03-06, 67 Fed. Reg. 78,123 (23 Dec. 2002). Unique to drawdowns, Congress subsequently appropriated \$63.5M reimbursement for IFSA drawdown support. *See* Sec. 1309 of the FY-03 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriation.

e. Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-327, 116 Stat. 2797 (4 Dec. 2002, codified at 22 U.S.C. § 7532 – Authorizes the President to direct the drawdown of up to \$300 million of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training for the Government of Afghanistan, eligible foreign countries, and eligible international organizations. This authority is carried out under section 506 (22 U.S.C. § 2318(a)(1)) of the Foreign Assistance Act. The assistance may also be provided by contract. Section 9008 of the FY-05 Defense Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 108-287 (2004) increased this Afghan drawdown authority to \$550 million. Oddly enough, lightning has struck the same point twice. Congress provided \$165M reimbursement for the AFSA Drawdown. *See* Sec. 1307 of the FY-03 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriation.

3. **Excess Defense Articles (EDA).** EDA is a “subprogram” of FMS. “Excess” Defense articles no longer needed by the DoD may be made available to third countries for sale (sometimes financed with FMF), or on a grant basis. Prior to sale, FMS/EDA has the authority to depreciate the value of the item. EDA are priced on the basis of their condition, with pricing ranging from 5 to 50 percent of the items’ original value. “Excess” items are no longer required by DoD, even though that type of item may still be regularly used by DoD units (*see* Security

⁷ Defense and Security Assistance Improvements Act, Pub. L. 104-164 (1996) (increase from \$75M to \$100M).

⁸ *See id*; *see also* Security Assistance Act, Pub. L. 106-280, 114 Stat. 850 (2000).

Assistance Management Manual (SAMM)). EDA may be purchased by foreign nations, and they may be purchased by foreign nations with funds loaned or granted by the United States under the DoS FMF program (*see* Foreign Military Financing, *supra* VII.C.1.). FMS receives EDA from the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS). Only countries that are justified in the annual Congressional Presentation Document (CPD) by the DoS or separately justified in the FOAA during a fiscal year are eligible to receive EDA. EDA must be drawn from existing stocks. Congress requires fifteen days notice prior to issuance of a letter of offer if the USG sells EDA. However, most EDA is transferred on a grant basis. No DoD procurement funds may be expended in connection with an EDA transfer. The transfer of these items must not adversely impact U.S. military readiness.

a. FAA § 516, 22 U.S.C. § 2321(j). This statute authorizes both lethal and non-lethal EDA (including Coast Guard equipment) support to any country for which receipt was justified in the annual Congressional Presentation Document (CPD). It continues to accord priority of delivery to NATO, non-NATO Southern-flank allies, and the Philippines, as well as continuing the 7:10 EDA grant split between Greece & Turkey. *See* Defense and Security Assistance Improvements Act, Pub. L. 104-164 (1996) (consolidation of EDA authorities into § 516 and repeal of §§ 518-520); Security Assistance Act of 1999, Pub. L. 106-113, § 1211(b) (1999).

b. Transportation. No-cost space available transportation of EDA is authorized for countries receiving less than \$10M FMF or IMET in any fiscal year, as long as DoS makes the determination that it is in the national interest of the United States to pay for the transportation.

4. **International Military Education & Training (IMET).** U.S.-funded program to fund the military training of foreign soldiers at U.S. military schools.

a. FAA §§ 541-545 (22 U.S.C. §§ 2347-2347(d)). Security assistance program to provide training to foreign militaries, including the proper role of the military in civilian-led democratic governments and human rights.

b. *See also*, Section 1222 of FY-07 NDAA, which deletes the IMET program from the sanctions of the American Servicemembers' Protection Act.

5. Personnel Details.

a. FAA § 627, 22 U.S.C. § 2387. When the President determines it furthers the FAA's purposes, the statute permits a federal agency head to detail officers or employees to foreign governments or foreign government agencies, where the detail does not entail an oath of allegiance to or compensation from the foreign countries. Details may be with or without reimbursement. FAA § 630, 22 U.S.C. § 2390.

b. FAA § 628, 22 U.S.C. § 2388. When the President determines it furthers the FAA's purposes, the statute permits federal agency heads to detail, assign, or otherwise make their officers and employees available to serve with international organizations, or serve as members of the international staff of such organizations, or to render any technical, scientific, or professional advice or service to the organizations. May be authorized with or without reimbursement. FAA § 630, 22 U.S.C. § 2390.

c. 22 U.S.C. § 1451. Authorizes the Director, United States Information Agency, to assign U.S. employees to provide scientific, technical, or professional advice to other countries. Details may be on reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis. Does not authorize details related to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of a country's armed forces.

E. Development Assistance.

1. **Overview.** DoS and USAID finance a number of development assistance programs, including: Agriculture and Nutrition, Population Control, Health, Education, Energy, and Environment Improvement. Most of these projects are financed with direct grants or loans from DoS or USAID to the developing country. These are large-scale projects and normally do not involve DoD.

2. **Foreign Disaster Relief (not the same as Foreign Disaster Assistance).** Statutory authority for the President to grant disaster relief aid for natural or manmade disasters is found in the Foreign Assistance Act, 22 U.S.C. § 492. Primary implementing tool for this program is USAID. USAID may request DoD assistance and must reimburse DoD for its costs via an Economy Act transaction.

3. **Military Role.** The military's role in the provision of development assistance through the FAA is relatively limited when compared to its role in the provision of security assistance. Nevertheless, from time to time, agencies charged with the primary responsibility to carry out activities under this authority, call upon the U.S.

military to render assistance. An example of participation by the U.S. military would be action taken in response to a request for disaster assistance from the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). OFDA often asks the U.S. military for help in responding to natural and man-made disasters overseas. Key point: generally, costs incurred by the U.S. military pursuant to performing missions requested by other Federal agencies under the FAA, Development Assistance provisions, must be reimbursed to the military pursuant to FAA § 632 or pursuant to an order under the Economy Act.

4. Foreign Disaster Relief In Support of OFDA.

a. The United States has a long and distinguished history of aiding other nations suffering from natural or manmade disasters. In fact, the very first appropriation to assist a foreign government was for disaster relief.⁹ The current statutory authority continuing this tradition is located in the Foreign Assistance Act.¹⁰ For foreign disaster assistance, Congress granted the President fiscal authority to furnish relief aid to any country “on such terms and conditions as he may determine.”¹¹ The President’s primary implementing tool in carrying out this mandate is USAID.

b. The USAID is the primary response agency for the U.S. government to any international disaster.¹² Given this fact, DoD traditionally has possessed limited authority to engage in disaster assistance support. In the realm of Foreign Disaster Assistance, the primary source of funds should be the International Disaster Assistance Funds.¹³ The Administrator of the USAID controls these funds because the President has designated that person as the Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance.¹⁴ In addition, the President has designated USAID as the lead agency in coordinating the U.S. response for foreign disaster.¹⁵ Normally these funds support NGO and PVO efforts in the disaster area. However, certain disasters can overwhelm NGO and PVO capabilities, or the military possesses unique skills and equipment to accomplish the needed assistance. In these situations, DoS, through OFDA, may ask for DoD assistance. Funding in these cases comes from the International Disaster Assistance fund controlled by OFDA. DoD is supposed to receive full reimbursement from OFDA when they make such a request. DoD access to these funds to perform Disaster Assistance missions occurs pursuant to § 632 FAA.

F. Accessing the DoS Appropriations and Authorizations. For the deployed unit, properly coordinating for access to the DoS appropriations and authorizations becomes critical. In a non-deployed environment, a DoD unit would normally coordinate with the Defense Security and Cooperation Agency (DSCA) and follow the procedures of the Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM).

1. Due to the dramatically increased Operational Tempo (OPTEMPO), the deployed unit normally requires the appropriate funds much more quickly than in a non-deployed situation. As a result, the unit should coordinate with the deployed DoS Political Advisor (POLAD) located at the Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF), or division, level. The unit may also coordinate with the DoS Foreign Officers located at the local Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) and/or the “Embedded” Provincial Reconstruction Teams (ePRTs).

2. The DoD legal advisor should be aware of the cultural, structural, and procedural differences between DoD and DoS, and plan accordingly.¹⁶ DoD has the cultural and structural capability to plan for operations far in advance via the Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP). DoS generally has neither the structural capability nor the organizational culture that would allow it to plan for operations as far in advance as DoD. These structural differences between DoD and DoS will need to be overcome by the deployed unit.

⁹ This appropriation was for \$50,000 to aid Venezuelan earthquake victims in 1812. Over 25,000 people died in that tragedy. Act of 8 May 1812, 12th Cong., 1st Sess., ch. 79, 2 Stat. 730.

¹⁰ FAA § 492 (10 U.S.C. § 2292) (International Disaster Assistance). The President may furnish foreign disaster assistance under such terms and conditions determined appropriate pursuant to the FAA §§ 491-496 (22 U.S.C. §§ 2292-2292q). *See, e.g.*, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for FY-03, Pub. L. 108-7, (2003) (\$230M appropriated to DoS for international disaster assistance under this authority).

¹¹ 22 U.S.C. § 2292(b).

¹² E.O. 12966, 60 Fed. R. 36949 (14 July 1995).

¹³ FAA §§ 491 - 495K, 22 U.S.C. §§ 2292 - 2292q.

¹⁴ *See* FAA § 493, 22 U.S.C. § 2292b and E.O. 12966, Sec. 3, 60 Fed. R. 36949 (14 July 1995). *See also* E.O. 12163, section 1-102(a)(1), 44 Fed. R. 56673 (Sept. 29, 1979), *reprinted as amended in* 22 U.S.C.A. § 2381 (West Supp. 1996).

¹⁵ *See generally*, E.O. 12966, 60 Fed. R. 36949 (July 14, 1995).

¹⁶ *See* Rosemary Hansen, “Defense is from Mars, State is from Venus: Improving Communications and Promoting National Security,” U.S. Army War College Strategy Research Project (1998).

G. **Conclusion.** The general rule for FUSMO is that the DoS (and not DoD) funds foreign assistance. Section III, *supra*, discussed the most frequently used DoS appropriations and authorizations impacting DoD FUSMO. Section IX, *infra*, will discuss the DoD appropriations and authorizations for FUSMO that Congress has enacted for DoD to fund Security Assistance outside of DoS appropriations and authorizations. All of the DoD appropriations and authorizations discussed in Section IV, *infra*, fall within the statutory exception to the general rule that DoS funds Foreign Assistance.

IX. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

A. **Introduction.** The general rule in FUSMO is that DoS has the primary responsibility, authority, and funding to conduct Foreign Assistance on behalf of the USG. The legal authority for the DoS security assistance and development assistance mission is found in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, 22 U.S.C. § 2151.

1. **Two Exceptions.** There are two exceptions to the general rule that foreign assistance is funded with DoS authorizations and appropriations. The first exception is based on historical Government Accountability Office (GAO) opinions which allow for the use of O&M to train foreign forces, as long as the purpose of the training is Interoperability, Safety, and Familiarization of the foreign element with U.S. forces. The second group of exceptions occur when Congress enacts a DoD appropriation and/or authorization to conduct foreign assistance (logistics support, training, and/or humanitarian assistance):

a. **Exception 1 - Security Assistance Training (“Big T training”) vs. Interoperability Training (“Little t training”).** Security Assistance Training is funded with DoS authorizations and appropriations. Interoperability training is generally funded with DoD O&M funds.

(1) If the primary purpose of the training of foreign forces is to improve the operational readiness of the foreign forces, then this is Security Assistance Training (“Big T”) and should be funded with DoS authorizations and appropriations. On the other hand, if the primary purpose of the training of foreign forces is for interoperability, safety, and/or familiarization, then this is Interoperability Training (“Little t”) and is NOT security assistance training. *See* The Honorable Bill Alexander GAO Opinion (1986).

(2) In most circumstances, the training effect for DoD in providing the training, along with the factual support for the stated DoD intent, will guide the advising attorney in determining whether a training event is Security Assistance Training or Interoperability, Safety, and Familiarization Training. In classifying the type of training of foreign troops by DoD (Security Assistance vs. Interoperability), the advising attorney should consider such factors as the cost of the training, the current level of training of the foreign troops before the training vs. the expected level of training of the foreign troops after the training is complete, and the amount of time and resources that DoD will need to expend to provide the training. As these factors increase, it becomes more likely that the training envisioned is Security Assistance training, as opposed to Interoperability Training.

(3) For example, in a month-long Combined Airborne Parachute Exercise with other countries, whose participating troops are all airborne qualified in their own countries, a 2-hour block of instruction on C-130 entry and egress safety procedures would be Interoperability Training (“Little t” training), since the primary purpose is safety and interoperability of the foreign troops. Additionally, it is a short duration (2 hours) training event, the cost is not significant, and their level of training is not significantly enhanced (since the foreign troops are already airborne qualified). Therefore, this would likely be classified as Interoperability, Safety, and Familiarization Training, and DoD may fund this training with its own O&M funds.

(4) On the other hand, training foreign troops on airborne operations, including the provision of DoD trainers for a month-long airborne school to qualify all the individual foreign troops in airborne jumps, would likely be classified as Security Assistance Training (“Big T” training). In this case, the duration of the training is long (one month), the cost is likely significant, and most importantly, the level of training of the foreign troops is significantly increased. As a result, the primary purpose of the training is not the Interoperability, Familiarization, and Safety of the foreign troops, and this training should be classified as Security Assistance training.

b. **Exception 2 - Statutory Appropriation or Authorization.** Congress may appropriate funds, or authorize the use of funds, for DoD to provide Foreign Assistance outside of Title 22 DoS appropriations and authorizations. The remainder of this section discusses the DoD statutory authorizations and appropriations to conduct Foreign Assistance.

2. **Grouping the Statutory Appropriations and Authorizations.** There are no formal Congressionally-designed categories of operational funding for DoD-funded foreign assistance. Categories for funding can often depend on the nature of a mission and the sentiments of Congress. Currently, there are three general categories of appropriations and/or authorizations: (1) Building and Funding Coalition Partners; and (2) DoD Aid and Assistance to Foreign Civilians; and (3) Authorities that are tailored for Conducting Counterinsurgency, Counterterrorism & Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). Judge Advocates will find both permanent and temporary authorizations in all of these general categories.

B. Building and Funding Coalition Partners

1. **Acquisition & Cross-Servicing Agreements (ACSA), 10 U.S.C. §§ 2341-2350.** ACSAs are bilateral agreements for the reimbursable mutual exchange of Logistics Supplies, Services, and Support (LSSS) (*see* DoD Directive 2010.9, 28 Apr 2003; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Instruction (CJCSI) 2120.01, 27 Nov. 2006). The ACSA authorization allows DoD (as opposed to DoS) to enter into mutual logistics support agreements with the defense departments of foreign nations. The ACSA authorizes DoD to acquire logistic support, without resort to commercial contracting procedures (i.e., DoD does not need to follow the competition in contracting requirements of the Federal Acquisition Regulation) and to transfer limited support outside of Title 22 the Arms Export Control Act (AECA). Under the ACSA statutes, after consulting with the State Department, DoD (i.e., the affected Combatant Commander) may enter into agreements with NATO countries, NATO subsidiary bodies, other eligible countries, the UN, and international regional organizations of which the U.S. is a member for the reciprocal provision of LSSS.

a. Two different ACSA Authorities/methods exist:

(1) Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements (ACSAs), 10 U.S.C. § 2342 (full ACSA authority), allows the DoD to both purchase LSSS from the foreign military department, as well as to provide LSSS, on a reimbursable basis, to the foreign military department.

(2) Acquisition Only Authority (AoAs), 10 U.S.C. § 2341, provides limited authority allowing DoD to acquire LSSS for our deployed forces use from that host country if it has a defense alliance with the U.S., allows stationing of U.S. Forces, prepositioning of U.S. materiel, or allows U.S. military exercises or operations in the country. No specific formal agreement is required. The DoD, however, may NOT provide LSSS to the foreign nation if it has not entered into an approved ACSA with that foreign nation.

b. LSSS definition 10 U.S.C. § 2350. Congress defines LSSS as: food, billeting, transportation, POL, clothing, communication services, medical services, ammunition (generally limited to small arms ammunition like 5.56 mm rifle rounds), base operations support, storage services, use of facilities, training services, spare parts and components, repair and maintenance services, calibration services, and port services. Prohibited items are those designated as significant military equipment on the U.S. Munitions List promulgated under the AECA.

(1) Special equipment transfer authority. In Section 1202 of the FY-07 NDAA, Pub. L. 109-364, (17 Oct 2006), Congress granted SECDEF specific authority to transfer, via ACSA, personnel survivability equipment to coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. Section 1252 of the FY-08 NDAA and Section 1204 of the FY-09 NDAA extended this authority through September 2011 and to include the use of military equipment by the military forces of one or more nations participating in both combined operations and as part of a peacekeeping operation under the Charter of the United Nations or another international agreement. This authority is for a lend period not to exceed one year, and it requires a Combatant Commander to make a finding of “no unfilled requirements” for U.S. personnel. It is most recently implemented by memorandum from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, Approval and Delegation of Authority to Transfer Personnel Protection Equipment and Other Personnel Survivability Significant Military Equipment to Certain Foreign Forces Using Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement Authority, 30 April 2009.

c. ACSA Transaction Approval Authority. The approval authority for ACSA transactions is delegated from the SECDEF to “ACSA Warranted Officers” within the Combatant Commands. The ACSA Warranted Officers receive a warrant, or authorization, to approve the transactions. Prior to executing any ACSA transaction, an ACSA Warranted Officer must approve the reimbursable transaction.

d. ACSA Reimbursement. Acquisitions and transfers executed under an ACSA may be reimbursed under three methods: Payment-In-Kind (PIK), Replacement-In-Kind (RIK), or Equal Value Exchange (EVE). *See* DoDD 2010.9: Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements,

<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/201009p.pdf>. *See also*, CJCS Instr. 2010.01: Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements, http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cdata/unlimit/2120_01.pdf.

(1) Payment-In-Kind (PIK). This reimbursement option requires that the receiving defense department reimburse the providing defense department the full value of the LSSS in currency. For example, if the DoD provides \$10,000 worth of tents to a foreign defense department, they reimburse us with \$10,000 in currency. In accordance with the DoD FMR, the reimbursement must occur within 90 days of the initial provision of the LSSS.

(2) Replacement-In Kind (RIK). This reimbursement option requires that the receiving defense department reimburse the providing defense department by providing the same type of LSSS. For example, if the DoD provides 10 tents to a foreign defense department, the foreign defense department provides the exact same type of tents to the DoD in return. This often occurs when a foreign nation has the LSSS required in their inventory, but does not have the logistical capability to deliver the LSSS to their own troops in a contingency operation. In that situation, DoD may provide the LSSS to the foreign troops in the contingency location, and the foreign government provides the same type of LSSS to the DoD at another location. In accordance with the DoD FMR, the reimbursement must occur within one year of the initial provision of the LSSS.

(3) Equal Value Exchange (EVE). This reimbursement option requires that the receiving defense department reimburse the providing defense department by providing LSSS that has the same value as the LSSS initially provided. For example, the DoD may provide \$10,000 in tents to the foreign nation via the ACSA, and the foreign nation may provide \$10,000 worth of fuel as reimbursement. In accordance with the DoD FMR, the reimbursement must occur within one year of the initial provision of the LSSS.

e. ACSAs and Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 25:

(1) Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 25. On 6 May 1994, President Bill Clinton signed PDD 25, which remains in effect today. PDD 25 set the U.S. policy for all USG agencies (including DoD) with regards to the financing of combined exercises and operations with foreign nations. USG agencies should seek reimbursement for their activities in combined exercises and operations prior to accessing Congressional appropriations to fund those activities.¹⁷

(2) ACSA/AoA authority is the only Congressional authorization for DoD to receive direct reimbursement from foreign nations (through their defense ministries) for the costs of DoD-provided support in combined exercises and operations. As such, prior to accessing DoD appropriations to finance a foreign nation's LSSS in a combined exercise or operation, units should determine whether the foreign nation defense ministry has an ACSA/AoA with DoD, and if so, whether the foreign nation has the capability to reimburse DoD under the existing ACSA for any LSSS support that DoD provides.

(3) The fact that a foreign nation defense ministry has an ACSA in place with DoD does not create a requirement that all transactions with that foreign nation be reimbursable. The size and scope of the support should be considered in relation to that nation's capability to reimburse the U.S. for the required LSSS. Generally, developing nations with little reimbursement capability will not be required to reimburse the U.S. for LSSS (assuming that there is a U.S.-financed appropriation or authorization available to fund the requested LSSS). On the other hand, developed nations should normally reimburse the U.S. for any LSSS via an ACSA.

2. **Personnel Details, 10 U.S.C. § 712.** Authorizes the President to detail members of the armed forces to assist in military matters in any foreign nation of North, Central, or South America; the Republics of Haiti, and Santo Domingo; or—during a war or a declared national emergency—in any other country. Personnel Details may be on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis.

3. **Global Lift and Sustain, 10 U.S.C. § 127d.** In Section 1201 of FY-07 NDAA, Congress codified this drawdown-like authority to use up to \$100 million of DoD O&M per fiscal year to provide logistic supplies, services, and support (LSSS), including air-lift and sea-lift support, to partner nation forces worldwide in support of the GWOT. The approval authority for Global Lift and Sustain remains at the SECDEF level. Other limitations include:

- a. Prior to the use of this authority, the Secretary of State must concur with its use.

¹⁷ *See* Presidential Decision Directive 25, <http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/pdd25.htm>.

b. May only be used for a combined operation with U.S. forces in support of GWOT. This authority may not be used for training exercises, and the combined operation must be a GWOT-support operation.

c. May not be used in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Necessary Expense Doctrine pre-empts the use of Global Lift and Sustain authority in Iraq and Afghanistan, since Iraq/Afghanistan Lift and Sustain is the more specific authorization.

4. **Emergency & Extraordinary Expenses (“EEE,” or “Triple E”), 10 U.S.C. § 127.**

a. General. The SECDEF, the Inspector General (TIG), and the secretaries of the military departments may receive EEE funds for use of any type of emergency or expenditure which cannot be anticipated or classified. The SECDEF, TIG, and the secretaries of the military departments may obligate the funds appropriated for such purposes as they deem proper; such determination is final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the U.S. The SECDEF, TIG, and the secretaries of the military departments may delegate (and redelegate) the authority to obligate EEE funds. One of the common uses of “Triple E” authority is for Official Representation Funds, which are for official courtesies (including to foreign dignitaries) and other representation. They are regulated by DoDI 7250.13 and Army Regulation 37-47.

b. Congressional Notification. DoD Authorization Act for FY 1996 revised § 127 to require that SECDEF provide the Congressional defense and appropriations committees 15 days advance notice before expending or obligating funds in excess of \$1 million, and five days advance notice for expenditures or obligations between \$500,000 and \$1 million. Pub. L. No. 104-106, § 915, 110 Stat. 413 (1996).

c. The FY-10 DoDAA authorized the following amounts for EEE:

(1) SECDEF: Authorization for the SECDEF to obligate up to \$36M in DoD O&M for EEE purposes.

(2) Secretary of the Army: Authorization of \$12.478M for Secretary of the Army EEE.

(3) Secretary of the Navy: Authorization of \$14.65M for Secretary of the Navy EEE.

(4) Secretary of the Air Force: Authorization of \$7.699M for Secretary of the Air Force EEE.

5. **Combatant Commander Initiative Funds (CCIF). 10 U.S.C. § 166a.**

a. Purpose. CJCS may provide to Combatant Commanders (and NORAD) sums appropriated for the following activities: (1) Force training; (2) Contingencies; (3) Selected operations; (4) Command and control; (5) Joint exercises (including the participating expenses of foreign countries); (6) Humanitarian and Civil Assistance; (7) Military education and training to military and related civilian personnel of foreign countries (including transportation, translation, and administrative expenses); (8) Personnel expenses of defense personnel for bilateral or regional cooperation programs; and (9) Force protection. Section 902 of the FY-07 NDAA also codified “civic assistance, to include urgent and unanticipated humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance” as a proper purpose for the use of CCIF.

b. Relationship to Other Funding. Any amount provided as CCIF for an authorized activity are “in addition to amounts otherwise available for that activity during the fiscal year.”

c. Of funds made available for CCIF, no more than \$10 million may be used to buy end items with a cost greater than \$15,000; no more than \$10 million may be used to pay the expenses of foreign countries participating in joint exercises; no more than \$5 million may be used for education and training to military and related civilian personnel of foreign countries; and no funds may be used for any activity for which Congress has denied authorization.

6. **Emergency Contingency Operations Funding Authority.** This authority, under 10 U.S.C. § 127a (amended by DoD Authorization Act for FY 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-106, § 1003 (1996)), applies to certain “emergency” contingency operations for which Congress has not appropriated funds. The intent of the statute is to provide standing authority to fund DoD contingency operations for which DoD has not had the opportunity to request funding. The statute authorizes SECDEF to transfer up to \$200 million in any fiscal year to reimburse accounts used to fund operations for incremental expenses incurred for designated emergency contingency operations. This transfer authority funding is regulated by volume 12, chapter 23 of the DoD Financial Management

Regulation, DoD 7000.14-R. Due to provisions requiring both Congressional notification and GAO compliance reviews, this authority is rarely used.

a. This authority applies to deployments, other than for training, and humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, or support to law enforcement operations (including immigration control) for which:

(1) Funds have not been provided;

(2) Operations are expected to exceed \$50 million; or

(3) The incremental costs of which, when added to other operations currently ongoing, are expected to result in a cumulative incremental cost in excess of \$100 million.

b. This authority does *not* apply to operations with incremental costs not expected to exceed \$10 million. The authority provides for the waiver of Working Capital Fund (WCF) reimbursements. Units participating in applicable operations receiving services from WCF activities may not be required to reimburse for the incremental costs incurred in providing such services. This statute restricts SECDEF's authority to reimburse WCF activities from O&M accounts. (In addition, if any activity director determines that absorbing these costs could cause an ADA violation, reimbursement is required.)

C. DoD Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) Coalition Support Authorizations. These uncodified, or "temporary" appropriations and authorizations consist primarily of logistical support for coalition allies. The general rule for foreign military training is that security assistance training of foreign militaries is authorized under Title 22 and funded by DoS from the annual Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act (FOAA). Exceptions to this rule occur when there are specific statutory authorizations (Title 10) or when the training is incident to U.S. military training. The general rule for foreign police training is that no funds shall be used to provide training or advice to police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces for any foreign government. Exceptions include Iraq Security Forces Fund (ISFF)/Afghanistan Security Force Fund (ASFF) and Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (PCF), assistance for sanctions monitoring and enforcement, and assistance for reconstitution of civilian police authority and capability in post-conflict restoration.

1. **Coalition Support Fund (CSF).** The current authorization of \$1.6B for the CSF is found in Section 1223 of the 2010 NDAA, but the 2010 DODAA appropriated \$1.57B. This fund was established to reimburse Pakistan, Jordan, and other key cooperating nations for logistical and military support provided to U.S. military operations in connection with military action in Iraq and Afghanistan. Notably, this appropriation now includes "access" and specialized training as additional purposes.

2. **Iraq/Afghanistan Lift and Sustain.** This authority is currently authorized under Section 9006 of the 2010 DoDAA. Its purpose is to "provide supplies, services, transportation, including airlift and sealift, and other logistical support to coalition forces supporting military and stability operations in Iraq and Afghanistan" from DoD O&M. This authority is identical to "global lift and sustain," except that it is geographically limited to Iraq and Afghanistan. Practitioners should note that

a. Section 1234 of the 2008 NDAA limited the amount of DoD O&M that the SECDEF may obligate for Iraq/Afghanistan Lift and Sustain to \$400 Million. Prior to the 2008 NDAA, there were no limitations on the amounts that the SECDEF could obligate for I/A Lift and Sustain. The 2010 NDAA does not contain the \$400 million limitation, but practitioners should ensure that budget request documents and the congressional record do not imply a \$400 million limitation when obligating against this authority.

b. Note: The key distinction between lift & sustain and the Coalition Support Fund (CSF) is that the CSF is used to reimburse countries for costs they incur, and the lift & sustain authority is for military departments to fund costs incurred for services provided to support eligible countries.

3. **Iraq Security Forces Fund (ISFF) / Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) / Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (PCF).** The ISFF and ASFF "shall be available to the SECDEF, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Commander [Combined Forces Command-Afghanistan for ASFF and Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq for ISFF], or the Secretary's designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of [Afghanistan for ASFF, Iraq for ISFF] including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction, and funding . . ." The ISFF and ASFF are special appropriations, not simply authorizations to use O&M for additional purposes.

a. For the ISFF, the Secretary of Defense designated the Commander, U.S. Forces Iraq as the fund's custodian. The ISFF did not receive an additional appropriation in the 2010 DoDAA. It did receive \$1B in the 2009 Supplemental Appropriation Act, available through September 2010. Notably, Congress imposed a limitation on this fund, prohibiting its use for construction.

b. The ASFF received \$3.6B in the 2009 Supplemental Appropriation Act and an additional appropriation of \$6.5B in the 2010 DoDAA.

c. The 2009 Supplemental Appropriation Act created two new funds: the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund; the former is a DoD fund and the later a DoS fund. The PCF received continued authorization in the 2010 DoDAA. Both of these funds have exceptionally broad transfer and "merger" language, which permits them to acquire additional purposes as well as retain the "purpose" of their original appropriation.

4. Building Partner Capacity (BCP) or "Train and Equip" Authority (introduced in 2006 NDAA § 1206; current authorization at 2010 NDAA § 1206). Section 1206 of the FY06 NDAA, as amended by Section 1206 of the FY07 NDAA, provided DoD with the authority to "build the capacity" of foreign military forces in support of Overseas Contingency Operations.

a. §1206 "Train and Equip" (T&E) authority allows DoD to build the capacity of a foreign country's national military forces in order for that country to—

(1) conduct counterterrorist operations; or

(2) to participate in or support military and stability operations in which the United States Armed Forces are a participant.

(3) the 2009 NDAA expanded this authority to include building the capacity of maritime security forces conducting counterinsurgency operations.

b. Authorizes the SECDEF to approve the use of \$350 million in DoD O&M (Drawdown-like authority). This authority is available for military forces and not security/police forces (other than certain maritime forces). It is also not available in nations where DoS assistance is prohibited by other laws.

c. Requires concurrence of the Secretary of State and 15 day prior Congressional notification. This program is available for new obligations until 30 September 2011.

d. The Special Operations Forces (SOF) fund equivalent for "§1206 BCP" was originally authorized in § 1208 of the 2006 NDAA. It is currently authorized in § 1202 of the 2010 NDAA, though it is still often called "§ 1208 funds."

D. DoD Assistance to Allies, Title 10 Training Authorizations and Appropriations. In determining if we are training foreign forces primarily for their benefit, Congress defines "training" very broadly: "[T]raining includes formal or informal instruction of foreign students in the United States or overseas by officers or employees of the United States, contract technicians, or contractors (including instruction at civilian institutions), or by correspondence courses, technical, educational, or information publications and media of all kinds, training aid, orientation, training exercise, and military advice to foreign military units and forces." AECA § 47(5) (22 U.S.C. § 2794(5)). The FAA § 644 (22 U.S.C. § 2403) contains a substantially similar definition, though "training exercises" is omitted. The default setting for training with foreign forces is that it is Security Assistance that must be completed by FMS or IMET or other DoS authority. Although the following authorizations provide DoD with the appropriations and/or authorizations to conduct Security Assistance training that would normally be conducted by the Department of State, most of these DoD Security Assistance training authorizations may require a program to be forwarded for approval to the SECDEF, and may also require Secretary of State concurrence, and/or prior notification to Congress.

1. Special Operations Forces (SOF) Training

a. 10 U.S.C. § 2011, SOF Training as Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET).

(1) Scope. The Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command and the commander of any other Combatant Command may pay any of the following expenses relating to the training of SOF of the combatant command: (1) expenses of training the SOF assigned to the command in conjunction with training with the armed

forces and other security forces of a friendly foreign country; (2) expenses of deploying SOF for the training; and (3) incremental expenses incurred by the friendly developing foreign country incurred as the result of the training.

(2) Definitions. SOF includes civil affairs and psychological operations forces. Incremental Expenses include the reasonable and proper cost of goods and services consumed by a developing country as a direct result of the country's participation in a bilateral or multilateral exercise, including rations, fuel, training, ammunition, and transportation. The term does not include pay, allowances, and other normal costs of the country's personnel.

b. 2006 NDAA § 1206. Although not limited to SOF, Section 1206 of the FY-06 NDAA, as amended by Section 1206 of the FY-07 NDAA, provides DoD with the authority to "build the capacity" of foreign military forces in support of GWOT. Authorizes the SECDEF to approve the use of \$300 million in DoD O&M (Drawdown-like authority). This authority is available for military forces and not security/police forces. It is also not available in nations where DoS assistance is prohibited by other laws.

2. **Multilateral Conferences, Seminars, and Meetings.**

a. The Need for Express Authority. 31 U.S.C. § 1345: "Except as specifically provided by law, an appropriation may not be used for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses for a meeting." 62 Comp. Gen. 531 (1983): "[T]here is a statutory prohibition against paying the travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses of non-Government attendees at a meeting. . . . By using the word 'specifically' Congress indicated that authority to pay travel and lodging expenses of non-Government employees should not be inferred but rather that there should be a definite indication in the enactment that the payment of such expenses was contemplated." See also B-251921 (14 Apr. 1993); 55 Comp. Gen. 750 (1976).

b. General Authorities. U.S. Civilian Employees & Military Personnel. *See, e.g.*, 5 U.S.C. §§ 4109-4110; 31 U.S.C. § 1345(1); 37 U.S.C. § 412. Individuals Performing Direct Services for the Government. GAO, I Principals of Federal Appropriations Law 4-44 to 4-51 (3d ed. 2004); *see also* B-242880 (27 Mar. 1991); 8 Comp. Gen. 465 (1929); Joint Travel Regulations ¶ C.6000.3.

c. Military Cooperative Authorities for Conferences, Meetings, and Threat Reduction

(1) **Latin American Cooperation (LATAM COOP)**, 10 U.S.C. § 1050. Authorizes the service secretaries to fund the travel, subsistence, and special compensation of officers and students of Latin American countries and other expenses the secretaries consider necessary for Latin American cooperation.

(2) **Bilateral or Regional Cooperation Programs**, 10 U.S.C. § 1051.

(a) Travel Expenses. The SECDEF may authorize the payment of travel, subsistence, and similar personal expenses of defense personnel of developing countries "to and within the area of responsibility in which the bilateral or regional conference...is located..." if the SECDEF deems attendance in U.S. national security interest.

(b) Other Expenses. The SECDEF may pay such other expenses in connection with the conference, seminar, or meeting, as he considers in the national interest.

(c) Additional Funding Authority. The authority to pay expenses under section 1051 is in addition to the authority under LATAM COOP, 10 U.S.C. § 1050. *See* DoD Authorization Act for FY-97, Pub. L. 104-201 § 1065 (1996) (10 U.S.C. § 113 note) for Marshall Center Participants.

(3) **Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies**. The SECDEF may waive reimbursement of the cost of conferences, seminars, courses of instruction, or similar educational activities of APC for foreign military officers and civilian officials if in U.S. national security interest. *See* § 8081 of the DoD Appropriations Act for FY 2002, Pub. L. 107-117 (2001). *See* § 1306 of the FY-95 NDAA for similar authority to waive costs for participation of personnel from Partnership-For-Peace and EAPC countries in activities of the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies.

(4) **Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) with States of the Former Soviet Union (FSU)**.

This legislation funds various programs to dismantle the FSU's arsenal of weapons of mass destruction; Congress appropriated \$372,128,000 million for the CTR program in FY-07. These are multi-year funds available until 30 September 2009.

3. **Multinational Military Centers of Excellence (MCOE).** In Section 1205 of the FY-07 NDAA, Congress provided authority, with specific limitations, to support NATO Centers of Excellence (COEs). The authority was a one-year pilot program authority given at DoD request.

a. In FY-07, from DoD O&M appropriations, the SECDEF may authorize and fund up to \$3,000,000 in costs (not including the salaries of the participating DoD personnel) to allow for the participation of DoD military and civilian personnel in NATO COEs and any major non-NATO ally COEs. *See* John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for 2007, http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ364.109.pdf.

b. Secretary of State concurrence is required, and the SECDEF must submit a report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees on the use of this authority not later than 31 October 2007.

c. Section 1204 of the 2008 NDAA extended this MCOE authorization through FY-08, with the authority to obligate up to \$5,000,000 from DoD O&M for the program purposes. (See 2008 NDAA, Sec. 1234, Pub. L. No. 110-181).

4. **Partnership for Peace (PfP).** DoD Authorization Act for FY 1995, Pub. L. No. 103-337, § 1307, 108 Stat. 2893 (1994) (See also H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 747, 103d Cong., 2d Sess. 63 (1994); S. Rep. No. 321, 103d Cong., 2d Sess. 42 (1994).) \$30 million appropriated in FY-95 for the Joint Staff to “use existing authorities to the greatest extent possible” to provide assistance to and cooperate with PfP countries. \$40 million in FY-96 and another \$40 million in FY-97. \$44 million appropriated in FY-98, but to OSD, not the Joint Staff.

5. **Military-to-Military Contact Program,** 10 U.S.C. § 168.

a. Authorizes the SECDEF to conduct military-to-military contacts and comparable activities that are designed to encourage democratic orientation of defense establishments and military forces of other countries.

b. A list of eight authorized activities allowed to be funded is contained in 10 U.S.C. § 168 (c). These activities are to be funded by Traditional Command Authority (TCA) funds provided to the Combatant Commanders and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, upon request or the Head of a DoD Component.

6. **Bilateral & Multilateral Exercise Programs, Developing Countries Combined Exercise Program (DCCEP),** 10 U.S.C. § 2010.

a. Scope. After consulting with the Secretary of State, the SECDEF may pay the incremental expenses of a developing country incurred by the country’s participation in a bilateral or multilateral exercise, if —

(1) the exercise is undertaken primarily to enhance U.S. security interests; and

(2) SECDEF determines the participation of the participating country is necessary to achieve the “fundamental objectives of the exercise and those objectives cannot be achieved unless the U.S. pays the incremental expenses”

b. Definition of Incremental Expenses. “Incremental expenses” are reasonable and proper costs of goods and services consumed by a developing country as a direct result of the country’s participation in exercises, including rations, fuel, training, ammunition, and transportation. The term does not include pay, allowances, and other normal costs of the country’s personnel.

E. **Title 10 Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Authorizations and Appropriations.**

1. Introduction to DoD Humanitarian Assistance.

a. The Honorable Bill Alexander, B-213137, 63 Comp. Gen. 422 (1984): “[I]t is our conclusion that DoD’s use of O&M funds to finance civic/humanitarian activities during combined exercises in Honduras, in the absence of an interagency order or agreement under the Economy Act, was an improper use of funds, in violation of 31 U.S.C. § 1301(a).” Generally, Humanitarian Assistance is “ordinarily carried out through health, education, and development programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, 22 U.S.C. § 2151 *et seq.*” *See*, The Honorable Bill Alexander, B-213137, 63 Comp. Gen. 422 (June 22, 1984).

b. Humanitarian assistance is authorized by 10 U.S.C. § 2561. This authority is funded by the Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation. It is regulated by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), and policy guidance for its use is found at chapter 12 of the Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM), DoD 5105.38-M.

2. Immediate Response Authority

a. **Immediate Foreign Disaster Relief.** DoD Directive 5100.46 outlines various responsibilities for DoD components in undertaking foreign disaster relief operations in response to a Department of State request. However, paragraph 4.3 provides that the Directive does not prevent “a military commander at the immediate scene of a foreign disaster from undertaking prompt relief operations when time is of the essence and when humanitarian considerations make it advisable to do so.” *See* DoD Directive 5100.46, Foreign Disaster Relief (Dec. 4, 1975).

b. **Immediate Response Authority for Domestic Emergencies.** DoD Directive 3025.1 outlines various responsibilities for DoD components in undertaking domestic disasters or emergencies in accordance with the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121. Similar to the foreign disaster immediate response authority, “[i]mminently serious conditions resulting from any civil emergency or attack may require immediate action by military commanders, or by responsible officials of other DoD Agencies, to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. When such conditions exist and time does not permit prior approval from higher headquarters, local military commanders and responsible officials of other DoD Components are authorized by [DoD Directive 3025.1], ... to take necessary action to respond to requests of civil authorities. All such necessary action is referred to ... as ‘Immediate Response.’” *See* DoD Directive 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) (15 Jan. 1993). *See also* AR 500-60, OPNAVINST 3440.16C, and MCO 3440.7A.

c. **Emergency Medical Care.** AR 40-400 authorizes the commander to provide medical care to any person in an emergency “to prevent undue suffering or loss of life.” AR 40-400, Patient Administration, ¶ 3-55 (12 Mar 2001).

3. **Overseas, Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA).** The primary purpose of the OHDACA appropriation is for DoD to conduct worldwide demining operations, and to provide assistance to the victims of mines worldwide. This appropriation funds several permanent title 10 authorities: 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561. (Section 401 is also funded by O&M, as specifically appropriated; it is discussed below).

4. **Additional Humanitarian Assistance Authorizations for OHDACA Appropriation.** One of the original primary purposes of OHDACA was to fund demining operations, which are still authorized by section 407. Congress authorized the use of the OHDACA appropriation for additional humanitarian purposes. These additional authorizations are contained in §§ 402, 404, 2557, and 2561 of Title 10.

a. **Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies for NGOs,** 10 U.S.C. § 402.

(1) **Scope of Authority.** SECDEF may transport to any country, without charge, supplies furnished by NGOs intended for humanitarian assistance. Transport permitted only on a space-available basis. Supplies may be distributed by U.S. agencies, foreign governments, international organizations, or non-profit relief organizations.

(2) **Preconditions.** Before transporting supplies, SECDEF must determine —

(a) the transportation of the supplies is consistent with U.S. foreign policy;

(b) the supplies to be transported are suitable for humanitarian purposes and are in usable condition;

(c) a legitimate humanitarian need exists for the supplies by the people for whom the supplies are intended;

(d) the supplies will, in fact, be used for humanitarian purposes; and

(e) adequate arrangements have been made for the distribution of the supplies in the destination country.

(3) **Limits.** Supplies transported may not be distributed (directly or indirectly) to any individual, group, or organization engaged in military or paramilitary activities.

b. **Foreign Disaster Assistance,** 10 U.S.C. § 404. The President may direct the SECDEF to provide disaster assistance outside the U.S., to respond to manmade or natural disasters when necessary to prevent the loss of life. Amounts appropriated to DoD for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) are available for organizing general policies and programs for disaster relief programs.

(1) Delegation of Authority. The President delegated to the SECDEF the authority to provide disaster relief, with the Secretary of State's concurrence. In emergencies when there is insufficient time to seek the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the SECDEF may authorize the disaster relief and begin execution, provided the SECDEF seeks Secretary of State concurrence as soon as practicable thereafter. See E.O. 12966, 60 Fed. Reg. 36949 (14 Jul. 1995).

(2) Types of Assistance. Transportation, supplies, services, and equipment.

(3) Notice to Congress. Within 48 hours of commencing relief activities, President must transmit a report to Congress. All costs related to these disaster relief operations are funded from the OHDACA appropriation.

c. **Excess Nonlethal Supplies for Humanitarian Relief**, 10 U.S.C. § 2557. The SECDEF may make available for humanitarian relief purposes any DoD nonlethal excess supplies. Excess supplies furnished under this authority are transferred to DoS, which is responsible for distributing the supplies. "Nonlethal excess supplies" means property that is excess under DoD regulations and is not a weapon, ammunition, or other equipment or material designed to inflict serious bodily harm or death. Excess property is that property which is in the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) channels. If the required property is in the excess property inventory, it is transferred to USAID, as agent for the DoS, for distribution to the target nation. This statute does not contain the authority to transport the items, though it may be provided under authority of 10 U.S.C. § 2561, below.

d. **Humanitarian Assistance**, 10 U.S.C. § 2561.

(1) Scope of Authority. To the extent provided in authorization acts, funds appropriated to DoD for humanitarian assistance shall be used for providing transportation of humanitarian relief and other humanitarian purposes worldwide.

(2) Funds. Funded from OHDACA appropriations, which usually remain available for two years.

(3) General. This authority is often used to transport U.S. Government donated goods to a country in need. (10 U.S.C. § 402 applies when relief supplies are supplied by non-governmental and private voluntary organizations, see below.) "Other humanitarian purposes worldwide" is not defined in the statute. Generally, if the contemplated activity falls within the parameters of HCA under 10 U.S.C. § 401, then the more specific HCA authority should be used (*see* HCA authority below). 10 U.S.C. § 2561 primarily allows more flexibility in emergency situations such as disasters (natural or man-made), and it allows contracts if necessary for mission execution. HCA generally requires pre-planned activities and must promote operational readiness skills of the U.S. participants. Section 2561 does not require the promotion of operational readiness skills of the U.S. military participants. Also, unlike HCA, which must be conducted in conjunction with an exercise or on-going military operation, humanitarian assistance (HA) can be conducted as a stand-alone project. Section 312 of the FY-04 National Defense Authorization Act amends 10 U.S.C. § 2561 to allow SECDEF to use this authority to transport supplies intended for use to respond to, or mitigate the effects of, an event or condition that threatens serious harm to the environment (such as an oil spill) if other sources of transportation are not readily available. The SECDEF may require reimbursement for the costs incurred by DoD to transport such supplies. Judge Advocates must obtain and review for implementation purposes the DoD message on current guidance for Humanitarian Assistance Activities.

5. **Humanitarian & Civic Assistance (HCA)**, 10 U.S.C. § 401. There are three funding sources for HCA: OHDACA, O&M, and for "minimal cost" HCA, unit funds may be available, depending on DoD and Combatant Commander's policy guidance.

a. **Pre-Planned (or "Budgeted") HCA**.

(1) Scope of Authority. Secretary concerned may carry out HCA in conjunction with authorized military operations of the armed forces in a country if the Secretary determines the activities will: (1) promote the security interests of the U.S. and the country where the activities will be carried out; and (2) the specific operational readiness skills of the servicemembers who will participate in the activities.

(2) Definition. Pre-Planned HCA under 10 U.S.C. § 401 means:

- (a) medical, dental, surgical, or veterinary care in rural or underserved areas;
- (b) construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems;
- (c) well drilling and construction of rudimentary sanitation facilities;

- (d) rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities; and
- (e) detection and clearance of landmines, including education, training, and technical

assistance.

(3) Limits. (1) May not duplicate other forms of U.S. economic assistance; (2) May not be provided (directly or indirectly) to any individual, group, or organization engaged in military or paramilitary activities; (3) SECSTATE must specifically approve assistance; (4) Must be paid out of funds budgeted for HCA as part of the service O&M appropriations; (5) U.S. personnel may not engage in the physical detection, lifting, or destroying of landmines (except concurrent with U.S. military operation), or provide such assistance as part of a military operation not involving U.S. forces; and (6) Expenses funded as HCA shall include the costs of consumable materials, supplies, and services reasonably necessary to provide the HCA. They shall not include costs associated with the military operation (e.g., transportation, personnel expenses, POL) that likely would have been incurred whether or not the HCA was provided. *See* DoD Directive 2205.2, “Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) Provided in Conjunction with Military Operations” (2008)

b. “**Minimal Cost**” HCA. 10 U.S.C. § 401(c)(4) Based on language in the authorizing statute (10 U.S.C. 401), and also by language in the yearly DoDAA, certain costs associated with HCA may be funded from O&M other than the “pot” of O&M specifically appropriated for HCA projects. O&M is authorized for “costs incidental to authorized [HCA] operations.” Judge Advocates should consult COCOM policy guidance on the use of both “budgeted” and incidental cost HCA associated with O&M funded projects.

6. HCA vs. OHDACA from a funding perspective. 10 U.S.C. § 401 “Pre-planned” or “budgeted” HCA is funded from DoD O&M. 10 U.S.C. § 401 de minimus HCA is funded from the unit’s O&M account. All the other Humanitarian Assistance authorizations are funded from the OHDACA appropriation.

7. § 2561 “HA,” § 401 “Pre-planned HCA,” and the Election Doctrine. If the assistance fits § 401 in every respect, and satisfies all the requirements for the use of § 401 HCA, then the unit should use § 401 HCA. If the assistance does not satisfy the requirements for the use of § 401 HCA, but still has a humanitarian purpose, then the unit should use the § 2561 HA authorization.

8. Exercise-Related Construction (ERC) distinguished. 10 U.S.C. § 2805(a)(2).

a. Construction that is necessary for use by U.S. military forces (e.g. base camp construction, a bridge to the base camp, or other construction necessary for operations) during a CJCS-directed exercise are funded with military construction (MILCON) appropriations and not through 10 U.S.C. § 401 HCA funding or other humanitarian assistance appropriations. 10 U.S.C. § 2805 also forbids funding ERC under \$750,000 as O&M funded construction.

b. “[F]unds from this account may only support construction activities necessary for the conduct of U.S. military exercises. The account is not a foreign assistance program.” S. Rep. 355, 102d Cong., 2d Sess. 10 (1992).

c. Bottom Line. If the primary purpose of the construction is for the benefit and use of U.S. servicemembers, then the unit should fund the construction based on a construction funding analysis, even if the local population may receive an incidental benefit from the construction. On the other hand, if the primary purpose of the construction is for the benefit and use of the population, then the unit should fund the construction with a DoD or DoS humanitarian assistance authorization or appropriation.

F. Special Authorities in Counterinsurgency

1. **Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP).** The primary purpose of CERP is “[to enable] military commanders in Iraq [and Afghanistan] to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility by carrying out programs that will immediately assist the Iraqi [and Afghan] people.” CERP is one of the most important authorities commanders in the CENTCOM theater have. It is essential that Judge Advocates study policy guidance from DoD as well as theater regulations, as CERP management controls are frequently changing. The Money As A Weapon System (MAAWS [in Iraq] & MAAWS-A [in Afghanistan]) are important theater policy guides for the use of CERP. Judge Advocates can find their most recent editions on the CLAMO website. Following is a brief history of CERP as well as citations to recent policy guidance.

a. CERP was originally funded with seized Iraqi assets (*see* CJTF-7 FRAGO 89). The Coalitional Provisional Authority (CPA) accounted for the seized Iraqi funds, and administered and distributed the funds to U.S. Commanders in Iraq for “reconstruction assistance” to the Iraqi people. The CPA initially defined reconstruction assistance as the “building, repair, reconstruction, and reestablishment of the social and material infrastructure in Iraq.” *See* Coalition Provisional Authority FRAGO 89. The CPA initially provided approximately \$78.6M for over 11,000 Projects. Examples of reconstruction assistance noted in FRAGO 89 included financial management improvements, restoration of the rule of law and governance initiatives, day laborers for civic cleaning projects, and purchase or repair of civic support vehicles.

b. **CERP Appropriated Funding.** Section 1222 of the FY-10 NDAA authorized \$1.3B for CERP (the DoDAA appropriated \$1.2B until 30 September 2010.). Previous appropriations were: \$1.5 in the FY-09 Supplemental and \$1.7B in the FY-08 Supplemental. Sec. 9007, FY-05 Defense Appropriations Act (Pub. L. 208-287) provided \$300,000,000 of appropriated funds for CERP, an increase from Section 1110, FY-04 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, which provided \$180,000,000 of appropriated funds. The FY-04 Emergency Supplemental dictated that the program’s purpose was, “notwithstanding any other provision of law ... [to enable] military commanders in Iraq [and Afghanistan] to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility by carrying out programs that will immediately assist the Iraqi [and Afghan] people.”

(1) In Section 1202, Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for FY-05, (Pub. L. 108-375), Congress included “waiver authority.” The language in the Authorization Act states that, “[f]or purposes of the exercise of the authority provided by this section or any other provision of law making funding available for the Commanders’ Emergency Response Program...the Secretary may waive any provision of law not contained in this section that would (but for the waiver) prohibit, restrict, limit, or otherwise constrain the exercise of that authority.”

(a) The SECDEF waived the Competition in Contracting Act requirements for CERP-funded projects. As a result, CERP-funded projects need not follow the competition requirements of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

(b) The SECDEF also waived the Foreign Claims Act (FCA). As a result, CERP may fund condolence payments and battle damage claims that are normally barred by the FCA.

(3) Section 9007 of the FY-06 DoD Appropriations Act authorized the use of up to \$500,000,000 of DoD O&M for CERP. These funds “may not be used to provide goods, services, or funds to national armies, national guard forces, border security forces, civil defense forces, infrastructure protection forces, highway patrol units, police, special police, or intelligence or other security forces.” Section 9006 of the FY-07 DoD Appropriations Act similarly authorized up to \$500,000,000 of DoD O&M for CERP.

c. **DoD Guidance for CERP.** DoD regulates CERP through the DoD Financial Management Regulation (DoD FMR) Volume 12, Chapter 27 (last update January 2009). This guidance is mandatory reading for anyone intending to use CERP funds and is available as an appendix to this chapter.

(1) **Battle Damage Claims.** CERP appropriated funds may be used to repair property damage to that results from U.S., coalition, or supporting military operations that are not otherwise compensable under the Foreign Claims Act.

(2) **“Solatia-like” or “condolence” payments.** CERP appropriated funds may be used for condolence payments to individual civilians for the death or physical injury resulting from U.S., coalition, or supporting military operations that are not compensable under the Foreign Claims Act. Condolence payments may also include payments (“martyr payments”) to surviving spouse or kin of defense or police personnel killed as a result of U.S., coalition, or supporting military operations.

(3) **Reward/microrewards and Weapons Buy-Back Programs.** CERP appropriated funds *may not* be used to pay rewards or fund any type of weapon buy-back program. Title 10, U.S.C. § 127b, provides the authority for the Rewards Program.

2. **Rewards Program,** 10 U.S.C. § 127b. Allows the military to pay monetary rewards to foreign individuals for providing USG personnel with information or nonlethal assistance that is beneficial to:

- a. An operation or activity of the armed forces conducted outside the U.S. against international terrorism; or
- b. Force protection of the armed forces.
- c. Although NOT a weapons buy-back program (DoD currently has no program for a buy-back program), rewards can be paid for information leading to the recovery of enemy weapons.
- d. Though a “permanent” Title 10 authority, the NDAA or DoDAA must authorize O&M funding for this program. § 1071 of the 2010 NDAA authorizes O&M funding for this program until 30 September 2010.
- e. Congress set specific statutory approval authorities and amounts for the rewards program. SECDEF may approve individual rewards up to \$5M, though DoS concurrence is required for rewards over \$2M.
- f. The statute permits delegation of approval authority to lower echelon commanders for individual reward amounts not to exceed \$10,000. Theater policies, such as those found in the Money As A Weapon System (MAAWS) guides, provide pre-approved “micro-reward” authority. These programs permit Company-level commanders to pay out individual rewards in “pre-approved” amounts when certain criteria are met. Judge Advocates should become familiar with policy limitations on the micro-reward program, while also reminding commanders that Congress has set specific dollar limits on the approval authority levels for reward payouts.

G. Iraqi-funded CERP (I-CERP). I-CERP is an Iraqi-Funded CERP Program that is based on MOU of 3 Apr 2008 between the Iraq Supreme Reconstruction Council (I-SRC) and MNF-I.¹⁸ The I-CERP is funded by the Government of Iraq (GoI), and NOT by U.S. appropriated funds. When the I-CERP Program began, the GoI initially funded I-CERP with \$300 million.

1. The *primary purpose* of the I-CERP is for Commanders to execute urgent reconstruction projects for the benefit of the Iraqi People in the 15 non-Kurdish provinces.
2. Commanders may use I-CERP for four basic purposes:
 - a. Water Purification Plants
 - b. Schools
 - c. Health Clinics
 - d. City Planning Facilities (GoI, Provincial, and Local government offices).
3. By exception (MSC/MND CG approval required), I-CERP may also be used for:
 - a. Roads
 - b. Sewers
 - c. Irrigation
 - d. Non-reconstruction projects that promote small business development.

H. Conclusion.

1. Between the DoS and DoD appropriations and authorizations discussed in Sections VI through IX, *infra*, Congress has provided the funds necessary for DoD to fund the vast majority of contingency operations. The key for the legal practitioner is to identify the proper appropriation and/or authorization that would allow DoD to legally fund the mission. Once the proper fund(s) are identified and the unit makes the policy decision to access an appropriation or authorization to fund a mission, the legal practitioner should assist the unit in requesting, and receiving, the identified funds from the proper approval levels.

X. DOD PROPERTY DISPOSAL AUTHORITIES

A. Property Disposal Introduction. The DoS and its statutory authorities is the “rule” for the disposal of U.S.-taxpayer purchased property to any foreign entity. However, in overseas theaters, and especially in contingency operations, DoD uses some existing authorities to dispose of property, including military property.

¹⁸ See MNF-I FRAGO 08-166, dtd 17 Apr 2008 and MNC-I FRAGO 08-322, dtd 19 Apr 2008, for implementing guidance.

Practitioners should consult with DSCA, the traditional executive agent for the DoD's role in property disposal and/or selling property to a foreign government or entity. Even with relatively new special authorities, the processes developed in DSCA's regulations are often the foundation for processes that are implementing new legislation for property disposal. In Iraq, the DoD is currently using authority under Title 40 to dispose of certain personal property. In the 2010 NDAA, Congress provided temporary authority to dispose of NON-excess defense articles (Section 1234 of the 2010 NDAA). That authority has not yet been implemented by the DoD as of 15 June 2010.

B. FEPP Introduction. Title 40, chapter 7 of the United States Code, authorizes the head of an executive agency to "dispose of foreign excess property in a manner that conforms to the foreign policy of the United States." See 40 U.S.C. § 701(b)(2)(B). This authority comes from the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. § 251, *et seq.*). This law has received recent attention and application, especially in Iraq, as the U.S. begins to scale back U.S. forces. Practitioners of fiscal law are often asked about "retrograde" operations, a term that loosely encompasses the process of transferring equipment to the Iraqis.

1. DoD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual, sets forth the policy and process for Disposing of Foreign Excess Personal Property. Practitioners should note that "foreign excess personal property" is a term of art defined in the statute and regulations. It is distinct from "excess and surplus," which applies to the DRMS process (the baseline process to dispose of U.S.-DoD property while overseas).

2. A series of memoranda provide transfer authority to lower echelon commanders in Iraq. The memoranda describe the nature and type of property that can be transferred, as well as the approval authority limits for certain commanders and the locations eligible for FEPP transfers to entities within Iraq. These memoranda affect the statutory requirement that a head of an agency make a determination that the property is not required to meet the agency's needs or responsibilities.

C. DRMS Introduction. The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) is a "baseline" authority for DoD to dispose of durable (investment item) DoD property (including all military equipment) purchased with appropriated funds. It has the authority to use business judgment in determining the most appropriate and economical manner of disposal. The disposal procedure that DRMS chooses for a specific piece of government property, however, must conform to all DoD and U.S. government (USG) statutory and regulatory restrictions (e.g., although DRMS may "abandon" some types of government property, DRMS may not "abandon" a nuclear warhead, because this would violate statutory and regulatory procedures for the disposal of such items). DRMS co-locates its subordinate Defense Reutilization and Marketing Offices (DRMOs) with DoD units world-wide, usually at the post/installation level or the CJTF (Division) level in contingency environments.

D. DRMS Statutory Authority to Dispose of DoD equipment. DRMS derives its statutory authority from a delegation of disposal authority to DRMS by the General Services Administration (GSA). DRMS is a subordinate element to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

1. 40 U.S.C. § 101 authorizes the GSA to dispose of federal government property (both real and personal property).

2. 40 U.S.C. § 121(d) authorizes the GSA to delegate disposal authority to the head of another agency.

3. DRMS Disposal Authority. In 1972, DRMS was created as a subordinate element to DLA. That year, GSA delegated the authority to dispose of DoD equipment to DRMS via DoD and DLA. Prior to the creation of DRMS, disposal authority of DoD property resided at DLA.

E. DRMS Disposal Process. Generally, DRMS has the authority to dispose of DoD property through reutilization, transfer, donation, usable sales, scrap sales, abandonment, and destruction, in order of disposal priority. Once DRMS advertises the government property to be disposed of, multiple government entities may have a need for the property. Therefore, DRMS assigns the following four priorities to government elements requesting DRMS-owned property (*see* DRMS-I 4160.14):

1. **Priority 1, Reutilization.** DoD property that is turned in to DRMS and is requisitioned by another DoD component.

a. After DoD property is turned in to DRMS and is ready for reuse, for the first 14 day window, the DRMS property may be requisitioned only by DoD components and "Special Programs."

b. “Special Programs”: Designated non-DoD USG programs that also receive Priority 1 status and rights. Special Programs include: Foreign Military Sales (DoS), Computers for Schools (Dept. of Ed.), and Equipment for Law Enforcement (FBI, ICE, DHS).

2. **Priority 2, Transfer.** DoD property that is turned in to DRMS and is not needed within DoD, but is needed by another USG agency.

a. After the first 14-day window with no Priority 1 requisition requests, the property enters a 21-day window in which non-DoD USG agencies may requisition the property.

b. During the 21-day Priority 2 window, the property may be requisitioned only by Priority 2 USG components.

3. **Priority 3, Donation.** DoD property that is turned in to DRMS and is not needed by any USG agency.

a. After the Priority 2 requisition window closes with no USG requisition requests, the property enters the Priority 3 five-day window where DRMS may donate the property to approved state governments and organizations.

b. Priority 1-3 “Final Screening”: If no approved state government agencies and organizations wish to receive donation of the property, then the property receives a 2-day final screening and “last chance” requisition window for Priority 1-3 components, agencies, and approved governments and organizations.

4. **Priority 4, Sales.** DoD property that is turned in to DRMS and is not needed by any USG agency nor may be donated to approved state agencies and organizations may now be sold to the general public. Normally, these sales occur via public auctions.

a. All DoD property with military capabilities must be demilitarized prior to sale to the general public. If an item cannot be demilitarized, it cannot be sold and must be destroyed.

b. DoD property that has been demilitarized may be sold as either “usable sales” or “scrap sales.” Usable sales occur when an item, although demilitarized, may still be used by the general public for the originally intended purpose of the item. For example, a WW II Jeep that is in a significantly usable state of operation may be a usable sale. Scrap sales, on the other hand, occur when the item is sold simply for the scrap value of the materials with which it was created.

5. **Abandonment or Destruction.** DoD property that is turned in to DRMS and cannot be disposed of by any other method may be abandoned or destroyed. Additionally, DoD military equipment that cannot be demilitarized may not be sold or abandoned, and must be destroyed.

6. General DRMS Guidelines applicable to all DRMS disposal procedures.

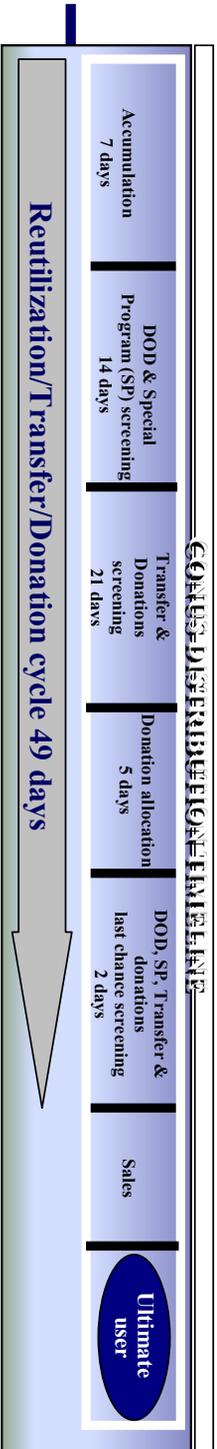
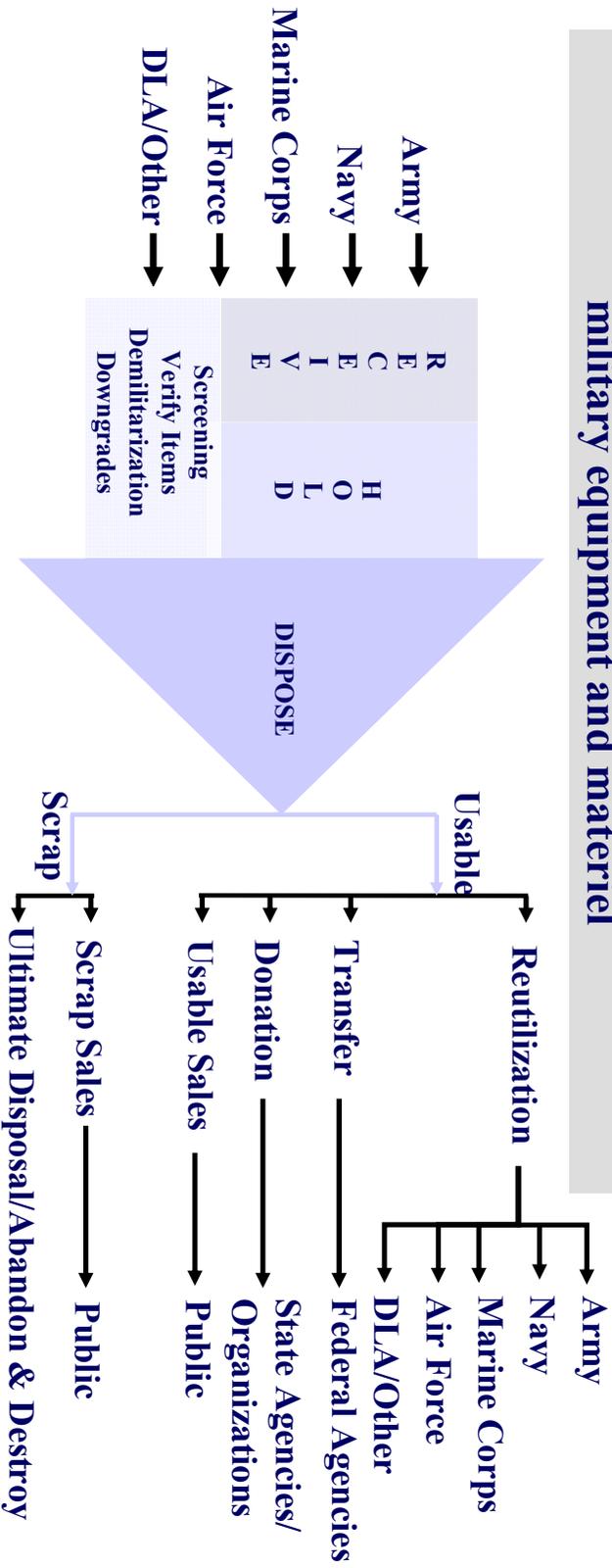
a. Components, agencies, state government agencies, approved organizations, and private individuals may generally requisition or purchase DRMS property on an “as is/where is” basis. See DRMS-I 4160.14.

b. Receiving agencies, organizations, and/or public individuals that requisition or purchase DRMS equipment must pay for all costs related to Packaging, Crating, Handling, and Transportation (PCH&T) of the DRMS property from the DRMS local office where the equipment was originally turned in to the receiver’s location. PCH&T costs include the costs of inspection of the items by other USG agencies whenever the items re-enter the United States from their OCONUS locations.



DRMS Disposal Overview

Primary Mission is to reutilize and dispose of excess military equipment and materiel



F. **Conclusion.** Contact DRMS immediately if you are considering the disposal of DoD property. The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) is the only DoD element with statutory authority to dispose of durable (investment item) DoD property (including military equipment) purchased with appropriated funds. Disposal of DoD government property outside of DRMS-authorized channels may lead to potential ADA violations, as well as criminal and/or regulatory violations.

XI CONCLUSION

A. Congress limits the authority of DoD and other executive agencies to use appropriated funds. The principal fiscal controls imposed by statute, regulation, and case law are Purpose, Time and Amount. These controls apply both to CONUS activity and OCONUS operations and exercises. The Comptroller General, service audit agencies, and inspectors general monitor compliance with rules governing the obligation and expenditure of appropriated funds. Commanders and staff rely heavily on JAs for fiscal advice. Active participation by JAs in mission planning and execution, as well as responsive and well-reasoned legal advice, will help ensure that commands use appropriated funds properly. Those found responsible for funding violations will face adverse personnel actions and possibly criminal sanctions.

B. Necessity for the JA to Get It Right.

1. Military commanders and staffs often plan for complex, multi-faceted, joint and combined operations, exercises, and activities overseas. Not only do foreign allies participate in these activities, but other U.S. government agencies, international non-governmental organizations, and U.S. Guard and Reserve components do as well. Not surprisingly, these operations, exercises, and activities are conducted under the bright light of the U.S. and international press, and thus precise and probing questions concerning the legal authority for the activity are certain to surface. Congress will often have an interest in the location, participants, scope, and duration of the activity. Few operations the U.S. military conducts overseas escape Congressional interest. Thus, it is imperative that the commander and his or her staff be fully aware of the legal basis for the conduct of the operation, exercise, or activity that benefits a foreign nation.

2. Judge Advocates bear the primary responsibility for ensuring that all players involved, and especially the U.S. commander and his or her staff, understand and appreciate the significance of having a proper legal basis for the activity. This fundamental understanding will shape all aspects of the activity, especially a determination of where the money will come from to pay for the activity. Misunderstandings concerning the source and limits of legal authority and the execution of activities may lead to a great deal of wasted time and effort to correct the error, and embarrassment for the command in the eyes of the press and the Congress. At worst, such misunderstandings may lead to violations of the ADA, and possible reprimands or criminal sanctions for the responsible commanders and officials.

C. How the JA Can Get It Right—Early JA Involvement.

1. Judge Advocates must be part of the planning team from the inception of the concept, through all planning meetings, and through execution of the operation or activity. It is too late for the JA to review the operations plan the week, or even the month, before the scheduled event. Funding, manpower, logistics, transportation, and diplomatic decisions have long been made, and actions based on those decisions have already been executed weeks in advance of the activity.

2. In short, the JA must understand the statutory, regulatory, and policy framework that applies to military operations and activities that benefit foreign nations. More importantly, the JA must ensure that the commander understands what that legal authority is and what limits apply to the legal authority. The JA must then ensure that the commander complies with such authorities.

APPENDIX

DOD FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REGULATION VOLUME 12, CHAPTER 27 ☼ JANUARY

Note: This extract of the Financial Management Regulation (FMR) has been re-formatted for the Handbook. It is provided here for informal reference only, and is not a substitute for consulting the original reference.

In the original, the January 2009 changes were marked by a different color font; in this version, they are here marked by a bold, italic font.

The original also was hyperlinked to other sections of the FMR; indications of such hyperlinks have been removed.

Finally, the Table of Contents has been omitted.

2009

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES TO DOD 7000.14-R, VOLUME 12, CHAPTER 27 “COMMANDERS’ EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM (CERP)”		
Substantive revisions are denoted by a ☼ preceding the section, paragraph, table or figure that includes the revision.		
PARA	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE/REVISION	PURPOSE
2701	Incorporates the FY 2009 National Defense Authorization Act approval and reporting requirements	Update
2702	Establishes responsibilities for certification and waiver for large CERP projects	Update
270204.G	Establishes requirements for using bulk funding for CERP projects	
270205	Establishes requirement for projects over \$750,000 include certification that the project is linked to cost-sharing arrangement with the Government of Iraq.	Update
2704	Establishes additional reporting requirements	Update
All	Renumbers paragraphs	Update

CHAPTER 27

COMMANDERS’ EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM (CERP)

2701 PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY

☼ **270101.** This guidance implements Section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2006, Public Law 109-163, as amended *by Section 1205 of the NDAA for FY 2008, Public Law 110-181, and Section 1214 of the Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009, Public Law 110-417*, by assigning responsibilities for administering the Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP); defining the purposes

for which U.S. appropriations or other funds provided for the CERP may be expended; and specifying the procedures for executing, managing, recording and reporting such expenditures.

☀ **270102.** The CERP is designed to enable local commanders in Iraq and Afghanistan to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility by carrying out programs that will immediately assist the indigenous population. *As used here, reconstruction does not limit efforts to restore previous conditions/structures in Afghanistan.* Also, as used here, urgent is defined as any chronic or acute inadequacy of an essential good or service that, in the judgment of a local commander, calls for immediate action. In addition, the CERP is intended to be used for small-scale projects that, optimally, can be sustained by the local population or government. Small-scale would generally be considered less than \$500,000 per project. *Projects of \$500,000 or more are expected to be relatively few in number and require approval (to a maximum of \$1 million) by the commander of the CERP Program Manager in theater (Commander, Multi-National Corps-Iraq (MNC-I), or (to a maximum of \$2 million) Commander, Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) in Afghanistan).*

☀ **270103.**

A. In Afghanistan, projects using more than \$2 million of appropriated CERP funds must be approved by the Commander of USCENTCOM. Commander, USCENTCOM may delegate this approval authority to the Deputy Commander, USCENTCOM or the Commander, U.S. Forces Afghanistan (USFOR-A), provided the Commander, USFOR-A is not also serving as the CJTF Commander, who already has responsibility to approve projects up to \$2 million.

B. In Iraq, projects using appropriated CERP funds are capped at \$2 million. The Secretary of Defense may waive this funding limit if he (a) determines that the project is required to meet urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements and that it will immediately assist the Iraqi people, and (b) submits a notification of his waiver in writing to the defense committees within 15 days of his waiver. The waiver is required to discuss the unmet and urgent needs addressed by the project and any arrangements between the U.S. Government (USG) and the Government of Iraq (GoI) regarding the provision of Iraq funds to carry out and sustain the project.

C. For Iraq, the Secretary of Defense or Deputy Secretary of Defense (if authority is delegated) must certify that any project, funded with appropriated CERP funds over \$1 million addresses urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements that will immediately assist the Iraqi people.

D. For Iraq, projects costing more than \$750,000 are expected to be funded on a cost-share basis with the GoI. All projects over \$750,000 require either an explanation of the cost-share arrangement with the GoI or a justification that the project directly benefits U.S. security objectives in Iraq and should be pursued even in the absence of cost-sharing.

E. For Iraq, commanders will continue to identify and pursue opportunities to transition responsibility for larger economic revitalization efforts to the Government of Iraq and will include a description of these efforts in the Commander's Narrative section of the quarterly report.

☀ **270104.** The CERP may be used to assist the Iraqi and Afghan people in the following representative areas:

- A. Water and sanitation.
- B. Food production and distribution.
- C. Agriculture/Irrigation (including canal clean-up).
- D. Electricity.
- E. Healthcare.
- F. Education.
- G. Telecommunications.
- H. Economic, financial, and management improvements.
- I. Transportation.
- J. Rule of law and governance.

- K. Civic cleanup activities.
- L. Civic support vehicles.
- M. Repair of civic and cultural facilities.
- N. Battle Damage/Repair.
- O. Condolence payments.
- P. Hero Payments.
- Q. Former Detainee Payments.
- R. Protective measures.
- S. Other urgent humanitarian or reconstruction projects.

T. *Temporary contract guards for critical infrastructure.*

270105. This guidance applies to all U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) organizations and activities. A requirement to comply with this guidance shall be incorporated into contracts, as appropriate to cover the execution, management, recording and reporting of expenditures of U.S. appropriations and other funds made available for the CERP. Guidance concerning CERP reporting categories for potential projects is contained in Appendix A of this chapter.

2702 RESPONSIBILITIES

☼ **270201. Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (USD(C)).** The USD(C) shall establish principles, policies, and procedures to be followed in connection with the CERP, oversee and supervise their execution, and ensure that congressional defense committees are informed in a timely manner of CERP activities through the quarterly reports required under section 1202(b) of the NDAA for FY 2006, as amended. ***The USD(C) will assemble and staff for approval by the Secretary of Defense any certification package for a project over \$1 million and any waiver package for a project over \$2 million for Iraq. Such projects will be approved on an exception basis and will be accompanied by justification material sufficient for the Secretary to determine if the project meets the required criteria to be approved for funding.***

270202. Secretary of the Army. Pursuant to DoD Directive 5101.1, “DoD Executive Agents,” dated September 23, 2002, the Secretary of the Army shall serve as executive agent for the CERP, and in that capacity shall forward quarterly reports to Congress and shall promulgate through the responsible combatant commander and designated forward commands, detailed procedures as necessary for commanders carry out the CERP in a manner consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and this guidance. These procedures shall include rules for expending CERP funds through contracts and grants, in accordance with paragraph 270308.

☼ **270203. Commander, U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM).** The Commander, USCENTCOM shall determine the appropriate allocation of CERP funds among subordinate commands and advocate for appropriate resources and authorities in support of the theater’s military global war on terrorism mission. The Commander, USCENTCOM will approve all CERP projects ***in Afghanistan*** that are greater than \$2 million. This responsibility may be delegated ***in writing*** to the Deputy Commander, USCENTCOM ***or the Commander, U.S. Forces, Afghanistan (USFOR-A) provided this position is filled by other than the CJTF Commander, who has the authority to approve projects less than or equal to \$2 million.*** The Commander, USCENTCOM will also review the quarterly reports submitted to the Secretary of the Army by Commander, MNC-I and Commander, CJTF in Afghanistan to ensure that the Commanders’ uses of CERP are consistent with the intent of the program and maximize the benefits to the local populations and best influence conditions on the ground. The CENTCOM will work with Army to provide Commander’s operational perspectives to address discrepancies raised by Army on the Commander’s Narratives compared to the reported project data.

☼ **270204. Commanders, MNC-I and CJTF in Afghanistan.** The Commander, MNC-I and the CJTF in Afghanistan shall ensure that proper procedures are in published theater guidance to evaluate CERP projects and ensure that the projects meet the intent of the program. In addition, Commanders, MNC-I and CJTF in Afghanistan shall ensure that:

- A. Projects are properly managed so that CERP funds achieve maximum results, which includes establishing performance objectives and monitoring achievements. Specifically, these commanders shall approve

any essential individual CERP projects of \$500,000 or more, on an exception basis given that the intent is for small-scale projects, and shall ensure local national donor nation, non-government organization (NGO), or other aid or reconstruction resources are not reasonably available before CERP funds are used.

B. Projects of \$50,000 or greater must be coordinated with Provincial Reconstruction Development Committees (including Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), Embedded Provincial Reconstruction Teams (ePRTs) and Provincial Support Teams (PSTs), where established, prior to execution. ***Such coordination should be noted in the project documentation.***

C. A command CERP policy is established and published that includes subordinate approval authority levels and detailed procedures as necessary to ensure Commanders carry out CERP in a manner consistent with mission requirements and applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.

D. Monthly/quarterly CERP Reports are submitted through U.S. Army Central (ARCENT) G8 and the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management & Comptroller).

E. A Commander's Narrative is prepared for each quarterly report that addresses: Commander's intent for CERP funds by geographic sector, including performance measures for on-going and proposed projects; ***impacts of CERP funded projects, how individually and collectively projects assist the U.S. carry out its strategy in theater;*** specific details for each prior and proposed project of \$500,000 or more; and the contributions these projects made to humanitarian relief and reconstruction efforts for the benefit of the Iraqi and Afghan people, respectively. Appendix B provides additional guidance on the Commander's Narrative.

F. The CERP funds are expended commensurate with work completed, performance metrics, and that projects are properly monitored and closed out upon completion, including the transfer of ownership to an appropriate authority of the country's government prepared to sustain the project.

☼ ***G. Projects using a bulk draw of funds will no longer be obligated when the funds are drawn. Beginning in FY 2009, a DA-3953, "Purchase Request & Commitment," document annotating a bulk funds draw will generate a commitment in the financial system. Each type of bulk funding must be recorded and maintained by the pay agent until the bulk fund is closed out at finance. Bulk funds are limited to condolence payments, battle damage payments, former detainee payments, or hero payments, micro-grants and Commander's small-scale projects (limited to \$5,000 per project). Each quarter the amount of funding drawn as cash by the pay agent that was paid out must be identified as an obligation and disbursement on the reports for all bulk fund categories. Once funds for bulk funded small scale projects are fully spent, each individual project must be reported using the appropriate CERP category.***

H. Any project in Iraq that began prior to FY 2009 which had an obligation of appropriated CERP funds less than \$1 million but which now requires additional funding (taking the total appropriated CERP funding over \$1 million), must be approved by USD(C) before the additional CERP funding is obligated.

☼ ***270205. Additional Guidance for the Commander, MNC-I. The Commander, MNC-I will.***

A. Ensure that projects greater than \$750,000 include a certification that the project is linked to a cost sharing arrangement with the Government of Iraq or justified on an exception basis because it directly supports the U.S. security mission in Iraq.

B. Forward any proposed project exceeding \$1 million to the Secretary of Defense (or the Deputy Secretary) through the Commander, U.S. CENTCOM and the USD(C) to certify that the project addresses urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements that will immediately assist the Iraqi people. Any request for certification will include sufficient information to support such a decision.

C. Forward any proposed project costing \$2 million to the Secretary of Defense (or the Deputy Secretary) through the Commander, U.S. CENTCOM and the USD(C) to determine if a waiver for the project is warranted to meet urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements that will immediately assist the Iraqi people. Any request for a waiver must include sufficient information to support a waiver determination.

2703 PROCEDURES

☼ ***270301. Improper Usage of Funds.*** Appropriated funds made available for the CERP shall not be used for the following purposes:

A. Direct or indirect benefit to U.S., coalition, or supporting military personnel.

B. Providing goods, services, or funds to national armies, National Guard forces, border security forces, civil defense forces, infrastructure protection forces, highway patrol units, police, special police, or intelligence or other security forces (*except contract guards such as Sons/Daughters of Iraq and/or a corresponding program in Afghanistan*).

C. Except as authorized by law and separate implementing guidance, weapons buy-back programs, or other purchases of firearms or ammunition.

D. Entertainment (except light refreshment costs purely incidental to either an approved CERP project opening ceremony or a conference in support of a CERP project).

E. Reward programs.

F. Removal of unexploded ordnance (unless incidental to construction *or an agricultural development project*).

G. Duplication of services available through municipal governments.

H. Salaries, bonuses, or pensions for Iraqi or Afghan military or civilian government personnel.

I. Training, equipping, or operating costs of Iraqi or Afghan security forces.

J. Conducting psychological operations, information operations, or other U.S., coalition, or Iraqi/Afghanistan Security Force operations.

K. Support to individuals or private businesses (except for condolence, *former* detainee, hero *or* battle damage payments *as well* as micro-grants).

☀ **270302. Amount.** The CERP is intended for small-scale, urgent, humanitarian relief and reconstruction projects for the benefit of the Iraqi and Afghan people. Priority shall be given to projects with a government estimate of less than \$500,000.

A. Approval authority for individual CERP projects of \$500,000 or more *resides with the Commander of the CERP Program Manager in Theater, i.e., Commander, Combined Task Force (CJTF) in Afghanistan and the Commander, Multi-National Corps – Iraq (MNC-I) with theater specific limitations. The Commander, CJTF’s approval is for projects costing up to \$2 million.*

B. Army, using input from MNC-I and the CJTF in Afghanistan, shall separately notify USD(C), MNF-I, USFOR-A and USCENTCOM J8 of all individual CERP projects of \$500,000 or more as part of the normal monthly/quarterly reporting process. Such separate notification will include a description of the project, an estimated time required to complete, and a justification of how the project supports the purpose of the CERP, and the respective theater campaign plan.

C. Commanders will consult with the appropriate Provincial Reconstruction Development Committees (including Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), Embedded Provincial Reconstruction Teams (ePRTs), and Provincial Support Teams (PSTs), where established), prior to initiating all individual CERP projects of \$50,000 or more *and document the consultation in the project file.*

270303. **Commingling of Funds.** Consistent with Volume 5, Chapter 2, “Disbursing Officers, Officers and Agents,” of this DoD Financial Management Regulation (DoDFMR), U.S. appropriations made available for the CERP shall not be commingled with nonappropriated funds, and shall be separately executed, managed, recorded, and reported.

270304. **Allocation of Funds.** The USD(C) shall ensure that DoD appropriations and other funds available for the CERP are properly allocated to Army for funds control and execution. Commander, USCENTCOM will notify Army of the appropriate inter-theater allocation.

270305. **Delivery, Transporting, and Safeguarding of Funds.** Any funds made available for the CERP shall be delivered, transported, and safeguarded consistent with Volume 5, Chapter 3, “Keeping and Safeguarding Public Funds.”

270306. **Appointment of Paying Agents.** Paying Agents responsible for making disbursements of funds under the CERP shall be appointed consistent with Volume 5, Chapter 2, “Disbursing Officers, Officers and Agents,” of this Regulation. A waiver must be granted to allow Coalition Forces members to serve as paying agents. The

Coalition Forces member shall receive the same training as U.S. paying agents and sign a statement of understanding. When appointing non-U.S. citizens as paying agents consider the necessity because foreign nationals and other non-U.S. citizens may not be held pecuniary liable for losses of funds. All funds advanced to and returned from the Coalition Forces paying agents shall be documented on a Statement of Agent's Officer's Account (DD Form 1081) in accordance with Reference B, Volume 5, Chapter 19, "Disbursing Officers' Accountability Reports." Upon completion of authorized payments, the paid vouchers, negotiable instruments, and any balance of funds shall be returned to the disbursing officer with a properly completed DD Form 1081.

270307. Documentation of Payments. Payments under the CERP shall be made and documented consistent with Volume 5, Chapter 11, "Disbursements," and Volume 10, Chapter 8, "Commercial Payment Vouchers and Supporting Documents." of this Regulation.

270308. Contracts and Grants. U.S. appropriations and other funds made available for the CERP may be expended through contracts and grants that are prepared and executed in accordance with regulations designed to ensure transparency, fairness, and accountability. To the maximum extent practicable, these regulations shall be consistent with Coalition Provisional Authority Memorandum Number 4, Contract and Grant Procedures Applicable to Vested and Seized Iraqi Property and the Development Fund for Iraq, dated August 19, 2003.

270309. Circumventing Limits. Monetary limits and approval requirements may not be circumvented by "splitting" a single project through the submission of multiple purchase requests, similar documents, or otherwise. ***Pre-deployment training should highlight this restriction.***

270310. Clearance of Accounts. Accounts maintained under the CERP shall be cleared consistent with Volume 5, Chapter 2, "Disbursing Officers, Officers and Agents," of this Regulation.

270311. Certification of Payments. Payments made under the CERP shall be certified in a manner consistent with Volume 5, Chapter 33, "Accountable Officials and Certifying Officers," of this Regulation.

270312. Audits and Program Reviews. The administration of the CERP will be subject to periodic audits by DoD's internal review and audit organizations, including the DoD Inspector General and the Army Audit Agency, as well as external organizations such as the Government Accountability Office and congressional oversight committees. All officials responsible for administering the CERP shall cooperate fully with any review, audit, or investigation conducted by such organizations.

270313. Appointment of Project Purchasing Officers (PPO). PPOs are U.S. government employees/U.S. service members who, upon completion of training and receipt of written delegation, serve as an extension of warranted contracting officers. A contracting officer may delegate to a PPO the authority to obligate the United States on CERP-funded projects costing less than \$500,000.

☀ **270314. Monitoring of Projects**. All projects must have progress monitored to ensure that payments are commensurate with the work accomplished and the engineering standards as stipulated. For **construction** projects less than \$500,000, (which may use a PPO rather than a warranted contracting officer), the PPO delegation memo should note that assistance from either the organic engineers or another unit's engineers may be requested to assist in determining construction progress. ***All projects involving grants must be monitored to ensure that the grant funds have been fully expended on the initiative that justified the project approval.***

☀ **270315. Performance Metrics**. Performance metrics are essential to ensure that funds are applied for the most beneficial projects. Performance indicators must be included in evaluation packages for proposed CERP projects \$50,000 or more and used as part of the close-out process for evaluating the project at its completion. CERP procedures for evaluating proposed projects should consider:

- A. Immediate benefit to the local population.
- B. Sustainability of the project.
- C. ***Name and stability*** of the local partner.
- D. Number of the local population engaged in the project.
- E. Number of locals benefitting ***which can*** also be considered as ***a cost-benefit or per capital analysis.***
- F. Executability of the project (***in terms of completion, operation and sustainment of the project.***)
- G. Relationship to other similar efforts, ***such as replicating other successful projects funded with CERP.***

270316. During project execution, the Commander responsible for the project will ensure that construction meets engineering standards and that performance is updated against the relevant metrics. At project completion, the Commander will ensure final inspections are completed and the project is documented in all required databases and then transferred to appropriate Afghan/Iraqi officials for sustainment.

2704 REPORTS AND NOTIFICATIONS

☀ **270401.** Not later than the 15th day of each month, Army shall submit to the USD(C) a CERP Project Status Report as of the last day of the preceding month. Army will provide a copy of the report to USCENTCOM J8, **Commander, MNF-I, Commander, USFOR-A, and the Joint Staff, J8.** The CERP Project Status Report shall contain the following information, identified by Project Category provided in this guidance:

A. For *all* projects:

1. Unit.
 2. Project Document Reference Number/STANFINS Document Reference Number.
 3. Project Category from USD(C) categories in this reference.
 4. ***Project Title***
 5. ***Province where project is located.***
 6. Description (two or three sentences that describe the project for a person not familiar with it). ***For micro-grant projects list the name and type of business. For Commander's small scale projects sourced out of bulk funding, capture the initial bulk funded amount under the "other urgent and humanitarian or reconstruction category. Once the bulk fund is completely obligated/dispensed, replace with actual project descriptions for each completed project using the appropriate CERP categories.***
 7. Total amount committed, obligated, and dispensed for the project.
 8. ***Obligation date. NOTE that once projects are identified, if they are cancelled during the same fiscal year they remain on the report with a note that they were cancelled and the obligated amount adjusted to \$0.***
 9. ***For projects costing \$50,000 or more provide justification stating how the project supports the purpose of CERP, i.e., justification for the project.***
 10. ***Current status of the project and projected completion date or when the project was completed, noting also whether the project was finished or terminated for other reasons.***
 11. ***For projects \$50,000 or more, identify the date when project is/will be transferred to the Iraq or Afghanistan government. Annotate with "yes" to indicate the government's commitment to sustain the project, or "no" to indicate no agreement for sustainment. Details of any indicated sustainment must be included in the project files.***
 12. ***Number of local citizens estimated to directly benefit from project, if available.***
 - a. ***Number of local citizens estimated to be employed by the project.***
 - b. ***Number of local citizens estimated to be affected by the project.***
- B. For projects equal to or greater than \$500,000:
1. ***All information identified above for all projects (1-12).***
 2. ***Note whether project sustainment is required and if it has been arranged.***
 3. ***Description of the plan for the transition of the project when completed to the Iraq or Afghan people/government and the government's commitment to sustain the project.***
 4. ***For projects in Iraq, identify the amount of funds, if any, provided by the Government of Iraq for this project.***
 5. ***Note whether with "yes" or "no" if one of the goals of the project includes benefit internally displaced citizens?***

6. *For each project in Iraq costing more than \$750,000, whether it was approved by the MNC-I Commander for funding based on a cost-sharing arrangement with the GOI or based on direct benefit to the U.S. mission?*

NOTE: This reporting requirement applies only to appropriation-funded CERP for Iraq and Afghanistan under the scope of this guidance, and, if applicable, is in addition to the separate monthly requirement to report cumulative totals allocated, committed, obligated, and disbursed for all types of CERP funds in Iraq.

270402. Army, with the support of USD(C), shall be responsible for submitting to Congress the quarterly reports required under the NDAA for FY 2006, Public Law 109-163, section 1202, as amended.

270403. *As required upon Secretary of Defense approval of CERP projects in Iraq greater than \$1 million or determination of a waiver for projects costing \$2 million or more, USD(C) will provide Army a signed statement affirming that certification was issued or the waiver was granted.*

270404. Army, in coordination with Commander, USCENTCOM, shall promptly notify the USD(C) and the DoD General Counsel of any provisions of law that (if not waived) would prohibit, restrict, limit, or otherwise constrain the exercise of the authority provided by, NDAA for FY 2006, Public Law 109-163, section 1202, as carried forward as amended by Public Law 110-181.

270405. The USD(C) will notify the congressional defense committees no later than 15 days after issuing any change to this guidance. The Joint Task Forces in each theater (MNC-I in Iraq and CJTF in Afghanistan) and ARCENT will notify the USD(C), USCENTCOM, and Secretary of the Army no later than 15 days after issuing any changes to their CERP implementing guidance.

2705 WAIVERS

270501. Request for waivers from, or exceptions to any provision of law that would (but for the waiver or exception) prohibit, restrict, limit, or otherwise constrain the execution of the CERP must be submitted through the USD(C) and DoD General Counsel to the Secretary of Defense for approval.

270502. Requests for waivers or exceptions to this guidance must be submitted to the USD(C) for approval.

2706 EFFECTIVE DATE. This guidance becomes effective immediately. ***CERP data must meet the requirements of section 1214 of the FY 2009 NDAA for any project begun on or after October 15, 2008.***

NOTES

CHAPTER 16

CONTINGENCY AND DEPLOYMENT CONTRACTING

REFERENCES

1. General Servs. Admin. *et al.*, Federal Acquisition Reg. (Jan. 2010) [hereinafter FAR]; U.S. Dep't of Defense, Defense Federal Acquisition Reg. Supp. (Jan. 2010) [hereinafter DFARS]; service supplements.
2. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 4-0, JOINT LOGISTICS (18 Jul. 2008) [hereinafter JP 4-0].
3. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 4-10, OPERATIONAL CONTRACT SUPPORT (17 Oct. 2008) [hereinafter JP 4-10].
4. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY, AND LOGISTICS, DEFENSE PROCUREMENT AND ACQUISITION POLICY, CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING: A JOINT HANDBOOK FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (2d ed., 8 Apr. 09) [hereinafter DPAP Handbook].
5. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 715-9, CONTRACTORS ACCOMPANYING THE FORCE (29 Oct. 1999) [hereinafter AR 715-9].
6. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 700-137, LOGISTICS CIVIL AUGMENTATION PROGRAM (LOGCAP) (16 Dec. 1985) [hereinafter AR 700-37].
7. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, ARMY FEDERAL ACQUISITION REG., MANUAL NO. 2, CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING (Nov. 1997) [hereinafter AFARS Manual 2].
8. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, PAM. 715-16, CONTRACTOR DEPLOYMENT GUIDE (27 Feb. 1998) [hereinafter DA PAM 715-16].
9. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 1-04 (FORMERLY 27-100), LEGAL SUPPORT TO THE OPERATIONAL ARMY (Apr. 2009) [hereinafter FM 1-04].
10. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-100.21, CONTRACTORS ON THE BATTLEFIELD (Jan. 2003) [hereinafter FM 3-100.21].
11. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 4-92 (FORMERLY 100-10-2), CONTRACTING SUPPORT BRIGADE (Feb. 2010) [hereinafter FM 4-92].
12. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 1-06 (FORMERLY 14-100), FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS (Sept. 2006) [hereinafter FM 1-06].
13. Procurement & Indus. Base Policy Office, Deputy Assistant Sec'y of the Army, Army Contractors Accompanying the Force (CAF) (AKA Contractors on the Battlefield) Guidebook (Sept. 2003) [hereinafter, Guidebook], *available at* www.aschq.army.mil/supportingdocs/CAF_Guidebook.doc.
14. Army Sustainment Command (ASC), Contractor on the Battlefield Resource Library, *available at* <http://www.aschq.army.mil/home/BattlefieldResourceLibrary.html> (containing links to contingency contractor personnel related Army Regulations; Field Manuals; Joint Publications; DoD Directives, Instructions and Regulations; DA Pamphlets and Policy Memos; the LOGCAP contract and amendments; and, Status of Forces Agreements).
15. Assistant Sec'y of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Tech.), Contingency Contracting and Contractor on the Battlefield Policy, Guidance, Doctrine, and Other Relevant Information, *available at* <https://www.alt.army.mil/portal/page/portal/oasaalt/SAAL-ZP-Contingency-Contracting> (containing links to materials relevant to contingency contracting; deployments; contingency contractor personnel; suggested contracting clauses; contingency contracting articles; etc.).
16. Joint Contracting Command Iraq / Afghanistan Training and Policy Webpage, *located at* <http://www.jcci-training.net> (containing training materials, checklists, "super user" information, policy documents, acquisition instructions, and contract clauses).

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Operations Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Iraqi Freedom (OIF) re-emphasized the role of contingency contracting as a force multiplier for deployed forces. FM 3-100.21 provides:

Whether it bridges gaps prior to the arrival of military support resources, when host-nation support is not available or augments existing support capabilities, contractor support is an additional option for supporting operations. When considering contractor support, it should be understood that it is more than just logistics; it spans the spectrum of combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) functions. Contracted support often includes traditional goods and services support, but may include interpreter, communications, infrastructure, and other non-logistic-related support. It also has applicability to the full range of Army operations, to include offense, defense, stability, and support within all types of military actions from small-scale contingencies to major theater of wars.

In the initial stages of an operation, supplies and services provided by local contractors improve response time and free strategic airlift and sealift for other priorities. Contractor support drawn from in-theater resources can augment existing support capabilities to provide a new source for critically needed supplies and services, thereby reducing dependence on the continental United States (CONUS) based support system. When military force caps are imposed on an operation, contractor support can give the commander the flexibility of increasing his combat power by substituting combat units for military support units. This force-multiplier effect permits the combatant commander to have sufficient support in the theater, while strengthening the joint force's fighting capability. At the conclusion of operations, contractors can also facilitate early redeployment of military personnel.

Id. paras. 1-2 to 1-3.

B. Legal Support to Operations. Doctrine covering legal support to operations provides that the Staff Judge Advocate's "contract law responsibilities include furnishing legal advice and assistance to procurement officials during all phases of the contracting process." FM 1-04, para. 5-40. Specifically, Judge Advocates (JAs) are to provide "legal advice to the command concerning battlefield acquisition, contingency contracting, use of logistics civil augmentation program, acquisition and cross-servicing agreements . . . and overseas real estate and construction." *Id.*

1. Legal Counsel participate fully in the acquisition process, make themselves continuously available to their clients, involve themselves early in the contracting process, communicate closely with procurement officials and contract lawyers in the technical supervision chain, and provide legal and business advice as part of the contract management team. *Id.* para. 5-41; *see also* AFARS 5101.602-2(c) (describing contracting officers' use of legal counsel).

2. Judge Advocates should take the lead in advocating expeditionary contracting preparation. FM 1-04, para. G-8.

3. To provide contract law support in operations, JAs with contract law experience or training should be assigned to division and corps level main and tactical command posts, TSC headquarters, theater army headquarters, and each joint and multinational headquarters. Depending on mission requirements, command structure, and the dollar value and/or complexity of contracting actions, contract law support may be required at various command levels including brigade or battalion. *Id.* paras. 5-41 to 5-42.

4. Judge Advocates may be assigned as Command Judge Advocate or Deputy Command Judge Advocate for a Contract Support Brigade (CSB). These JAs serve as the primary legal advisors to CSB commanders, staff, and contracting officials on the full spectrum of legal and policy issues affecting the CSB's peacetime and operational missions. FM 4-92, para. 1-13. Judge Advocates at sustainment brigades, theater sustainment brigades, and expeditionary sustainment brigades perform similar functions. FM 1-04, para. 5-42. Judge Advocates assigned to these and other contracting organizations should have contract law training. *Id.*

5. After action reports (AAR) from Iraq and Afghanistan consistently indicate that JAs throughout both theaters, regardless of the position to which they are assigned (including brigade judge advocates), daily practiced fiscal law. These same AARs indicated that while most JAs encountered contract law issues less frequently, they needed an understanding of basic contract law principles to intelligibly conduct fiscal law analyses. For JAs assigned to contracting or logistics heavy units, knowledge of contract law was a prerequisite to their daily duties.

C. Applicable Law During a Deployment. Contracting during a deployment involves two main bodies of law: international law, and U.S. contract and fiscal law. FM 1-04, para. 5-39. Attorneys must understand the authorities and limitations imposed by these two bodies of law.

1. International Law.

a. **The Law of War—Combat Operations.** The Law of War applies during combat operations and imposes limitations, for example, on the use of prisoners of war (POW) for labor.

b. **The Law of War—Occupation.** The Law of War also applies during occupation, and may also be followed as a guide when no other laws clearly apply, such as in Somalia during OPERATION RESTORE HOPE.

c. **International Agreements.** A variety of international agreements, such as treaties and status of forces agreements (SOFA) may apply. These agreements can have substantial impact on contingency contracting by, for example, limiting the ability of foreign corporations from operating inside the local nation, placing limits and tariffs on imports, and governing the criminal and taxation jurisdiction over contractors and their personnel.

(1) Example: The Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Iraq on the Withdrawal of United States Forces from Iraq and the Organization of Their Activities During Their Temporary Presence in Iraq (Nov. 17, 2008).

(2) Article 12 of the Agreement addresses jurisdiction, Article 15 addresses import and export, Article 16 addresses taxes, and Article 18 addresses licenses and permits.

(3) Article 10, Contracting Procedures, provides that the U.S. may enter into contracts in accordance with U.S. law, that the U.S. shall contract with Iraqi suppliers when “their bids are competitive and constitute best value,” that U.S. forces shall respect Iraqi law when contracting with Iraqi contractors, and that the U.S. shall provide “Iraqi authorities with the names of Iraqi suppliers and contractors, and the amounts of the relevant contracts.” *Id.*

2. U.S. Contract and Fiscal Law.

a. **Armed Services Procurement Act** of 1947, as amended. 10 U.S.C. §§ 2301-31.

b. **FAR and agency supplements.** FAR Part 25 and DFARS Part 225 govern foreign acquisitions. FAR Part 18 provides a **listing** of the various FAR provisions allowing expedient and relaxed procedures that may be useful in a contingency situation.

c. **Fiscal Law.** Title 31, U.S. Code; Department of Defense (DoD) Financial Management Regulation FMR (DoD FMR); DFAS-IN 37-1; DFAS Manual 37-100-XX (XX=current fiscal year (FY)). For a more in-depth discussion of fiscal law principles, *see generally* CONTRACT & FISCAL LAW DEP'T, THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, U.S. ARMY, FISCAL LAW DESKBOOK (updated frequently and available online at www.jagcnet.army.mil).

d. Executive Orders and Declarations.

e. **Contingency Funding and Contract Authorizations.** Generally, ordinary fiscal and acquisition rules apply during contingency operations. There is no blanket “wartime” or “contingency” exception to these rules. The fact that an operation is ongoing, however, may:

(1) Make the use of existing authorities easier to justify. For example, the operational situation in a contingency operation will likely give rise to circumstances making it easier to develop a justification and approval to support the use of the unusual and compelling urgency exception to full and open competition located at FAR Section 6.302-2. *See also* FAR Part 18 (listing the various FAR provisions allowing expedient and relaxed procedures that may be useful in a contingency situation).

(2) Appropriation and authorization acts may contain temporary, extraordinary fiscal and contract authorities specific to a particular operation. Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan contain numerous examples of these extraordinary authorities, from the expenditure of Commander Emergency Response Funds utilizing the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) through the Iraq / Afghanistan First program.

f. **Permanent Extraordinary Contract Authority.** During a national emergency declared by Congress or the President and for six months after the termination thereof, the President and his delegates may initiate or amend contracts notwithstanding any other provision of law whenever it is deemed necessary to facilitate the national defense. Pub. L. No. 85-804, codified at 50 U.S.C. §§ 1431-1435; Executive Order 10789 (14 Nov. 1958); FAR Part 50; DFARS Part 250. These powers are broad, but the statute and implementing regulations contain a number of limitations. For example, these powers do not allow waiving the requirement for full and open competition, and the authority to obligate funds in excess of \$50,000 may not be delegated lower than the Secretariat

level. This authority is rarely used. Additionally, despite this grant of authority, Congress still must provide the money to pay for obligations.

II. DEPLOYMENT CONTRACTING AUTHORITY, PLANNING, PERSONNEL, AND ORGANIZATION

A. Contract Versus Command Authority.

1. **Command Authority.** Prescribed by 10 U.S.C. § 164. Includes the authority to perform functions involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks and designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of an operation. In a contingency operation, command authority runs from the President thru the Secretary of Defense to the Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCC) and ultimately joint force commanders. Command authority does NOT include the ability to make binding contracts for the U.S. Government. FM 4-92, para. 1-20; *see also* JP 4-10, para. III-2.

2. **Contract Authority.** Premised on the U.S. Constitution, statute, and regulatory authority (FAR, DFAR, Service supplements). Contracting authority in the operational area flows from the President, then to the Secretary of Defense, through the Service/Agency Head, to the Head of Contracting Activity (HCA), then to the Senior Contracting Official (SCO) or Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC), and finally to the contracting officer. Only the contracting officer, by virtue of their contracting warrant, has the authority to obligate the U.S. Government on contractual matters. Any binding contract attempt made by anyone other than a contracting officer will result in an unauthorized commitment. FAR 1.6; JP 4-10, para. III-2; FM 4-92, para. 1-20.

B. **Planning.** The type of organization to which a JA is assigned will dictate the degree to which they must become involved in planning for contract support. At a minimum, however, JAs should be familiar with how Joint and Army doctrine incorporate planning for contract and contractor personnel support through the Contract Support Integration Plan and Contractor Management Plan.

1. Contract Support Integration Plan (CSIP).

a. In all operations where there will be a significant use of contracted support, the supported GCC and their subordinate commanders and staffs must ensure that this support is properly addressed in the appropriate OPLAN/OPORD. JP 4-10, para. III-8.b. To achieve this integration, a CSIP must be developed by logistics staff contracting personnel, assisted by the lead Service contracting element (if a lead Service is designated). *Id.* Annex W to the GCC OPLAN/OPORD contains the CSIP. *Id.*

b. The CSIP is a planning mechanism to ensure effective and efficient contract support to a particular operation. The CSIP development process is intended to ensure the operational commander and supporting contracting personnel conduct advanced planning, preparation, and coordination to support deployed forces, and that the contract support integration and contractor management related guidance and procedures are identified and included in the overall plan. FM 4-92, para. 2-4.

c. At a minimum, the CSIP must include: theater support contracting organization responsibilities; boards and/or center information; operational specific contracting policies and procedures to include Service civil augmentation program/external contract support, multi-national support, and host-nation support coordination guidance; and, contract administration services delegations. Other elements may include but are not limited to the identification of major requiring activities and information on commercial support capabilities to satisfy requirements. JP 4-10, figure III-3.

d. Each Service component should also publish its own CSIP seeking integration and unity of effort with the supported GCC's CSIP. JP 4-10, III-8.b. For the Army, the CSIP is located in Tab G, Appendix 1, of Annex F, Sustainment. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 5-0, THE OPERATIONS PROCESS table E-2 (Mar. 2010).

2. Contractor Management Plan (CMP).

a. The CMP is related to, but not the same as, the CSIP. While the CSIP is focused on how we will acquire and manage contracted support, the CMP is focused on government obligations under contracts to provide support to contractor personnel. JP 4-10, para. IV-3.b.

b. Contractor management is accomplished through a myriad of different requiring activities, contracting officer representatives, supported units, contracting organizations, and contractor company management personnel. JP 4-10, para. IV-1.b. Therefore, the GCC and subordinate joint forces commander must establish clear, enforceable, and well understood theater entrance, accountability, force protection, and general contractor

management and procedures early in the planning stages of any military contingency. JP 4-10, para. IV-1.b(1). To accomplish this task, the GCC should publish a CMP. JP 4-10, para. IV-3.b(1).

c. The CMP should specify operational specific contractor personnel and equipment requirements in order for the Joint Forces Commander, Service components, theater support contracting command, special operations forces, external support contracts, and Defense Logistics Agency to incorporate these into applicable contracts. JP 4-10, para. IV-3.b(1). These requirements may include, but are not limited to: restrictions imposed by applicable international and host-nation support agreements; contractor related deployment, theater reception, accountability, and strength reporting; operations security plans and restrictions; force protection; personnel recovery; contractor personnel services support; medical support, and redeployment requirements. *Id.*

d. The Joint Forces Command and Service components should prepare supporting CMPs that support the GCC's CMP but provide more specific details. JP 4-10, para. IV-3.b(1); FM 4-92, paras. 2-13 to 2-14.

e. For more detailed information on contingency contractor personnel, *see* CONTRACT & FISCAL LAW DEP'T, THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, U.S. ARMY, CONTRACT LAW DESKBOOK, ch. 31, Contingency Contractor Personnel (updated frequently and available online at www.jagcnet.army.mil)

3. In a developed theater, JAs should additionally familiarize themselves with theater business clearance procedures, theater specific contract clauses and policies, contract and acquisition review boards, as well as resource management policies and standard operating procedures, such as the Money as a Weapons System—Iraq (MAAWS—I) and Money as a Weapons System—Afghanistan (MAAWS-A). AARs from Iraq and Afghanistan indicate that familiarity with these latter two resources is foundational to anyone who will be providing fiscal or contract law advice in theater.

C. Deployment Contracting Personnel. Contracting authority runs from the Secretary of Defense to the Heads of Contracting Activities (HCA). The HCA appoints a Senior Contracting Official (SCO) or Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC). The HCA and SCO/PARC warrant contracting officers (KO) at various levels and with varying levels of authority. AFARS 5101.603-1. The chief of a contracting office, a KO, may appoint field ordering officers (FOOs) to conduct relatively low dollar value purchases. FOOs are authorized to obligate the government to pay for goods or services in accordance with their appointment letters, but FOOs do not normally handle money. Finance Soldiers and Soldiers or Department of Defense (DoD) civilians appointed by Finance, known as Class A agents or paying agents, handle money and pay merchants for purchases made by the FOOs.

1. **Head of Contracting Activity (HCA).** A Flag Officer or equivalent senior executive service (SES) civilian who has overall responsibility for managing a contracting activity. JP 4-10, para. I-2.c(1); FM 4-92, para. 1-4; FAR 2.101.

a. The HCA serves as the approving authority for contracting as stipulated in regulatory contracting guidance.

b. DoD Contracting Activities are listed in the DFARS, and include, among others, Headquarters, U.S. Army Contracting Command, U.S. Army Sustainment Command, U.S. Army Expeditionary Contracting Command, U.S. Army Mission and Installation Contracting Command, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Transportation Command, U.S. Special Operations Command, and the Joint Contracting Command – Iraq / Afghanistan (JCC-I/A). The head of each contracting activity is a HCA. DFARS 202.101; AFARS 5101.601(1).

c. See generally AFARS 5101.601 for a discussion on the responsibilities of HCAs.

2. **Senior Contract Official (SCO) (AKA Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC)).** The SCO is a lead service or joint command designated contracting official who has direct managerial responsibility over theater support contracting.

a. There may be multiple SCOs in the same operational area based on mission or regional focus. For example, at one time in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), there were two SCOs (known as PARCs), one for support to forces and one for reconstruction support. JP 4-10, para. I-2c(2). Presently, JCC-I/A has one SCO or PARC for Iraq and one SCO or PARC for Afghanistan.

b. In the Army, SCOs are known as PARCs. AFARS 5101.601; *cf.* JP 4-10, para. I-2c(2).

(1) HCAs appoint PARCs.

(2) The PARC serves as the senior Army contracting advisor responsible for planning and managing all Army contracting functions which the FAR, DFARS, PGI, AFARS, and other directives does not require the HCA to perform personally (except when the HCA elects to exercise selected authorities). AFARS 5101.601(5).

(3) Example—The Commander of the Army Expeditionary Contracting Command is a HCA. The HCA normally appoints each Contracting Support Brigade Commander a PARC. FM 4-92, para. 1-4.

3. **Contracting Officer (KO).** The government official (military officer, enlisted, or civilian) with the legal authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts. JP 4-10, para. I-2c(3); *see also* FAR 1.602.

a. Appointed in writing through a warrant (Standard Form 1402) by the HCA or SCO/PARC. JP 4-10, para. I-2c(3).

b. Only duly warranted contracting officers are authorized to obligate the U.S. Government, legally binding it to make payments against a contract. *Id.*

c. Three main types of contracting officers: procuring contracting officers (PCOs), administrative contracting officers (ACOs), and terminating contracting officers. *Id.* PCOs enter into contracts. ACOs administer contracts. TCOs settle terminated contracts. A single contracting officer may be responsible for duties in any or all of these areas. FAR 2.101 (definition of “contracting officer”).

4. **Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR).** CORs operate as the KO’s eyes and ears regarding contract performance, and provide the key link between the command and the KO regarding the command’s needs. CORs are organic members of the unit and are assigned to be a COR as an additional duty. CORs are necessary because KOs are normally not located at the site of contract performance. In many cases, contracts will already be in place before the unit deploys, and the KO for the contract is in CONUS or at geographically remote Regional Contracting Center. Commanders must consider whether to request that the KO appoint at least one COR for each contract affecting the unit. The COR can only be appointed by the KO. CORs do NOT exercise any contract authority and are used for communication regarding contract performance. Any issues with the contractor must still be resolved by the KO. *See* DFARS 201.602-2; JP 4-10, para. I-2c(3).

a. A properly trained COR shall be designated in writing prior to contract award. AFARS 5101.602-2(i)(A).

b. HQDA EXORD 048-10: Pre-Deployment Training for Contracting Officer’s Representative and Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP) Personnel, dated 5 Dec. 2009. Requires brigades, brigade equivalents, and smaller units deploying in support of OEF or OIF:

(1) Determine the number of CORs needed to meet theater contracting requirements no later than (NLT) 180 days before the latest arrival date (LAD). Verify COR requirements with the JCC-I/A, servicing Regional Contracting Center within the deployed area of responsibility, and with the Defense Contract Management Agency representatives administering the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) contract and other support contracts in the unit’s deployed location.

(2) If unable to determine specific COR requirements during the Pre-Deployment Site Survey or from other pre-deployment communications, each deploying brigade must train 80 COR candidates. Separate battalions must train 25 COR candidates, and separate companies must train 15 COR candidates.

(3) No later than 90 days before the LAD, ensure COR candidates complete online training courses developed by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

(4) CORs must receive supplemental training from the contracting officer that appoints them as a COR.

c. For more detailed information on COR responsibilities, *see* CENTER FOR ARMY LESSONS LEARNED, HANDBOOK 08-47, DEPLOYED COR (Sep. 2008).

5. **Field Ordering Officer (FOO).**

a. Service member or DoD civilian appointed in writing and trained by a contracting officer. AFARS 5101.602-2-90; 5101.603-1; 5101.603-1-90. FOOs are not warranted contracting officers and their FOO duties are considered an extra or collateral duty. JP 4-10, para. I-2c(5).

b. FOOs are usually not part of the contracting element, but are a part of the forward units.

c. FOOs may be authorized to make purchases over the counter with SF-44s up to the micro-purchase threshold, place orders against certain indefinite delivery contracts established by KOs, make calls under Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) established by KOs, and make purchases using imprest funds. AFARS 5101.602-2-90. FOOs may also be government purchase card holders. AFARS 5113.2. FOOs are subject to limitations in their appointment letters, procurement statutes and regulations, and fiscal law. Contracting authority may be limited by dollar amount, subject matter, purpose, time, etc. Typical limitations are restrictions on the types of items that may be purchased and on per purchase dollar amounts. A sample appointment letter is found at AFARS 5153.9002.

d. AFARS 5101.602-2-90 contains guidance on the appointment, training, surveillance, and termination of FOOs. Additionally, contracting activities publish additional FOO guidance applicable to FOOs appointed under the authority of the contracting activity. For an example, see <http://www.jcci-training.net> as well as MAAWS-I and MAAWS-A.

6. **Paying Agents.** Finance specialists, and Soldiers and DoD civilians appointed and trained by Finance personnel, hold money and are known as paying agents. When FOOs or KOs make purchases using SF-44s, the merchant can present the form to the paying agent for payment. Alternatively, and most likely a necessity in an immature theater, the paying agent will accompany the FOO or KO. Once the FOO/KO completes the transactions, the paying agent will pay the merchant. Predeployment coordination with finance to determine who the paying agents are and where they will be located will aid the deployed contracting process. Paying agents may not be FOOs. For detailed guidance on paying agents, see FM 1-06, app. D; see also DoD FMR, vol. 5, para. 020604 (discussing the appointment and responsibilities of paying agents). For Iraq and Afghanistan specific guidance on paying agents, see the MAAWS-I and MAAWS-A respectively.

D. Sources of Contracted Support in a Contingency Operation.

1. **General.** Three different sources of contract support generally are used in support of contingency operations: Theater Support Contracts, Systems Support Contracts, and External Support Contracts.

2. **Theater Support Contracts.** Contracts awarded by contracting officers in the operational area serving under the direct contracting authority of the Service component, special operations forces command, or designated joint HCA for the designated contingency operation. JP 4-10, p. vii, para. III-6. These contracts are commonly referred to as contingency contracts. *Id.* For example, theater support contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan include contracts awarded by the JCC-I/A or any of its Regional Contracting Centers or Offices.

3. **Systems Support Contracts.** Contracts awarded by Service acquisition program management offices that provide technical support, maintenance and, in some cases, repair parts for selected military weapon and support systems. Systems support contracts are routinely put in place to provide support to newly fielded weapons systems, including aircraft, land combat vehicles, and automated command and control systems. These contracts are often awarded long before and unrelated to a specific operation. JP 4-10, p. vii, para. III-4 and app. A. Only the contracting activity that issued the contract has the authority to modify or terminate the contract.

4. **External Support Contracts.** Contracts awarded from contracting organizations whose contracting authority does not derive directly from the theater support contracting HCA or from system support contracting authorities. External support contracts provide a variety of logistic and other noncombat related services and supply support. JP 4-10, p. vii, para. III-5.

a. Types of Support.

(1) Logistic support includes base operating support, transportation, port and terminal services, warehousing and other supply support functions, facilities construction and management, prime power, and material maintenance. JP 4-10, para. III-5a and figure III-2.

(2) Non-logistic support may include communication services, interpreters, commercial computers and information management, and subject to congressional as well as DoD policy limitations, interrogation and physical security service support. *Id.*

b. External support contracting authority does not come as a direct result of the contingency operation. Generally, these contracts are issued during peacetime for use during contingencies by the Service Components. Contracting authority, and therefore the ability to modify contracts, remains with the Service

Component. For example, requirements for the Army's Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) contract are managed by the Army Sustainment Command and the contracts are awarded and managed by the Army Contracting Command, both of which fall under the Army Materiel Command. Only AMC has the authority to change the LOGCAP contract. JP 4-10, para. III-5(b).

c. Major External Support Contracts include each Service's civil augmentation program (CAP) contracts (LOGCAP for the Army, the Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP), and the U.S. Navy Global Contingency Construction Contract (GCCC) and Global Contingency Service Contract (GCSC)); fuel contracts awarded by the Defense Energy Support Center; construction contracts awarded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Air Force Center for Engineering and Environmental Excellence; and translator contracts awarded by the Army Intelligence and Security Command. JP 4-10, para. III-5(a).

d. **Civil Augmentation Program (CAP) Contracts.** Provide the supported GCC and subordinate Joint Forces Commander an alternative source for meeting logistic services and general engineering shortfalls when military, host-nation support, multinational, and theater support contract sources are not available or adequate to meet the force's needs. Because these contracts are generally more expensive than theater support contracts, every effort should be made to transition to theater support contracts as soon as possible. JP 4-10, para. III-5 and app. B.

(1) **Service CAP similarities.** JP 4-10, app. B.

(a) Augment organic military capabilities.

(b) Long term (four to nine years depending on the program) competitively awarded contracts.

(c) Use, or can opt to use, cost-plus award fee ID/IQ task orders.

(d) Potentially compete for the same general commercial support base.

(2) **Service CAP differences.** JP 4-10, app. B.

(a) Authorized expenditure limit and planning and management capabilities.

(b) Support focus.

i. LOGCAP focuses on general logistic support and minor construction support. The program utilizes separate support (planning and program support) and performance (task order execution) contracts.

ii. AFCAP focuses on both construction and general logistic support and can be used for supply support.

iii. The Navy GCCC focuses exclusively on construction; the Navy GSCS focuses on facilities support.

E. Theater Contracting Support Organizational Options.

1. **General.** There is no single preferred contracting organizational option for theater support contracting organizations; the specific organization option is determined by the GCC in coordination with the subordinate Joint Force Command and Service Components. JP 4-10, para. III-7a. In general, however, there are three main organizational options: service component support to own forces, lead Service, and joint theater support contracting command. *Id.* Within the Army, outside of the theater contracting organization options discussed herein, corps, divisions, and brigades do not have any organic contracting officers or authority (beyond FOOs, Government Purchase Cardholders, and so forth). FM 4-92, para. 1-1.

2. Service Component Support to Own Forces.

a. During smaller scale operations with an expected short duration, the GCC may allow the Service component commanders to retain control of their own theater support contracting authority and organizations. This organizational option is also applicable to operations where the bulk of individual Service component units will be operating in distinctly different areas of the joint operations area thus limiting potential competition for the same vendor. JP 4-10, para. III-7b.

b. **Army.** The Army established the Expeditionary Contracting Command to provide theater support contracting in support of deployed Army forces worldwide and garrison contracting support for Outside the

Continental United States Army installations. The ECC Commander is a HCA. The commanders of each of six regionally focused contracting support brigades (CSB) are PARCs or SCOs. FM 4-92, paras. 1-1 to 1-4. In turn, each brigade has a number of contingency contracting battalions, contingency contracting teams, and senior contingency contracting teams. *Id.* para. 1-5. CSB units are deployed as necessary to meet mission contracting requirements. *Id.* paras. 1-22 to 1-23. Specifically, the CSB may be organized to provide Service component support to Army forces. *Id.* para. 1-24.

3. **Lead Service Responsible for Theater Support Contracting.**

a. GCCs may designate a specific Service component responsible to provide consolidated theater contracting support. JP 4-10, para. III-7c.

b. Most appropriate for major, long-term operations where the supported GCC and supported joint force commander desire to ensure that there is a consolidated contracting effort within the operational area, but without the need to stand-up an entirely new joint contracting command. JP 4-10, para. III-7c(1).

c. The lead service often has command and control of designated other Service component theater contracting organizations and also has its staff augmented by other Services' contingency contracting personnel. JP 4-10, para. III-7c(1).

d. Within the Army, the CSB may be designated as the lead Service contracting organization (with or without command and control of other Service contracting elements). FM 4-92, para. 1-24.

4. **Joint Theater Support Contracting Command.**

a. Established by GCC. The joint theater support contracting command is a joint, functional command that has a specified level of command and control authority over designated Service component theater support contracting organizations and personnel within a designated support area. JP 4-10, para. III-7d. For Iraq and Afghanistan, the Joint Contracting Command—Iraq / Afghanistan has been established and organized as a Joint Theater Support Contracting Command.

b. Since GCCs do not have their own contracting authority, the joint theater support contracting command's HCA authority flows from one of the Service component's to the operational area. In this option, the joint theater support contracting command headquarters should be established by a Joint Manning Document (JMD). *Id.* For example, JCC-I/A falls beneath the Army and its personnel are organized based on a JMD. DFARS 202.101.

c. Within the Army, the CSB may serve as the building block for the formation of a joint theater support contracting command. FM 4-92, para. 1-24.

5. There is no formally approved, established model for lead Service theater support or the joint theater support contracting command organization options. JP 4-10, app. G, however, provides a general model or organization framework for each type of organization, to include a discussion of legal support to these organizations. Significantly, each of these organizational options will likely include the following subordinate activities:

a. **Regional Contracting Centers (RCC).** Typically consists of 10-25 warranted contracting officers, enlisted members, and/or DoD civilians often aligned with major land force (division, corps, Marine expeditionary force) headquarters or Air Force wings. JP 4-10, app. G, paras. 2.g, 3.k(1).

b. **Regional Contracting Offices (RCO).** An organization under the command and control of an RCO head composed of 2 to 8 warranted contracting officers, enlisted members, and/or DoD civilians. Typically provide area support to specific forward operating bases and or designated areas within the joint operating area. JP 4-10, app. G, paras. 2.h and 3.k(2).

c. **Specialty Contracts Division.** May be used to provide contracting support for common, joint operations area-wide services or supplies OR to perform complex contracting actions that exceed the RCC and RCO capabilities. JP 4-10, app. G, paras. 2.h and 3.k(3).

III. REQUIREMENTS GENERATION, APPROVAL, AND CONTRACTING PROCESS

A. **General.** Once a requirement for goods or services is identified and approved by a requiring activity, resource management, finance operations, and contracting personnel must work in concert to actually acquire and

pay for the good or service. Together, these three are known as the “Fiscal Triad.” FM 1-06, at vii; FM 4-92, para. 2-17; FM 1-04, app. G.

1. **Requiring Activity.** Units are requiring activities, regardless of their organizational level. For example, whether a company or a corps requires fuel, base support services, or security services, each is a requiring activity. The unit is responsible for developing the requirement, to include clearly defining the requirement and conducting basic market research. JP 4-10, app. G. Unit commanders and staff identify, develop, validate, prioritize, and approve requirements. FM 1-06, at vii:

a. Requiring activities are responsible for developing “acquisition ready” requirements. In coordination with the supporting contracting activity (e.g., RCC or RCO), the requiring activity must be able to describe what is needed to fulfill the minimum acceptable standard for the government. This information allows the contracting activity to create a solicitation against which commercial vendors can bid a proposal and successfully deliver in accordance with the terms of the contract to satisfy a government requirement. FM 4-92, para. 2-18; *see also* JP 4-10, app. G.

b. Specifically, the requiring activity, in coordination with the supporting contracting office, must conduct basic market research, develop an independent government estimate, develop a performance work statement or statement of work, and obtain certified funding from the requiring activity’s resource manager. FM 4-92, para. 2-18; *see also* JP 4-10, app. G. Judge Advocates conducting fiscal and contract reviews must carefully review each of these documents. For example, requirements which superficially appear to be services and therefore properly funded with operations and maintenance appropriations may in fact include requirements for construction or the procurement of investment items that may require the use of a different appropriation.

2. **Resource Management (RM).**

a. Serve as the commander’s representative to lead the requirement validation, prioritization, and approval effort.

b. Certifies the availability of funds by executing a purchase, request, and commitment (PR&C) and ensures the use of the funds is legal and proper. As the keeper of the commander’s checkbook, the RM does not create requirements and has no acquisition authority. FM 1-04, app. G; FM 1-06, at vii, ch. 1, sec. II; FM 4-92, para. 2-17.

3. **Contracting Officers.**

a. The only government officials (military officer, enlisted, or civilian) with the legal authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts. JP 4-10, para. I-2c(3); *see also* FAR 1.602.

b. Upon receipt of certified funding and properly developed requirement, contracts on behalf of the U.S. Government to obtain the good or service. FM 1-04, app. G; FM 1-06, at vii; FM 4-92, para. 2-17.

c. Responsible for appointing and training field ordering officers.

4. **Finance Operations.**

a. As the government’s banker, finance is the only triad element with funds disbursement authority. Once a contract has been awarded, finance operations provide vendor payment through cash, check, government purchase card, and electronic funds transfer. FM 1-04, app. G; FM 1-06, at vii, ch. 1, sec. I; FM 4-92, para. 2-17.

b. Funds and clears paying agents.

B. **Requirements Approval Process.**

1. Ensures the appropriate functional staffs coordinate on, prioritize, approve, and certify funding for the “acquisition ready requirements” package before it is forwarded to the appropriate contracting activity. FM 4-92, para. 2-19. These staff reviews can include, but are not limited to: legal, supply/logistic/property book, engineer, medical, signal, resource management, and others as needed or required by the circumstances.

2. In major operations, common user logistics (CUL) are coordinated by the GCC and subordinate Joint Forces Commander among the functional staffs through the use of three important contracting related review boards: The Combatant Commander Logistic Procurement Support Board (CLPSB), the Acquisition Review Board (ARB) or Joint Acquisition Review Board (JARB), and the Joint Contracting Support Board (JCSB). JP 4-10, para. III-3; *see also* FM 4-92, para. 2-19.

a. **CLPSB.** Ensures that contracting and other related logistics efforts are properly coordinated across the entire AOR. JP 4-10, para. III-3.b. Focuses on general policies and AOR-wide issues related to contracting support at the GCC level, to include: (i) Identifying contracting and related issues that may require Joint Staff Office of Primary Responsibility, J-4, and/or Office of the Secretary of Defense action; (ii) Establishing AOR-wide contracting and contractor management policies and procedures; and (iii) Determining theater support contracting organization structure. JP 4-10, para. III-3.b and figure III-1.

b. **JARB.** JP 4-10, para. III-3.c.

(1) Utilized to coordinate and control the requirements generation and prioritization of joint common user logistics (CUL) supplies and services that are needed in support of the operational mission.

(2) Normally chaired by the Joint Forces Commander or Deputy Commander with participation by the functional staff (to include JAs) as well as theater, external, and system support contracting members.

(3) Main role is to make specific approval and prioritization recommendations for all GCC directed, subordinated Joint Forces Commander controlled, high-value and/or high visibility CUL requirements and to include recommendations on the proper source of support for these requirements.

(4) Theater support and external support contracting members' role is to inform the other JARB members which contracting mechanisms are readily available for a particular acquisition.

(5) For an example, *see* Money as a Weapons System—Iraq (MAAWS-I) and Money as a Weapons System—Afghanistan (MAAWS-A). Both issuances contain detailed guidance on the JARB (and related, subordinate, and superior ARBs) and the requirements approval process. Judge Advocates deploying to Iraq and Afghanistan, regardless of organizational level, must familiarize themselves with the policy contained in these documents in advance of deploying to theater.

(6) Once a requirement is validated and approved by the JARB, the resource manager certifies funding and the packet is provided to a contracting activity.

c. **JCSB.** JP 4-10, para. III-3.d and figure III-1.

(1) Focuses on how contracting will procure support in the Joint Operations Area.

(2) Reviews contract support requirements forwarded by the JARB and makes recommendations on which specific contracting organizations/venues (e.g., theater v. external) are best suited to fulfill the requirement.

(3) Establishes theater support contracting procedures.

(4) Chaired by SCO/PARC or subordinate J-4 acquisition officer.

C. Theater Business Clearance (TBC) / Contract Administration Delegation (CAD).

1. During operations, the need may arise to ensure that all contracts performed in the joint operating area are visible, contain certain minimum clauses and requirements, and are being effectively administered.

2. To enable this uniformity of effort in Iraq and Afghanistan, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy issued a series of memoranda directing JCC-I/A to develop TBC procedures, to include procedures on contract administration delegation. Headquarters, Joint Contracting Command – Iraq / Afghanistan, subj.: Theater Business Clearance (TBC) Authority, Procedures, and Requirements for Iraq and Afghanistan, *available at* <http://www2.centcom.mil/sites/contracts/Pages/Default.aspx>; *also available at* www.jcci-training.net.

3. JCC-I/A uses the TBC review process to ensure that contracting officers outside JCC-I/A (e.g., external and system support contracting officers) insert mandatory language and clauses in contracts. *Id.* For example, such clauses may include:

a. JCC-I/A 952.225-0001, Arming Requirements and Procedures for Private Security Contracts, Personal Security Detail Contracts, and Requests for Personal Protection in Iraq and Afghanistan.

b. JCC-I/A 952.225-0005, Monthly Contractor Census Reporting.

c. JCC-I/A 952.225-0009, Medical Screening and Vaccination Requirements for Locally Hired Employees.

d. DFARS 252.225-7040, Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany U.S. Forces Deployed Outside the U.S., and DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010, Contractor Personnel in the U.S. Central Command Area of Responsibility.

4. The TBC review process also addresses whether in-theater contract administration will be delegated to Defense Contract Management Agency-I/A or whether administration will be re-delegated to the procuring contracting officer. *Id.*

IV. CONTRACTING DURING A DEPLOYMENT

A. **General.** This section discusses various methods used to acquire supplies and services. It begins with a general discussion of seeking competition, and discusses specific alternatives to acquiring supplies and services pursuant to a new contract to meet the needs of a deploying force.

B. **Competition Requirements.** The Competition in Contracting Act (CICA), 10 U.S.C. § 2304, requires the government to seek competition for its requirements. *See also* FAR Part 6 and Far 2.101. In general, the government must seek full and open competition by providing all responsible sources an opportunity to compete. No automatic exception is available for contracting operations during deployments.

1. For contracts awarded and performed within CONUS, the statutory requirement of full and open competition for purchases over the simplified acquisition threshold creates a 45-day minimum procurement administrative lead time (PALT), which results from a requirement to publish notice of the proposed acquisition 15 days before issuance of the solicitation (by synopsis of the contract action in the Government-wide Point of Entry (GPE)) at FedBizOpps.gov, followed by a requirement to provide a minimum of 30 days for offerors to submit bids or proposals. Three additional time periods extend the minimum 45-day PALT: 1) time needed for the unit to define the requirement and push it through the requirement generation and approval process; 2) time needed for the contracting office to prepare the solicitation, evaluate offers and award the contract; and 3) time needed after contract award for delivery of supplies or performance of services.

2. There are seven statutory exceptions that permit contracting without full and open competition, which are set forth in 10 U.S.C. § 2304(c) and FAR Subpart 6.3:

a. **Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.** FAR 6.302-1. The contracting officer may award a contract without full and open competition if the required supplies or services can only be provided by one or a limited number of sources. For example, it may be necessary to award to a particular source where that source has exclusive control of necessary raw materials or patent rights. FAR 6.302-1 provides additional examples of circumstances where use of this exception may be appropriate. This exception allows the KO to limit the competition to those sources that can meet the Government's need.

b. **Unusual and compelling urgency.** FAR 6.302-2. This exception applies where the need for the supplies or services is of such an unusual or compelling urgency that delay in awarding the contract would result in serious injury to the government. Use of this exception enables the contracting officer to limit the procurement to the only firm(s) he reasonably believes can properly satisfy the requirement in the limited time available.¹ Because of the urgency, the contracting officer is permitted to award the contract even before the written "Justification and

¹ This exception can be particularly applicable to meet urgent critical needs relating to human safety and which affects military operations. For example, it was used to procure sandbags in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (Total Industrial & Packaging Corporation, B-295434, 2005 U.S. Comp. Gen. Proc. Dec. ¶ 38 (Feb. 22, 2005)) and to procure automatic fire suppression systems for U.S. Marine Corps's light armored vehicles (Meggett Safety Systems, Inc., B-297378, B-297378.2, 2006 U.S. Comp. Gen. LEXIS 27 (Jan. 12, 2006)). However, this exception cannot be used where the urgency was created by the agency's lack of advanced planning. 10 U.S.C. § 2304(f)(5); *see, e.g.*, WorldWide Language Resources, Inc.; SOS International Ltd., B-296984; B-296984.2; B-296984.3; B-296984.4; B-296993; B-296993.2; B-296993.3; B-296993.4., 2005 U.S. Comp. Gen. Proc. Dec. ¶ 206 (Nov. 14, 2005) (protest of December, 2004 award of sole-source contract for bilingual-bicultural advisor/subject matter experts in support of Multinational Forces-Iraq sustained where the urgency—the immediate need for the services prior to the January 2005 elections in Iraq—was the direct result of unreasonable actions and acquisition planning by the government 2-3 months earlier).

Approval” (see paragraph 3 below) is completed. Similarly, the urgency requiring use of this exception can allow the contracting officer to dispense with the 15-day publication requirement. FAR 5.202(a)(2).

c. **Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services for litigation.** FAR 6.302-3. This exception is used primarily when it is necessary to keep vital facilities or suppliers in business, to prevent insufficient availability of critical supplies or employee skills in the event of a national emergency.

d. **International agreement.** FAR 6.302-4. This exception is used where supplies or services will be used in another country, and the terms of a SOFA or other international agreement or treaty with that country specify or limit the sources. This exception also applies when the acquisition is for a foreign country who will reimburse the acquisition costs (e.g., pursuant to a foreign military sales agreement) directs that the product be obtained from a particular source.

e. **Authorized or required by statute.** FAR 6.302-5. Full and open competition is not required if a statute expressly authorizes or requires the agency to procure the supplies or services from a specified source, or if the need is for a brand name commercial item for authorized resale.

f. **National security.** FAR 6.302-6. This exception applies if disclosure of the government’s needs would compromise national security. Mere classification of specifications generally is not sufficient to restrict the competition, but it may require potential contractors to possess or qualify for appropriate security clearances. FAR 6.302-6.

g. **Public interest.** FAR 6.302-7. Full and open competition is not required if the agency head determines that it is not in the public interest for the particular acquisition. Though broadly written, this exception is rarely used because only the head of the agency can invoke it – it requires a written determination by the Secretary of Defense. DFARS 206.302-7.

3. Use of any of these exceptions to full and open competition requires a “Justification and Approval” (J&A). FAR 6.303. For the contents and format of a J&A, refer to AFARS 5106.303, 5153.9004, and 5153.9005. The approving authority is responsible for the J&A, but attorney involvement and assistance is critical to successful defense of the decision to avoid full and open competition. Limiting competition in any way invites protests of the procurement which may interrupt the procurement process. Approval levels for justifications, as listed in FAR 6.304:

a. Actions under \$550,000: the contracting officer.

b. Actions from \$550,000 to \$11.5 million: the competition advocate (FAR 6.501).

c. Actions from \$11.5 million to \$57 million (or \$78.5 million for DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard): the HCA or designee.

d. Actions above \$57 million (or above \$78.5 million for DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard): the agency acquisition executive. For the Army, this is the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology (ASA(ALT)).

4. Temporary Exceptions. During contingency operations, Congress may authorize temporary exceptions to normal contacting and competition rules through authorization acts or annual or supplemental appropriations acts. Examples in Iraq and Afghanistan include the Commander’s Emergency Response Program, Iraq/Afghan First Program, and the SC-CASA Program (allowing preferences and set-asides for certain acquisitions from vendors in certain countries along major supply routes to Afghanistan).

5. The requirement for “full and open” competition does not apply to simplified acquisitions. However, even with simplified acquisitions there are still some competition requirements for procurements in excess of the micropurchase threshold, including publication requirements. See paragraph E (Acquisition Method – Simplified Acquisition Procedures) below for a detailed description of simplified acquisitions.

C. **Acquisition Method – Sealed Bidding.** Award is based only on price and price-related factors, and is made to the lowest, responsive, responsible bidder. See FAR Part 14.

1. Sealed bidding procedures must be used if the four conditions enumerated in the Competition in Contracting Act exist. See 10 U.S.C. § 2304(a)(2)(A); FAR 6.401; see also *Racal Filter Technologies, Inc.*, B-

240579, Dec. 4, 1990, 70 Comp. Gen. 127, 90-2 CPD ¶ 453. These four conditions, commonly known as the “Racial factors,” are:

- a. Time permits the solicitation, submission, and evaluation of sealed bids;
- b. Award will be made only on the basis of price and price-related factors;
- c. It is not necessary to conduct discussions with responding sources about their bids; and
- d. There is a reasonable expectation of receiving more than one sealed bid.

2. Use of sealed bidding results in little discretion in the selection of a source. Bids are solicited using Invitations for Bids (IFB) under procedures that do not allow for pre-bid discussions with potential sources. A clear description/understanding of the requirement is needed to avoid having to conduct discussions. Sealed bidding requires more sophisticated contractors because minor errors in preparing a bid can make the bid nonresponsive and prevent the government from accepting the offer. Only fixed-price type contracts are awarded using these procedures. Sealed bidding procedures are rarely used during active military operations in foreign countries because it is usually necessary to conduct discussions with responding offerors to ensure their understanding of, and capability to meet, U.S. requirements.

D. Acquisition Method – Negotiations (Competitive Proposals).

1. With this acquisition method, award is based on stated evaluation criteria, one of which must be cost, and is made to the responsible offeror whose proposal offers the “best value” to the government. The contracting officer informs potential offerors up front whether best value will be based upon an offeror submitting the “lowest cost, technically acceptable” solution to the government’s requirement, or whether best value will be determined on a “cost-technical tradeoff” basis, which allows the government to accept a higher-priced offer if the perceived benefits of the higher-priced proposal outweigh the additional cost. The basis for award (low-cost, technically-acceptable *or* cost-technical tradeoff), and a description of all factors and major subfactors that the contracting officer will consider in making this determination, must be stated in the solicitation. (*See* FAR Part 15).

2. Negotiations are used when the use of sealed bids is not appropriate. (10 U.S.C. § 2304(a)(2)(B)). Negotiations permit greater discretion in the selection of a source, and allow consideration of non-price factors in the evaluation of offers, such as technical capabilities of the offerors, past performance history, etc. Offers are solicited by use of a Request for Proposals (RFP). Proposals are submitted by offerors and are evaluated in the manner stated in the solicitation. Consistent with the solicitation, the contracting officer may establish a competitive range comprised of the most highly-rated proposals and conduct discussions with those offerors, after which those offerors submit revised proposals for evaluation. Award is made to the offeror whose proposal represents the best value to the government. Negotiations permit the use of any contract type.

E. **Acquisition Method - Simplified Acquisition Procedures.** Procedures for the acquisition of supplies, non-personal services, and construction in amounts less than the simplified acquisition threshold. *See* FAR Part 13.

1. **Normal Thresholds.** Simplified acquisition procedures may be used for procurements up to the “simplified acquisition threshold” (SAT), which is normally \$100,000. Simplified acquisition procedures may also be used to purchase commercial items up to an amount well above the SAT – the commercial items test program threshold is normally \$5,500,000. The “micro-purchase threshold,” below which purchases may be made without competition, is normally \$3,000.

2. **Thresholds for Contingency Operations.** On October 28, 2004, Section 822 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, Pub. L. No. 108-375, amended 41 U.S.C. § 428a (Special Emergency Procurement Authority) to increase each of these thresholds for procurements in support of a contingency operation as defined in 10 U.S.C. § 101(a)(13), or to facilitate defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack. Presently, in a contingency operation, the thresholds are as follows:

a. Simplified acquisition threshold (SAT). For purchases supporting a contingency operation but made (or awarded and performed) inside the United States, the SAT is \$250,000. For purchases supporting a contingency operation made (or awarded and performed) outside the United States, the SAT is \$1,000,000. 41 U.S.C. § 428a(b)(2); FAR 2.101.

b. Micro-purchase threshold. For purchases supporting a contingency operation, but made (or awarded and performed) inside the United States, the micro-purchase threshold is \$15,000. For purchases

supporting a contingency operation made (or awarded and performed) outside the United States, the micro-purchase threshold is \$25,000. 41 U.S.C. § 428a(b)(1); FAR 2.101.

c. Commercial items. For purchases supporting a contingency operation, simplified acquisition procedures may be used to purchase commercial item supplies and services up to \$11,000,000. 41 U.S.C. § 428a(c); FAR 13.500(e).

3. About 95% of the contracting activity conducted in a deployment setting will be simplified acquisitions. The following are various methods of making or paying for these simplified purchases. Most of these purchases can be solicited orally, except for construction projects exceeding \$2,000 and complex requirements. The types of simplified acquisition procedures likely to be used during a deployment are:

- a. Government Purchase Card Purchases. FAR 13.301; DFARS 213.279, 213.301; AFARS 5113.2.
- b. Purchase Orders. FAR 13.302; DFARS 213.302; AFARS 5113.302 and 5113.306 (for use of the SF 44).
- c. Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA). FAR 13.303; DFARS 213.303; AFARS 5113.303.
- d. Imprest Fund Purchases (and accommodation checks/convenience checks). FAR 13.305; DFARS 213.305; DoD FMR vol. 5, para. 0209.

4. **Government-wide Purchase Card (GPC).** Authorized GPC holders may use the cards to purchase goods and services up to the micro-purchase threshold. FAR 13.301(c). In a contingency operation, KOs may use the cards for purchases up to the SAT. DFARS 213.301(3). Overseas, even if not in a designated contingency operation, authorized GPC holders may make purchases up to \$25,000 for certain commercial items/services for use outside the U.S., but not for work to be performed by workers recruited within the United States. *See* DFARS 213.301(2) (containing additional limitations on this authority). The GPC can also be used as a payment instrument for orders made against Federal Supply Schedule contracts, calls made against a Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA), and orders placed against Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts that contain a provision authorizing payment by purchase card. FAR 13.301(c); AFARS 5113.202-90. Funds must be available to cover the purchases. Special training for cardholders and billing/certifying officials is required. AFARS 5113.201(c). Issuance of these cards to deploying units should be coordinated prior to deployment, because there may be insufficient time to request and receive the cards once the unit receives notice of deployment. Coordination must also be made with the Head of Contracting Activity responsible for the deployed area to ensure local procedures are followed and proper funding is accomplished.

5. **Purchase Orders.** A purchase order is an offer to buy supplies or services, including construction. Purchase orders usually are issued only after requesting quotations from potential sources. Issuance of an order does not create a binding contract. Instead, a contract is formed when the contractor accepts the offer either in writing or by performance. In operational settings, purchase orders may be written using three different forms.

a. **DD Form 1155 or SF 1449.** These are multi-purpose forms which can be used as a purchase order, blanket purchase agreement, receiving/inspection report, property voucher, or public voucher. They contain some contract clauses, but users must incorporate all other applicable clauses. FAR 13.307; DFARS 213.307; DFARS PGI 213.307; AFARS Manual No. 2, Appendix J. *See* clause matrix in FAR Part 52. When used as a purchase order, the KO may make purchases up to the simplified acquisition threshold. Only KOs are authorized to use these forms.

b. **Standard Form (SF) 44.** *See* Appendix A. This is a pocket-sized form intended for over-the-counter or on-the-spot purchases. Clauses are not incorporated. Use this form for “cash and carry” type purchases. FOOs and KOs may use this form. Reserve unit commanders may use the SF 44 for purchases not exceeding the micro-purchase threshold when a Federal Mobilization Order requires unit movement to a Mobilization Station or site, or where procurement support is not readily available from a supporting installation. FAR 13.306; DFARS 213.306; AFARS 5113.306. Conditions for use:

- (1) As limited by KO’s warrant or FOO’s appointment letter;
- (2) Away from the contracting activity;
- (3) Goods or services are immediately available;
- (4) One delivery, one payment.

c. Ordering officers may use SF 44s for purchases up to the micro-purchase threshold for supplies or services, except that purchases up to the simplified acquisition threshold may be made for aviation fuel or oil. During a contingency operation, a contracting officer may make purchases up to the simplified acquisition threshold. *See* DFARS 213.306(a)(1).

6. **Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA).** FAR Subpart 13.303; DFARS 213.303-5; and AFARS 5113.303. A BPA is a simplified method of filling anticipated repetitive needs for supplies or services essentially by establishing “charge account” relationships with qualified sources of supply. They are not contracts but merely advance agreements for future contractual undertakings. BPAs set prices, establish delivery terms, and provide other clauses so that a new contract is not required for each purchase. The government is not bound to use a particular supplier as it would be under a requirements contract. KO negotiates firm-fixed-prices for items covered by the BPA, or attaches to the BPA a catalog with pertinent descriptions/prices.

a. BPAs are prepared and issued on DD Form 1155 or SF 1449 and must contain certain terms/conditions. (FAR 13.303-3):

(1) Description of agreement.

(2) Extent of obligation.

(3) Pricing.

(4) Purchase limitations.

(5) Notice of individuals authorized to purchase under the BPA and dollar limitation by title of position or name.

(6) Delivery ticket requirements.

(7) Invoicing requirements.

b. KOs may authorize ordering officers and other individuals to place calls (orders) under BPAs. FAR 13.303, AFARS 5113.303-2. Existence of a BPA does not *per se* justify sole-source procurements. FAR 13.303-5(c). Consider BPAs with multiple sources. If insufficient BPAs exist, solicit additional quotations for some purchases and make awards through separate purchase orders.

7. **Imprest Fund.** An imprest fund is a cash fund of a fixed amount established by an advance of funds from a finance or disbursing officer to a duly appointed cashier. The cashier disburses funds as needed to pay for certain simplified acquisitions. Authorized individuals (ordering officers and contracting officers) make purchases and provide the receipts to the cashier. When documented expenditures deplete the amount of cash in the imprest fund, the cashier may request to have the fund replenished. FAR 13.305; DFARS 213.305; DoD FMR vol. 5, para. 0209.

a. DoD activities are not authorized to use imprest funds unless the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) approves an exception to policy for a contingency or classified operation. DoD FMR, vol. 5, para. 020902.

b. Imprest funds may not exceed \$10,000 and a single transaction may not exceed \$500. During contingency operations, the designated area commander may increase the ceiling on cash holdings to \$100,000 and the single transaction limit to \$3,000. DoD FMR 020903.

c. DoD FMR vol. 5, para. 0209, contains detailed guidance on the appointment, training, and procedures governing the use of imprest funds, to include permissible and prohibited expenditures. Imprest fund cashiers should receive training in their duties, liabilities, and the operation of an imprest fund prior to deployment.

8. **Accommodation Checks/Convenience Checks.** Commands involved in a deployment may utilize accommodation checks and/or GPC convenience checks in the same manner as they are used during routine operations. Checks should only be used when Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) or the use of the government purchase card is not possible. *See* DoD FMR, vol. 5, ch. 2, para. 0210. Government purchase card convenience checks may not be issued for purchases exceeding the micro-purchase threshold. *See* DoD FMR, vol. 5, ch. 2, para. 021001.B.1.

9. **Commercial Items Acquisitions.** Deployment contracting involves purchases of commercial items. The KO may use any simplified acquisition method to acquire commercial items, or may use one of the other two

acquisition methods (sealed bidding or negotiations). All three acquisition methods are streamlined when procuring commercial items. FAR Part 12 sets out a series of special simplified rules, to include a special form, simplified clauses, and streamlined procedures, that may be used in acquiring commercial items up to \$5,500,000 (\$11,000,000 in a contingency operation). However, any contract for commercial items must be firm-fixed-price or fixed-price with economic price adjustment. FAR 12.207

10. Simplified Acquisition Competition Requirements. The requirement for full and open competition does not apply to simplified acquisitions. However, for simplified acquisitions above the micro-purchase threshold, there is still a requirement to obtain competition “to the maximum extent practicable,” which ordinarily means soliciting at least 3 quotes from sources within the local trade area. FAR 13.104(b). For purchases at or below the micro-purchase threshold, there is no competition requirement at all, and obtaining just one oral quotation will suffice so long as the price is fair and reasonable. FAR 13.202(a)(2). Additional simplified acquisition competition considerations:

a. **Micro-purchases.** While there is no competition requirement, micro-purchases shall be distributed equitably among qualified sources to the extent practicable. FAR 13.202(a)(1). If practicable, solicit a quotation from other than the previous supplier before placing a repeat order. Oral solicitations should be used as much as possible, but a written solicitation must be used for construction requirements over \$2,000. FAR 13.106-1(d).

b. **Simplified acquisitions above the micro-purchase threshold.** Because there is still a requirement to promote competition “to the maximum extent practicable,” KOs may not sole-source a requirement above the micro-purchase threshold unless the need to do so is justified in writing and approved at the appropriate level. FAR 13.501. Soliciting at least three sources is a good rule of thumb to promote competition to the maximum extent practicable. Whenever practicable, request quotes from two sources not included in the previous solicitation. FAR 13.104(b). You normally should also solicit the incumbent contractor. *J. Sledge Janitorial Serv.*, B-241843, Feb. 27, 1991, 91-1 CPD ¶ 225.

c. Requirements aggregating more than the SAT or the micro-purchase threshold may not be broken down into several purchases merely to avoid procedures that apply to purchases exceeding those thresholds. FAR 13.003(c).

11. Publication (Notice) Requirements. Normally, contracting officers are required to publish a synopsis of proposed contract actions over \$25,000 on the Government-wide point of entry (GPE) at FedBizOpps.gov. 15 U.S.C. § 637(e); 41 U.S.C. § 416(a)(1); FAR 5.101(a)(1); FAR 5.203. For actions estimated to be between \$10,000 and \$25,000, public posting (displaying notice in a public place) of the proposed contract action for 10 days is normally required. 15 U.S.C. § 637(e); 41 U.S.C. § 416(a)(1)(B); FAR 5.101(a)(2). None of these notice requirements exist if the disclosure of the agency’s needs would compromise national security. 15 U.S.C. § 637(g)(1)(B); 41 U.S.C. § 416(c)(1)(B); FAR 5.101(a)(2)(ii) and 5.202(a)(1). Disclosure of most needs in a deployment would not compromise national security. Still, the requirement to publish notice in FedBizOpps.gov is often not required in deployment contracting because there are other exemptions listed at FAR 5.202 that will often apply. For example, publication is not required for contracts that will be made and performed outside the United States, and for which only local sources will be solicited. FAR 5.202(a)(12). Accordingly, notice of proposed contract actions overseas is accomplished primarily through public posting at the local equivalent of a Chamber of Commerce, bulletin boards outside the deployed contracting office, or other locations readily accessible by the local vendor community. *See* FAR 5.101(a)(2) & (b); AFARS Manual No. 2, para. 4-3.e.

F. Use of Existing Contracts to Satisfy Requirements.

1. Existing ordering agreements, indefinite delivery contracts, and requirements contracts may be available to meet recurring requirements, such as fuel, subsistence items, and base support services. Investigate the existence of such contracts with external and theater support contracting activities. For a discussion of theater and external support contracts, *see supra* subpart II.D.

2. Theater Support Contracts. In developed theaters, the theater contracting activity (regardless of organizational type) may have existing indefinite quantity-indefinite delivery (IDIQ) contracts, BPAs, or requirements contracts available to efficiently satisfy a unit’s needs. For example, in Iraq, the Joint Contracting Commanding – Iraq/Afghanistan has multiple award IDIQ contracts for base support services and security services. If a unit has a requirement for either of these services, JCC-I/A may expeditiously award the task order to one awardee of the underlying IDIQ contract utilizing the “fair opportunity” to be considered procedures in FAR 16.5.

G. Alternative Methods for Fulfilling Requirements. New and existing contracts are not the only method of meeting the needs of deployed military forces. The military supply system is the most common source of supplies and services. Cross-servicing agreements and host-nation support agreements exist with NATO, Korea, and other major U.S. allies. Similarly, under the Economy Act, other government agencies may fill requirements for deployed forces, either from in-house resources or by contract. Finally, service secretaries retain substantial residual powers under Public Law 85-804 that may be used to meet critical requirements that cannot be fulfilled using normal contracting procedures.

1. Host nation support and acquisition and cross-servicing agreements are also means of fulfilling the needs of deployed U.S. forces and are addressed in 10 U.S.C. § 2341-2350; governed by U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 2010.9, ACQUISITION AND CROSS-SERVICING AGREEMENTS (28 Apr. 2003); and implemented by JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, INSTR. 2120.01A, ACQUISITION AND CROSS-SERVICING AGREEMENTS (27 Nov. 2006). Army guidance is located in U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 12-1, SECURITY ASSISTANCE, INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS, TRAINING, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORT POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES (24 Jan. 2000). These authorities permit acquisitions and transfers of specific categories of logistical support to take advantage of existing stocks in the supply systems of the U.S. and allied nations. Transactions may be accomplished notwithstanding certain other statutory rules related to acquisition and arms export controls. For further information, *see* CONTRACT & FISCAL LAW DEP'T, THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, U.S. ARMY, FISCAL LAW DESKBOOK, ch. 10, Funding U.S. Military Operations (updated frequently and available online at www.jagcnet.army.mil).

2. Interagency Acquisitions. The Economy Act (31 U.S.C. § 1535) provides another alternative means of fulfilling requirements. An executive agency may transfer funds to another agency, and order goods and services to be provided from existing stocks or by contract. For example, the Air Force could have construction performed by the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Army might have Department of Energy facilities fabricate special devices for the Army. Procedural requirements for Economy Act orders, including obtaining contracting officer approval on such actions, are set forth in FAR 17.5; DFARS 217.5; U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 4000.19, INTERSERVICE AND INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT (9 Aug. 1995); and DFAS-IN 37-1. For further information, to include a discussion of fiscal law considerations, *see* CONTRACT & FISCAL LAW DEP'T, THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, U.S. ARMY, CONTRACT LAW DESKBOOK, ch. 11, Interagency Acquisitions (updated frequently and available online at www.jagcnet.army.mil).

3. Extraordinary contractual actions under Public Law 85-804. During a national emergency declared by Congress or the President and for six months after the termination thereof, the President and his delegates may initiate or amend contracts notwithstanding any other provision of law whenever it is deemed necessary to facilitate the national defense. Pub. L. No. 85-804, codified at 50 U.S.C. §§ 1431-1435; Executive Order 10789 (14 Nov. 1958); FAR Part 50; DFARS Part 250. These powers are broad, but the statute and implementing regulations contain a number of limitations. For example, these powers do not allow waiving the requirement for full and open competition, and the authority to obligate funds in excess of \$50,000 may not be delegated lower than the Secretariat level. This authority is rarely used. Additionally, despite this grant of authority, Congress still must provide the money to pay for obligations.

H. Leases of Real Property. The Army is authorized to lease foreign real estate for military purposes. 10 U.S.C. § 2675. True leases normally are accomplished by the Army Corps of Engineers using Contingency Real Estate Support Teams (CREST).

IV. POLICING THE CONTRACTING BATTLEFIELD

A. Ratification of Contracts Executed by Unauthorized Government Personnel. Only warranted KOs can legally bind the government in contract. However, sometimes other government officials purport to bind the government. This may occur, for example, when a commander directs a contractor to take actions beyond the scope of an existing contract or in the absence of a contract. An "unauthorized commitment" is an agreement that is not binding on the government solely because it was made by someone who did not have authority to bind the government. (FAR 1.602-3).

1. Because the person making the unauthorized commitment had no authority to bind the government, the government has no obligation to pay the unauthorized commitment. However, someone with actual authority to bind the government may choose to subsequently ratify the unauthorized commitment. To get the vendor paid, the unit should obtain from the local contracting office the appropriate form with which to request ratification, typically entitled Request for Approval of Unauthorized Commitment. The person making the unauthorized commitment

completes the first few parts of the Request, providing the details of the unauthorized commitment. The Request is forwarded up the chain of command for concurrence and to explain the remedial and disciplinary actions taken in response to the unauthorized commitment, then further forwarded to the contracting office for further processing.

2. Based upon the dollar amount of the unauthorized commitment, the following officials have the authority to ratify the unauthorized commitment (*See* FAR 1.602-3; AFARS 5101.602-3):

- a. Up to \$10,000 - Chief of Contracting Office
- b. \$10,000 - \$100,000 – PARC or SCO
- c. Over \$100,000 – HCA

3. Under FAR 1.602-3(c), the above officials may ratify only when:

- a. The government has received the goods or services;
- b. The ratifying official has the authority to enter into a contractual commitment;
- c. The resulting contract would have otherwise been proper if made by an appropriate contracting

officer;

- d. The price is fair and reasonable;

- e. The contracting officer recommends payment and legal counsel concurs, unless agency procedures do not require such concurrence; and

- f. Proper funds are available, were available at the time the unauthorized commitment was made, and have been available at all times in between.

B. Extraordinary Contractual Actions If ratification is not appropriate, for example, where no agreement was reached with the supplier, the taking may be compensated as an informal commitment. FAR 50.102-3; 50.103-2(c). Alternatively, the supplier may be compensated using service secretary residual powers. FAR Subpart 50.104.

1. Requests to formalize informal commitments must be based on a request for payment made within 6 months of furnishing the goods or services, and it must have been impracticable to have used normal contracting procedures at the time of the commitment. FAR 50.102-3(d).

2. These procedures have been used to reimburse owners of property taken during the Korean War (AFCAB 188, 2 ECR § 16 (1966)); in the Dominican Republic (Elias Then, Dept. of Army Memorandum, 4 Aug. 1966); in Jaragua S.A., ACAB No. 1087, 10 Apr. 1968; and in Panama (Anthony Gamboa, Dep't of Army Memorandum, Jan. 1990).

C. Quantum Meruit.

1. Prior to 1995-1996, the Comptroller General had authority under 31 U.S.C. § 3702 to authorize reimbursement on a quantum meruit or quantum valebant basis to a firm that performed work for the government without a valid written contract. Under quantum meruit, the government pays the reasonable value of services it actually received on an implied, quasi-contractual basis. *Maintenance Svc. & Sales Corp.*, 70 Comp. Gen. 664 (1991). The GAO used the following criteria to determine justification for payment:

- a. The goods or services for which the payment is sought would have been a permissible procurement had proper procedures been followed;

- b. The government received and accepted a benefit;

- c. The firm acted in good faith; and

- d. The amount to be paid did not exceed the reasonable value of the benefit received. *Maintenance Svc. & Sales Corp.*, 70 Comp. Gen. 664 (1991).

2. Congress transferred the claims settlement functions of the GAO to the Office of Management and Budget, which further delegated the authority. *See* The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1996, Pub. L. 104-53, 109 Stat. 514, 535 (1995); 31 U.S.C. 3702. The Claims Division at the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA) settles these types of claims for the Department of Defense. DOHA decisions can be found at www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/doha.

D. **Contract Disputes Act (CDA) claims.** If the contractor believes it can meet its burden in proving an implied-in-fact contract, it can appeal a contracting officer's final decision to the United States Court of Federal Claims or the cognizant board of contract appeals. 41 U.S.C. §§ 601-613; FAR Subpart 33.2.

APPENDIX A

SF 44

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SF 44:

Instructions are located on the inside cover of the form booklet.

1. Filling out the Form.

a. All copies of the form must be legible. To insure legibility, indelible pencil or ball-point pen should be used. SELLER'S NAME AND ADDRESS MUST BE PRINTED.

b. Items ordered will be individually listed. General descriptions such as "hardware" are not acceptable. Show discount terms.

c. Enter project reference or other identifying description in the space captioned "PURPOSE." Also, enter proper accounting information, if known.

2. **Distributing Copies.**

a. **Copy No. 1 (Seller's Invoice)**- Give to seller for use as the invoice or as an attachment to his commercial invoice.

b. **Copy No. 2 (Seller's Copy of the Order)**- Give to seller for use as a record of the order.

c. **Copy No. 3 (Receiving Report-Accounting Copy)**-

(1) On over-the-counter transactions where the delivery has been made, complete receiving report section and forward this copy to the proper administrative office.

(2) On other than over-the-counter transactions, forward this copy to location specified for delivery. (Upon delivery, receiving report section is to be completed and this copy then forwarded to the proper administrative office.

d. **Copy No. 4 (Memorandum Copy)**- Retain in the book, unless otherwise instructed.

3. **When Paying Cash at Time of Purchase.**

a. Enter the amount of cash paid and obtain seller's signature in the space provided in the seller section of Copy No. 1. If seller prefers to provide a commercial cash receipt, attach it to Copy No. 1 and check the "paid in cash" block at the bottom of the form.

b. Distribution of copies when payment is by cash is the same as described above, except that Copy No. 1 is retained by Government representative when cash payment is made. Copy No. 1 is used thereafter in accordance with agency instruction pertaining to handling receipts for cash payments.

SF 44

BOTTOM HALF

U R	
ORDERED BY (Signature and title)	
PURPOSE AND ACCOUNTING DATA	
PURCHASER— To sign below for over-the-counter delivery of items	
RECEIVED BY	
TITLE	DATE
SELLER— Please read instructions on Copy 2	
<input type="checkbox"/> PAYMENT RECEIVED \$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> PAYMENT REQUESTED \$ _____
NO FURTHER INVOICE NEED BE SUBMITTED	
SELLER	DATE
BY _____ (Signature)	
I certify that this account is correct and proper for payment in the amount of \$ _____	DIFFERENCES
	ACCOUNT VERIFIED: CORRECT FOR
_____ (Authorized certifying officer)	BY _____
PAID BY <input type="checkbox"/> CASH	DATE PAID
OR _____ (Check No.)	VOUCHER NO.
* PLEASE INCLUDE ZIP CODE	1. SELLER'S INVOICE (See Instructions on Copy 2)
STANDARD FORM 44a (Rev. 10-83) PRESCRIBED BY GSA, FAR (48 CFR) 53.213(c)	

APPENDIX B

PROPERTY CONTROL RECORD BOOK

**FOR USE IN DOCUMENTING THE
SEIZURE OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED BY
MILITARY NECESSITY**

**THESE ARE CONTROLLED, SERIAL-NUMBERED DOCUMENTS.
USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS ON
INSIDE COVER. COPIES 1 (WHITE) 2 (BLUE) AND 3 (PINK) SHALL
BE DISTRIBUTED WHEN USED; COPY 4 (GREEN) SHALL REMAIN
ATTACHED TO THIS BOOK AT ALL TIMES.**

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDERS

1. Treat civilians and their property with dignity and respect. Obey the law of war and respect the lives and property of the local population.
2. If required by military necessity, you are authorized to seize property in combat. **COMBAT OPERATIONS DO NOT GIVE YOU LICENSE TO LOOT.** Seizing private or public property for personal use or mere convenience is unlawful.
3. Use this Property Control Record to document seizure of property on the battlefield by U.S. Armed Forces. Fill out the forms completely, legibly, and accurately. Describe the property in as much detail as possible. Get photographs if you can!
4. After you have completed this form, give Copy 1 (white) to the property owner, if available. Forward Copy 2 (blue) to your battalion S-4. Copy 3 (pink) stays with the property that was seized and Copy 4 (green) remains attached to this book. Fill in the Seizure Record inside the back cover.
5. Direct questions about use of this form to the nearest Judge Advocate.

A FRENCH VERSION

RECEIPT

This is a receipt for your property that has been used or taken by the Armed Forces of the United States of America. The unit commander determined that this property was essential to ensure the success of the mission or to protect the safety of the soldiers of his command. This receipt may be used to redeem your property or document any claim.

I acknowledge receipt of this document.

Name _____

Address _____

Ceci est une recette pour votre propriété qui était utilisée' ou prise par l'Armée des 'Etats-Unis. Le commandant a déterminé que cette propriété a été' nécessaire a' assurer le succès de la mission ou a' protéger la sécurité des soldats de son commandement. Cette réception peut être utilisée pour la remboursement pour votre propriété' Ou pour documenter quel que réclamation

J'accuse réception du document.

Nom: _____

Adresse: _____

DOCUMENT NO. 000221
PROPERTY CONTROL BOOK

COUNTRY _____

GRID _____ DATE _____

1. Owner's name _____

2. Owner's Address _____

3. Reason for military necessity _____

4. Description of property _____

5. Condition of property _____

6. Remarks _____

Signature _____

Printed name _____

Rank _____ SSN _____

Unit _____

AN ARABIC VERSION USED DURING OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

إيصال / RECEIPT

هذا هو إيصال بمنعك التي صلاحتنا او استعمالها القوات المسلحة للولايات المتحدة. قرر قائد الوحدة ان هذه الامتعة كانت ضرورية للتأكد من انه نجح في مهمته او لحماية جنوده. يمكنك استعمل هذا الإيصال لاعادة الحصول على امتعك او لتسجيل اي طلب للتعويض. لنا اعتراف باستلامك هذه الوثيقة:

اسم: _____

عنوان: _____

This is a receipt for your property that has been used or taken by the Armed Forces of the United States of America. The unit commander determined that this property was essential to ensure the success of the mission or to protect the safety of the soldiers of his command. This receipt may be used to redeem your property or document any claim. I acknowledge receipt of this document:

Name: _____

Address: _____

COUNTRY _____

GRID _____ DATE _____

1. Owner's name / اسم المالك _____

2. Owner's address / عنوان المالك _____

3. Reason for military necessity _____

4. Description of property _____

5. Condition of property _____

6. Remarks _____

Signature _____

Printed Name _____

Rank _____ SSN _____

Unit _____

FORM-0208-01

CHAPTER 17

CONTINGENCY CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL (CCP)

REFERENCES

1. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DEFENSE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REG. SUPP. 225.74 [hereinafter DFARS], *with its accompanying clause at DFARS 252.225-7040*; U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DEFENSE PROCEDURES, GUIDANCE, AND INFORMATION 225.74 [hereinafter DFARS PGI]; DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010, *Implementation of the Synchronized Predeployment and Operation Tracker (SPOT) to Account for Contractor Personnel Performing in the United States Central Command Area of Responsibility*, 17 Oct. 2007, *available at* <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/policy/policyvault/2007-1375-DPAP.pdf> [hereinafter DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010].
2. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 3020.41, CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO ACCOMPANY U.S. ARMED FORCES (3 Oct. 2005) [hereinafter DoDI 3020.41].
3. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 3020.50, PRIVATE SECURITY CONTRACTORS (PSCs) OPERATING IN CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (22 Jul. 2009) [hereinafter DoDI 3020.50].
4. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 5525.11, CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY OR ACCOMPANYING THE ARMED FORCES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, CERTAIN SERVICE MEMBERS, AND FORMER SERVICE MEMBERS (3 Mar. 2005) [hereinafter DoDI 5525.11].
5. Army Contractors Accompanying the Force (CAF) (AKA Contractors on the Battlefield) Guidebook, Procurement and Industrial Base Policy Office under the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Policy and Procurement), September 2003, *available at* <http://www.afsc.army.mil/gc/files/CAF%20Guidebook.doc> [hereinafter CAF Guidebook].
6. Army Sustainment Command Contractors on the Battlefield Webpage, *located at* <http://www.aschq.army.mil/home/BattlefieldResourceLibrary.html> (containing links to CCP related Army Regulations; Field Manuals; Joint Publications; DoD Directives, Instructions and Regulations; DA Pamphlets & Policy Memos; the LOGCAP contract and amendments; and, Status of Forces Agreements).
7. Contingency Contracting/Contractors on the Battlefield Webpage, *located at* <https://www.alt.army.mil/portal/page/portal/oasaalt/SAAL-ZP-Contingency-Contracting> (containing links to materials relevant to contingency contracting; deployments; CCP; suggested contracting clauses; contingency contracting articles; etc.).
8. Joint Contracting Command Iraq / Afghanistan Training and Policy webpage, *located at* <http://www.jcci-training.net/> (containing training materials, checklists, "super user" information, policy documents, acquisition instructions, and contract clauses).
9. Defense Acquisition Deskbook, Supplement on Contractor Support in Theater of Operations, 28 March 2001, *available at* <http://www.dscp.dla.mil/contract/doc/contractor.doc>.
10. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 715-9, CONTRACTORS ACCOMPANYING THE FORCE (29 Oct. 1999) [hereinafter AR 715-9].
11. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 700-137, LOGISTICS CIVIL AUGMENTATION PROGRAM (LOGCAP) (16 Dec. 1985) [hereinafter AR 700-137].
12. See Section IX below for additional references.

I. INTRODUCTION

DoD uses contractors to provide U.S. forces deployed overseas with a wide variety of services because of force limitations and a lack of needed skills. The types of services contractors provide to deployed forces include communication services, interpreters, base operations services, weapons systems maintenance, gate and perimeter security, intelligence analysis, and oversight over other contractors. The military uses contractors to support deployed forces for several reasons. One reason is that in some deployed areas, such as Bosnia and Kosovo, the Executive Branch has limited the number of U.S. military personnel who can be deployed in those countries at any one time. When these limits, known as force caps, are in place, contractors replace soldiers so that the soldiers will be available to undertake activities with the potential for combat. A second reason that

DoD uses contractors is because either the required skills are not available in the military or are only available in limited numbers and need to be available to deploy for other contingencies. . . . Finally, DoD uses contractors to conserve scarce skills to ensure that they will be available for future deployments.¹

II. CATEGORIES OF CONTRACTORS IN A CONTINGENCY ENVIRONMENT

A. The contract is the principal legal basis for the relationship between a contractor and the U.S. Government.² Applicable portions of the FAR, DFARS, and DoD instructions, regulatory, and policy guidance vary in a contingency environment depending on how a contract categorizes a contractor and its employees' relationship to the U.S. Government. A contract may generally characterize a contractor's relationship to the U.S. government into one of four broad categories: (1) DoD contractors accompanying the U.S. Armed Forces; (2) DoD contractors not accompanying the U.S. Armed Forces in the CENTCOM AOR; (3) DoD contractors not accompanying the U.S. Armed Forces outside the CENTCOM AOR; and (4) Non-DoD contractors (e.g., Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, etc.).

B. DoD Contractors Accompanying the U.S. Armed Forces.

1. **Authority.** DoDI 3020.41 establishes and implements policy and guidance, assigns responsibilities, and serves as a comprehensive source of DoD policy and procedures concerning DoD contractor personnel authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces.³

2. **Defined.**

a. The Geneva Conventions and other international agreements define a contractor's status as a civilian accompanying the force in the field. Civilians accompanying the force are generally defined as persons who accompany the Armed Forces without actually being members thereof and are responsible for the welfare of the armed forces.⁴

b. Authorization to accompany the force is demonstrated by possession of a DD Form 489 (Geneva Conventions Identity Card for Persons who Accompany the Armed Forces).⁵

3. **Types.**

a. **Contingency Contractor Personnel (CCP):** Defense contractors and employees of defense contractors and their subcontractors at all tiers under DoD contracts, including third country national (TCN) and host nation (HN) personnel, *who are authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces under such contracts.* This includes employees of external support, systems support, and theater support contractors. Such personnel are provided with an appropriate identification card under the Geneva Conventions.⁶

(1) External Support Contracts.

(a) **Contract.** Contracts awarded by supporting headquarters outside the contingency operation area that provide support for deployed operational forces. These contracts are usually prearranged, but may be awarded or modified during the mission based on the commander's needs. Examples include the Army Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP), the Air Force Contract Augmentation Program, the Navy Construction Capabilities Contract, Civil Reserve Air Fleet contracts, and war reserve materiel contracts. Support under external support contracts is often designated as "essential contractor services" under the contract.⁷

(b) **Contractors.** Contract personnel under external support contracts who are hired predominantly from outside the operational area to support deployed operational forces. External support contractors include TCN personnel and local national personnel who are hired under a subcontract relationship of a prime external support contract; while these TCN and local national subcontractor personnel may not deploy through a

¹ Military Operations: Contractors Provide Vital Services to Deployed Forces But Are Not Adequately Addressed in DoD Plans, GAO-03-695, at 2 (June 2003).

² DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.1.4.

³ *Id.* paras. 1, 6; DFARS PGI 225.7402(1).

⁴ U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-100.21, CONTRACTORS ON THE BATTLEFIELD para. 1-21 (3 Jan. 2003) [hereinafter FM 3-100.21]

⁵ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.1.1; FM 3-100.21, para. 1-21.

⁶ DoDI 3020.41, para. E2.1.3.

⁷ *Id.* para. E2.1.7.

deployment center or process, they are considered CDF for joint contractor database purposes and the prime external support contractor shall ensure their applicable personnel data is reflected in the joint contractor database.⁸

(2) System Support Contracts.

(a) Contract. Contracts awarded by Military Department program managers or by Component Commands outside the contingency operation area to support deployed operational forces. They provide essential support to specific systems throughout the system's life cycle (including spare parts and maintenance for key weapons systems, command and control infrastructure, and communications systems) across the range of military operations. Support under systems support contracts is often designated as "essential contractor services" under the contract.⁹

(b) Contractors. Contract personnel under systems support contracts, normally with high levels of technical expertise, hired to support specific military systems.¹⁰

(3) Theater Support Contracts.

(a) Contract. Contracts awarded within the contingency operation area to support deployed operational forces. Military contracting personnel with the deployed force, working under the contracting authority of the theater, component, or joint forces command contracting chief, normally award and administer these contracts. Theater support contracts provide goods, services, and minor construction, usually from the local vendor base, to meet the immediate needs of operational commanders. Most of these contracts do not provide essential contractor services; however, there are exceptions such as fuel and transportation support.¹¹

(b) Contractors. Contract personnel under theater support contracts that are hired in, and operating in, a specific operational area.¹²

b. **Contractors Deploying with the Force (CDF):** Significant sub-category of CCP subject to special deployment, redeployment, and accountability requirements and responsibilities. Employees of system support and external support contractors, and associated subcontractors at all tiers, who are specifically authorized in their contract to deploy through a deployment center or process and provide support to U.S. military forces in contingency operations or in other military operations. CDF do not include TCN or local national personnel hired in theater using local procurement (e.g., day laborers).¹³

4. **Standard DFARS Clauses.**

a. DoDI 3020.41, para. 5.1.2, requires the development and implementation of standard DFARS clauses for inclusion in DoD contracts in which CCP are expected to support contingency operations or other appropriately designated military operations or exercises.

b. DFARS 225.7402 and DFARS PGI 225.7402 provide policy and implementing guidance for CCP; DFARS 252.225-7040 provides the required clause.

c. The clause at DFARS 252.225-7040, Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Outside the United States, must be used instead of the clause at FAR 52.225-19, Contractor Personnel in a Designated Operational Area or Supporting a Diplomatic or Consular Mission Outside the United States, in contracts and solicitations that authorize contractor personnel to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States (i.e., CCP) in:

- (1) Contingency operations,
- (2) Humanitarian or peacekeeping operations, or
- (3) Other military operations or exercises when designated by the combatant commander.¹⁴

C. **DoD Contractors Not Accompanying the Armed Forces in the CENTCOM AOR.**

⁸ *Id.* para. E2.1.8.

⁹ *Id.* para. E2.1.15.

¹⁰ *Id.* para. E2.1.16.

¹¹ *Id.* para. E2.1.17.

¹² *Id.* para. E2.1.18.

¹³ *Id.* para. E2.1.4; *cf. id.* para. E2.1.7 (defining "external support contractors").

¹⁴ DFARS 225.7402-5; *see also* DFARS 225.301-4, 225.7402-1; DFARS PGI 225-7402-5.

1. Not all contractor personnel in a designated operational area are or will be authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces. As an example, the PGI states that contractor personnel performing reconstruction contracts generally are not authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces.¹⁵

2. DoDI 3020.41 and DFARS 225.7402 do not expressly apply to contractors who are not authorized to accompany the armed forces.¹⁶ DFARS Class Deviation 2007-00010, Contractor Personnel in the United States Central Command (CENTCOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR), governs contractor personnel in the CENTCOM AOR who are not authorized to accompany the force.¹⁷

3. Mixed Contracts. If a contract requires performance in the CENTCOM AOR, but some personnel performing the contract are authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces, and other personnel performing the contract are not authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces, include in the contract solicitation and contract both the clause at DFARS 252.225-7040 and the clause provided by Class Deviation 2007-00010. Paragraph (b)(1) of each clause limits the applicability of each clause to appropriate personnel.¹⁸

4. Primary Substantive Distinction Between DFARS Clause and Class Deviation Clause:

- a. Level of support to contractor personnel, and
- b. Potential applicability of the UCMJ to contractors authorized to accompany the Armed Forces.¹⁹

D. DoD Contractors Not Accompanying the Armed Forces Outside CENTCOM AOR.

1. DFARS 225.301-4 requires use of the clause at FAR 52.225-19 when defense contractors will (a) not accompany the Armed Forces and (b) perform in a designated operational area or support a diplomatic or consular mission outside the United States and outside the CENTCOM AOR.

2. Contractors accompanying the force anywhere outside the United States in a contingency operation, etc., remain subject to DFARS 252.225-7040. Defense contractors not accompanying the force within the CENTCOM AOR remain subject to Class Deviation 2007-00010.

E. Non-DoD Contractors in a Contingency Environment. Contractors of other government agencies, such as the Department of State, are governed by the FAR Part 25.3 and its accompanying clause at FAR 52.225-19 as well as other agency specific regulations and directives.

F. Summary.

IF A CONTRACTOR IS A:	THEN INSERT THE CLAUSE AT:
DoD Contractor Accompanying the Armed Forces (i.e., CCP)	DFARS 252.225-7040
DoD Contractor Not Accompanying the Armed Forces in the CENTCOM AOR	DFARS Class Deviation 2007-00010
DoD Contractor Not Accompanying the Armed Forces Outside the U.S. and Outside the CENTCOM AOR	FAR 52.225-19
Non-DoD Contractor	FAR 52.225-19

III. LEGAL STATUS

A. International Law. Contractors may support military operations as “civilians accompanying the force.” Contractors must be designated as such by the military force they are accompanying and must be provided an appropriate identification (ID) card under the Geneva Conventions.²⁰

¹⁵ DFARS PGI 225.7402(2).

¹⁶ See DoDI 3020.41, para. 1; DFARS 225.7402-1.

¹⁷ DFARS 225.7402-5; DFARS PGI 225.7402-5; Memorandum from Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, to Directors of Defense Agencies et al., subject: Class Deviation—Implementation of Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) to Account for Contractor Personnel Performing in the United States Central Command Area of Responsibility (17 Oct. 2007).

¹⁸ DFARS PGI 225.7402-5.

¹⁹ DFARS PGI 225.7402-5(a)(ii).

1. If captured during armed conflict, CCP are entitled to POW status.

2. CCP may support operations through indirect participation, such as by providing communications support, transporting munitions and other supplies, performing maintenance on military equipment, and other logistic services.²¹ CCP who “engage in hostilities” risk being treated as combatants (and thus being targeted, etc.). Further, they risk being treated as “unprivileged belligerents” (and thus as war criminals).²²

3. Arming of CCP, and CCP performance of security services, are addressed below in Section VI.

4. Each service to be performed by CCP in contingency operations SHALL BE reviewed, on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with the servicing legal office to ensure compliance with applicable law and regulation.

B. HN and TCN Laws. Subject to international agreements, CCP are subject to HN law and the law of their home country (TCN law).

1. **Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs).** SOFAs are international agreements between two or more governments that provide various privileges, immunities, and responsibilities and enumerate the rights and responsibilities of individual members of the deployed force. The United States does not have SOFA arrangements with every country, and some SOFAs do not adequately cover all contingencies. As such, it is possible that CCP and Soldiers will be treated differently by a local government.²³

a. CCP status will depend upon the specific provisions of the SOFA, if any, that are applicable between the U.S. and the country of deployment at the time of deployment.

b. CCP may or may not be subject to criminal and/or civil jurisdiction of the host country to which they are deploying.²⁴

c. If an international agreement (e.g., SOFA) does not address CCP status, the contractor may be unable to perform because their employees may not be able to enter the country or the contractor could be treated as a foreign corporation subject to local laws and taxation policies.²⁵

d. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) SOFA is generally accepted as the model for bilateral and multilateral SOFAs between the U.S. Government and host nations around the world.

e. The NATO SOFA covers three general classes of sending state personnel: 1) Members of the “force,” i.e., members of the armed forces of the sending state; 2) Members of the “civilian component,” i.e., civilian employees of the sending state; 3) “Dependents,” i.e., the spouse or child of a member of the force or civilian component that is dependent upon them for support.

f. Under the generally accepted view of the NATO SOFA, contractor employees are not considered members of the civilian component. Accordingly, special technical arrangements or international agreements generally must be concluded to afford contractor employees the rights and privileges associated with SOFA status.

g. If there is no functioning government with which the Department of State can negotiate a SOFA, contract planners must comply with the policy and instructions of the Combatant Commander when organizing the use of contractors in that country.

h. If there is any contradiction between a SOFA and an employer’s contract, the terms of the SOFA will take precedence.

i. The following websites may help determine if the U.S. has a SOFA agreement with a particular country: <http://www.jagcnet.army.mil> (CLAMO section); <https://aflsa.jag.af.mil/INTERNATIONAL> (site requires FLITE registration and password); <http://www.state.gov> (this webpage also contains country studies, a quick way to learn about a country to which personnel are deploying).

²⁰ *Id.* para. 6.1.1.

²¹ AR 715-9, para. 3-3(d).

²² Rebecca Rafferty Vernon, *Battlefield Contractors: Facing the Tough Issues*, 33 PUB. CONT. L.J. 369, 404-21 (2004).

²³ CAF Guidebook, Topic 15.

²⁴ DoDI 3020.41, para. 3-1(g).

²⁵ *Id.*

2. CCP remain subject to the laws of their home country. Application of U.S. law is discussed below in Section VII.

C. Iraq: Security Agreement, effective 1 January 2009.

1. The status of the U.S. Forces and its contractors is now governed by the terms of the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Iraq On the Withdrawal of United States Forces from Iraq and the Organization of Their Activities During Their Temporary Presence in Iraq (Agreement), effective 1 January 2009. This agreement sets forth many conditions affecting contractors and contractor personnel operating in Iraq. For full understanding, read the Agreement; several of the key terms and conditions are highlighted below:

a. **Definitions.** The Agreement applies only to contractors and contractor employees providing goods or services to or on behalf of United States Forces and under a contract or subcontract with or for the United States Forces. Reading several defined terms in concert indicates that contractors of other U.S. agencies, such as the Department of State, are not covered by the Agreement. Agreement, Article 2.

b. **Jurisdiction.** Iraq shall have primary right to exercise jurisdiction over United States contractors and their employees. No limitations regarding location of the offense (e.g., on a U.S.-run base) or the status of the accused and victim (e.g., both U.S. citizens, U.S. soldier victim, etc.) appear in the Agreement. However, the Agreement does allow for either party to request that the other waive its primary jurisdiction right. Agreement, Article 12.

c. Generally, the Agreement subjects contractors and their employees to Iraqi laws, including import/export restrictions and fees, taxes, weapons carrying and entry/exit.

2. Prior to the Agreement, the status of contractors and their employees in Iraq was governed by the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) Order 17 (available at <http://www.cpa-iraq.org/regulations>). While this order appears to no longer be in effect, some highlights are included below for historical purposes.

a. **Criminal, Civil and Administrative Jurisdiction.** Contractor and sub-contractor Coalition personnel, who do not normally reside in Iraq, were subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their Parent State for actions taken pursuant to contract terms. These CCP were not subject to Iraqi criminal jurisdiction. CPA Order 17, § 4. Although the CPA was dissolved in June 2004 with the transfer of governing authority to the Iraqis, several orders, including CPA Order 17, continued to operate as the law of Iraq, unless and until rescinded or superseded.

b. Licensing; Registration of Employees; Business and Corporate Laws; Acts Performed in an Official Capacity; and, Acts Not Performed in an Official Capacity. Coalition contractors, their subcontractors and all of their employees, who do not normally reside in Iraq, were not subject to Iraqi jurisdiction in matters relating to the terms and conditions of their contract in relation to the Coalition Provisional Authority. CPA Order 17, § 16.

c. Claims against Contractors in Iraq. Claims for property loss, property damage, personal injury, personal illness and death against any persons employed by the CPA were to be submitted to and dealt with by the Parent State. CPA Order 17, § 18.

D. Afghanistan.

1. Operation Enduring Freedom.

a. Authority. United States relations with the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and immunities are discussed in the Agreement Regarding the Status of United States Military and Civilian Personnel of the U.S. Department of Defense Present in Afghanistan in Connection with Cooperative Efforts in Response to Terrorism, Humanitarian and Civic Assistance, Military Training and Exercises, and Other Activities. This Agreement, drafted as a Diplomatic Note, entered into force on 28 May 2003, as effected by exchanges of notes on 26 September 2002 (Note 202), 12 December 2002 (Note 791), and 28 May 2003 (Note 93).

b. U.S. Military and Civilian Personnel. Provided a “status equivalent to that accorded to the administrative and technical staff of the Embassy of the United States of America under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1981.”

c. Contractor Personnel.

(1) The Agreement affirms U.S. criminal jurisdiction over contractor personnel. However, the agreement also provides that contractors remain subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The Agreement does not state which country has primary jurisdiction.

(2) The Agreement precludes the transfer or surrender of contractor and other U.S. personnel to an international tribunal or any other entity or state without the express consent of the United States.

2. **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) Contractors.**

a. Authority. Governed by a 2002 Military Technical Agreement negotiated with the Afghan Interim Authority.²⁶

b. Provides that “all ISAF and supporting personnel are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their own governments. ISAF personnel are immune from arrest or detention by Afghan authorities, and may not be turned over to any international tribunal or any other entity or State without the express consent of the contributing nation.”²⁷

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROCESSING

A. **General.** Combatant Commanders are responsible, with assistance from their Component Commanders, for overall contractor visibility within their AOR.

B. **Joint Contractor Database.**

1. DoDI 3020.41 tasked the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) (USD(P&R)) in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) (USD (ATL)) to designate or develop a joint web-based database as the central repository of CDF personnel and contract capability information for all external support and systems support contracts.²⁸

2. The database shall provide by-name accountability of all CDF.

3. The database shall contain or link to minimum contract information, such as contract number; contractor; contracting office; sponsoring military unit contact information; and a summary of services or capability to be provided under the contract.

4. Military Departments shall ensure that the joint database is designated, and its use required, in all external support and systems support contracts where CDF have the potential to support contingency operations or other military operations.

5. The Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) was designated as the database to serve as the central repository for information on all CDF personnel and contract capability as required by DoDI 3020.41.

6. **Expansion of SPOT.** In addition to CDF, most CCP²⁹ as well as many defense contractors who are NOT authorized to accompany the Armed Forces in the Central Command area of responsibility³⁰ must now be registered in SPOT. Registration in SPOT is now a prerequisite to receive a Letter of Authorization (LOA).³¹ See *infra* Subpart V.B. for a discussion of LOAs.

²⁶ Jennifer K. Elsea, Congressional Research Service, *Private Security Contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan: Legal Issues*, CRS Report No. R40991, at 13-14 (7 Jan. 2010).

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ DoDI 3020.41, para.6.2.6.1.

²⁹ DFARS 252.225-7040(g) (“The Contractor shall enter before deployment and maintain data for all Contractor personnel that are authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States as specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this clause.”).

³⁰ DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(g). The Class Deviation provides that the “Contractor shall enter, before deployment, or if already in the USCENCOM AOR, enter upon becoming an employee under this contract, and maintain current data, including departure date, for all contractor personnel, including . . . third country nationals, and local national contractor personnel, who are performing this contract in the USCENCOM AOR.” The clause excludes contracts for which the period of performance is less than 30 days. The clause specifically directs contractors to enter the relevant information into SPOT. *Id.*; see also USCENCOM FRAGO 09-1451 MOD 2, Contractor Theater Entrance Requirements, dated 311844Z Oct 09.

³¹ CENTCOM FRAGO 09-1451 MOD 2, Contractor Theater Entrance Requirements, dated 311844Z Oct 09 (“Effective 1 December 2009, manual letters of authorization (LOA) are no longer authorized in the USCENCOM AOR, regardless of status,

a. The 2008 National Defense Authorization Act, Pub. L. No. 110-181, § 861, *as amended by* The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, Pub. L. No. 110-417, § 854, directed the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the USAID Administrator to sign an MOU related to contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan. The law specified a number of matters to be covered in the MOU, including the identification of each agency's roles and responsibilities for matters relating to contracting in Iraq or Afghanistan, responsibility for establishing procedures for the movement of contractor personnel in Iraq or Afghanistan, responsibility for collecting and referring information related to violations of the UCMJ or the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA), and identification of common databases to serve as repositories of information on contract and contractor personnel in Iraq or Afghanistan. Under § 861, the joint database must track, at a minimum:

- (1) a brief description of each contract,
- (2) the total value of each contract,
- (3) whether each contract was awarded competitively,
- (4) the total number of personnel employed on contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan,
- (5) the total number of personnel performing security functions under contracts in Iraq and

Afghanistan, and

(6) the total number of personnel working under contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan who have been killed or wounded.³²

b. DoD, State, and USAID executed the required memorandum in July 2008 and designated SPOT as the system of record for required contract and contractor personnel information. Under the MOA, the agencies must include in the database information on contacts with more than 14 days of performance or valued at more than \$100,000.³³

7. SPOT relationship to CENTCOM CENSUS. United States Central Command "initiated a quarterly census of contractor personnel in June 2007, as an interim measure until SPOT is fully implemented. The census relies on contractor firms to self-report their personnel data to DoD components, which then aggregate the data and report them to CENTCOM at the end of each quarter."³⁴ The census remains in use as an alternate means of providing more complete information on contractor personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan pending full implementation of the SPOT database.³⁵

8. SPOT may be accessed at <http://www.dod.mil/bta/products/spot.html>.

9. CIVTRACKS was the previous system used for accountability of civilian personnel, and may still be encountered. CIVTRACKS is also a web-based tracking system that allows commanders to track and maintain accountability of civilians (e.g., contractor employees, government civilians, Red Cross, etc.) in a theater of operations. CIVTRACKS requires each individual to enter, via the internet, their name, duty location, telephone number, status, etc. into the computer program. CIVTRACKS may be modified in the future to enable civilians to input their data with a passage of their Common Access Card (CAC) through a computer scanner. Memorandum from the DA, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1, 31 May 2002. CAF Guidebook, Topic 17.

C. Contractor Responsibilities.

or length of contract. . . . All contractors performing on a manual LOA should immediately start the process for the SPOT generated LOA. Contractors without the proper SPOT LOA on 1 December 2009, will not be authorized government furnished services or support. . . .").

³² 2008 National Defense Authorization Act, Pub. L. No. 110-181, § 861, *as amended by* The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, Pub. L. No. 110-417, § 854; Contingency Contracting: DoD, State, and USAID Are Taking Actions to Track Contracts and Contractor Personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan, GAO-09-538T, at 2-3 (Apr. 1, 2009) [hereinafter GAO Tracking];

³³ GAO Tracking, *supra* note 32, at 3.

³⁴ *Id.* at 9, note 15.

³⁵ *Id.* at 3; *see also* Joint Contracting Command Iraq / Afghanistan, Acquisition Instruction (January 2010), Subpart 25.1103-105, Monthly Contractor Census Reporting, and its accompanying clause at JCC-I/A Clause 952.225-0005, Monthly Contractor Census Reporting, available at <http://www.jcci-training.net/docs/JCC-IA%20AI%20Jan%202010.pdf>.

1. **Accountability.** External support and systems support contractors shall input employee data and maintain by-name accountability of CDF in the joint database specified in the contract. These contractors are responsible for knowing the general location of their employees and shall keep the database updated.³⁶ The clauses at DFARS 252.225-7040(g), DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(g), and DFARS 225.301-4(2) (which references the Clause at FAR 52.225-19) impose this same requirement on all defense contractors in any contingency environment covered by the clauses.

2. **Personnel Requirements.**

a. **Medical.** Contractors are responsible for providing medically and physically qualified CCP. Any CDF deemed unsuitable to deploy during the deployment process, due to medical or dental reasons, will not be authorized to deploy with the military force.³⁷ The clauses at DFARS 252.225-7040(e)(ii), DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(e)(2)(ii), and FAR 52.225-19(e)(2)(ii) impose this same requirement on all defense contractors in any contingency environment covered by the clauses. Further, the SECDEF may direct mandatory immunizations for CDF.³⁸ Contracts must stipulate that CDF must provide medical, dental and DNA reference specimens, and make available medical and dental records.³⁹

b. Contracting officers may authorize contractor-performed deployment processing. Contracting officers shall coordinate with and obtain approval from the military departments for contractor-performed processing.⁴⁰

D. CONUS Replacement Centers (CRCs) and Individual Deployment Sites (IDS). All CDF shall report to the deployment center designated in the contract before deploying to a contingency operation.⁴¹ Actions at the deployment center include:

1. Validate accountability information in the joint database; verify: security background checks completed, possession of required vehicle licenses, passports, visas, next of kin/emergency data card;

2. Issue/validate proper ID card;

3. Issue applicable government-furnished equipment;

4. Provide medical/dental screenings and required immunizations. Screening will include HIV testing, pre- and post-deployment evaluations, dental screenings, and TB skin test. A military physician will determine if the contract employee is qualified for deployment to the AO and will consider factors such as age, medical condition, job description, medications, and requirement for follow-up care.⁴²

5. Validate/complete required training (e.g., law of war, detainee treatment, Geneva Conventions, General Orders, standards of conduct, force protection, nuclear/biological/chemical, etc);

6. All CDF shall receive deployment processing certification (annotated in the letter of authorization (LOA) or separate certification letter) and shall bring this certification to the JRC and carry it with them at all times;

7. Waivers. For less than 30-day deployments, the Combatant Commander may waive some of the formal deployment processing requirements, including processing through a deployment center. Non-waivable requirements include possession of proper ID card, proper accountability, medical requirements (unless prior approval of qualified medical personnel). CDF with waivers shall carry the waiver with them at all times.⁴³

8. **Contractor Personnel Other than CDF.** DFARS 252.225-7040(f) extends similar requirements to all CCP unless otherwise directed by the contracting officer. Contractors not accompanying the Armed Forces and who are arriving from outside the area of performance must also process through the departure center specified in

³⁶ DoDI 3020.41, para.6.2.6.4.

³⁷ *Id.* para. 6.2.7.5.

³⁸ See U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 6205.4. IMMUNIZATION OF OTHER THAN U.S. FORCES (OTUSF) FOR BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE (14 Apr. 2000).

³⁹ DoDI 3020.41, para.6.2.7.5.

⁴⁰ *Id.* para. 6.2.7.11.

⁴¹ *Id.* para 6.2.7.1.; DFARS 252.225-7040(f).

⁴² FM 3-100.21, para. 3-39; see also DFARS 252.225-7040(f).

⁴³ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.2.7.2.

the contract or complete another process as directed by the contracting officer to ensure minimum theater admission requirements are satisfied.⁴⁴

E. **Joint Replacement Center (JRC).**⁴⁵ CDF shall process through a JRC upon arrival at the deployed location. The JRC will validate personnel accountability, ensure theater-specific requirements are met, and brief CDF on theater-specific policies and procedures.⁴⁶ DFARS 252.225-7040(f) subjects CCP to similar procedures. Contractors not accompanying the Armed Forces arriving from outside the area of performance must process through a reception center as designated by the contracting officer upon arrival at the place of performance.⁴⁷

F. **Army sponsored.** All U.S. Army sponsored contractor employees in the AO shall be designated to a military unit to maintain oversight and accountability.⁴⁸

V. LOGISTICS SUPPORT

A. **Policy.** Generally, contractors are responsible for providing for their own logistical support and logistical support for their employees. Logistical support shall be provided by the DoD **only** when the commander or contracting officer determines the provision of such support is needed to ensure continuation of essential contractor services and adequate support cannot be obtained by the contractor from other sources.⁴⁹ The contracting office is required to verify the logistical and operational support that will be available for CCP.⁵⁰

B. Letter of Authorization (LOA).⁵¹

1. An LOA shall be issued by a contracting officer or designee for all CDF, and will be required for processing through a deployment center, travel to/from/within the AOR, and will detail the privileges and government support to which each contractor employee is entitled.⁵² DFARS 225.7402-3(e) imposes this same requirement on all CCP. There is no requirement for contractors who are not authorized to accompany the Armed Forces to have an LOA unless they will receive government furnished support.⁵³

2. The LOA shall provide, at a minimum, the contract number, emergency contact information for the contracting officer, emergency contact information for the contractor POC, and contact information for the sponsoring in-theater supported unit.

3. All CDF/CCP shall carry the LOA with them at all times. The LOA shall identify the CDF/CCP by-name.

4. The LOA shall state the intended length of assignment in the AOR, and identify the government facilities, equipment, and privileges the CDF/CCP is entitled to use.

C. **Individual Protective Equipment.** Generally, contractors are responsible for providing all life, mission, and administrative support to its employees. If the government determines it is in its interests to provide protective equipment, the level of support must be stated in the contract. The contract should designate where/when the equipment will be provided, where/when it is to be returned, and whether it is being provided on a reimbursable basis.⁵⁴ The decision of contractor personnel to wear any issued protective equipment is voluntary; however, the Combatant Commander, subordinate JFC and/or ARFOR Commander may require contractor employees to be

⁴⁴ DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(f).

⁴⁵ A Joint Reception Center is the center established in the operational area (as directed by the joint force commander), with responsibility for the reception, accountability, training, and processing of military and civilian individual augmentees upon their arrival in the operational area. It is also the center where augmentees will normally be out-processed through upon departure from the operational area. DoDI 3020.41, para. E2.1.10.

⁴⁶ *Id.* para. 6.3.1; DFARS 252.225-7040(f).

⁴⁷ DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(f)(3).

⁴⁸ AR 715-9, para. 2-1(a).

⁴⁹ DoDI 3020.41, para. 4.3; DFARS 225.7402-3; DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(c); AR 715-9, para. 3-1(i).

⁵⁰ DFARS PGI 225.74.

⁵¹ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.2.7.4.

⁵² DFARS PGI 225.7402-3 provides a sample LOA.

⁵³ See DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010.

⁵⁴ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.2.7.6.

prepared to wear Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Element (CBRE) and High-Yield Explosive defensive equipment.⁵⁵

D. **Clothing.** Generally, commanders SHALL NOT issue military clothing to contractor personnel, nor allow contractor personnel to wear military or military look-alike uniforms.⁵⁶ Individual contractor personnel are ordinarily responsible to provide their own clothing. Combatant Commanders may authorize certain contractor personnel to wear military uniforms for operational reasons. This authorization shall be in writing and be carried at all times by subject contractor personnel. Care must be taken to ensure contractor personnel are distinguishable from military personnel.⁵⁷

E. **Government Furnished Equipment** (may include protective equipment, clothing, or other equipment necessary for contract performance).

1. The contract must specify that the contractor is responsible for storage, maintenance, accountability, and performance of routine inspection of Government furnished property. The contract must also specify contractor responsibilities for training and must specify the procedures for accountability of Government furnished property.⁵⁸

2. Contractor employees will be responsible for maintaining all issued items and must return them to the issuer upon redeployment.⁵⁹ In the event that issued clothing and/or equipment is lost or damaged due to negligence, a report of survey will be initiated IAW AR 735-5, Chapters 13 and 14. According to the findings of the Survey Officer, the government may require reimbursement from the contractor.⁶⁰

F. **Legal Assistance.** Generally, contractor personnel are NOT entitled to military legal assistance with personal legal affairs, either in theater or at the deployment center. Any authorization should be contained within the LOA, which should be carried by the contractor employee and be presented to the legal office to show entitlement.⁶¹

1. **Contractual Obligation.** The specific terms of the contract must be reviewed to verify if the government is obligated to provide legal service.⁶² SJAs should recommend eliminating legal assistance contractual obligations whenever such contracts are reviewed or renegotiated.⁶³

2. If contractually obligated to provide legal assistance, the following limitations apply:

a. If the legal assistance is to be provided overseas, it must be in accordance with applicable international agreements or approved by the host nation government in some way.⁶⁴

b. Legal assistance is limited to ministerial service (for example notarial services), legal counseling (to include the review and discussion of legal correspondence and documents), and legal document preparation (limited to powers of attorney and advanced medical directives) and help on retaining civilian lawyers.⁶⁵

c. NOTE: Contract employee status is irrelevant if the person is an authorized recipient of legal assistance services, e.g., Retiree or Family Member otherwise authorized legal assistance services.

G. ID Cards.

1. CCP will receive one or more of the following three distinct forms of identification:

a. **Common Access Card (CAC).** Required for access to facilities and use of privileges afforded to military, government civilians, and/or military dependents. CDF are issued CACs.⁶⁶

⁵⁵ CAF Guidebook, Topic 6.

⁵⁶ AR 715-9, para. 3-3(e).

⁵⁷ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.2.7.7.

⁵⁸ AR 700-173; AR 715-9, para. 3-1(j); CAF Guidebook, Topic 6.

⁵⁹ DFARS 252.225-7040(i).

⁶⁰ AR 700-137; CAF Guidebook, Topic 6.

⁶¹ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.2.7.10; U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-3, THE ARMY LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM para. 2-5a(7) (21 Feb. 96) [hereinafter AR 27-3].

⁶² AR 27-3, para. 2-5(a)(7).

⁶³ *Id.* para. 2-5a(7).

⁶⁴ *Id.* para. 2-5.

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ CAF Guidebook, Topic 4.

b. **DD Form 489** (Geneva Conventions Identity Card for Persons who Accompany the Armed Forces). Identifies one's status as a contractor employee accompanying the U.S. Armed Forces. Must be carried at all times when in the theater of operations. Pursuant to the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Article 4(4), if captured, contractors accompanying the force are entitled to prisoner of war status.⁶⁷

c. **Personal identification tags.** The identification tags will include the following information: full name, social security number, blood type, and religious preference. These tags should be worn at all times when in the theater of operations.⁶⁸

2. In addition, other identification cards, badges, etc., may be issued depending upon the operation. For example, when U.S. forces participate in United Nations (U.N.) or multinational peace-keeping operations, contractor employees may be required to carry items of identification that verify their relationship to the U.N. or multinational force.

3. If the contractor processes CDF for deployment, it is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure CDF receive required identification prior to deployment.

H. **Medical and Dental Care.** Generally, DoD may provide resuscitative care, stabilization, hospitalization at level III Military Treatment Facilities (MTF), and assistance with patient movement in emergencies where loss of life, limb, or eyesight could occur.⁶⁹

1. All costs associated with treatment and transportation are reimbursable to the government.

2. **Resuscitative care.** The aggressive management of life and limb-threatening injuries. Examples of emergencies include refills of prescription/life-dependent drugs, broken bones, and broken teeth.

3. **Primary Care.** Primary medical or dental care is NOT authorized and will not be provided unless specifically authorized under the terms of the contract and the corresponding LOA.

4. **Long term care.** Long term care will not be provided.

I. **Evacuation, Next of Kin (NOK) Notification, Personnel Recovery, Mortuary Affairs.**

1. **Evacuation.** The government will provide assistance, to the extent available, to U.S. and TCN contractors if the Combatant Commander orders a mandatory evacuation.⁷⁰

2. **NOK Notification.** The contractor is responsible for notification of the employee-designated NOK in the event an employee dies, requires evacuation due to an injury, or is isolated, missing, detained, captured, or abducted.⁷¹

3. The government will assist, in accordance with DoDD 2310.2, Personnel Recovery, in the case of isolated, missing, detained, captured, or abducted CCP.⁷²

4. **Mortuary Affairs.** Mortuary affairs will be handled in accordance with DoDD 1300.22, Mortuary Affairs Policy.⁷³

J. **Vehicle and Equipment Operation.** Deployed contractor employees may be required or asked to operate U.S. military, government owned or leased equipment such as generators and vehicles. Contractor personnel may also be required to obtain a local license for the deployment country, e.g., German driver's license.⁷⁴

1. Contractor-owned/leased vehicles shall meet all requirements established by the Combatant Commander and be maintained in a safe operating condition.⁷⁵

⁶⁷ CAF Guidebook, Topic 4; *see also* FM 3-100.21, para. 1-21; *supra* Part III (discussing "status").

⁶⁸ CAF Guidebook, Topic 4; *see also* DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.2.7.3.

⁶⁹ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.3.8; DFARS 252.225-7040(c)(2). Note that DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010 does not contain a similar authorization for contractor personnel who are not authorized to accompany the Armed Forces.

⁷⁰ DFARS 252.225-7040(m); DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(l).

⁷¹ DFARS 252.225-7040(n); DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(n).

⁷² DFARS 252.225-7040(n); DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(m).

⁷³ DFARS 252.225-7040(o); DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(o).

⁷⁴ DFARS 252.225-7040(k); DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(j); CAF Guidebook, Topic 8.

⁷⁵ CAF Guidebook, Topic 8.

2. While operating a military owned or leased vehicle, a contractor employee is still subject to the local laws and regulations of the country, area, city, and/or camp in which he/she is deployed. Traffic accidents or violations usually will be handled in accordance with the local laws, the Status of Forces Agreement, and/or Combatant Commander guidance.

3. If a contractor employee does not enjoy special status under the Status of Forces Agreement, then he/she may be subject to criminal and/or civil liabilities. Therefore, the employee or contractor may be held liable for damages resulting from negligent or unsafe operation of government, military vehicles, and equipment.

K. MWR Support. CCP may be eligible to use some or all MWR facilities and activities subject to the installation or Combatant Commander's discretion and the terms of the contract.⁷⁶ U.S. citizen contractor employees may be eligible for use of Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) facilities for health and comfort items. Use of these facilities will be based on the installation or Combatant Commander's discretion, the terms of the contract with the government, and the terms of the applicable Status of Forces Agreement.⁷⁷

L. Military Postal Service (MPS). U.S. citizen contractor employees, and any accompanying dependents, are entitled to use the MPS only where there is no U.S. Postal Service available and the contract between the U.S. Government and contractor does not preclude the contractor's employees from using the MPS. Contract clauses authorizing a contractor employee to use the MPS must be reviewed and approved by the MPS agency.

M. American Red Cross (ARC) Services. ARC services such as emergency family communications and guidance for bereavement airfare are available to CDF in the area of operations.

N. Family Readiness Groups (FRG). CDF personnel are encouraged to form their own FRGs or may coordinate with supported unit leaders to determine whether to involve their family with the FRG group of the military unit to which they are attached.

O. Religious Support. CCP are entitled to receive Army chaplain religious support. The Army can restrict the right to the free exercise of religion by contractor personnel. The location and nature of the conflict will determine these parameters.⁷⁸

P. Hostage Aid. When the Secretary of State declares that U.S. citizens or resident aliens are in a "captive status" as a result of "hostile action" against the U.S. government, CDF personnel and his/her dependents become entitled to a wide range of benefits. Potential benefits include: continuation of full pay and benefits, select remedies under the Servicemembers' Civil Relief Act, physical and mental health care treatment, education benefits to spouses or dependents of unmarried captives, and death benefits. Eligible persons must petition the Secretary of State to receive benefits. Responsibility for pursuing these benefits rests with the contractor employee, the employee's family members, or the contractor.

VI. SECURITY, WEAPONS, AND USE OF FORCE

A. Security. It is DoD policy to develop a plan for protection of CCP in locations where there is not sufficient or legitimate civil authority and the commander decides it is in the interests of the government to provide security because the contractor cannot obtain effective security services, such services are unavailable at a reasonable cost, or threat conditions necessitate security through military means.⁷⁹ In contrast, DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(c), which pertains to contractors who are not authorized to accompany the Armed Forces, provides that the contractor is responsible for all security support required for contractor personnel engaged in the contract.

1. The contracting officer shall include the level of protection to be provided to CCP in the contract.

2. In appropriate cases, the Combatant Commander may provide security through military means, commensurate with the level of security provided to DoD civilians.

⁷⁶ U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 215-1, MILITARY MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATION PROGRAMS AND NONAPPROPRIATED FUND INSTRUMENTALITIES ch. 7 (28 Mar. 2010).

⁷⁷ U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 215-8, ARMY AND AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICE OPERATIONS ch. 6 (30 July 2008).

⁷⁸ AR 715-9, para. 2-1(b).

⁷⁹ DoDI 3020.41, para. 4.4; DFARS 252.225-7040(c).

3. All CCP shall comply with applicable Combatant Commander and local commander force protection policies.⁸⁰

B. CCP Arming for Self-Defense.⁸¹

1. In accordance with applicable U.S., HN, and international law, and relevant international agreements, on a case-by-case basis, the Combatant Commander (or general officer designee) may authorize CCP arming for **individual** self-defense.

2. Acceptance of weapons by CCP must be voluntary and permitted by the contractor and the contract.

3. The government must furnish or ensure weapons training and briefings on the rules for the use of force.

4. The contractor must ensure that employees are not prohibited under U.S. law to possess firearms (e.g., Lautenberg Amendment, 18 U.S.C. § 922(d)(9)).

5. Unless immune from HN jurisdiction, CCP shall be advised that the inappropriate use of force may subject them to U.S. or HN prosecution and civil liability.

6. All applications for arming CCP shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Staff Judge Advocate to the Combatant Commander.

C. Security Services. If consistent with applicable U.S., HN, and international law, international agreements, DoDI 3020.41, and DoDI 3020.50, a defense contractor may be authorized to provide security services for other than uniquely military functions. Contracts for security services shall be used cautiously in contingency operations where major combat operations are ongoing or imminent.⁸² Whether a particular use of contract security personnel to protect military assets is permissible is dependent on the facts and requires legal analysis considering the nature of the operation, the type of conflict, and a case-by-case determination.⁸³

1. Definitions.

a. **Private Security Company (PSC).** A company employed by the DoD performing “private security functions” under a “covered contract” in a contingency operation. In an area of “combat operations,” as designated by the Secretary of Defense, the term PSC expands to include all companies employed by U.S. Government agencies that are performing “private security functions” under a “covered contract.”⁸⁴

b. **Private Security Function.**⁸⁵

(1) Guarding of personnel, facilities, designated sites, or property of a Federal agency, the contractor or subcontractor, or a third party.

(2) Any other activity for which personnel are required to carry weapons in the performance of their duties. Contractor personnel armed for self-defense are not subject to requirements of DoDI 3020.50; DoDI 3020.41 continues to prescribe policies related to the arming of individual contractors for self-defense.

(3) Contractors are not authorized to perform inherently governmental functions. Therefore, any private security function is limited to a defensive response to hostile acts or demonstrated hostile intent.

c. **Covered Contract.**⁸⁶

(1) A DoD contract for the performance of security services in an area of contingency operations. A “contingency operation” is a military operation that is either designated as such by the Secretary of Defense or becomes a contingency operation as a matter of law under 10 U.S.C. § 101(a)(13).

⁸⁰ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.3.4. Contractors not authorized to accompany the Armed Forces must comply with force protection, security, health, or safety orders, directives, and instructions issued by the Combatant Commander. DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(d).

⁸¹ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.3.4.1. For similar guidance concerning contractor personnel not authorized to accompany the Armed Forces, see DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(i).

⁸² DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.3.5.

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ DoDI 3020.50, Glossary.

⁸⁵ *Id.*

⁸⁶ *Id.*

(2) A contract of a non-DoD Federal agency for performance of security services in an area of “combat operations” as designated by the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense may designate an area as “combat operations” when there is a need for enhanced coordination of PSCs working for U.S. Government agencies.

2. Requests for permission to arm DoD PSCs to provide security services shall be reviewed by the Staff Judge Advocate to the Combatant Commander. The request will then be approved or denied by the Combatant Commander, or a specifically identified designee no lower than general officer.⁸⁷

3. If major combat operations are ongoing or imminent, contract security services will NOT be used to guard U.S. or coalition military supply routes, military facilities, military personnel, or military property except as specifically authorized by the Combatant Commander (non-delegable).⁸⁸

4. Requests for permission to arm CCP to provide security services shall include:⁸⁹

a. A description of where such contract security personnel will operate, the anticipated threat, and what property, or personnel such personnel are intended to protect;

b. A description of how the movement of contractor security personnel will be coordinated through areas of increased risk or planned or ongoing military operations including how the contractor security personnel will be rapidly identified by members of the Armed Forces;

c. A communication plan to include a description of how relevant threat information will be shared between contractor security personnel and U.S. military forces, including how appropriate assistance will be provided to contractor security personnel who become engaged in hostile situations;

d. Documentation of individual training covering weapons familiarization, rules for the use of deadly force, limits on the use of force including whether defense of others is consistent with HN law, the distinction between the rules of engagement applicable to military forces and the prescribed rules for the use of deadly force that control the use of weapons by civilians, and the Law of Armed Conflict;

e. DD Form 2760, “Qualification to Possess Firearms and Ammunitions,” certifying the individual is not prohibited under U.S. law from possessing a weapon or ammunition due to conviction in any court of a crime of domestic violence, whether a felony or misdemeanor;

f. Written acknowledgement by the defense contractor and individual contractor security personnel, after investigation of background and qualifications of contractor security personnel and organizations, certifying such personnel are not prohibited under U.S. law to possess firearms; and

g. Written acknowledgement by the defense contractor and individual contractor security personnel that: potential civil and criminal liability exists under U.S. and HN law for the use of weapons; proof of authorization to be armed must be carried; PSC personnel may possess ONLY U.S. Government-issued and/or approved weapons and ammunition for which they have been qualified; contract security personnel were briefed and understand limitations on the use of force; authorization to possess weapons and ammunition may be revoked for non-compliance with established rules for the use of force; and PSC personnel are prohibited from consuming alcoholic beverages or being under the influence of alcohol while armed..

5. Upon approval of the request, the Combatant Commander will issue written authorization to the defense contractor identifying who is authorized to be armed and the limits on the use of force.

6. DoDI 3020.50, Enclosure 3, tasks Combatant Commanders to develop and implement guidance and procedures to maintain accountability of PSC personnel. In addition to the requirements described above for approving arming requests, Combatant Commanders must develop procedures to implement and identify the organization responsible for:

⁸⁷ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.3.5.1. Requests to arm non-DoD PSC personnel in an area of “combat operations” shall be approved by the Chief of Mission. The Chief of Mission must develop and implement procedures for non-DoD PSCs consistent with the standards set forth by the Combatant Commander or instruct the non-DoD PSCs to comply with the Combatant Commander’s procedures. DoDI 3020.50, para. 4(c).

⁸⁸ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.3.5.2.

⁸⁹ *Id.* para. 6.5.3.3; *see also* DoDI 3020.50, encl. 3.

- a. Registering, processing, accounting for and keeping appropriate records of PSCs and PSC personnel IAW DoDI 3020.41.
 - b. Verifying PSC personnel meet all legal, training, and qualification requirements for authorization to carry a weapon IAW their contract and host country law, to include the establishment of weapons accountability procedures.
 - c. Approving arming requests as described above.
 - d. Registering and identifying in SPOT armored vehicles, helicopters, and other vehicles operated by PSC personnel.
 - e. Reporting alleged criminal activity or other incidents involving PSCs or PSC personnel by another company or any other person, to include a weapon discharge; death or injury of any person occurring in the performance of duties or as a result of conduct by PSC personnel; property destruction by PSC personnel; any incident in which PSC personnel come under attack; and any incident in which non-lethal countermeasures are employed by PSC personnel in response to a perceived immediate threat during an incident that could significantly affect U.S. objectives.
 - f. The independent review and, if practicable, investigation of incidents reported IAW subsection e. immediately above.
 - g. Identification of ultimate criminal and investigative jurisdiction where the conduct of PSCs and PSC personnel are in question;
 - h. A mechanism for subordinate commanders to request the removal of non-compliant PSC personnel from the operational area;
 - i. The interagency coordination of administrative penalties or removal, as appropriate, of non-DoD PSC personnel who fail to comply with the terms of their contract;
 - j. Implementation of the training requirements that must be accomplished before PSC personnel may be armed.
6. DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(i) requires contractors not authorized to accompany the Armed Forces to comply with all United States, DoD, and other rules and regulations as applicable.

VII.COMMAND, CONTROL AND DISCIPLINE

A. **General.** Command and control, including direction, supervision, and discipline, of contractor personnel is significantly different than that of military personnel or even government civilian employees.

1. The contract is the principal legal basis for the relationship between DoD and the contractor. The contract shall specify the terms and conditions under which the contractor is to perform.⁹⁰

2. Functions and duties that are inherently governmental are barred from private sector performance.⁹¹ Additionally, the contracting officer is statutorily required to make certain determinations before entering into a contract for the performance of each function closely associated with inherently governmental functions.⁹²

3. Contractor personnel are not under the direct supervision of military personnel in the chain of command.⁹³ Contractor personnel shall not be supervised or directed by military or government civilian personnel.⁹⁴

4. The Contracting Officer is the designated liaison for implementing contractor performance requirements. The Contracting Officer is the only government official with the authority to increase, decrease, or materially alter a contract scope of work or statement of objectives.⁹⁵ Only the designated contracting officer's

⁹⁰ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.1.4.

⁹¹ *Id.* para. 6.1.5.

⁹² 10 U.S.C. § 2383; FAR Subpart 7.5, Inherently Governmental Functions.

⁹³ AR 715-9, para. 3-2(f).

⁹⁴ *Id.* para. 3-3(b); *see also* FAR Subpart 37.104, Personal Services Contracts.

⁹⁵ AR 715-9, para. 3-2(e); *see also* FAR Part 42; AR 700-137.

representative (COR) shall communicate the Army's requirements to the contractor and prioritize the contractor's activities consistent with the contract.⁹⁶

5. Contractor personnel cannot command, supervise, or control military or government civilian personnel.⁹⁷

B. Orders and Policies.

1. The general rule is that contractor personnel are subject to the terms of the contract under which they are performing, and contractor personnel are responsible for their performance to the contractor—their employer. Commanders have no direct contractual relationship with CCP or defense contractors.⁹⁸

2. All contracts involving contractor personnel should include provisions requiring contractor personnel to comply with: U.S. and HN laws; applicable international agreements; applicable U.S. regulations, directives, instructions, policies, and procedures; orders, directives, and instructions issued by the Combatant Commander relating to force protection, security, health, safety, or relations and interaction with local nationals.⁹⁹

3. Commanders and legal advisers must be aware that interaction with contractor personnel may lead to unauthorized commitments and possible Anti-Deficiency Act (ADA) violations. While Contracting Officers are the only government officials authorized to change contracts, actions by other government officials, including commanders, CORs, etc., may bind the government under alternative theories of recovery.

4. Contract changes (direction to contractor personnel) in emergency situations.

a. **DFARS.** The DFARS maintains the general rule that only Contracting Officers may change a contract, even in emergency situations. The DFARS clause does expand the scope of the standard Changes Clause, by allowing, in addition to changes otherwise authorized, that the Contracting Officer may, at any time, make changes to Government-furnished facilities, equipment, material, services, or site.¹⁰⁰

b. **DoDI.** The Instruction states that the ranking military commander may, in emergency situations (e.g., enemy or terrorist actions or natural disaster), direct CCP to take lawful action as long as those actions do not require them to assume inherently governmental responsibilities.¹⁰¹

C. **Discipline.** The contractor is responsible for disciplining contractor personnel; commanders have LIMITED authority to take disciplinary action against contractor personnel.¹⁰²

1. Commander's Options.

a. Revoke or suspend security access or impose restriction from installations or facilities.

b. Request that the contracting officer direct removal of the individual.

2. **Contracting Officer Options.** The Contracting Officer may direct the contractor, at its own expense, to remove and replace any contractor personnel who jeopardize or interfere with mission accomplishment or who fail to comply with or violate applicable requirements of the contract. The contractor shall have on file a plan showing how the contractor would replace CCP who are so removed.¹⁰³

3. Specific jurisdiction for criminal misconduct is subject to the application of international agreements. Application of HN and TCN law is discussed above in Section III.

4. Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000, *as amended by* § 1088 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (MEJA).¹⁰⁴

⁹⁶ AR 715-9, paras. 3-2(f), 3-3(b).

⁹⁷ *Id.* para. 3-3(a); AR 700-137; *see also* FAR 37.104 (prohibition on personal services contracts).

⁹⁸ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.3.3.

⁹⁹ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.3.3; DFARS 252.225-7040(d); DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010; AR 715-9, para. 3-2(h).

¹⁰⁰ DFARS 252.225-7040(p); DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(p).

¹⁰¹ DoDI 3020.41, para. 6.3.3.

¹⁰² *Id.* para. 6.3.3.

¹⁰³ DFARS 252.225-7040(h). DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(h) does not require the contractor to have a similar personnel replacement plan.

¹⁰⁴ 18 U.S.C. §§ 3261-3267.

a. **Background.** Since the 1950s, the military has been prohibited from prosecuting by courts-martial civilians accompanying the Armed Forces overseas in peacetime who commit criminal offenses. Many Federal criminal statutes lack extraterritorial application, including those penalizing rape, robbery, burglary, and child sexual abuse. In addition, many foreign countries decline to prosecute crimes committed within their nation, particularly those involving U.S. property or another U.S. person as a victim. Furthermore, military members who commit crimes while overseas, but whose crimes are not discovered or fully investigated prior to their discharge from the Armed Forces are no longer subject to court-martial jurisdiction. The result is jurisdictional gaps where crimes go unpunished.¹⁰⁵

b. **Solution.** The MEJA closes the jurisdictional gaps by extending Federal criminal jurisdiction to certain civilians overseas and former military members.¹⁰⁶

c. Covered Conduct:¹⁰⁷

- (1) Conduct committed outside the United States, that
- (2) Would be a crime under U.S. law if committed within U.S. special maritime and territorial jurisdiction, that is
- (3) Punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.

d. Covered persons include:¹⁰⁸

- (1) Members of the Armed Forces who, by Federal indictment or information, are charged with committing an offense with one or more defendants, at least one of whom is not subject to the UCMJ;
- (2) Members of a Reserve component who commit an offense when they are not on active duty or inactive duty for training;
- (3) Former members of the Armed Forces who were subject to the UCMJ at the time the alleged offense was committed, but are no longer subject to the UCMJ;
- (4) Civilians employed by the Armed Forces outside the United States, who are not a national of or resident in the HN, who commit an offense while outside the United States in connection with such employment. Such civilian employees include:
 - (a) Persons employed by DoD, including NAFIs;
 - (b) Persons employed as a DoD contractor, including subcontractors at any tier;
 - (c) Employees of a DoD contractor, including subcontractors at any tier;
 - (d) Civilian employees, contractors (including subcontractors at any tier), and civilian employees of a contractor (including subcontractors at any tier) of any other Federal agency, or any provisional authority, to the extent such employment relates to supporting the mission of the DoD overseas.
- (5) Civilians accompanying the Armed Forces:
 - (a) Dependents of anyone covered above if the dependent resides with the person, allegedly committed the offense while outside the United States, and is not a national of or ordinarily resident in the HN. Command sponsorship is not required for the MEJA to apply.
- (6) The MEJA does not apply to persons whose presence outside the United States at the time the offense is committed is solely that of a tourist, student, or is otherwise not accompanying the Armed Forces.
- (7) **Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction.** If a foreign government, in accordance with jurisdiction recognized by the U.S., has prosecuted or is prosecuting the person, the U.S. will not prosecute the person for the same offense, absent approval by the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General.

¹⁰⁵ DoDI 5525.11 (implementing the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000, 18 U.S.C. § 3261).

¹⁰⁶ *Id.* para. 2.5.

¹⁰⁷ *Id.* para. 6.1.1

¹⁰⁸ *Id.* paras. 6.1.2 to 6.1.9

(8) TCNs who might meet the requirements above for MEJA jurisdiction may have a nexus to the United States that is so tenuous that it places into question whether the Act should be applied. The DOS should be notified of any potential investigation or arrest of a TCN.

e. DoDI 5525.11 contains detailed guidance regarding the procedures required for MEJA use, including investigation, arrest, detention, representation, initial proceedings, and removal of persons to the United States or other countries. Further, much authority is delegated to Combatant Commanders, so local policies must be researched and followed.

5. Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

a. Retired military members who are also CCP are subject to the UCMJ. Art. 2(a)(4), UCMJ. DA policy provides that retired Soldiers subject to the UCMJ will not be tried for any offense by any courts-martial unless extraordinary circumstances are present. Prior to referral of courts-martial charges against retired Soldiers, approval will be obtained from Criminal Law Division, ATTN: DAJA-CL, Office of The Judge Advocate General, HQDA.¹⁰⁹

b. Under the law for at least the past 30 years, CCP were only subject to the UCMJ in a Congressionally declared war. During that time, there was never UCMJ jurisdiction over CCP because there were no Congressionally declared wars.

c. Congress amended the UCMJ in the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (2007 NDAA). In section 552 of the 2007 NDAA, Congress changed Article 2(a)(10), addressing UCMJ jurisdiction over civilians accompanying the Armed Forces, from “time of war” to “time of declared war or contingency operation.” This change now subjects CCP and other civilians accompanying the Armed Forces to the UCMJ in OIF/OEF.¹¹⁰

d. It is not clear whether this congressional attempt at expanding UCMJ jurisdiction over civilians in less-than Congressionally declared war is constitutional. Prior Congressional attempts at expanding UCMJ jurisdiction have been rejected by the courts as unconstitutional.

e. The Secretary of Defense published guidance on the exercise of this expanded UCMJ jurisdiction in March 2008. Office of the Secretary of Defense memorandum, Subject: UCMJ Jurisdiction Over DoD Civilian Employees, DoD Contractor Personnel, and Other Persons Serving With or Accompanying the Armed Forces Overseas During Declared War and in Contingency Operations, dated March 10, 2008. This guidance requires, among other things, that the Department of Justice be notified and afforded an opportunity to pursue U.S. federal criminal prosecution under the MEJA or other federal laws before disciplinary action pursuant to the UCMJ authority is initiated.

VIII. OTHER CCP ISSUES

A. Living Conditions.

1. Generally, when provided by the government, CCP living conditions, privileges, and limitations will be equivalent to those of the units supported unless the contract with the Government specifically mandates or prohibits certain living conditions.

2. Tours of Duty. CCP tours of duty are established by the contractor and the terms and conditions of the contract between the contractor and the government. Emergency-based on-call requirements, if any, will be included as special terms and conditions of the contract.

3. Hours of Work. Contractors must comply with local laws, regulations, and labor union agreements governing work hours.¹¹¹ Federal labor laws that govern work hours and minimum rates of pay do not apply to overseas locations. FAR 22.103.1 allows for longer workweeks if such a workweek is established by local custom, tradition, or law. SOFAs or other status agreements may impact work hours issues.

B. Life and Health Insurance.

¹⁰⁹ U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-10, MILITARY JUSTICE, para. 5-2b(3) (16 Nov. 2005).

¹¹⁰ In contrast, contractors who are not designated as civilians accompanying the Armed Forces (i.e., contractors subject to DFARS Class Deviation 2007-00010) may not be subject to this expanded UCMJ jurisdiction. DFARS PGI 225.7402-5(a)(ii).

¹¹¹ DFARS 252.222-7002.

1. Unless the contract states otherwise, the Army is not statutorily obligated to provide health and/or life insurance to a contractor employee. Policies that cover war time deployments are usually available from commercial insurers.

2. Contractors and their employees bear the responsibility to ascertain how a deployment may affect their life and health insurance policies and to remedy whatever shortcomings a deployment may cause.

C. Workers' Compensation-Type Benefits.

1. Several programs are available to ensure "worker's comp" type insurance cover contractor employees while deployed and working on government contracts.¹¹² Pursuing any of the following benefits is up to the contractor employee or the contractor.¹¹³

2. Defense Base Act (DBA) 42 U.S.C. §§ 1651 *et seq.*; FAR 28.305 and 52.228-3; DFARS 228.305, 228.370(a), and 252.228-7000.

a. Requires contractors to obtain worker's compensation insurance coverage or to self-insure with respect to injury or death incurred in the scope of employment for "public work" contracts or subcontracts performed outside the United States.¹¹⁴

b. FAR Clause 52.228-3, Workers' Compensation Insurance (Defense Base Act), is required in all DoD service contracts performed, entirely or in part, outside the U.S. and in all supply contracts that require the performance of employee services overseas.¹¹⁵

3. Longshoreman and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act (LHWCA) 33 U.S.C. §§ 901-950, DA Pamphlet 715-16, paragraphs 10-5c to 10-5d. Applicable by operation of the DBA. The LHWCA provides compensation for partial or total disability, personal injuries, necessary medical services/supplies, death benefits, loss of pay and burial expenses for covered persons. Statute does not focus on fault.¹¹⁶

4. War Hazards Compensation Act (WHCA) 42 U.S.C. §§ 1701-17, FAR 52.228-4, DFARS 228.370(a). The WHCA provides that any contractor employee who is killed in a "war risk hazard" will be compensated in some respects as if the CDF were a full time government civilian employee. WHCA benefits apply regardless of whether the injury or death is related to the employee's scope of employment.¹¹⁷

D. **Pay.** CCP pay and benefits are governed by the CCP employment contract with the contractor. The U.S. Government is not a party to this employee-employer relationship. CCP are not entitled to collect any special pay, cash benefits or other financial incentives directly from the U.S. Government.

E. **Veteran's Benefits.** Service performed by CCP is NOT active duty or service under 38 U.S.C. 106.¹¹⁸ DoD policy is that contractors operating under this clause shall not be attached to the armed forces in a way similar to the Women's Air Forces Service Pilots of World War II. Contractors today are not being called upon to obligate themselves in the service of the country in the same way as the Women's Air Forces Service Pilots or any of the other groups listed in 38 U.S.C. 106.¹¹⁹

F. Continued Performance During a Crisis.

¹¹² See generally FAR 28.305; AR 715-9.

¹¹³ CAF Guidebook, Topic 11.

¹¹⁴ AR 715-9; see, *Royal Indem. Co. v. Puerto Rico Cement Co.*, 142 F.2d 237, 239 (1st Cir. 1944) (holding that a construction employee working on a military base in Puerto Rico was covered by the DBA because the purpose of the DBA was to extend the benefits of the Longshore and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act to areas overseas and to obtain insurance at reasonable rates); *Berven v. Fluor Co.*, 171 F. Supp. 89 (S.D.N.Y. 1959) (explaining the statute covers individuals employed at any military, air, or naval base or contracts for the purpose of engaging in a public work); see also, *University of Rochester v. Hartman*, 618 F.2d 170, 173 (2d Cir. 1980) (holding that a service contract lacking a nexus with overseas construction project or work connected with national defense does not constitute "public work" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1651(a)(4)); *O'Keefe v. Pan American World Airways Inc.*, 338 F.2d 319 (5th Cir. 1964) (holding that the frolic and detour rule for scope of employment analysis must be applied more broadly in the context of DBA claims because the statute was intended to avoid harsh results); *Republic Aviation Co. v. Lowe*, 164 F.2d 18 (2d Cir. 1947).

¹¹⁵ Office of the Under Secretary of Defense Memo, 8 Dec. 2003.

¹¹⁶ CAF Guidebook, Topic 11.

¹¹⁷ CAF Guidebook, Topic 11.

¹¹⁸ DFARS 252.225-7040(b)(4); DFARS Class Deviation 2007-O0010(I).

¹¹⁹ 73 Fed. Reg. 62 (21 Mar. 2008).

1. During non-mandatory evacuation times, Contractors shall maintain personnel on location sufficient to meet contractual obligations.¹²⁰

2. DoDI 3020.37 requires contractors to use all means available to continue to provide services deemed essential by DoD.¹²¹ Contracts involving essential contractor services that support mission essential functions may contain the clause at DFARS Class Deviation 2009-O0010, Continuation of Essential Contractor Services.¹²²

3. There is no “desertion” offense for contractor personnel. Commanders should plan for interruptions in services if the contractor appears to be unable to continue support.

IX. ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

13. Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol of 1977.
14. 18 U.S.C. § 922(d), Unlawful Acts (providing firearms to certain persons).
15. 22 U.S.C. § 3261 *et seq.*, Responsibility of the Secretary of State (for U.S. citizens abroad).
16. AR 700-4 (Logistics Assistance).
17. AR 570-9 (Host Nation Support).
18. AR 12-1 (International Logistics).
19. FM 3-100.21 – Contractors Accompanying the Force.
20. FM-4-100.2 (formerly FM-100-10-2) – Contracting Support on the Battlefield.FM 4-92, Contracting Support Brigade
21. DA PAM 27-1-1 (Geneva Convention Protocols).
22. DA PAM 690-80 (Use of Local Civvies in Hostilities).
23. DA PAM 715-16 (Contractor Deployment Guide).
24. DA Policy Memo, 12 Dec 97, Contractors on the Battlefield.
25. ASA(ALT) Memo, 26 Jan 02, (Contractor Systems Support During Contingency Operations).
26. DoDI 4161.2 (Government Property in Possession of Contractors).
27. DoDI 1300.23 (Isolated Training for DoD Civilian and Contractors).
28. DoDI 1000.1 (Geneva Convention ID Cards).
29. DoDI 1100.22 (Guidance for Determining Workforce Mix,).
30. DoDI 3020.37 (Continuation of Essential DoD Contractor Services Crisis).
31. DoDD 5000.1 (The Defense Acquisition System).
32. DoDD 3025.1 (Non-combatant Evacuation Operations).
33. Joint Pub 1-2, Definitions.
34. Joint Pub 4-0, Doctrine for Logistics Support of Joint Operations, Contractors in Theater.
35. Joint Pub 4-10, Operational Contract Support.
36. AMC Pamphlet, 715-18. AMC Contracts and Contracting Supporting Military Operations. 16 June 1999.
37. Contingency Contracting: A Joint Handbook for the 21st Century (2008), *available at* <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/JCC/Contingency%20Model/JCC/JCC%20Tools%20CD/jcchb.pdf>.
38. Joint Contingency Contracting Officer’s Representative Handbook (Draft 2010), *available at* http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/ccap/cc/docs/JCCORH_3-23-10_for_Web.pdf.
39. Air Force General Counsel Guidance Memorandum titled Deploying With Contractors – Contractor Consideration, November 2003.

¹²⁰ DFARS 252.225-7040(m).

¹²¹ U.S. DEP’T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 3020.37, CONTINUATION OF ESSENTIAL CONTRACTOR SERVICES DURING A CRISIS (6 Nov. 1990) (incorporating change 1, 26 Jan. 1996). Essential contractor services are defined as a service provided by a firm or individual under contract to the DoD to support vital systems in support of military missions considered of utmost importance to the U.S. mobilization and wartime mission. The services, which shall be designated in the contract, are essential because the DoD components may not have military or DoD civilians to perform these services immediately or the effectiveness of defense systems or operations may be seriously impaired, and interruption is unacceptable when those services are not immediately available. Most support under external support and systems support contracts falls into this category, as well as some support under theater support contracts. DoDI 3020.41, para. E2.1.6.

¹²² See CAF Guidebook, Topic 13.

NOTES

CHAPTER 18

EMERGENCY ESSENTIAL CIVILIANS SUPPORTING MILITARY OPERATIONS

REFERENCES

1. Criteria for Designating Emergency Essential Employees, 10 U.S.C. § 1580.
2. Anthrax Notification Requirements, 10 U.S.C. § 1580a.
3. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE DIR. 1404.10, DOD CIVILIAN EXPEDITIONARY WORKFORCE (23 Jan. 2009).
4. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE DIR. 1404.10, EMERGENCY-ESSENTIAL (E-E) DOD U.S. CITIZEN CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES (dated 10 Apr. 1992, certified current as of 1 December 2003).
5. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE DIR. 1400.31, DoD CIVILIAN WORK FORCE CONTINGENCY AND EMERGENCY PLANNING AND EXECUTION (28 Apr. 1995).
6. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE INSTR. 1400.32, DoD CIVILIAN WORK FORCE CONTINGENCY AND EMERGENCY PLANNING GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES (24 Apr. 1995).
7. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE INSTR. 1000.13, IDENTIFICATION CARDS FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES, THEIR DEPENDENTS, AND OTHER ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS (5 Dec. 1997).
8. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE INSTR. 5525.11, CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY OR ACCOMPANYING THE ARMED FORCES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, CERTAIN SERVICE MEMBERS, AND FORMER SERVICE MEMBERS (3 Mar. 2005).
9. U.S. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 690-11, USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL IN SUPPORT OF MILITARY CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (26 May 2004).
10. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 36-3026(I) (AR 600-8-14), IDENTIFICATION CARDS FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES, THEIR ELIGIBLE FAMILY MEMBERS, AND OTHER ELIGIBLE PERSONNEL (20 Dec. 2002) (Joint Instruction Adopted by Order of the Secretaries of the Air Force, Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard).
11. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, PAM. 690-47, DA CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE DEPLOYMENT GUIDE (1 Nov. 1995).
12. Civilian Personnel Management Guide for Management Officials During Contingencies and Emergencies (March 2003), *available at* http://www.cpms.osd.mil/civ_prep/ManagementGuide.pdf.
13. Army Civilian Personnel Online (CPOL) "Civilian Deployment/Mobilization" guidance, *available at* <http://cpol.army.mil/library/mobil/civ-mobil.html>.
14. Department of State Office of Allowances (Foreign Post Differential and Danger Pay Allowance), *available at* <http://www.state.gov/m/a/als>.
15. Limitation on Premium Pay, 5 U.S.C. § 5547 (2000).
16. Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), 5 U.S.C. § 8101 (2000).
17. Hours of Duty, 5 C.F.R. § 610.
18. Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA) of 2000, 18 U.S.C. § 3261.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Throughout our history, civilians have accompanied the force during operations. Recent operations highlight civilian employees' importance to the military mission. Civilian employees perform a number of jobs formerly held by Soldiers, in areas as diverse as recreation specialists and intelligence analysts. Civilian employees' importance is reflected in the following Department of Defense (DoD) Directive:

The DoD civilian workforce shall be prepared to respond rapidly, efficiently, and effectively to meet mission requirements for all contingencies and emergencies."¹

B. An understanding of the process for designating, training, and directing the efforts of emergency-essential (EE) civilians while deployed is essential for Judge Advocates (JA) advising commanders.

¹ DEP'T OF DEFENSE DIR. 1400.31, DoD CIVILIAN WORK FORCE CONTINGENCY AND EMERGENCY PLANNING AND EXECUTION para. 4 (28 Apr. 1995).

II. DESIGNATING EMERGENCY-ESSENTIAL POSITIONS

A. An EE employee is one in a position that is located overseas or that would be transferred overseas during a crisis situation, or that requires the employee to deploy or to perform temporary duty assignments overseas during a crisis in support of a military operation. EE civilians are not contractor employees. EE civilian positions must be limited to those required to ensure the success of combat operations or to support combat-essential systems subsequent to mobilization, an evacuation order, or some other type of military crisis. EE positions cannot be converted to military positions because they require uninterrupted performance to provide immediate and continuing support for combat operations and/or support maintenance and repair of combat-essential systems. EE designations should be regularly reviewed and updated as part of each installation's operations plan. Management officials have the authority to designate additional positions as EE during a contingency or emergency, when such positions are deemed critical to accomplishment of the military mission.

B. The specific crisis situation duties, responsibilities, and physical requirements of each EE position must be identified and documented to ensure that EE employees know what is expected. Documentation can include annotation of EE duties in the existing peacetime position descriptions, a brief statement of crisis situation duties attached to position descriptions if materially different than peacetime duties, or separate EE position descriptions.

C. Employees assigned to pre-identified EE positions must sign a Department of Defense (DD) Form 2365, "DoD Civilian Employee Overseas Emergency-Essential Position Agreement" as a condition of employment. The agreement specifies that the employee must continue to perform the duties and requirements of the EE position in the event of a crisis situation or war. It further documents that incumbents of EE positions accept certain conditions of employment arising out of crisis situations wherein EE employees shall be sent on temporary duty, relocate to duty stations in overseas areas, or continue to work in overseas areas after the evacuation of other U.S. citizen employees who are not EE. If a person with military recall status (e.g., Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, or other military recall status) is selected for an EE position, his or her non-availability for military mobilization will be reported promptly to the appropriate military personnel center so that he or she may be removed from military recall status. Any employee selected for an EE position who cannot be exempted from recall to active duty will not be appointed to an EE position.

D. Employees in positions located overseas that are identified as EE *after* the outbreak of a military crisis will be asked to execute an EE agreement (DD Form 2365). If the employee declines, the employee will continue to perform the functions of the position if no other qualified employee or military member is reasonably available. The employee will be entitled to the benefits and protections of an EE employee, but will be reassigned out of the position and assigned to a non-EE position as soon as reasonably practicable under the circumstances.

E. An employee in the U.S. who occupies a position that is identified as EE after a crisis develops or contingency mission begins will be asked to execute the DD Form 2365 and participate in contingency operations during the crisis. If the incumbent declines to sign the agreement or perform in the newly-designated EE position, the employing activity will seek another employee to volunteer to fill the position. If a volunteer is available, the incumbent will be detailed or transferred to a non-EE position, if one is available, at the same grade for which he or she is qualified. If a volunteer is not found, and the incumbent declines to sign the agreement but possesses the skills and expertise that, in management's view, renders it necessary that he or she perform in the EE position without an EE agreement, the employee may be involuntarily assigned the EE duties at the location where needed, and directed to perform the duties at that location on a temporary basis.

F. The EE position designation is included in the position description of each EE-identified position.
Example:

This position is emergency-essential. In the event of a crisis situation, the incumbent, or designated alternate, must continue to perform the EE duties until relieved by proper authority. The incumbent, or designated alternate, may be required to take part in readiness exercises. This position cannot be vacated during a national emergency or mobilization without seriously impairing the capability of the organization to function effectively; therefore, the position is designated "key," which requires the incumbent, or designated alternate, to be screened from military recall status.

G. **DoD Civilian Expeditionary Workforce.** Members of the DoD Civilian Expeditionary Workforce shall be organized, trained, cleared, equipped, and ready to deploy in support of combat operations by the military; contingencies; emergency operations; humanitarian missions; disaster relief; restoration of order; drug interdiction;

and stability operations of the DoD in accordance with DoDD 3000.05. DoD Civilian Expeditionary Workforce will be coded as:

a. **Emergency Essential (EE).** A position-based designation to support the success of combat operations or the availability of combat-essential systems, in accordance with section 1580 of title 10, United States Code, and will be designated as Key.

b. **Non-Combat Essential (NCE).** A position-based designation to support the expeditionary requirements in other than combat or combat support situations and will be designated as Key.

c. **Capability-Based Volunteer (CBV).** An employee who may be asked to volunteer for deployment, to remain behind after other civilians have evacuated, or to backfill other DoD civilians who have deployed to meet expeditionary requirements in order to ensure that critical expeditionary requirements that may fall outside or within the scope of an individual's position are fulfilled.

d. **Capability-Based Former Employee Volunteer Corps.** A collective group of former (including retired) DoD civilian employees who have agreed to be listed in a database as individuals who may be interested in returning to Federal service as a time-limited employee to serve expeditionary requirements or who can backfill for those serving other expeditionary requirements. When these individuals are re-employed, they shall be deemed CBV employees.

e. **Key Employees.** DoD civilian employees in positions designated as E-E and/or NCE will be designated Key in accordance with DoDD 1200.7

H. The FY 2001 National Defense Authorization Act amended Title 10, U.S. Code, to require that EE civilians be notified of anthrax immunization requirements. The most recent guidance on the Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program can be found at <http://www.anthrax.mil>. The notification requirement applies to both current and new EE employees. The notice must be written, and the employee must sign to acknowledge receipt. File a copy of the notice and acknowledgement with the signed DD Form 2365. A sample notice follows:

This is to notify you that your position has been designated as emergency essential. You may be required, as a condition of employment, to take the series of anthrax vaccine immunizations, to include annual boosters. This may also include other immunizations that may in the future be required for this position, or for a position you may fill as an emergency-essential alternate. Failure to take the immunizations may lead to your removal from this position or separation from Federal service. [Acknowledgement: This is to acknowledge that I have read and fully understand the potential impact of the above statement. (employee signature and date)].

I. Notice of the anthrax vaccine requirements must also be included in all vacancy announcements for EE positions. The notice may mirror that provided above.

J. Personnel selected for, or occupying, EE and alternate positions will meet the medical fitness and physical requirements of the job, as determined by the combatant or major command commander. Any special medical fitness requirements must be job-related and/or theater-specific.

III. DEPLOYMENT PREPARATIONS

A. **Identification.** Issue Geneva Convention Identity Cards to EE employees, or employees occupying positions determined to be EE. Emergency essential employees shall also be issued passports, visas, country clearances, and any required security clearances.

B. **Documentation.** Civilian employees must fill out DD Form 93, "Record of Emergency Data." Components will establish procedures for storing and accessing civilian DD Forms 93. Civilian casualty notification and assistance should be the same as, or parallel to, that provided to military personnel.

C. **Clothing and Equipment Issue.** All deploying Department of the Army (DA) civilians are expected to wear the appropriate military uniform, as determined and directed by the theater commander. Department of the Army Pamphlet 690-47 and AR 670-1 contain more details on the issuance and wear of military uniforms and equipment. Maintenance and accountability of military uniforms and equipment is the employee's responsibility. Personal clothing and care items are also the responsibility of the individual. Civilian employees should bring work clothing required by their particular job.

D. Training Requirements. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), mandated training includes the following: first aid and other Soldier field survival tasks; hands-on Mission Oriented Protective Posture (all levels); Geneva Convention (Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War); and an explanation of entitlements, and the circumstances under which the entitlements are authorized. Training requirements are the responsibility of the employee's home installation. Civilian EE employees shall be provided the same specialized training as military members (including training on the use of protective gear) on a periodic basis and prior to any deployment. Emergency essential civilians should also be trained in their responsibilities as members of the force, including standards of conduct, cultural awareness, prisoner of war coping skills, law of war, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. EE employees will be encouraged, but not required, to participate in physical fitness and conditioning activities in accordance with AR 600-63.

E. Medical and Dental Care. Prior to deployment, provisions shall be made for EE employee medical care in the theater of operations. As part of pre-deployment preparations, EE employees shall receive the same immunizations as military personnel in theater. EE employees may be ordered to submit to required immunizations for service in the theater, and may be subjected to discipline for failing to submit. EE employees shall be tested for human immunodeficiency virus HIV before deployment, if the country of deployment requires it. According to DA policy (Department of the Army Chief of Staff/Office of the Judge Advocate General decision), when a requirement exists for mandatory HIV screening, and an individual tests positive, the individual can be deployed in support of a contingency operation if the host country is notified and the EE employee is able to perform assigned duties. EE employees shall receive medical and dental examinations and, if warranted, psychological evaluations to ensure fitness for duty in the theater. They shall carry with them a minimum of a ninety day supply of any medication they require. During a contingency, returning EE civilians shall receive cost-free military physical examinations within thirty days if the medical community decides it is warranted, or if it is required for military personnel.

F. Casualty, Mortuary, and Family Care. All EE employees who permanently change stations or are on temporary duty (TDY) outside the United States shall have panarex or deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) samples taken for identification purposes. Dental x-rays may be substituted when the ability to take panarex or DNA samples is not available. EE employees may also be issued "dog tags" for identification purposes.

1. EE civilians who are in or deploying to a theater of operations, and who have dependents, are encouraged to make Family Care Plans. As a condition of employment, single parents or families in which both parents are EE civilians are responsible for ensuring that an adequate family care plan is in place at all times (DoDD 1404.10).

2. EE civilians are entitled to casualty services, to include tracking under the military casualty system, next-of-kin notification by Casualty Area Command, military escort of remains, and a U.S. flag and casket provided at Government expense.

G. Legal Assistance. Legal assistance, including wills and any necessary powers of attorney relating to deployments, is available to EE civilians notified of deployment, as well as their families, and will be available throughout the deployment. It is limited to deployment-related matters as determined by the on-site supervising attorney. DoD civilian employees who are serving with the Armed Forces of the United States in a foreign country (and their family members who accompany them) are eligible to receive legal assistance (without limitation) (see AR 27-3, para. 2-5a(6)(b)).

H. Weapons Certification and Training. Under certain conditions, and subject to weapons familiarization training in the proper use and safe handling of firearms, EE employees may be issued a personal military weapon for personal self-defense. Acceptance of a personal weapon is voluntary. Authority to carry a weapon for personal self-defense is contingent upon the approval and guidance of the Combatant Commander. Only Government-issued weapons/ammunition are authorized. Civilians may not be assigned to guard duty or perimeter defense or to engage in offensive combat operations.

I. Continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Center (CRC). All CONUS-based DA civilians (EEs, volunteers, and replacements) will process through a designated CRC prior to deployment.

IV. COMMAND AND CONTROL DURING DEPLOYMENTS

A. During deployments, EE civilians are under the direct command and control of the on-site supervisory chain, which will perform the normal supervisory functions, such as performance evaluations, task assignments and instructions, and disciplinary actions.

B. On-site commanders may impose special rules, policies, directives, and orders based on mission necessity, safety, and unit cohesion. These restrictions need only be considered reasonable to be enforceable.

V. COMMON ISSUES DURING DEPLOYMENTS

A. **Accountability.** The Army has developed an automated civilian tracking system called Civilian Tracking System (CIVTRACKS) to account for civilian employees supporting unclassified military contingencies and mobilization exercises. CIVTRACKS is a web-based tracking system designed to allow input of tracking data from any location with Internet access; its use is required. It is the employee's responsibility to input his/her data into CIVTRACKS, and data should be entered each time there is a change in duty location while deployed, to include the initial move from home station. The employee's home station is responsible for providing the employee a deployment card with user identification and password for access to CIVTRACKS (<https://cpolrhp.belvoir.army.mil/civtracks/default.asp>).

B. **Tour of Duty.** The administrative workweek constitutes the regularly-scheduled hours for which an EE civilian must receive basic and premium pay. Under some conditions, hours worked beyond the administrative workweek may be considered to be irregular and occasional, and compensatory time may be authorized in lieu of overtime/premium pay. The in-theater commander or his/her representative has the authority for establishing and changing EE tours of duty. The in-theater commander will establish the duration of the change.

C. **Overtime.** EE civilians whose basic rates of pay do not exceed that of a general schedule (GS) 10, step 1 will be paid at a rate of one and one-half times their basic hourly pay rate for each hour of work authorized and approved over the normal eight hour day or forty hour week. For employees paid at the rate of GS-10, step 1 or higher, their overtime pay used to be limited to one and one-half times the hourly pay rate for a GS-10, step 1. This meant that higher-ranking employees often earned less than their usual wage while working overtime. The 2004 Defense Authorization Act changed this: employees whose rate exceeds that of a GS-10, step 1 will now be paid at the rate of one and one-half times the basic hourly rate of a GS-10, step 1 or the employees' basic rate of pay, whichever is greater. Ideally, overtime will be approved in advance of deployment. If overtime is not approved in advance, the EE employee's travel orders should have the following statement in the remarks column: "Overtime authorized at TDY site as required by the Field Commander. Time and attendance reports should be sent to (name and address)." Field commanders should then submit to the EE employee's home installation a DA Form 5172-R, or local authorization form (with a copy of the travel orders), documenting the actual premium hours worked by each EE employee for each day of the pay period as soon as possible after the premium hours are worked.

D. **On-Call Employees.** Emergencies or administrative requirements that might occur outside the established work hours may make it necessary to have employees "on-call." On-site commanders may designate employees to be available for such a call during off-duty times. Designation will follow these guidelines: (1) a definite possibility that the designated employee's services might be required; (2) required on-call duties will be brought to the attention of all employees concerned; (3) if more than one employee could be used for on-call service, the designation should be made on a rotating basis; and (4) the designation of employees to be "on-call" or in an "alert" posture will not, in itself, serve as a basis for additional compensation (i.e., overtime or compensatory time). If an employee is called in, the employee must be compensated for a minimum of two hours.

E. **Leave Accumulation.** Any annual leave in excess of the maximum permissible carry-over is automatically forfeited at the end of the leave year. Annual leave that was forfeited during a combat or crisis situation determined by appropriate authority to constitute an exigency of the public business may be temporarily restored. However, the employee must file for carry-over. Normally, the employee has up to two years to use restored annual leave.

F. **Pay and allowances during deployments.** Civilian employees receive the same pay and allowances to which they were entitled prior to deploying, and to which they would become entitled thereafter (e.g., within-grade increases). There is no tax exclusion for civilian employees similar to the combat tax exclusion for military members. By law, the pay of a GS employee normally cannot exceed that of a GS-15, step 10 in a biweekly pay period, except that in a deployment situation this maximum salary limitation (basic plus overtime pay) is measured on an annual basis. As part of the 2006 Defense Authorization Act, Congress raised the total pay cap for civilian employees supporting overseas military operations under U.S. Central Command to \$212,100 for calendar year 2007. Danger Pay Allowance (DPA) and Foreign Post Differential (FPD), both discussed below, are not subject to the pay cap. The pay cap does not apply to wage grade (WG) employees.

G. **FPD.** Employees assigned to work in foreign areas where the environmental conditions either differ substantially from CONUS conditions or warrant added compensation as a recruiting and retention incentive, are eligible for FPD after being stationed in the area in excess of forty-one days. FPD is exempt from the pay cap and is paid as a percentage of the basic pay rate, not to exceed 25% of basic pay. The Department of State (DoS) determines which areas are entitled to receive FPD, the FPD rate for the area, and the length of time the rate is in effect. Different areas in the same country can have different rates.

H. **DPA.** Civilian employees serving at or assigned to foreign areas designated for danger pay by the Secretary of State (SECSTATE) because of civil insurrection, civil war, terrorism, or wartime conditions which threaten physical harm or imminent danger to the health or well being of a majority of employees stationed or detailed to that area, will receive DPA. The allowance will be a percentage of the employee's basic compensation at the rates of 15, 20, or 25 percent, as determined by the SECSTATE. This allowance is in addition to any FPD prescribed for the area, but in lieu of any special incentive differential authorized the post prior to its designation as a DPA area. For employees already in the area, DPA starts on the date of the area's designation for DPA. For employees later assigned or detailed to the area, DPA starts upon their arrival in the area. For employees returning to the post after a temporary absence, it starts on the date of return. DPA will terminate with the close of business on the date the Secretary of State removes the danger pay designation for the area, or on the day the employee leaves the post, for any reason, for an area not designated for DPA. DPA paid to Federal civilian employees should not be confused with Imminent Danger Pay (IDP) paid to the military. IDP is triggered by different circumstances, and is not controlled by the SECSTATE.

I. **Life Insurance.** Federal civilian employees are eligible for coverage under the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI) program. Death benefits (under basic and all forms of optional coverage) are payable regardless of cause of death. Civilians who are deployed with the military to combat support roles during times of crises are not "in actual combat" and are entitled to accidental death and dismemberment benefits under FEGLI in the event of death. Similarly, civilians carrying firearms for personal protection are not "in actual combat."

J. **Discipline.** For information regarding MEJA, see the chapter on "Contingency Contractor Personnel" in this handbook.

VI. CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES

For contractor issues during deployment, see the chapter entitled "Contingency Contractor Personnel."

CHAPTER 19

FOREIGN AND DEPLOYMENT CLAIMS

REFERENCES

1. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-20, CLAIMS (8 Feb. 2008).
2. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-40, LITIGATION (19 Sept. 1994).
3. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, PAM. 27-162, CLAIMS (21 Mar. 2008).
4. USARCS Federal Tort Claims Handbook (November 2003 Web Edition).
5. JAGCNet Claims Forum.
6. JAGINST 5890.1A, Administrative Processing and Consideration of Claims on Behalf of and Against the United States (18 June 2005).
7. JAGINST 5800.7E, Manual of the Judge Advocate General (JAGMAN), Chapter 8 (20 June 2007).
8. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 51-501, TORT CLAIMS (15 Dec. 2005).
9. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 51-502, PERSONNEL AND GOVERNMENT RECOVERY CLAIMS (1 Mar. 1997).
10. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 5515.08, ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY (11 Nov. 2006).
11. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 5515.8, SINGLE-SERVICE ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROCESSING OF CLAIMS (9 June 1990). (CANCELLED)
12. Memorandum, Under Secretary of Defense for Secretaries of the Military Departments, et al., subject: Commanders' Emergency Response Program (CERP) Guidance (27 Jul 2009).
13. Memorandum, Secretary of Defense for Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, subject: Response Posture for Noncombatant Civilian Casualty Incidents in Afghanistan
14. ALARACT Message, 210236Z Jul 06, Headquarters, U.S. Dep't of Army, subject: Policies and Procedures for the Handling of Personal Effects and Government Property.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Most deployments, mobilizations, disaster relief operations, or routine field exercises involve the movement of large amounts of equipment and personnel. Careful planning and execution can reduce the amount of property damage or loss and personal injuries that occur during such operations. Some damage, loss and injuries are unavoidable, however, and claims will definitely result.

B. Claimants will include local residents, host nation governments, allied forces, and even U.S. service members. To ensure friendly relations with the local population and maintain the morale of our own troops, deploying Judge Advocates (JA) must be prepared to thoroughly investigate, impartially adjudicate, and promptly settle all meritorious claims.

II. SINGLE SERVICE RESPONSIBILITY

A. Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 5515.08, Assignment of Claims Responsibility (11 Nov. 2006)¹ assigns to each service exclusive geographical responsibility for settling tort claims against and on behalf of all of the Department of Defense (DoD). However, this Instruction can be amended by the DoD General Counsel. When processing tort claims, JAs must use the rules and regulations of the service that has single service responsibility for the country in which the claim arose.

B. The current single service responsibility assignments are listed in Appendix A. Before deploying, JAs should check with the U.S. Army Claims Service (USARCS) for the most current single service list. For JAs deploying to an area where single service responsibility has not yet been established, it may be appropriate to seek an interim assignment of responsibility from the responsible Unified or Specified Commander. This is accomplished through the command claims service responsible for the area of operations.

¹ This instruction cancels DoDD 5515.8, Single-Service Assignment of Responsibility for Processing of Claims (9 June 1990).

III. POTENTIAL CLAIMS

A. The statutes and regulations that provide relief for damages resulting from deployments often overlap. To determine the proper claims statutes and regulations to apply, always take into account the status of the claimant, as well as the location and type of incident that gave rise to the claim.

B. Although JAs may encounter some of the same types of claims while deployed as seen at their home station, most deployment claims operations will differ in several respects from those conducted in garrison. Additionally, not all “claims” for payment (for example, claims arising out of a contract) are cognizable under the military claims system.

IV. TYPES OF CLAIMS APPLICABLE DURING A DEPLOYMENT

A. **Claims Cognizable Under the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA).**² The FTCA provides a limited waiver of sovereign immunity for the negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of government employees acting within the scope of employment. In other words, a person who is harmed by the tortious conduct of one of our service members or employees may file a claim. If the FTCA claim is not settled satisfactorily, the claimant may sue in Federal court. The FTCA is an exclusive remedy when applicable. However, the FTCA does not apply to tortious conduct occurring outside the United States (OCONUS). Therefore you will not use the FTCA in most deployments, unless the deployment is within the United States (for example, U.S.-based disaster relief operations).³

B. **Claims Cognizable Under the Personnel Claims Act (PCA).**⁴ The PCA applies worldwide. It is limited to claims for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property of military personnel and DoD civilian employees that occur incident to service. Valid PCA claims commonly arising in deployment situations include: loss of equipment and personal items during transportation; certain losses while in garrison quarters; losses suffered in an emergency evacuation; losses due to terrorism directed against the United States; and the loss of clothing and articles worn while performing military duties. No claim may be approved under the PCA when the claimant’s negligence caused the loss. Prompt payment of service members’ and civilians’ PCA claims is essential to maintenance of positive morale in the unit. Unit claims officers (UCO) must be prepared to comply fully with small claims procedures immediately upon arrival at the deployment or exercise site.⁵

1. **Contractor Claims.** In deployed environments, Soldiers work side-by-side with contractor employees. However, when it comes to claims, contractors and Soldiers are treated much differently. First, contractors are not proper claimants under the PCA IAW DA PAM 27-162, para. 11-4j(1), although they may be able to recover under other claims provisions. In addition, if a Soldier files a claim under the PCA for contractor-caused damages (not related to storage or shipment of household goods), the Soldier should first attempt to recover directly from the contractor. However, if the contractor does not resolve the claim, then a PCA claim may be filed and paid.⁶

2. **Wounded Warrior Personal Effects Processing.** (ALARACT Message 139/2006). Over the last several years, CENTCOM has experienced difficulty with processing of the personal effects of Soldiers evacuated from theater. This loss of property results in numerous claims and decreased morale. Once a Soldier is killed in action (KIA), missing in action (MIA), or medically evacuated due to combat injuries from CENTCOM theater of operations, commanders are responsible for processing the Soldier’s personal effects in accordance with the following procedures:

a. Commander appoints summary court-martial officer (SCMO) immediately upon notification. Summary officer will safeguard, inventory, and package all personal effects. Please note that recent implementation guidance allows for NCOs in the rank of E-6 or above to serve as medically evacuated inventory officials, but officers must still serve as SCMO for KIA and MIA Soldiers.

² 28 U.S.C. §§ 2671 – 2680.

³ For more information on disaster relief operations, see Noncombat Deployment Operations, *infra*.

⁴ 31 U.S.C. § 3721.

⁵ Under the small claims procedures set forth in DA PAM 27-162, para. 11-10, personnel claims that can be paid for \$500 or less should be settled or paid within one working day of receipt. In addition, small claims procedures allow for relaxed evidentiary procedures. See U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, PAM. 27-162, CLAIMS para. 11-10b (21 Mar. 2008) [hereinafter DA PAM 27-162]. Therefore, substantiation of the value of the property may be accomplished through telephone calls and Internet searches, rather than requiring more complex substantiation. Although the claims officer cannot ensure payment of these claims, early coordination with the finance and accounting office and the designated Class A agent will also speed up the payment process.

⁶ DA PAM 27-162, *supra* note 5, para. 11-5a.

b. If Soldier is declared KIA, MIA or medically evacuated because of combat-related injuries and will not return to the unit, then SCMO will process personal effects through the mortuary affairs collection point (MACP).

c. The MACP will send the property to the Joint Personal Effects Depot (JPED), who will then process the property and send it to the Soldier or next of kin.⁷

C. **Claims Cognizable Under the Military Claims Act (MCA).**⁸ The MCA also applies worldwide, however the claimant must be a U.S. resident in order to recover. CONUS tort claims must first be considered under the FTCA. Overseas, the MCA will apply only when the claim cannot be paid under the PCA or the Foreign Claims Act (FCA) (discussed below). These limitations generally restrict application of the MCA overseas to claims made by family members accompanying the force or by contractors and reporters during a deployment. There are two bases of liability under the MCA. The first requires damage or injury caused by an “act or omission determined to be negligent, wrongful, or otherwise involving fault of military personnel . . . acting within the scope of their employment.” The second permits a form of absolute liability for damage or injury caused by “noncombat activities.” “Noncombat activities” are defined as an activity “essentially military in nature, having little parallel in civilian pursuits”⁹ Examples include maneuver damage caused by the administrative movement of troops and equipment to and from military operations and exercises, and military training.

D. **Claims Cognizable Under the Foreign Claims Act (FCA).**¹⁰ The FCA is the most widely-used claims statute in foreign deployments. Since the FCA applies only overseas and, therefore, is not used routinely by CONUS-based claims offices, JAs and UCOs must familiarize themselves with its provisions and compile as much supporting information (e.g., country law summaries) as possible before deployment. Under the FCA, meritorious claims for property losses, injury or death caused by service members or the civilian component of the U.S. forces may be settled “[t]o promote and maintain friendly relations” with the receiving state. Claims that result from “noncombat activities” or negligent or wrongful acts or omissions are also compensable.¹¹ Categories of claims that may not be allowed include: losses from combat; contractual matters; domestic obligations; and claims that either are not in the best interest of the U.S. to pay, or are contrary to public policy.¹²

1. Similar to the MCA, claims under the FCA may be based on either the negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of U.S. military personnel, or on the noncombat activities of U.S. forces. Unlike the MCA, however, there generally is no scope of employment requirement. The only actors required to be “in scope” for the U.S. to have liability are foreign nationals, hired in the country where the incident occurred, who work for the United States. The FCA allows payment of claims filed by inhabitants of foreign countries for personal injury, death, or property loss or damage caused by U.S. military personnel outside of the United States. “Inhabitants” includes receiving state and other non-U.S. nationals, and all levels of receiving state government. These are proper claimants.¹³ Enemy or “unfriendly” nationals or governments, insurers and subrogees, U.S. inhabitants, and U.S. military and civilian component personnel, if in the receiving state incident to service, are improper claimants.¹⁴

2. FCA claims should be presented in writing to U.S. or other authorized officials within two years of accrual. Oral claims may be accepted, but they must later be reduced to writing.¹⁵ All claims, oral or written, should state the time, place and nature of the incident; the nature and extent of damage, loss or injury; and the amount claimed. A claim must be stated in the local currency or the currency of the country of which the claimant was an inhabitant at the time of loss.¹⁶ In order to promote access to the claims program, many units distribute claims cards when a potential claim arises. The cards usually contain instructions for the Soldier in English, with instructions for the claimant in their native language on the reverse. The cards have lines for the date, time, location,

⁷ ALARACT Message, 210236Z Jul 06, Headquarters, U.S. Dep’t of Army, subject: Policies and Procedures for the Handling of Personal Effects and Government Property.

⁸ 10 U.S.C. § 2733.

⁹ U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, REG. 27-20, CLAIMS, Glossary, sec. II (8 Feb. 2008) [hereinafter AR 27-20].

¹⁰ 10 U.S.C. § 2734.

¹¹ AR 27-20, *supra* note 9, para. 10-3.

¹² AR 27-20, *supra* note 9, para. 10-4.

¹³ AR 27-20, *supra* note 9, para. 10-2a.

¹⁴ AR 27-20, *supra* note 9, paras. 10-4h and i.

¹⁵ AR 27-20, *supra* note 9, para. 2-5.

¹⁶ AR 27-20, *supra* note 9, para. 10-9b.

and unit involved in the incident. An example of a claims card may be found in the Deployment Claims SOP (Appendix D).

3. FCA claims are investigated and adjudicated by Foreign Claims Commissions (FCC). Foreign Claims Commissions may have one or three members. They are usually comprised of JA claims officers, although other commissioned officers often serve as single-member commissions as well. At least two members of three-member FCCs must be JAs or claims attorneys. Regardless of their composition, proper authority must appoint FCCs.¹⁷ The Commander of USARCS, TJAG, and DJAG are the only appointing authorities for FCCs in Afghanistan and Iraq. These appointments should take place before deployment, if possible. All legal offices subject to mobilization or deployment should identify FCC members and alternates as a part of their predeployment planning. Then, the Foreign Claims Commissioner should contact the Foreign Torts Branch of USARCS for additional information regarding how to obtain a written appointment memorandum. Foreign Claims Commissioners should request permission to join the FCC restricted forum on JAGCNET, where there are invaluable training tools and guidance. In addition, prior to being appointed, FCCs must complete on-line training available on JAGCNET.

4. In adjudicating claims under the FCA, the FCC applies the law of the country in which the claim arose to determine both liability and damages. This includes the local law or custom pertaining to contributory or comparative negligence and joint tortfeasors. Payments for punitive damages, court costs, filing costs, attorneys' fees and bailment are not allowed under the FCA. Before deploying, JAs should become familiar with the application of foreign law, and should attempt to compile local law summaries for all countries in which the unit is likely to conduct operations.¹⁸ After deployment, claims personnel may contact local attorneys for assistance, or obtain information on local law and custom from the U.S. Consulate or Embassy located in-country.¹⁹

5. Once the FCC issues its final decision and the claimant signs the settlement form, the FCC then certifies the claim to the local Defense Finance and Accounting Office for payment in local currency, if possible. If an FCC intends to "deny a claim, award less than the amount claimed, or recommend an award less than claimed but in excess of its authority," it must notify the claimant. This notice will give the claimant an opportunity to submit additional information for consideration before a final decision is made. When the FCC proposes an award to a claimant, it also forwards a settlement agreement that the claimant may either sign or return with a request for reconsideration.

E. Claims Cognizable Under International Agreements (SOFA Claims).²⁰

1. As a general rule, the FCA will not apply in foreign countries where the U.S. has an agreement that "provides for the settlement or adjudication and cost sharing of claims against the United States arising out of the acts or omissions of a member or civilian employee of an armed force of the United States."²¹ For example, if a unit deploys to Korea, Japan, or any NATO or Partnership for Peace country, claims matters will be managed by a command claims service under provisions outlined in the applicable status of forces agreement (SOFA).²²

¹⁷ In the Army, normally the USARCS Commander appoints FCCs. USARCS has developed an "off-the shelf" appointment package and can assist in the speedy appointment of FCCs. Unless otherwise limited in an appointment letter, a one-member FCC who is either a JA or a claims attorney may pay or deny claims up to \$15,000. Line-officer commissioners may pay claims up to \$5,000, although they have no denial authority. A three-member FCC may deny claims of any amount, and settle claims up to \$50,000. Two members of a three-member FCC constitute a quorum, and decision is by majority vote. USARCS is the settlement authority for claims in excess of \$50,000. The Secretary of the Army or his designee will approve payments in excess of \$100,000. All payments must be in full satisfaction of the claim against the United States, and all appropriate contributions from joint tortfeasors, applicable insurance, or Article 139, UCMJ proceedings must be deducted before payment. Advance payments may be authorized in certain cases. See AR 27-20, *supra* note 9, paras. 10-5 to 10-9.

¹⁸ Before deploying, Army JAs responsible for unit claims management should contact the Chief of Claims in the SJA office of the Unified Command responsible for that particular country and the USARCS Tort Claims Division, Foreign Torts Branch, Fort Meade, Maryland 20755-5360 (Commercial 301-677-7009/DSN 923-7009) for further information and guidance.

¹⁹ Although the Army claims regulation does not specifically set out conflict of law provisions, general principles applicable to tort claims are set out in AR 27-20, *supra* note 9, para. 3-5. These principles may be used in situations where local law and custom are inapplicable because of policy reasons, or where there is a gap in local law coverage.

²⁰ 10 U.S.C. § 2734a (commonly referred to as the International Agreement Claims Act).

²¹ *Id.*

²² See the USARCS Website, <https://www.jagcnet.army.mil>, click on the USARCS link on the left of the screen. A list of U.S. sending state and single-services offices can be found on the website under "Claims Resources," then "VI, Tables Listing Claims Offices Worldwide."

2. Deployment to a SOFA country places additional pre-deployment responsibilities on JAs. First, knowledge of the claims provisions contained in the applicable SOFA is mandatory. Second, JAs must be aware of receiving state procedures for the settlement of claims. The SJA element of the deploying unit may legitimately expect and plan for technical assistance from the servicing command claims service and should coordinate with that service prior to deployment.

F. The U.S.-Iraq Security Agreement.²³ In November 2008, the United States and the Government of Iraq (GOI) signed a security agreement that governs the continued presence of U.S. troops in Iraq. Among the provisions of this agreement, Article 21 provides claims processing information. The main features of this Article are:

1. Waiver of intergovernmental claims arising from “damage, loss, or destruction of property, or compensation for injuries or deaths that could happen to members of the force or civilian component of either Party arising out of the performance of their official duties in Iraq.” This provision does, however, allow for “claims arising from contract.”

2. The United States Forces will continue to pay reasonable compensation for “meritorious third party claims arising out of acts, omissions, or negligence of members of the United States Forces and of the civilian component done in the performance of their official duties and incident to the non-combat activities of the United States Forces.” In other words, the U.S. Forces will continue to pay FCA third-party claims just as it did prior to the Security Agreement being signed. In addition, the U.S. Forces “may also settle meritorious claims not arising from the performance of official duties.”

3. In the event of a disagreement between the Parties regarding whether a claims should be paid, the matter may be referred to Joint Committee for review.²⁴

G. Claims Cognizable Under the Public Vessels Act (PVA) and Suits in Admiralty Act (SAA). The PVA and SAA provide broad waivers of sovereign immunity for property damage and personal injury claims arising from maritime torts caused by an agent or employee of the government, or by a vessel or other property in the service of the government. Such claims typically arise from the negligent maintenance or operation of government vessels or aircraft. Claims may also take the form of demands for compensation for towage and salvage services, including contract salvage, rendered to a government vessel or to other property owned by the government.²⁵

1. Both the PVA and SAA contain two-year statutes of limitations, which run from the date of the event upon which a claim is based. No administrative claim is required under the PVA and SAA. However, when a claim arises under the Admiralty Jurisdiction Extension Act, 46 U.S.C. app. § 740, a claim is required. Unlike FTCA claims, no particular form is needed to assert an admiralty tort claim. However, a claimant will bear the burden of providing evidence from which government liability and the full measure of damages can be determined with a reasonable degree of certainty. Filing a claim does not toll the two-year limitations period. If an admiralty tort claim is denied, a claimant’s only recourse is to file suit in Federal district court within the two-year limitations period.

2. Unlike the FTCA, waiver of immunity under the PVA and SAA includes admiralty tort claims arising in international waters or in the territorial waters of a foreign country. While the PVA and SAA contain no express exceptions to their broad waivers, as does the FTCA, most Federal courts have incorporated, by implication, the discretionary function exception into the PVA/SAA.

H. Applicability of International Agreements to Admiralty Claims. Admiralty claims may or may not fall under the applicable SOFA. All personal injury or death claims arising from the operation of a U.S. government vessel or the actions of government personnel in a host country’s territorial waters are adjudicated by the host country under the SOFA’s claims provisions. However, property damage claims arising from the navigation or operation of a ship usually fall outside the terms of the SOFA.

²³ Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Iraq on the withdrawal of United States Forces from Iraq and the Organization of Their Activities During Their Temporary Presence in Iraq, U.S.-Iraq, Nov. 17, 2008 [hereinafter SA], available at <http://www.mnf-iraq.com>.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ Specific guidance on each service’s settlement authority and claims processing procedures is set forth at: 10 U.S.C. § 7622 and 32 C.F.R. § 752.1-752-5 (Navy); 14 U.S.C. § 646 and 33 C.F.R. Part 25 (Coast Guard); 10 U.S.C. § 4802-4806 and 33 C.F.R. § 536.44-536.45 (Army); 10 U.S.C. § 9802 and 32 C.F.R. Part 842 (Air Force).

1. In some instances, supplementary agreements may further modify the provisions of a SOFA. In Japan, for example, certain small fishing vessel and net damage claims were brought within the scope of SOFA adjudication by the 1960 *note verbale* to the SOFA, even for damage caused by a U.S. warship.

2. Separately, government-to-government admiralty claims for damage are waived by parties to a SOFA under the so-called “knock for knock” provisions. Even when you suspect that a knock-for-knock agreement may apply, it is still important to investigate and document all admiralty incidents and to contact your claims branch for guidance.

I. **Claims Cognizable Under UN or NATO Claims Procedures.** In special circumstances, U.S. personnel may be assigned to a UN or NATO headquarters unit and may cause damage or injury to a third party. In such cases, special UN or NATO claims procedures may apply, and the UN or NATO may actually pay the claim. If faced with such a situation, JAs should contact their command claims service for guidance.

J. **Article 139 Claims.**²⁶ UCMJ Article 139 authorizes collection of damages directly from a servicemember’s pay for willful damage to or wrongful taking of property by military personnel acting outside the scope of their employment. For example, if a Soldier steals property from another Soldier or a civilian and refuses to return it, the victim may file an Article 139 claim in an effort to recover the value of the loss. During deployments, Article 139 claims are handled just as they are at the installation. The processing of these claims overseas, however, presents unique logistical challenges. Special Court-Martial Convening Authorities (SPCMCA), who function as appointing and final action authorities for Article 139 claims, may be geographically separated from the investigating officer and the reviewing claims JA. Every unit must prepare for these challenges and contingencies during pre-deployment planning.

K. **Real Estate Claims.** Corps of Engineers Real Property Teams (CREST) will settle the majority of claims arising from the use of real estate. These claims are based upon contract principles and are paid from O&M funds, not claims expenditure allowances.

1. Coordination and regular communication between the JA and the engineers after deployment is essential. Judge Advocates should also be aware that not all claims for damage/use of real estate are based on contract. Some are based on tort law and may be considered as claims under the FCA or MCA, such as claims for damage/use of real estate for a period of thirty days or less. If the claim is for a period of thirty-one days or more, it is normally considered a real estate claim.²⁷

2. During lengthy deployments, rapid turnover of real estate officers is common. In OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR/GUARD/FORGE in Bosnia and Herzegovina, for instance, the Corps of Engineers rotated civilian real estate officers into the area of operations on sixty-day tours. In addition, in the first years of OIF and OEF, Corps of Engineers personnel were frequently rotated in and out of theater, making relationship building extremely difficult. However, currently the Corps of Engineers has significantly increased their presence and largely remedied many of these difficulties.²⁸

3. All Claims JAs deploying to Iraq or Afghanistan should be familiar with the Gulf Region Corps of Engineers SOP located at Appendix E of this chapter.

L. **Claims Involving Non-appropriated Fund Instrumentalities (NAFI).** Frequently, FCCs will receive claims involving NAFIs. Although FCCs may adjudicate such claims, the FCC will not actually pay the claimant unless the damage was “caused” by the U.S. Forces or a DoD appropriated fund employee. Therefore, the FCC should coordinate with the local manager of the NAFI prior to investigating the claim. Some NAFI managers have independent authority to settle small claims. For example, Army and Air Force Exchange Service store managers have authority to settle claims up to \$2,500. If the NAFI has the authority, it may settle the claim. If not, the FCC will investigate and adjudicate the claim, as it would for any other FCA claim. However, instead of making payment, the FCC will forward the adjudicated claim to the NAFI for payment.

M. **Affirmative Claims.** An affirmative claim is a claim asserted by the United States against a tortfeasor or a tortfeasor’s insurance company. If claims personnel believe the possibility exists for an affirmative claim, and they can identify a party against whom the claim can be asserted, this should be reported to the responsible claims

²⁶ 10 U.S.C. § 939. *See generally*, AR 27-20 ch. 9; DA PAM 27-162 ch. 9.

²⁷ AR 27-20, *supra* note 9, para. 2-15m.

²⁸ For an example of implementing guidance for real property claims, *see* Appendix D, Enclosure 4, *infra*.

service. In countries where the Department of the Army has single-service claims responsibility, the responsible claims service may appoint a recovery JA to assert and collect payment. Recovery JAs should keep in mind that, after assertion, they may not have the authority to terminate or settle the claim for less than the full amount. This authority may rest with the responsible claims service or higher depending on the amount of the claim. In addition, claims against foreign governmental entities have to be coordinated with USARCS and approved by TJAG.

N. **Alternatives to Claims.** In addition to the many claims provisions listed above, deployed units must also be aware of alternative sources for payments. Primarily, solatia and Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) funds may be used to make payments under certain circumstances in which a claim is not cognizable. Although these payment sources are NOT a part of the claims program, they may be a suitable alternative to claims in certain circumstances.

1. **Solatia Payments.**²⁹ If a unit deploys to the Far East, or other parts of the world where payments in sympathy or recognition of loss are common, JAs should explore the possibility of making solatia payments to accident victims. Solatia payments are **not** claims payments. They are payments in money or in-kind to a victim or to a victim's family as an expression of sympathy or condolence. These payments are immediate and, generally, nominal. The individual or unit involved in the damage has no **legal** obligation to pay; compensation is simply offered as an expression of sympathy in accordance with local custom. Solatia payments are **not** paid from claims funds but, rather, from unit operation and maintenance (O&M) budgets. Prompt payment of solatia ensures the goodwill of local national populations, thus allowing the U.S. to maintain positive relations with the host nation. Solatia payments should not be made without prior coordination with the highest levels of command for the deployment area. On 26 November 2004, the DoD General Counsel issued an opinion that solatia is a custom in Iraq and Afghanistan.³⁰ Before deploying to one of these theatres, JAs should read the DoD GC's memo, which can be found in the FCC forum on JAGCNET.

2. **CERP Condolence Payments.** The Commanders' Emergency Response Program was originally created to respond to "urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements," but not for payments to individuals. However, in 2005, the guidance was changed to allow for payment of:

- a. "Repair of damage that results from U.S., coalition, or supporting military operations and is not compensable under the Foreign Claims Act";
- b. "Condolence payments to individual civilians for death, injury, or property damage resulting from U.S., coalition, or supporting military operations."³¹
- c. Judge Advocates should pay particular attention to the qualifying language for the "repair of damage" provision that requires, prior to payment, a determination that the damage is not payable under the FCA.
- d. Judge Advocates deploying to Afghanistan should be mindful of the timeline for CERP payments. Prior Department of Defense guidance dictated that CERP payments should only be made after a complete investigation. However, this policy resulted in significant delays in making "amends" for the loss of innocent life and injuries to innocent civilians. In accordance with recent guidance from the Secretary of Defense, units are now directed to "immediately and publicly express our regret for the loss of—or injury to—innocent life; make appropriate amends according to the dictates of law and cultural norms; and then launch an investigation."³²

V. PRE-DEPLOYMENT PLANNING

A. **General Considerations.** Many factors must be considered during pre-deployment planning. All personnel involved in the claims mission must be properly trained. Principal players must be properly appointed. International agreements with the host nation, compilations of local law, and/or other references that will impact on the claims operation, must be located. These agreements, and the application of local law to determine liability and

²⁹ See, e.g., AR 27-20, *supra* note 9, paras. 10-10 and 13-13; DA PAM 27-162, *supra* note 5, paras. 10-10 and 13-13.

³⁰ Memorandum, Deputy General Counsel (International Affairs), Department of Defense to Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, subject: Solatia (26 Nov. 2004).

³¹ Memorandum, Under Secretary of Defense for Secretaries of the Military Departments, et al., subject: Commanders' Emergency Response Program (CERP) Guidance (27 Jul 2009).

³² Memorandum, Secretary of Defense for Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Subject: Response Posture for Noncombatant Civilian Casualty Incidents in Afghanistan (29 Oct 2008).

damages under certain claims statutes, can give rise to unique ethical and conceptual challenges. All of these aspects of the claims operation must be considered.³³

B. Training. The initial step in any successful claims operation is the establishment of education and prevention programs. The primary aspect of these programs is training. Claims JAs must ensure that all parties to the claims operation are properly trained, not only on legal requirements, but also on required military skills for potential deployed environments (e.g., weapons training, vehicle licensing, combat lifesaver training, etc.). This should be an ongoing part of the daily mission, whether or not deployment is contemplated. Claims JAs, attorneys, and legal NCOs and specialists must know the procedures for serving as FCCs and Foreign Claims NCOICs, and for operating Special Claims Processing Offices. FCCs must certify completion of the training support packages in the FCC forum on JAGCNET prior to being appointed as FCCs. In addition to web-based training, USARCS will provide live training to legal offices upon request.

Claims personnel must also brief service members and UCOs on how to avoid property damage, property loss, and personal injuries. These briefings should also address procedures for documenting and reporting preexisting damage. Finally, claims personnel should ensure that Unit Claims Officers (UCO) and Maneuver Damage Claims Officers (MDCO) know and understand the proper procedures for investigating claims, compiling evidence, and completing reports and forms. Claims avoidance, reporting, and investigation procedures must be addressed long before the unit begins actual operations.

C. The Tort and Special Claims Application (TSCA) Training. The Tort and Special Claims Application is a recently fielded web-based application for tracking tort claims. This program is intended to provide USARCS with visibility on the claims being paid in deployed areas, as well as to provide all FCCs with access to a central repository of previously-paid claims. This information is invaluable for FCCs as they attempt to identify duplicate or fraudulent claims. In addition to FCC training, all FCCs and claims NCOs must participate in TSCA training, which is available under the Foreign Claims Commission Resources on the USARCS homepage.

D. Appointment Orders. Principal players in deployment claims operations include UCOs, MDCOs and FCCs. Prior to deployment, each company- or battalion-sized unit should appoint a UCO and, depending upon the equipment and mission of the unit, an MDCO. These individuals document and investigate every incident that may result in a claim either against or on behalf of the United States. UCOs and MDCOs coordinate their investigations with either servicing JAs or FCCs. Recognition and documentation of possible claims, and initial contact with claimants, often rests with UCOs and MDCOs. They are, therefore, very important assets to the claims operation.

VI. NONCOMBAT DEPLOYMENT OPERATIONS

A. The operation of deployment claims offices varies depending upon the type and location of the mission. Flexibility, therefore, is essential. An overseas location may present language barriers and logistical challenges, such as where to locate claims offices and how to coordinate the investigation, adjudication, and payment phases of the claims process. Nevertheless, some aspects of the operations, such as the need for a cooperative environment and consistent procedures for payment and processing, remain constant.

B. Disaster Relief and CONUS Deployment Claims. Generally, when we think of deployments, we think of overseas operations in preparation for combat, peace enforcement, or peacekeeping operations. However, these are not our only deployment operations. Consider the aftermath of Hurricanes Andrew and Katrina. The military is called to react to these types of disasters both within and outside the United States. These operations place a great demand on claims personnel.³⁴ Claims offices must have operational claims disaster plans to execute claims contingencies when called upon to compensate persons harmed by military activities that cause the disasters, as well as military disaster relief activities that cause further harm. Additionally, the Army is DoD's executive agent for tort claims arising from chemical disasters under the purview of the Chemical and Biological Defense Command, and

³³ See also Appendices C and D to this chapter.

³⁴ In November 1998, USARCS published a Disaster Claims Handbook designed to be a stand-alone guide for use in providing claims services during a disaster. This handbook consolidates the provisions from AR 27-20, DA Pam. 27-162, and other publications that are relevant to disaster claims. It also contains additional materials and forms necessary to provide disaster claims relief, including a model disaster claims plan and suggested annexes. This handbook will be updated periodically and is available on the JAGCNet. See DISASTER CLAIMS HANDBOOK, U.S. Army Claims Service, November 1998, on JAGCNet for more information on disaster claims operations.

has other significant responsibilities for the resolution of tort, maneuver damage, and personnel claims arising from such disasters.

C. **Logistical Support.** Proper logistical planning and coordination is essential to effective deployment claims operations. During most deployments, claims processing is a complex, full-time job requiring dedication of substantial personnel and equipment assets. Claims investigators will have to travel frequently to visit areas where damages, losses, and injuries are alleged to have occurred. Depending on the security and force protection orders in effect during a given operation, claims personnel may have to deal with a variety of issues and planning factors that are not directly related to the adjudication and payment of claims. For example, claims personnel in OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM were subject to force protection rules that prohibited them from leaving their base camps except in four-vehicle convoys with crew-served weapons. Unfortunately, many Brigade Legal Teams did not have the vehicles or weapons (e.g., crew-served weapons) necessary to comply with applicable force protection orders, so extensive coordination with supported units and other staff sections was critical.

1. Claimant forms and correspondence naturally must be in the native language of the claimants to be effective. Therefore, FCCs must request a translator for initial drafting of claim forms and settlement/rejection letters. In addition, FCCs must coordinate for translator support during claims processing hours. Because translation services are in high demand during a deployment, the FCC must coordinate this support immediately upon arrival in theater.

2. Every unit's claims deployment plan must address three areas: claims investigation; payment of claims; and the projected location of the claims office. The initial steps in an effective deployment claims operation are the establishment of a central location for the receipt of claims, and publication of this location to the local population. During the early stages of a deployment, this may mean simply erecting a tent. As the operation progresses, however, it is wise to establish a more substantial and permanent facility, if possible. The G-5 and Public Affairs Offices can publish the claims office's location and hours of operation. The local embassy and civil affairs personnel, if available, may also be helpful in disseminating information on the claims operation.

3. Transportation assets will be limited in any deployment. However, JAs and other claims investigators must be able to travel to claims sites. This requires the exclusive use of some type of vehicle(s). Claims personnel should be licensed and trained on how to properly operate and maintain dedicated vehicles. If claims offices are unable to procure sufficient vehicles to support their operations, they may also seek assistance in investigating claims from embassy and civil affairs personnel, as well as UCOs. Local national insurance adjusters may serve as additional sources of information and assistance in the investigation and adjudication of claims.

4. After claims personnel have adjudicated a claim, they must be able to pay it. Payment requires the presence of a Class A agent and a sufficient amount of local currency. Do not assume that finance offices will supply you with Class A agents. You may have to train unit or legal personnel to be certified to act in this capacity. Likewise, you should not assume that the Finance Office certification process is an easy one. After action reports from Iraq have related that Claims personnel received their FCC appointments and were designated as pay agents well before leaving home station. However, claims operations were still significantly delayed because after arrival into theater, the local finance offices had its own lengthy procedures for certifying pay agents. Security is always a concern. In Somalia, claimants often walked away from the claims office only to be robbed or shot to death within minutes. Still another issue is the "type" of money used to fund the operation. The money used to pay for claims filed under the FCA comes from the claims expenditure allowance. Not only must claims be paid from claims funds, they must be charged to the proper fund cite, which is tied to the payment authority for the claim (MCA, PCA, FCA, etc.). These issues must be resolved during pre-deployment planning through extensive coordination with unit comptroller personnel and higher level claims offices with claims appropriations.

VII. COMBAT CLAIMS

A. **Effect of International Agreements.** Provisions in international agreements between the U.S. and host nation governments regarding claims processing and adjudication generally do not affect combat claims. Most bilateral Military Assistance Agreements to which the U.S. is a party have no claims provisions. If there is a SOFA or other agreement that addresses claims issues, it may be suspended in time of armed conflict.³⁵ The agreement may also exclude claims arising from "war damage." However, one option the JA should investigate is preparing an

³⁵ For example, NATO SOFA Art. XV provides that, in the event of hostilities, a party may suspend the SOFA by giving 60 days notice.

agreement under which the host nation assumes responsibility for paying all claims that result from any combat activity.³⁶

B. Noncombat Claims Arising on Conventional Combat Deployments. A basic principle embodied in U.S. claims statutes is that damage resulting directly from combat activities³⁷ is not compensable. For example, claims resulting either from “action by an enemy” or “directly or indirectly from an act of the armed forces of the United States in combat” are not payable under the FCA.³⁸ Claims personnel must, however, distinguish between combat-related claims and noncombat claims that arise in a combat setting. Claims unrelated to combat activities will arise under the FCA, the MCA,³⁹ and the PCA.⁴⁰ Solatia⁴¹ payments are not barred by the combat activities rule, and will commonly be based on injury or death resulting from combat activities. Real estate claims and claims under UCMJ Article 139⁴² also arise in combat deployments. The JA must be prepared to process all of these claims, and a Class A agent must be present to pay claims in the local currency for FCA claims, and in U.S. dollars for PCA and MCA claims.

C. Combat Claims Arising on Conventional Combat Deployments. The combat-related claims exclusion often directly interferes with the principal goal of low intensity conflict/foreign internal defense: obtaining and maintaining the support of the local populace. Our recent combat deployments offer insight into how we can maintain the support of the local population while observing the legal restrictions on combat-related damages. Each of our substantial combat scenarios over the last thirty years has been unique. Three major deployments—Vietnam, Grenada, and Panama—provide historical precedent of the various methodologies used to deal with combat claims.

1. In Vietnam, the South Vietnamese government agreed to pay all claims generated by military units of the Republic of Vietnam, the United States, and the Free World forces.⁴³

2. After OPERATION URGENT FURY in Grenada in 1983, the U.S. Department of State initiated a program to pay for combat-related death, injury, and property damage as an exception to the restrictions imposed by the combat activities exclusion.⁴⁴

3. Following OPERATION JUST CAUSE (OJC) in Panama, the United States provided funds to the government of Panama both to stimulate the Panamanian economy and to help Panama recover from the effects of OJC. These funds were used for emergency needs, economic recovery, and development assistance. The U.S. also provided Panama with credit guarantees, trade benefits, and other economic assistance programs.⁴⁵

D. Requisitions under the Law of War.

1. The impact of lawful requisitions of private property on the battlefield is an often overlooked area of deployment claims. Under the law of war, a Soldier may requisition any type of property whenever there is a valid

³⁶ For example, South Vietnam had responsibility for processing and paying all combat claims generated by U.S. and “Free World forces.”

³⁷ Combat activities are defined as “[a]ctivities resulting directly or indirectly from action by the enemy, or by the U.S. Armed Forces engaged in, or in immediate preparation for, impending armed conflict.” AR 27-20, Glossary, sec. II.

³⁸ 10 U.S.C. § 2734.

³⁹ 10 U.S.C. § 2733.

⁴⁰ 31 U.S.C. § 3721 (which provides compensation to service members for property losses due to enemy action).

⁴¹ See notes 20 and 22 and accompanying text.

⁴² 10 U.S.C. § 939.

⁴³ Dep’t of the Army, Vietnam Studies, Law of War: Vietnam 1964-1073, Prugh, George S., Major General; Wash. D.C. 1975.

⁴⁴ At the conclusion of combat in Grenada, it quickly became apparent that the U.S. could not refuse to pay for combat-related damage if it wanted to maintain the support of the Grenadian citizens. With claims statutes providing no means to make such payments, the Department of State entered a Participating Agency Servicing Agreement between the U.S. Agency for Internal Development (USAID) and the USARCS that allowed for payment of combat claims. This agreement established a nonstatutory, gratuitous payment program outside of the combat activities exclusion using USAID funds. USARCS provided personnel to staff FCCs to process requests, investigate and recommend payment or denial of claims.

⁴⁵ This was done in Panama to support the Endara government and help to establish its legitimacy. Our mission was to support the legitimate government, not to act in place of it. The U.S. and Panama agreed to a Letter of Instruction (LOI) that established the procedures to be followed, listed categories of claims deemed not compensable, and set monetary limits for claims under the FCA that were not barred by the combat claims exclusion. These commissions proceeded to adjudicate and recommend payment on the combat-related claims, essentially using the same procedures already established for the payment of claims under the FCA and incorporating the special requirement of the LOI. \$1.8 million of USAID money was made available: \$200,000 to support the claims office and personnel, and the remainder to pay claims.

military necessity.⁴⁶ Although public property may be “seized” as the need arises in combat, the appropriation of private property for such purposes may result in allowable claims for damage or destruction of the property. The combat exclusion may obviate many such claims, but the U.S. may still be liable for damage or destruction of the property if it was bailed to the U.S. under either an express or implied agreement.⁴⁷ To ensure proper documentation of requisition claims, the servicing JA must implement a procedure to document and describe all requisitioned items. A system using bilingual property receipts distributed down to the UCOs might prove effective, for example.

2. Judge Advocates should warn units about unauthorized requisitioning of property in a more mature theater. For instance, five years into OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, several claims were filed by local national store owners who stated that Soldiers had come to their store and taken merchandise for an upcoming operation. In exchange, the Soldiers gave the store owners claims cards and told them to file a claim for the merchandise. Such practices are not cognizable claims, and are not proper requisitions because there was no valid military necessity to obtain these items through requisition. Instead, the Soldiers should have procured the property through the unit logistics officer.

APPENDICES

- A. Single Service Claims Responsibility Assignments
- B. Unit Claims Officer Deployment Guide
- C. Deployment Claims Office Operation Outline
- D. Sample Claim Card
- E. Gulf Region Corps of Engineers SOP

⁴⁶ A common example is the taking of private vehicles for tactical transportation. U.S. forces took vehicles in OPERATIONS URGENT FURY, JUST CAUSE, DESERT STORM, and OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM. Other lawful examples would be the taking of food to feed service members who cannot be resupplied because of the tactical situation, or the billeting of service members in private dwellings if other suitable shelter is not available.

⁴⁷ AR 27-20, para. 10-3c(2).

APPENDIX A

SINGLE SERVICE CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNMENTS

Afghanistan	Army	Kuwait	Army
Albania	Army	Kyrgyzstan	Army
Australia	Air Force	Latvia	Army
Austria	Army	Lithuania	Army
Azores	Air Force	Luxembourg	Air Force
Bahrain	Navy	Macedonia	Army
Belarus	Army	Marshall Islands	Army
Belgium	Army	Moldova	Army
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Army	Montenegro	Army
Bulgaria	Army	Morocco	Air Force
Canada	Air Force	Nepal	Air Force
Croatia	Army	Netherlands	Army
Cyprus	Air Force	Norway	Air Force
Czech Republic	Army	Oman	Air Force
Denmark	Air Force	Pakistan	Air Force
Djibouti	Navy	Poland	Army
Egypt	Air Force	Portugal	Navy
El Salvador	Army	Qatar	Air Force
Eritrea	Army	Romania	Army
Estonia	Army	Rwanda Refugee Crisis Area (except Kenya)	Army
Ethiopia	Army	Saudi Arabia	Air Force
France	Air Force	Serbia	Army
Germany	Army	Seychelles	Army
Greece	Navy	Slovak Republic/Slovakia	Army
Greenland (Denmark)	Air Force	Slovenia	Army
Grenada	Army	Somalia	Army
Honduras	Army	Spain	Navy
Hungary	Army	Sudan	Army
Iceland	Navy	Switzerland	Army
India	Air Force	Tajikistan	Air Force
Iran	Army	Tunisia	Air Force
Iraq	Army	Turkey	Air Force
Israel	Navy	Turkmenistan	Air Force
Italy	Navy	Ukraine	Army
Japan	Air Force	United Arab Emirates	Navy
Jordan	Air Force	United Kingdom	Air Force
Kazakhstan	Air Force	Uzbekistan	Air Force
Kenya	Army	Vietnam (war era claims)	Navy
Korea	Army	Yemen	Army
		Yugoslavia	Army

International Agreement Claims Arising in the United States: Army

Claims Generated by United States Central Command in countries not assigned: Army

Claims Generated by United States Special Operations Command in countries not assigned: Air Force

Executive Agencies:

- Agent Orange Air Force

- Gulf War Illness Air Force

APPENDIX B

UNIT CLAIMS OFFICER DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

I. PURPOSE. To provide information regarding the use of Unit Claims Officers (UCO) to investigate and document claims incidents on behalf of Foreign Claims Commissions (FCC) during deployments.

II. INTRODUCTION. Any deployment of U.S. forces into a foreign country (a “receiving state”) may cause damage to the personnel and property of either the U.S. or the receiving state and its inhabitants. Willful misconduct or negligent acts and omissions on the part of U.S. or receiving state personnel can cause these damages. Ordinarily, prior to deployment, each company- or battalion-sized unit appoints a UCO to investigate and document every incident that may result in a claim either against or on behalf of the United States.

III. INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENT

A. Prompt and thorough investigations will be conducted on all potential and actual claims against or in favor of the government. Information must be collected and recorded, whether favorable or adverse. The object of the investigation is to gather, with the least possible delay, the best possible evidence without accumulating excessive evidence concerning any particular fact.

B. Occasions upon which immediate investigations are required include when: non-governmental property is lost or damaged by a government employee; an actual claim is filed; a receiving state national is killed by the act or omission of a government employee; or when a competent authority so directs.

IV. APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES. Commanders appoint commissioned officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers or qualified civilian employees as UCOs as an additional duty. Prior to appointment, UCOs must review the UCO materials located on the USARCS Homepage under “FCC Resources.”¹ The appointment orders (Enclosure 1) should instruct the UCO to coordinate with a designated Judge Advocate or attorney who services the UCO’s unit. Copies of UCO appointment orders should be forwarded to the appropriate command claims service or servicing claims activity.

V. UCO RESPONSIBILITIES

A. **Pre-deployment Prevention Program.** UCOs should coordinate with the servicing judge advocate to advise unit personnel of particular aspects of the pending deployment or the receiving state that could cause particular claims problems. Depending upon the mission and the unit, UCOs should also coordinate with the designated Maneuver Damage Control Officers (MDCOs) to ensure investigative efforts are not duplicated.

B. **Conduct of Investigations.** UCOs will conduct immediate investigations, the duration and scope of which will depend upon the circumstances of the claims incident itself. UCOs will often be required to coordinate their investigations with criminal or safety investigations, which have priority for access to incident sites and witnesses. The reports of such investigations can be extremely useful to UCOs in the completion of their own investigations. In certain cases, UCOs themselves may be doing the bulk of investigation, and are required to safeguard all evidence that may be used in subsequent litigation. To that end, UCOs should interview all possible witnesses and reduce their statements to writing, and secure police reports, statements to insurance companies, hospital records, and even newspaper accounts. It is not necessary that the statements are sworn; claims adjudications are administrative matters in which decisions are based upon a preponderance of the evidence. UCOs must consult with the servicing judge advocate before disposing of any evidence.

C. Claims Reports.

1. **Form of the Report.** In claims incidents that have, or may have, a potential value in excess of \$2,500, UCOs complete DA Form 1208 and attach all available evidence for review by the responsible FCC or Affirmative Claims Authority. Insignificant or simple claims with an actual or potential value of less than \$2,500 may require only a cover memorandum explaining the attachments, if any, and the UCO’s findings. The servicing judge advocate can provide guidance as to which form is better. In certain cases, such as when an AR 15-6 investigation is conducted, the claims report may be submitted on DA Form 1574 (Report of Proceedings).

¹ [Http://www.jagcnet.army.mil](http://www.jagcnet.army.mil). In order to navigate to the USARCS website, click on the “U.S. Army Claims Service” link, then the “Foreign Claims Commission Resources” link.

2. Content of the Report. The factual circumstances surrounding the claims incident must be detailed in the claim report, regardless of the format actually used. In vehicular accidents, for example, the questions found at Enclosure 2 can be used to develop a sufficient factual basis by even an unschooled investigator. UCOs should never make findings or recommendations as to liability or the dollar value of personal injuries in the claims report. These determinations should be left to the responsible judge advocate, but the UCO may note any additional comments in a separate document to accompany the claims report. Specific instructions on how to complete the claims report (DA Form 1208) are at Enclosure 3.

ENCLOSURES

1. Unit Claims Officer Appointment Order
2. Investigator's Interview Checklist for Vehicle Accidents
3. Instructions for Completing DA Form 1208 (Report of Claims Officer)

Enclosure 1 - Unit Claims Officer Appointment Order

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
99TH ARMORED DIVISION
UNIT 10000, APO AE 09000**

ABCD-EF-HHC

1 September 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Duty Appointment

1. Effective 12 September 2008, 1LT Joe Jones, Unit Mailing Address, DSN phone number, DEROS is assigned the following duty:

UNIT CLAIMS OFFICER

2. Authority: AR 27-20, para 2-3(a)(1).
3. Purpose: As indicated in the applicable directives.
4. Period: 12 September 2008 until officially released or relieved from appointment of assignment.
5. Special Instructions: This memorandum supersedes all previous appointments to this assignment. Unit claims officer will coordinate all claims investigation activities with MAJ Brown, OIC of the Bad Drecksfeld Legal Service Center.

FRED E. SMITH
CPT, AR
COMMANDING

Enclosure 2 – Investigator’s Interview Checklist for Vehicle Accidents

1. **Personnel Information.**

- a. Full name.
- b. Birth date.
- c. Social security number.
- d. Unit.
- e. Home address.
- f. Permanent home address.
- g. Expiration term of service (ETS) date (ask about plans for reenlistment).
- h. Date eligible for return from overseas (DEROS) (ask about extension).
- i. Pending reassignment orders, reporting date at new installation. Get a copy of the orders and find out about the Soldier’s plans.

2. **Driving experience.**

- a. When did the driver start to drive?
- b. When did the driver first obtain a driver’s license?
- c. Types of driver’s licenses and dates (get copies).
- d. Driver training courses, dates of instruction.
- e. Types of vehicles operated in the past for pleasure or business; add specifics on experience and training.
- f. If the driver has been awarded a wheeled vehicle military occupational specialty, find out specifics of training and experience.
- g. Accident record.
- h. Enforcement record.

3. **Vehicle involved in the accident.**

- a. How familiar was the operator with the vehicle (was it the operator’s assigned vehicle or the first time the operator ever drove it)?
- b. PMCS (preventive maintenance, checks and services).
 - (1) Was PMCS conducted?
 - (2) Who conducted it?
 - (3) Where is the PMCS checklist for that day?
 - (4) If necessary, have the driver show you how PMCS was performed.
 - (5) Find out who else assisted with, witnessed, or checked PMCS.
- c. Was there any problem with the vehicle (especially if the PMCS checklist is not available or does not list a defect)?
- d. Did the vehicle develop a problem after the trip started? Was this a problem that had happened before? What action was taken once the problem was recognized?

4. **The trip.**

- a. What were the driver’s normal assigned duties?
- b. Was the trip part of these duties?
- c. Had the driver driven the route before or was the driver unfamiliar with the route?
 - (1) How many times did the driver drive the route?
 - (2) If unfamiliar with the route, what directions did the driver get or what maps were provided?
- d. Who authorized the trip?
- e. Why was the trip authorized?
- f. How long did the driver expect the trip to take?
- g. Before the driver set out on the trip, how much sleep did he or she have the night before and what did the driver do before starting? Was the driver tired or alert? This is the point to ask about alcohol and drugs (see questions in paragraph 8).
- h. Who else was in the vehicle (get full personal information)?
 - (1) Why were they in the vehicle?
 - (2) What did they do during the trip?
- i. Have the driver take you through the trip from start point/time to destination and then to return. Ask the driver to describe the trip as planned and then as it actually happened.
 - (1) Get a map and ask the driver to show you the route on the map.

Enclosure 2 – Investigator’s Interview Checklist for Vehicle Accidents

15. (2) If the route is not the most direct route, ask the driver to explain any deviation and to include any reasons for the deviation.
- (3) Indicate any interruptions or rest stops. Determine the reason for each stop, what happened during the stop, and the duration of the stop.

5. **The accident.**

- a. If possible, visit the accident scene with the driver.
- b. If relevant (and possible), drive the route with the driver.
- c. Have the driver describe the sequence of events up to, during and after the accident.
 - (1) When did the driver see the other vehicle?
 - (2) What was the driver’s speed at the time of the accident?
 - (3) What evasive or other actions did the driver take?
 - (4) Did the other driver see our vehicle?
- d. If the driver completed an accident report, ask the driver to review it and explain any omissions or errors.

6. **Injuries.**

- a. Was our driver injured?
- b. Names of other injured parties (compare with accident reports).

7. **Witnesses.**

- a. Names of any witnesses known to the driver.
- b. What did the witnesses supposedly see?
- c. Any oral statements by witnesses the driver recalls?

8. **Alcohol/Drugs.**

- a. Find out if the driver is a drinker.
- b. If the driver does drink, when was alcohol last consumed before the accident?
 - (1) How much alcohol?
 - (2) Types of drinks?
 - (3) Was the alcohol taken with a meal?
- c. Drug use? Get specific if you suspect it.
- d. Was the driver taking medication?
 - (1) Name of drug.
 - (2) Get bottle if a prescription medication.
 - (3) Why was the driver taking medication?
 - (4) Did it affect his or her driving?
 - (5) Get specifics on amount taken, when, and whether the driver had used it before.

9. **Diagrams.**

Show the driver other accident diagrams if available and ask if they are accurate. If not, have the driver explain why.

10. **Insurance.**

- a. Consider the following insurance sources:
 - (1) Automobile insurance
 - (a) Injured party’s own (even if injured party’s vehicle was not involved).
 - (b) Owner of automobile.
 - (c) Driver of automobile.
 - (2) Homeowner’s insurance.
 - (3) Property insurance.
- b. Always ask for the following information about an insurer:
 - (1) Full name of company.
 - (2) Address/Telephone number of insurer.
 - (3) Name of adjuster/representative.
 - (4) Amount of claim, date filed, and date of payment.

PROCEDURES

DA Form 1208 (Report of Claims Officer) does not have to be typed, but it must be legible. Information on the form must be clear to claims personnel and receiving state authorities who may have to read and translate it. Unit claims officers (UCO) will complete DA Form 1208 as follows:

General Information.

Date of Report. Self-explanatory.

Headquarters. Enter designation and APO address of unit involved in the incident.

Location. Enter unit location.

1. **Accident or Incident.** Enter date, hour and place of incident in appropriate blocks.
2. **Claimants.** When available, enter claimant's name and address. If not available, leave empty, but complete the rest of the form. Claimants may file with receiving state authorities instead of UCOs or FCCs. In those instances, this report will provide the relevant information about U.S. involvement.
3. **Property and Personnel Involved.**

Government Property. Identify U.S. vehicles involved with vehicle type, bumper markings, and license plate number. Describe the condition of the military vehicle before and after the incident. If the foreign national is at fault (partially or in full) this information will aid in an affirmative claim against that person for damaging U.S. property or injuring U.S. personnel, or at least reduce U.S. liability. If available, attach photographs of damaged property.

Private Property. Provide all available information. Do not delay, however, trying to get information that is not reasonably available or information that the servicing judge advocate can get from other sources. When possible, interview claimants or foreign national(s) involved. Provide a description of the property before and after the incident. If a vehicle is involved, include the model, and license number. If available, attach photographs of damaged property.

U.S. Government Personnel. Enter name, rank or grade, position, social security number, current assignment, DEROS (if overseas), ETS date, and telephone number of U.S. personnel involved.

Civilian and Foreign Nationals. Enter names, nationalities, addresses, and telephone numbers of non-U.S. Forces persons involved.

4. **Scope of Employment.** Leave blank, the servicing judge advocate or FCC will determine this.
5. **Damage to Property.** Fully describe the damage to government and private property involved. Estimate repair costs.
6. **Persons Injured or Killed.** List U.S. Forces and private persons injured or killed. If personnel were hospitalized, indicate where, how long, and transfers to other facilities. Do not delay the investigation if this information is not readily available.
7. **Witnesses.** List names, addresses, and telephone numbers of witnesses not included in block 3.
8. **Police Investigation and Trial.** Try to obtain local police reports. If authorities are reluctant to release the information, do not delay the investigation.
9. **Findings.** Fully describe the incident. Reference to police reports and witness statements (*e.g.* "See attached" statements) is not enough. The UCO must make independent findings of fact taking into account personal observation and all evidence obtained.
10. **Exhibits.** List all exhibits and attach them to the report.
11. **Recommendations.**
It is Recommended That. Leave this block blank.
Reasons for Recommendations. Leave this block blank.

UCOs will send their recommendations on a separate sheet of paper. This is because local (receiving state) law often determines payment of claims. Claimants who are not satisfied with their settlements may go to court. DA Form 1208 may be made available to the claimant and to the local court for use in the proceedings. Because UCOs are not expected to know local laws, their recommendations about whether or how much to pay on a claim may be erroneous. If they are included on DA Form 1208, they may prejudice the United States' position in court.

Claims Officer. The UCO will include his or her name, and sign and date the forms in the appropriate blocks.

12. Action of Commanding Officer or Staff Judge Advocate. Leave this block blank.

Forward the completed form along with all exhibits and attachments and your recommendations to the servicing claims office or FCC.

APPENDIX C

DEPLOYMENT CLAIMS OFFICE OPERATION OUTLINE

I. **PURPOSE.** To outline the planning factors necessary to consider during the pre-deployment and deployment/stationing phases of a deployment of U.S. forces into a foreign country (a “receiving state”) in order to operate an effective foreign claims activity.

II. **OVERVIEW: THE AR 27-20 SCHEME.** AR 27-20, Claims (8 February 2008), envisions the following general scheme for deployment claims operations:

A. Unit Claims Officers (UCO) and Maneuver Damage Control Officers (MDCO) are appointed by unit commanders and trained by unit or claims judge advocates or Foreign Claims Commissioners.

B. During the course of deployments, UCOs and MDCOs investigate claims incidents and forward potential claims files, both against and on the behalf of the U.S., to servicing judge advocates. DA Forms 1208 (Report of Claims Officer) are completed and forwarded as well, when appropriate.

C. Unit judge advocates forward potential claims files and completed DA Forms 1208 to the appropriate Foreign Claims Commission (FCC) for further processing and entry into the potential claims database.

D. Potential claims files are transferred to the active claims files system and assigned a claim file number when a claimant actually files a claim.

E. FCCs investigate actual claims, in cooperation with the UCOs, and adjudicate them. Claimants are notified of the FCC’s decisions, and approved claims are processed for payment.

F. Special Claims Processing Offices (SCPO) handle the claims of members of the force or civilian component for damages to personal property.

III. PRE-DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND TRAINING

A. Ensure that all units have UCOs, and MDCOs if necessary, appointed on orders.

B. Coordinate the training of UCOs and MDCOs in proper investigative techniques and completing accident report forms with MP personnel.

C. Coordinate the training of UCOs in compiling potential claims files and completing DA Forms 1208 with unit or claims judge advocates.

D. Train an NCO to serve as a Foreign Claims NCOIC. Foreign Claims NCOICs maintain the potential claims files and database, the actual claims files and database, and fiscal accountability. Foreign Claims NCOICs also coordinate the activities of the UCOs and MDCOs.

E. Determine force protection requirements in area of operations. Claims personnel should be licensed to drive available military vehicles, to use required weapons (including crew-served weapons), and to be combat lifesavers whenever possible.

F. To service a division-sized unit, train at least three judge advocates to serve as Foreign Claims Commissioners. Each can serve as a one-member commission to handle claims up to \$15,000 for their respective brigades. Together, the three can serve as a three-member commission, which can handle claims up to \$50,000 for the division, if necessary.

G. Secure a supply of the forms listed in appendix D for possible use by the FCC.

H. Train one judge advocate and one NCO to staff an SCPO.

IV. DEPLOYMENT PLANNING

A. **U.S. Army Claims Service (USARCS).** Immediately upon being informed of a possible deployment, contact the Chief, Foreign Torts Branch, USARCS, Ft. Meade, MD, for current claims information and technical guidance. USARCS has the authority to constitute and appoint FCCs, and to issue fund cites to pay foreign claims. This authority may be delegated to a command claims service or to a Staff Judge Advocate, as necessary.

B. Planning Factors. The exact structure and operation of a deployment claims activity depends upon several factors:

1. Type and duration of deployment. Is the operation an evacuation of noncombatants from a hostile area, or will the unit be deployed to the area for a significant period of time?

2. Area to which U.S. forces will be deployed. Logistically, how close is the area to installations where U.S. forces maintain a permanent or significant presence? How isolated will the unit be?

3. Existence of stationing agreements or MOUs governing the presence of U.S. forces. Stationing agreements, like the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), may preempt the ordinary application of U.S. foreign claims statutes and regulations. What legal status will members of the force or civilian component have in the area?

4. Single Service Responsibility (SSR). Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 5515.8 (1990) assigns SSR for claims for certain countries to particular service components. The U.S. Army, for example, is assigned Germany. Does another service component already have SSR for the area to which the unit will deploy?

5. Predominate Service Component. If SSR is not already assigned, which service will be the predominate service component, if any, in the deployment? Under DoD Directive 5515.8, the appropriate unified or specified commander may make an interim designation of SSR. In the absence of such designation, each service component will have Individual Service Responsibility (ISR) for its own claims.

V. DEPLOYMENT/STATIONING PHASE. Once the unit has begun deploying into the receiving state, the following factors need to be considered in conducting a deployment claims activity:

A. Coordination with receiving state authorities. It is very important to inform host nation authorities of the way in which the deployment claims activity will work. They have an interest in seeing that claims resulting from damages to their citizens and property are properly handled. If a NATO SOFA-style stationing agreement exists, for example, this interest may have significant status as a matter of international law.

B. Coordination with Civil Military Affairs personnel. The CMA activities can provide invaluable help in liaison with both local officials and the local population itself, as well as providing information about the local culture and customs that may have an impact on the adjudication of claims.

C. Claims activity publicity. Whether by means of the mass media or even by Soldiers handing out pamphlets to local nationals, the local population must be given basic information about claims procedures. This will expedite the processing of claims in general, and will help resolve meritorious claims before they become a public relations problem. Coordination with PAO and the SJA must occur before claims information is publicized. U.S. State Department officials may also wish to be consulted.

D. Claims intake procedures. The deployment claims activity must establish an intake procedure for foreign claims. This may be something as simple as setting aside two days a week for the receipt of claims and dissemination of claims status information to claimants. Particular forms may have to be devised to expedite and simplify the intake process.

E. Translation capabilities. Translators should be secured as quickly as possible to help the deployment claims activity. Translators help in the investigation of claims, the translation of intake forms and claimants' submissions, and the translation of correspondence.

F. Local legal advice. As interpreted by AR 27-20, local law most often determines liability and the measure of damages under the Foreign Claims Act. A local attorney is often necessary to explain local law, particularly in areas without a Western-style legal system.

G. Security. Physical security of the deployment claims activity includes such measures as not making the Foreign Claims Commissioner a Class A agent, and ensuring that crowd control measures are in effect on intake days. Security also includes fiscal security—checking the adjudication of claims to ensure that local organized crime elements are not trying to manipulate the claims system.

H. Coordination with Military Intelligence personnel. As was demonstrated in Grenada, claims offices can become very fertile ground for intelligence gathering. Military Intelligence personnel can likewise provide important information for claims investigations.

I. **Coordination with UCOs and MDCOs.** To make the claims activity run smoothly and efficiently, UCOs and MDCOs should be conducting most of the investigation of claims at their level. Because they are just on additional duty orders, and not legally trained, they must often be closely supervised to ensure that claims investigations are done properly.

J. **Coordination with Military Police personnel.** As trained investigators, MPs can provide invaluable assistance to UCOs, both in the course of actual investigations and in the compiling of reports after claims incidents. The Deployment Claims NCOIC should receive copies of the blotter on a daily basis and collect information related to potential claims against the United States.

K. **Coordination with Local Finance Offices.** Ensure that Class A agents are trained and available for claims missions. Also ensure that local currency will be available to pay claims.

L. **Coordination with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Other Governmental Organizations (OGOs).** Depending upon the area into which the unit deploys, it could find various international and charitable organizations already operating there. Likewise, other agencies of the U.S. government may also be operating in the area. The operation of these NGOs and OGOs may have a direct impact on a deployment claims activity. For example, many of these organizations might pay for claims (in cash or in-kind) that the FCCs cannot under the applicable statutes and regulations.

M. **Coordination with USARCS or command claims services.** Frequent coordination with USARCS or with the responsible command claims service is necessary both to ensure that funds are available to pay claims, and to maintain claims accountability. Both services also provide continuing technical oversight and logistical support.

APPENDIX D

FRONT SIDE OF POCKET CLAIMS CARD

Place unit logo here, if desired

The Army may pay claims to Iraqi civilians for property damage, injury and death caused by US Forces.

If your unit is involved in an incident resulting in damage to property of an Iraqi civilian, or injury or death of an Iraqi civilian:

1. Fill out the required information below.
2. Give this card to the Iraqi civilian, or other appropriate person in the case of death.
3. Direct them to the Iraqi Assistance Center (IAC) located at the Baghdad Convention Center. Do not promise anything.
4. Upon return to your FOB, complete DA Form 2823 describing the incident and forward to the 3rd Brigade Legal Office. *Please note that this information is not an admission of liability by the soldiers involved, it will be used only to substantiate a potential claim against the US Army.

UNIT _____

DATE _____

LOCATION _____

INCIDENT _____



APPENDIX E

GULF REGION CORPS OF ENGINEERS SOP



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

CEGRD-RE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
GULF REGION DIVISION
BAGHDAD, IRAQ
APO AE 09348



12 April 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: GRD Real Estate Standard Operating Procedure for Processing Real Estate Claims

1. References:

- a. 10 U.S.C. 2675, Leases: Foreign Countries
- b. AR 405-10, Acquisition of Real Property and Interests Therein (14 May 70)
- c. AR 405-15, Real Estate Claims Founded Upon Contract (1 Feb 80)
- d. AR 27-20, Claims (8 Feb 2008)
- e. DA PAM 27-162, Claims Procedures (21 Mar 08)
- f. FRAGO_176 (1 Aug 07)

2. Summary. This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) prescribes policy and responsibilities for investigating, processing and settling claims against the United States involving Real Estate within Iraq and is intended to establish a division of responsibility and set forth a method for processing claims involving Real Estate.

3. Background. The US Government is obligated to pay the property owner fair & reasonable compensation for the use of property, even when the property is later occupied by Iraqi Army units accompanying or acting at the direction of US Forces.

4. A Real Estate owner whose Real Estate is or has been occupied for 30 days or more may file a Real Estate claim. US Forces will determine whether they can compensate the actual owner for rent covering the period of occupation, and/or whether any damage to the property is compensable. NOTE: Any claims not involving Real Estate will be handled through the normal claims process.

5. The Claimant shall:

- a. Complete SF Form 95 (Claim for Damage or Injury) or equivalent (Encl 1). Provide address or location of the property. Note: Claim must be signed by the Claimant as owner of the property. If claimant is not owner, provide a power of attorney or proof that they possess ownership rights for the property to file a claim.
- b. Provide the date of initial occupancy by US Forces or the term of occupancy and requested rental amount. Include any information justifying that this amount is typical rental for the area. Provide itemized list of any damages and/or losses incurred. If damages are claimed, the owner should provide photos of the damages along with receipts or estimates of repair along with a requested dollar amount.

CEGRD-RE

SUBJECT: GRD Real Estate Standard Operating Procedure for Processing Real Estate Claims

- c. Provide recent copy of Deed showing proof of ownership; include a recent letter from the local registry verifying ownership of the property. Deed must be in color with appropriate stamps. Obtain a letter from the Real Estate Directorate (GRD-RE) certifying ownership, if unable to obtain deed. If the property was inherited, provide copy of the death certificate, will and testamentary documents. If the Claimant is filing on behalf of the owner, a power of attorney is required. If person is deceased, provide Probate documents.
 - d. If there are many claimants for the same property then a Power of Attorney (POA) will be required. The POA must specify the right to represent, negotiate, sign and collect monies on the landowner(s) behalf. This avoids USG having to enter into multiple leases for the same property.
 - e. Provide proof of Identity (ID). Four different forms of ID in color are required unless waived by the Chief RE for certain minor claims (Claims less than \$15,000 require a Gensia and Nationality Card - Claims greater than \$15,000 will require all four). The common acceptable forms of ID are as follows: Gensia Card, Nationality Card, Ration Card, and Residency Card. If minors are involved you will need a trustee, conservatorship or guardianship court order document.
 - f. Complete, sign and provide all required documentation to the Unit's claims officer for submission to GRD-RE.
6. The Unit Claims Officer shall:
- a. Handle claims that do not include a demand for rent of property through the normal claims process and for estate owners whose Real Estate has been occupied for 30 days or less.
 - b. Review and assemble all documents, investigate claim, verify information along with location and dates of occupancy by the units. Verify all scanned document & copies are legible.
 - c. Prepare SJA Memorandum of Opinion adjudicating claim (Similar to process for preparing Foreign Claims Memorandum of Opinion) (DA PAM 27-162, sec 2-60, dated 21 March 2008).
 - d. Provide map and accurate grid coordinates of location of claimant's property being utilized and boundary limits of unit's occupancy, including any stand-off requirements.
 - e. After completion provide all required documents in electronic format to the GRD-RE Office for preparation of "DRAFT LEASE". NOTE: Claim form must be signed by claimant in order to be valid.

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SUBJECT: GRD Real Estate Standard Operating Procedure for Processing Real Estate Claims

- f. Upon receipt of "DRAFT LEASE" from GRD-RE, prepare and submit fully executed funding document via a PR&C (DA 3953) or a DD 1149 (USMC). Prepare Voucher of anticipated amount to be charged (if approved for payment) and provide to GRD-RE, who will provide "FINAL LEASE", upon approval.
 - g. Submit "FINAL LEASE" to claimant for signature. Obtain all signatures of owners and witnesses. Submit "FINAL LEASE" to GRD-RE for execution by the Chief of Real Estate Division (or as delegated). Once the executed lease is received, units will provide payment to owner(s) along with copy of the executed lease. Provide copy of final pay documents and proof of payment to GRD-RE, when complete.
7. GRD- Real Estate Office shall:
- a. Review the application and SJA justification memorandum. Request verification or additional information required to complete claim.
 - b. Finalize any negotiations if required, then prepare "DRAFT LEASE" and forward to Unit for preparation of funding document. Prepare "FINAL LEASE" once unit provides approved funding document. Execute "FINAL LEASE" once signed by owners. Maintain lease documents and copy of unit's final payment.
 - c. Assist in determining ownership with title searches and/or appraisals to value claimant's property and damages. These services will be provided based upon available funding and the amount of the claim.
 - d. Title search results when completed are sent to MNC-I C7 Basing and are posted on the MNC-I SIPR Web portal for GRD customers to view at:
<http://corps.res.s-iraq.centcom.smil.mil/sites/c7/Basing/default.aspx>
8. The point of contact for this policy is the GRD Real Estate Division (Encl 2). A copy of this policy statement will be posted by the Chief, GRD Real Estate.


GARY R. DYE
Chief Real Estate, GRD

2 Encls
SF Form 95 (Claim for Damage or Injury)
GRD-RE Points of Contacts

NOTES

CHAPTER 20

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN OPERATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Environmental law is a complex thicket of federal and state statutes, regulations, and guidance that is a highly specialized discipline. Since the typical environmental legal practitioner at a U.S. installation is a civilian, uniformed Judge Advocates (JAs) do not always have the opportunity to engage in this challenging field. When a unit deploys, however, an understanding of environmental issues may make the difference in success and failure of a mission. Protecting the environment and instilling an environmental ethic across the operational spectrum is a major international, U.S., and Department of Defense (DoD) concern.¹ Failure to do so can jeopardize Soldiers' health and welfare, impede current and future operations, generate criticism, and have other negative consequences.

B. Domestic environmental laws generally do not apply to the practice of environmental law outside of the United States. Notwithstanding, "winning the hearts and minds" of our overseas hosts is an important strategic consideration, which frequently requires that policy directives impose a similar structure upon Soldiers. As units deploy, it is important for the JA to understand the distinction between domestic and international environmental laws, and apply them appropriately.

C. This chapter addresses legal environmental considerations during overseas military activities. The approach can differ based on the location and phase of the situation. One set of rules applies to established overseas installations, and another set applies to contingency operations.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Several different players are involved in overseas environmental matters. The staff engineer generally takes the lead in planning and executing environmental operations.² The engineer usually chairs the Joint Environmental Management Board (JEMB), if established, to integrate the environmental protection efforts of all participating components under a single authority and to ensure unity of effort for environmental protection activities.³

B. Most established theaters of operation will have a designated lead for environmental matters, known as the Environmental Executive Agent (EEA).⁴ The EEA acts as the regulatory authority for DoD operations in the overseas area and is responsible for publishing, interpreting, revalidating, and updating the Final Governing Standards (FGS).⁵ Identification of the EEA and establishment of a communication link to the EEA is a key element to environmental operations. Where no EEA has been established, the combatant commander will serve the same role.

C. Judge Advocates. While the engineer and EEA play leading roles in operational environmental issues, JAs also have critical responsibilities.

1. Judge Advocates must ensure that leaders are aware of both the rules and the importance of environmental compliance and protection. While JAs can accomplish this through traditional legal counsel methods such as issue spotting, training, and contract formation and review, a JA brings a unique skill set to a contingency operation with respect to environmental considerations.⁶

¹ See U.S. Dep't of Army, Off. of the Assistant Sec'y of the Army for Installations and Environment, United States Army Strategy for the Environment (2004) ("Sustain the Mission—Secure the Future"); U.S. Dep't of Army, Off. of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment, United States Army Environmental Strategy Into the 21st Century (1992).

² U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, JOINT PUB. 4-04, JOINT DOCTRINE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT, ch. VI (27 Sep. 2001).

³ *Id.* at ch. VI, para. 2g.

⁴ U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 4715.5, MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AT OVERSEAS INSTALLATIONS, para. 6.1 (22 Apr. 1996) [hereinafter DoDI 4715.5].

⁵ *Id.* at para. 6. Section V of this chapter contains discussion of the rules in established theaters of operation.

⁶ Major Richard M. Whitaker, *Environmental Aspects of Overseas Operations: An Update*, ARMY LAW., July 1997, at 17 (JAs determine the applicable sources of law, master those sources of law, provide counsel to commanders instilling an understanding of that law, execute the commander's decision, and maintain awareness of the environmental issues throughout the operation).

2. Judge Advocates are responsible for advising the command on environmental issues and assisting in the planning process. This includes advising the commander and staff on all environmental legal matters such as identification and interpretation of applicable laws, regulations, treaties, and other requirements; completion of environmental baseline surveys (EBS), and processing claims involving environmental damage.⁷

3. Judge Advocates will assist commanders in ensuring compliance, as far as practicable within the confines of mission accomplishment, with all applicable environmental laws and authorities as outlined in the OPLAN and OPORD, specifically, Annex L (Environmental Considerations). Judge Advocates are responsible for legal support in the development of Annex L, and must ensure consideration of appropriate and applicable treaties, laws, policy and guidance. During execution, JAs must know how to analyze environmental issues and be able to provide appropriate and credible solutions to commanders. Judge Advocates also must be prepared to advise and train supported commanders and units regarding environmental aspects of overseas operations along the entire operational spectrum.

4. Judge Advocates also should be involved in writing and interpreting contracts that implement Army environmental policy, particularly where there are legal and treaty issues involved with the international shipment of hazardous waste.⁸ Contractors play a significant role in this regard as they will likely perform many of the environmental missions during an operation, whether under a Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) contract or another contract. During both the planning and contracting processes, JAs must carefully determine whether the various environmental standards and authorities apply to the particular operation and work with logistical planners to establish appropriate contract support.

D. JAs should also be aware of civilian organizations whose mission involves environmental conservation. Organizations such as the State Department, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations, and non-governmental organizations (NGO) such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders and World Wildlife Fund deal extensively with humanitarian and reconstruction activities, and may be integral players in the mission and information sources.

E. Finally, considerations of host nation governments may be relevant. While U.S. Forces generally do not have any obligation to follow host nation laws unless incorporated in a binding agreement, coordination regarding standards and expectations may be a productive.

III. APPLICABILITY OF U.S. DOMESTIC ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

A. The threshold question is, what laws apply to U.S. Forces overseas? As a general rule, domestic environmental statutes have no extraterritorial application.⁹ For a statute to apply outside the United States, there must be language within the statute that makes a clear expression of Congress' intent for extraterritorial application.¹⁰ Courts have examined several of the major environmental media statutory programs regarding the issue of extraterritorial application, with conflicting results.¹¹ Despite the general rule against extraterritoriality,

⁷ U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 1-04, LEGAL SUPPORT TO THE OPERATIONAL ARMY, paras. 5-36 to 5-38 (15 Apr. 2009) [hereinafter FM 1-04].

⁸ See *infra* notes 67-68.

⁹ There are conflicting theories whether to apply U.S. domestic laws overseas. On one hand, the military wants to be a good neighbor; on the other hand, the reasons behind U.S. domestic laws may have other policy objectives, which should not be imposed upon the host nation.

¹⁰ E.E.O.C. v. Arabian American Oil Co., 499 U.S. 244 (1991). This does not mean that a waiver is required for operations that cannot comply with U.S. domestic laws. U.S. ARMY LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY, THE DESERT STORM ASSESSMENT TEAM'S REPORT TO THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Environmental Law 3 & Issue 143 (22 Apr. 1992) [hereinafter DSAT]. Some JAs during OPERATION DESERT STORM received confusing guidance to apply U.S.-like environmental protections to their activities, when feasible. *Id.* This guidance was not based upon the requirements of either NEPA or Executive Order (E.O.) 12114. Every U.S. activity within Southwest Asia (taken pursuant to Operations Desert Shield/Storm) was exempted under E.O. 12114 (see discussion *infra* regarding exempted status under E.O. 12114). Because of this perceived general policy, during OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD/STORM many JAs became confused as to the need for an "emergency waiver." In fact, several of the Desert Storm Assessment Team Report (DSAT) assumptions are inaccurate because of confusion about the need to apply NEPA to operations in Southwest Asia because no such waiver was needed. *Id.*

¹¹ Compare *Arc Ecology v. United States Dep't of the Air Force*, 411 F.3d 1092 (9th Cir. 2005) (the court held that the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) had no extraterritorial effect) and *Amlon Metals, Inc. v. FMC Corp.*, 775 F. Supp. 668 (S.D.N.Y. 1991) (the court held that the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) has no extraterritorial effect) with *Environmental Defense Fund v. Massey*, 986 F.2d 528 (D.C. Cir. 1993) (the lone

U.S. executive branch policy often requires adherence to U.S. environmental requirements, if feasible. Thus, many of the substantive concepts from our domestic environmental laws are adopted in various policy formats. There are several policy references that apply, depending on the location and nature of the action.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING PROCESS

A. Environmental operations planning should begin with the overarching U.S. policy. Executive Order (E.O.) No. 12114 creates “NEPA-like” rules for overseas operations by requiring environmental impact analysis of major federal actions affecting the environment outside of the United States, even though NEPA does not generally have extraterritorial effect.¹² Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 6050.7 implements E.O. 12114 and provides definitions, the review process, and document requirements for environmental analysis.¹³ Each Service implements the directive with its own specific regulation.¹⁴ The policies require a “NEPA-like” process when a major Federal action would significantly affect the environment:

1. in the global commons;¹⁵
2. of a foreign nation that is not involved in the action;¹⁶
3. of a foreign nation involving:
 - a. a product, or involve a physical project that produces a principal product, emission, or effluent, that is prohibited or strictly regulated by Federal law in the United States because its toxic effects to the environment create a serious public health risk, or

court to hold that the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) applied extraterritorially to the National Science Foundation’s decision to burn food wastes in Antarctica, with great consideration that there is an absence of a sovereign within Antarctica. *Contra* NEPA Coalition of Japan v. Defense Department, 837 F. Supp. 466 (D.D.C. 1993) (the court refused to make an extraterritorial application of NEPA reasoning that there is a strong presumption against extraterritorial application, and there could be adverse effects upon existing treaties and U.S. foreign policy).

With respect to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), one U.S. court has found extraterritorial application when U.S. federal actions outside of the country have significant environmental impacts within the United States, but the case was overturned for a lack of standing. *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 112 S. Ct. 2130 (1992) (many scholars believe the result would have been the same had the Court reached the extraterritoriality question); *see also* 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544 (2006).

One U.S. court has held that § 470a-2 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) had extraterritorial effect regarding the DoD’s effect upon the dugong, a mammal on the Japanese equivalent of the historic register. *Dugong v. Rumsfeld*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3123 (N.D. Cal., 2005); *see also* *Okinawa Dugong et al. v. Robert Gates et al.*, No. C03-4350MHP (N.D. Cal., 2008). Section 470a-2 states, “[p]rior to the approval of any Federal undertaking outside the United States which may directly and adversely affect a property which is on the World Heritage List or on the applicable country’s equivalent of the National Register, the head of a Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over such undertaking shall take into account the effect of the undertaking on such property for purposes of avoiding or mitigating any adverse effects. National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 470a-2 (2006).

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), 16 U.S.C. §§ 1362-1421h (1972) (amended 2007) has been likewise interpreted with extraterritorial effect. A recent case invoking an exemption to the MMPA’s reach involved the use of Mid-Frequency Active Sonar by the U.S. Navy. Congress amended the MMPA in the 2004 National Defense Authorization Act to allow the Secretary of Defense to exempt “military readiness activities” after consultation with the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of Defense has invoked this exemption twice, with the most recent exemption ending in January 2009. Memorandum, Gordon England, Deputy Secretary of Defense, to Donald C. Winter, Secretary of the Navy, Subject: National Defense Exemption from Requirements of the Marine Mammal Protection Act for Certain DoD Military Readiness Activities That Employ Mid-Frequency Active Sonar or Improved Extended Echo Ranging Sonobuoys (23 Jan. 2007).

¹² Exec. Order No. 12114, 44 Fed. Reg. 1957 (1979) *reprinted in* 42 U.S.C. § 4321, at 515 (1982) [hereinafter E.O. 12114].

¹³ U.S. DEP’T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 6050.7, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ABROAD OF MAJOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIONS (31 Mar. 1979) [hereinafter DoDD 6050.7].

¹⁴ Army, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions, 32 C.F.R. pt 651 (2009); Air Force, U.S. DEP’T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 32-7006, ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, ch. 4 (29 Apr. 1994); Navy, U.S. DEP’T OF NAVY, SEC’Y OF THE NAVY INSTR. 5090.1C, ENVIRONMENTAL READINESS PROGRAM MANUAL (30 Oct. 2007); Marine Corps, U.S. MARINE CORPS, ORDER P5090.2A, ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION MANUAL (10 July 1998).

¹⁵ DoDD 6050.7, *supra* note 13, at para. E.1.1 (the Directive sets forth procedures for examining actions within the global commons, adhering more closely to traditional NEPA environmental impact statements (EIS) and environmental assessment (EA) formats).

¹⁶ *Id.* at para. E2.2.1.1; *see also* the participating nation exception discussion *infra* notes 25-34.

b. a physical project that is prohibited or strictly regulated in the United States by federal law to protect the environment against radioactive substances,¹⁷ and

4. outside the United States that significantly harms natural or ecological resources of global importance designated by the President or Secretary of State.¹⁸

B. Participating Nation Exclusion.

1. Of the four types of actions mandating applicability of DoDD 6050.7, the least straightforward and most frequently encountered problem is determining whether the action involves a “participating nation.”¹⁹ The Directive completely excludes and requires no review for federal actions that significantly affect only the environment of a foreign nation involved in the action, which makes it a frequently pursued exclusion.

2. Operational planners and JAs can determine whether a nation is participating by the foreign nation’s direct or indirect involvement with the United States, or by involvement through a third nation or international organization.²⁰ One technique for discerning participating nation status is to consider the nature of the entrance into the host nation. There are generally three ways that military forces enter a foreign nation: forced entry, semi-permissive entry, or permissive entry.

a. A permissive entry typically involves a participating (cooperating) nation. Conversely, U.S. Forces who execute a forced entry would rarely deal with a participating nation. The analysis required for these two types of entries is fairly straightforward.

b. The semi-permissive entry presents a much more complex question. In this case, the JA must look to the actual conduct of the host nation. If the host nation has signed a stationing agreement or Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), or has in a less formal way agreed to the terms of the U.S. deployment within the host nation’s borders, the host nation may be considered to be participating with the United States (at a minimum, in an indirect manner). If the host nation expressly agrees to the entry and to cooperate with the U.S. military forces, the case for concluding that the nation is participating is even stronger.

c. There is no requirement for a SOFA or other agreement between the host nation and U.S. Forces to document participating nation status. Participation and cooperation, however evidenced, are the only elements required under E.O. 12114 and its implementing directive. The JA should look to the most logical and obvious places for evidence of such participation. The United States and its host nation partners have documented the requisite participation within such agreements.²¹

C. Exemptions. Department of Defense Directive 6050.7 sets forth various exemptions resulting in no further need to perform a formal documented review.

1. Unlike the exclusion, such as the participating nation exclusion, exemptions often require that the military leader take an affirmative step to gain a variance from the formal documentation requirements.²² The

¹⁷ *Id.* at para. E2.2.1.2.

¹⁸ *Id.* para. E2.2.1.3.

¹⁹ *Id.* para. E2.2.2.

²⁰ *Id.* para. E2.2.1.1.

²¹ The United States used the participating nation exclusion in recent contingency operations in Haiti and Bosnia. United States Forces could not use the exclusion in Somalia, however, because that country did not participate with U.S. forces in OPERATION RESTORE HOPE. Accordingly, the United States had a choice of accepting the formal obligation to conduct either an ES or an ER, or seek an exemption. See Memorandum, Major Mike A. Moore, United States Atlantic Command, J-4-Engineer, to Lieutenant Colonel Richard B. Jackson, Subject: Environmental Concerns of MNF (24 Jan. 1995). In OPERATION SEA SIGNAL (August 1994-February 1996, Navy personnel based at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba and Marines from II Marine Expeditionary Force assumed the mission of feeding, housing, clothing, and caring for more than 50,000 Haitian and Cuban migrants seeking asylum in the United States), JAs quickly determined that Cuba was not a participating nation. Consequently, they considered the array of exemptions provided in DoDD 6050.7 and forwarded an exemption request based upon national security concerns. See Memorandum, Paul G. Kaminski, Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), to Director, Joint Staff, Subject: Exemption from Environmental Review Requirements for Cuban Migrant Holding Camps at Guantanamo, Cuba (OPERATION SEA SIGNAL Phase V) (5 Dec. 1994).

²² See DoDD 6050.7, *supra* note 13, at para. E2.3.3.2.1. With the participating nation exclusion, the combatant commander should document this issue when approving the operations plan (OPLAN) that integrates the exclusion into its environmental consideration appendix; an exemption may require higher headquarters or Department of the Army approval. *Id.* at para. E2.3.3.2.1.2. In the case of OPERATION SEA SIGNAL, the Commander, U.S. Atlantic Command forwarded a written request

action is shorter than most actions that involve the environment because it may be drafted and forwarded with little prior review of environmental impact.²³

2. Once an exemption is approved, then the exempted status should be integrated into the OPLAN. If this event occurs after the OPLAN is approved, the exempted status should be added as a fragmentary order (FRAGO) to provide supplemental guidance to the environmental consideration section of the OPLAN.

3. General Exemptions.

a. The E.O. exempts all federal agencies in the case of actions that do not do significant harm to the environment or a designated resource of global importance.²⁴ Further, actions taken by the President, and actions taken by DoD in advising the President, are exempted.²⁵

b. Other important general exemptions apply to actions taken by or pursuant to the direction of the President or cabinet officer in the course of armed conflict,²⁶ where national security implications are involved,²⁷ or in disaster or emergency relief actions.²⁸

4. Additional Exemptions. The DoD is further authorized to establish additional exemptions on a case-by-case basis involving emergencies or other exceptional situations, and for class exemptions involving groups of related actions.²⁹

D. Documentation. For actions that trigger the “NEPA-like” process, then the command should direct the production of either a bilateral or multilateral environmental study (ES),³⁰ or a concise environmental review

for exempted status for the construction and operation of temporary camps at Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The request was forwarded through appropriate legal channels and the Joint Staff (through the Chairman’s Legal Advisor’s Office) to the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology) for approval. The Under Secretary approved the request, citing the importance of OPERATION SEA SIGNAL to national security. *See* Memorandum, Lieutenant General Walter Kross, Director, Joint Staff, to The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, Subject: Exemption from Environmental Review (17 Oct. 1994) [hereinafter Kross Memo]. The decision memorandum integrated into the final action informed the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), the approval authority, that the CINCUSACOM had determined that Cuba was not a participating nation, and that a significant impact on the host nation environment was likely. The author of the memorandum, therefore, requested that the approval authority grant an exemption based upon the national security interests involved in the operation. *Id.*

²³ *See* Kross Memo, *supra* note 22. The entire written action was only three pages. The memorandum provided: (1) the “general rule,” as required by E.O. 12114 and DoDD 6050.7; (2) the explanation of why the operation did not fall within either of the two exceptions (either an action that does not cause a significant environmental impact or involve a host nation that is a “participating” nation); and (3) the four courses of action. The courses of action were provided as follows:

- (1) Determine that the migrant camp operation has no significant impact;
- (2) Seek application of the national security interest or security exemption;
- (3) Seek application of the disaster and emergency relief operation exemption; or
- (4) Prepare a “NEPA-like” environmental review.

Id.

²⁴ E.O. 12114, *supra* note 12, at para. E2.3.3.1.1. Commands frequently do a cursory examination of the action and determine whether an action will cause significant harm. Once concluded there is no significant effect, the operations order (OPORDER) process should note this conclusion.

²⁵ *Id.* at para. E2.3.3.1.1. Further actions to be taken by DoD to implement the President’s actions are not exempted, and require adherence to the Directive.

²⁶ The Directive defines armed conflict as “hostilities for which the Congress has declared war or enacted a specific authorization for the use of armed forces; hostilities or situations for which a report is prescribed by section 4(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution, 50 U.S.C. 1543(a)(1)(Supp. 1978); and other actions by the Armed Forces that involve defensive use or introduction of weapons in situations where hostilities occur or are expected.” *Id.* at para. E2.3.3.1.3. The third prong of this definition is extremely broad, and can be useful in situations in which there is little reaction time.

²⁷ *Id.* at para. E2.3.3.1.4 (this exemption requires a determination of national security interest by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics)).

²⁸ *Id.* at para. E2.3.3.1.8.

²⁹ *Id.* at para. E2.3.3.2.1.

³⁰ *Id.* at para. E2.4. An ES is analogous to an EIS under NEPA; it contains a more in-depth analysis of the likely environmental consequences of the action, including a review of the affected environment, significant actions taken to avoid environmental harm or otherwise better the environment, and significant environmental considerations and actions by other participating

(ER)³¹ of the specific issues involved. Documentation contents and specificity will depend upon the nature of the proposed action.

V. AUTHORITIES AT ESTABLISHED OVERSEAS INSTALLATIONS

A. If a domestic U.S. law does not apply overseas, the question becomes which rules do apply. The answer differs based on whether the action occurs at a fixed installation or in a deployed context. Although the primary thrust of this chapter is to address the overseas deployment context, this section briefly addresses management of fixed installations overseas.

B. Compliance.

1. Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.5 is the authority for compliance matters, such as protection of air, water, natural resources and other environmental categories.³² The DoDI only applies to established overseas installations.³³ It does not apply to off-installation operations and training, operations of military aircraft and vessels, or to off-installation operational and training deployments.³⁴

2. The DoDI provides for the designation of Environmental Executive Agents (EEAs) which act as the regulatory authority for DoD operations in its designated overseas area.³⁵

3. The DoDI establishes environmental compliance standards for protecting human health at overseas installations published as the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD). The OEBGD is a generic document that establishes a set of objective criteria and management practices to protect human health and the environment.³⁶ As a relationship is established in a particular country, the EEA develops country specific-standards known as Final Governing Standards (FGS), which is a comprehensive set of country-specific substantive provisions.³⁷

C. Remediation.

1. Cleaning up environmental contamination attributable to our activities in countries with established installations is controlled by DoDI 4715.8.³⁸ The DoDI specifically excludes: actual or threatened hostilities; security assistance programs; peacekeeping missions; relief operations; contractor-provided logistics, maintenance, or administrative support off-installation, and civil works functions from application of the remediation principles.³⁹

2. In all cases, DoD will follow applicable international agreements that require remediation. Where no agreements exist, components follow the dictates of the DoDI. Generally, DoD will remediate known imminent and substantial endangerments (KISE) to human health caused by DoD operations and located on or emanating from a

entities. The ES can involve public participation and is intended to be a cooperative, rather than unilateral, action, which usually involves coordination and consultation with the foreign government. *Id.*

³¹ *Id.* at para. E2.5. An ER is more analogous to NEPA's EA process; it is typically a unilateral undertaking and surveys the important environmental issues associated with the action, but it has a less involved evaluation of the issue and does not generally involve the public. *Id.*

³² The goal of compliance is to minimize potential adverse impacts on human health and the environment while maximizing readiness and operational effectiveness. Joint Pub. 4-04, *supra* note 2, at VI-2.

³³ An installation is "a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a Military Department that is located outside the United States and outside any territory, commonwealth, or possession of the United States. DoDI 4715.5, *supra* note 4, at para. E2.1.2. "Army installation" is defined as "land and improvements thereon under control of the Department of Army (DA) at a fixed location at which functions of the Army are or may be carried on and which has been established by directive of the DA or by an overseas command under delegated authority." U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 5-10, STATIONING, Glossary sec. II (1 Mar. 2001).

³⁴ Off-installation operational deployments include cases of hostilities, contingency operations in hazardous areas, and when U.S. Forces are operating as part of a multi-national force not under full control of the United States. DoDI 4715.5, *supra* note 4, at para. 2.1.

³⁵ See section II.B., *infra* (a listing of designated EEAs is found in Enclosure 3 of the DoDI).

³⁶ DoDI 4715.5, *supra* note 4, at para. E2.1.5.

³⁷ *Id.* at E2.1.1. See *id.* at para. 6.3 for an explanation of how the EEA develops the FGS.

³⁸ U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE INSTR. 4715.8, Environmental REMEDIATION FOR DOD ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (2 Feb. 1998) [hereinafter DoDI 4715.8].

³⁹ *Id.* at paras. 2.1.3, 2.2.

DoD facility.⁴⁰ Additional remediation may be approved if the in-theater commander determines additional measures are required to maintain operations or protect human health and safety (MOHS).⁴¹ For contamination off the DoD facility, DoD shall take action to remedy a KISE situation caused by current DoD operations.⁴² Additional remediation may be authorized if the remediation is required to maintain operations.⁴³

VI. NON-ESTABLISHED OVERSEAS INSTALLATIONS.

A. In some countries and in most contingency operations, installations have not been established, and the DoDIs do not apply.⁴⁴ Although environmental issues often have a significant impact on operations,⁴⁵ there is a paucity of guidance available to guide the practitioner in advising the commander in a deployed contingency operation.

B. The Joint Operational Planning Execution System (JOPES) incorporates environmental considerations into operational planning, and devotes Annex L of the OPORDER to these issues.⁴⁶ While complete protection of the environment will not always be possible due to its competition with other risks and mission objectives, planners should carefully and continuously address the full range of environmental considerations in joint operations.⁴⁷

C. While the engineer has responsibility for development of Annex L, there is a shared responsibility with other staff elements, and the JA is a critical cog in this process.⁴⁸ To begin this effort, the JA should gather all the relevant resources and authorities that might apply in that theater of operation.⁴⁹ The JA should contact the combatant command's legal advisor to determine DoD's position relative to whether any host nation law applies, obtain copies of relevant treaties or international agreements, and have a firm understanding of the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC).⁵⁰ If the command wishes to contact foreign governments to discuss environmental agreements or issues, the command should obtain higher headquarter permission before engaging in "formal" communications regarding the environment.⁵¹

D. The goal of the OPORD planning process is to plan an operation that achieves mission objectives while minimizing the environmental effects and observing environmental requirements.⁵² Environmental considerations are extremely relevant in all phases of an operation, and the considerations often shift during the lifecycle of a conflict. In many operations, checklists were used to construct an environmental compliance model that took into account each element or item on the checklist.⁵³ United States policy is always to conduct a good faith

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ The DoDI distinguishes between open (para. 5.1) and closed/closing (para. 5.2) facilities, but the effect is the same regarding the KISE and MOHS determinations. *Id.*

⁴² *Id.* at para. 5.3.1.

⁴³ *Id.* at para. 5.3.2. The off-facility determination is a much more difficult situation. Host nations will frequently press the services to remediate off-post contamination. Where no agreement or requirement under the DoDI exists, however, forces have little flexibility or authority to accede to these requests. Higher headquarters need to be involved in these situations due to the precedent that can be set.

⁴⁴ DoDI 4715.5, *supra* note 4, at para. 2.1; DoDI 4715.8, *supra* note 38, at para. 2.1.3.

⁴⁵ Environmental issues are undeniably critical for supporting and sustaining U.S. Forces. Often overlooked is how these considerations are instrumental in helping win the "hearts and minds" of the local populace. Commanders are increasingly realizing that by ensuring a decent place to live with safe, reliable infrastructure, resources upon which to secure a livelihood, and other features of a stable society, local civilians are more likely to support the military mission. See U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-100.4, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN MILITARY OPERATIONS, ch. 1 (15 June 2000; Change 1, 11 May 2001) [hereinafter FM 3-100.4].

⁴⁶ JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, STAFF MANUAL 3122.03C, JOINT OPERATION PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM VOL. II: (PLANNING FORMATS AND GUIDANCE), Enclosure C (17 Aug. 2007) (when not using JOPES, Army OPLANs/OPORDs will contain an Appendix 2 (Environmental Considerations) to Annex F (Engineer)).

⁴⁷ U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, JOINT PUB. 3-34, JOINT ENGINEER OPERATIONS, app. D (12 Feb. 2007) [hereinafter Joint Pub. 3-34].

⁴⁸ *Id.* at app. D.

⁴⁹ There are many resources to assist the JA draft and review Annex L. See References at the beginning of this chapter, as well as the Air Force Handbook, 10-222, Volume 4, *Environmental Guide for Contingency Operation*, and the Defense Environmental Network and Information Exchange (DENIX) at www.denix.osd.mil (the "international" subject area within the DoD section of DENIX contains many of the references cited in this chapter and requires registration for full access).

⁵⁰ See sec. VII, *infra*.

⁵¹ DoDD 6050.7, *supra* note 13, at para. 4.4.

⁵² Joint Pub. 4-04, *supra* note 2, at ch. III, para. 4.

⁵³ See e.g., TRAINING CIRCULAR 3-34.489, THE SOLDIER AND THE ENVIRONMENT, app. A (26 Oct. 2001) (Appendix A contains a practical checklist for environmental considerations during operations; however, this is not related to a specific military

environmental audit to reduce potential adverse consequences to the host nation's environment.⁵⁴ Accordingly, from the planning to execution phase, the environment is an important aspect of U.S. operations.

1. Pre-Conflict Stage. During pre-deployment planning, environmental considerations are generally addressed as functions of risk, much like the application of safety considerations. The operational planning model incorporates environmental issues into each stage of the military decision-making process. The OPORD will want to reflect considerations regarding geology, hydrology, climate, environmentally sensitive ecosystems, waste management, environmental hazards, and other characteristics of the battlefield which can in turn shape the development of courses of action. Once risks are identified, they can be balanced against mission accomplishment goals, and help the commander determine how to proceed.⁵⁵

2. Conflict Stage. As the mission progresses towards operations, the level of environmental protection will vary depending on the focus of the operation. Combat operations involve less environmental protection than humanitarian operations because commanders generally weigh strategic objectives and force protection more heavily than environmental concerns.⁵⁶ All operations should implement strategies to prevent unnecessarily complicating the post-conflict phase by creating extreme environmental problems. Probably the most relevant consideration of environmental factors in this stage involves LOAC⁵⁷ principles. While all phases of operations have LOAC concerns, this phase is perhaps the most relevant because of the targeting implications. In general, it is lawful to cause collateral damage to the environment during an attack on a legitimate military target, but a commander has an affirmative obligation to avoid unnecessary damage to the environment to the extent that it is practical to do so consistent with mission accomplishment.⁵⁸

3. Post-Conflict Stage. Once hostilities abate, the commander's attention turns to base camp, force protection and sustainment type issues. While the U.S. domestic environmental laws and policy directives likely do not apply in this situation, they often provide valuable models for commands to follow. This stage is full of environmental issues and considerations for the JA.

4. Base Camp Site Selection. An early critical decision is selecting the base camp location. Troops require a safe and hazard free location. The Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS)⁵⁹ is an important tool in this selection process. The primary purpose of an EBS is to identify environmental, health, and safety conditions that pose a potential health threat to military personnel and civilians who occupy properties used by the United States. The secondary purpose is to document environmental conditions at the initial occupancy of property to prevent the United States from receiving unfounded claims for past environmental damages.⁶⁰ Judge Advocates must also integrate a directive for documentation of initial environmental conditions into the OPLAN.⁶¹

operation). During OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR, JAs worked in conjunction with the civil engineering support elements and medical personnel to establish concise standards for the protection of host nation water sources and the management of waste. HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES EUROPEAN COMMAND, OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR, INTERIM REPORT OF LEGAL LESSONS LEARNED: WORKING GROUP REPORT 3 (18 Apr. 1996).

⁵⁴ Joint Pub. 3-34, *supra* note 47, at D-1. This policy may result in U.S. Forces adhering "to U.S. domestic law standards for environmental actions where such procedures do not interfere with mission accomplishment." See CENTER FOR LAW & MILITARY OPERATIONS, THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, U.S. ARMY, AFTER ACTION REPORT, UNITED STATES ARMY LEGAL LESSONS LEARNED, OPERATION RESTORE HOPE, 5 DECEMBER 1992 - 5 MAY 1993 (30 Mar. 1995). During OPERATION RESTORE HOPE in Somalia, the multi-national force (under U.S. leadership) determined that the actions of U.S. forces in that operation were exempted from E.O. 12114 formal review or study requirements, but the force adhered to U.S. domestic law to the greatest extent possible (defined as the extent to which such adherence did not frustrate operational success). *Id.*

⁵⁵ See FM 3-100.4, *supra* note 45, at ch. 2 (Appendix B provides an example of a compliant Annex L).

⁵⁶ For example, a commander measures the military value of destroying an enemy's petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) distribution facility against the potential for polluting water supplies.

⁵⁷ U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, JOINT PUB. 3-60, JOINT TARGETING, app. A (13 Apr. 2007) (including the LOAC principles of military necessity, unnecessary suffering, proportionality, and distinction).

⁵⁸ *Id.* at app. A, para. 8; see also sec. VIII, *infra*.

⁵⁹ See FM 3-100.4, *supra* note 45, at sec. 2-48, app. B (listing items that should be included in an EBS and describing contents and preparation of an EBS to be placed in the OPORD); see also U.S. ARMY IN EUROPE REG. 200-2, ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDANCE FOR MILITARY EXERCISES (4 July 2007).

⁶⁰ See the Claims chapter of this Handbook.

⁶¹ This was done in OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR and, pursuant to this directive, unit commanders took photographs and made notes regarding the status of land that came under their unit's control. As a result of this planning and execution, U.S.

5. Environmental protection strategies apply in four broad areas of base operations (BASOPS), and should be incorporated into planning:⁶²

a. Hazardous substance control.

(1) This area applies to such issues as the management of hazardous materials and oil products, disposal of hazardous waste (including pesticides, medical and infectious waste, etc.), spill prevention, containment, and response, and air emissions (e.g., burning).⁶³

(2) The Basel Convention of 1989, which the United States has signed but not ratified, imposes strict rules on signatory countries with respect to the movement of hazardous waste across international boundaries.⁶⁴ The lead agency for DoD with respect to the Basel Convention is the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). Should an operation involve potential Basel Convention issues, contact DLA.

b. Natural habitat and wildlife protection. This can include issues regarding forests, croplands, waterways, fisheries and endangered or threatened species.

c. Resource conservation. This includes issues such as water certification and wastewater management; pollution prevention and recycling efforts to reduce waste generation and logistic efforts; energy efficiency considerations, and noise abatement.

d. Cultural resource protection. United States Forces should respect and preserve cultural and religious resources such as buildings, religious structures, monuments, and archaeological sites whenever possible.⁶⁵

E. Base/Site Closure. Annex L of relevant OPLANs should contain guidance on environmental remediation required prior to closure or turnover of U.S.-used facilities in a deployed environment.⁶⁶ A closure survey will provide a measurement of change of the environmental conditions against an EBS, if one was completed. This process will assist in the potential adjudication of claims.⁶⁷

VII. TRADITIONAL LAW OF WAR (LOW) APPLICATION

A. During all phases of conflict and planning efforts, the JA must consider a number of LOAC treaties that impact operations and their effect upon the environment.

1. Hague Convention No. IV (Hague IV).⁶⁸ Hague IV and the regulations attached to it represent the first time that environmental principles were codified into treaty law. Hague IV restated the customary principle that

Forces were protected against dozens of fraudulent claims filed by local nationals. Memorandum, Captain David G. Balmer, Foreign Claims Judge Advocate, 1st Armored Division (Task Force Eagle), to Major Richard M. Whitaker, Professor, International and Operational law, The Judge Advocate General's School, Subject: Suggested Improvements for Environmental Law of Operational Law Handbook (4 Dec. 1996) (stating that the number of claims alleging environmental damage was "fairly high, and very difficult to adjudicate in the absence of photographs taken prior to the occupation of the area by U.S. forces," and that such pictures repeatedly "saved the day when fraudulent claims were presented by local nationals").

⁶² FM 3-100.4, *supra* note 45, ch. 2.

⁶³ For example, as a result of Public Law 111-84, sec. 317, the use of open air burn pits is banned unless no other alternative disposal method is feasible. Memorandum, Ashton B. Carter, Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, for See Distribution, Subject: Directive-type Memorandum (DTM) 09-032 – Use of Open-air Burn Pits in Contingency Operations (Mar. 30, 2010).

⁶⁴ Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal, Mar. 22, 1989, 28 I.L.M. 657. This issue presented problems for operations in the Balkans, particularly with respect to Germany and Macedonia, as well as Afghanistan. Nationaldefensemagazine.org, Hazardous Waste Disposal Complicates U.S. Deployments (July 2001), http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/ARCHIVE/2001/JULY/Pages/Hazardous_Waste4229.aspx.

⁶⁵ Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, May 14, 1954, 36 Stat. 2279, 249 U.N.T.S. 240 [hereinafter Cultural Property Convention]; *see also* 154 Cong. Rec. S9439, 9555 (daily ed. Sep. 25, 2008) (containing understandings and declarations of the United States).

⁶⁶ CENTER FOR LAW AND MILITARY OPERATIONS, THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL, U.S. ARMY, LEGAL LESSONS LEARNED FROM AFGHANISTAN AND IRAQ: VOLUME II, FULL SPECTRUM OPERATIONS 2 (MAY 2003 - 30 JUNE 2004), 177-79.

⁶⁷ USCENTCOM REG. 200-2, CENTCOM CONTINGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDANCE, para. 3-2f (Appendix F contains a sample checklist for base closure).

⁶⁸ Hague Convention No. IV, Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, Oct. 18, 1907, 36 Stat. 2277, 205 Consol. T.S. 277, including the regulations thereto [hereinafter Hague IV].

methods of warfare are not unlimited (serving as the baseline statement for environmental war principles).⁶⁹ Hague IV environmental protections enjoy the widest spectrum of application of any of the LOAC conventions; they apply to all property, wherever located, and by whomever owned.

a. Article 23e forbids the use or release of force calculated to cause unnecessary suffering or destruction.⁷⁰ Judge Advocates should analyze the application of these principles to environmental issues in the same manner they would address the possible destruction or suffering associated with any other weapon use or targeting decision.

b. Article 23g prohibits destruction or damage of property in the absence of military necessity.⁷¹ When performing the analysis required for the foregoing test, the JA should pay particular attention to the geographical extent (i.e., how widespread the damage will be), longevity, and severity of the damage upon the target area's environment.

2. The 1925 Gas Protocol.⁷² The Gas Protocol bans the use of "asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials, and devices . . ." during war.⁷³ This treaty is important because many chemicals (especially herbicides) are extremely persistent, cause devastating damage to the environment, and even demonstrate the ability to multiply their destructive force by working their way up the food chain. During the ratification of the Gas Protocol, the United States reserved its right to use both herbicides and riot control agents (RCA).⁷⁴

3. The 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).⁷⁵ The CWC complements the Gas Protocol. Executive Order 11850⁷⁶ specifies U.S. policy relative to the use of chemicals, herbicides, and RCA, and sets out several clear rules regarding the CWC.⁷⁷ As a general rule, the United States renounces the use of both herbicides and RCA against combatants, which also may not be used "in war" in the absence of national command authority (NCA) authorization.⁷⁸ In regard to herbicides, the E.O. sets out two uses that are expressly permitted, even without NCA authorization: domestic use and control of vegetation within and around the "immediate defensive perimeters" of U.S. installations.⁷⁹

4. 1980 Conventional Weapons Convention (COWC).⁸⁰ Only Optional Protocol II has environmental significance because it places restrictions on the use of mines, booby traps, and other devices. The significance of this treaty lies in the fundamental right to a safe human environment as the COWC bans the indiscriminate use of these devices.⁸¹

⁶⁹ *Id.* at art. 22.

⁷⁰ *Id.* at art. 23e.

⁷¹ *Id.* at art. 23g. Most nations and scholars agree that Iraq's release of oil into the Persian Gulf while retreating from Kuwait during OPERATION DESERT STORM violated this principle. Iraq failed to satisfy the traditional balancing test between military necessity, proportionality, and unnecessary suffering/destruction. See Lieutenant Colonel Michael N. Schmitt, *Green War: An Assessment Of The Environmental Law Of International Armed Conflict*, 22 YALE J. INT'L L. 1 (1991).

⁷² The 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, June 17, 1925, 26 U.S.T. 571, T.I.A.S. No. 8061 [hereinafter Gas Protocol].

⁷³ *Id.*

⁷⁴ *Id.* (the U.S. position is that neither agent meets the definition of a chemical under the treaty's provisions).

⁷⁵ Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Preamble, Jan. 13, 1993, 32 I.L.M. 800 [hereinafter CWC] (where the CWC is more rigorous than the Gas Protocol, the provision of the CWC should be followed).

⁷⁶ Exec. Order No. 11850, 40 Fed. Reg. 16187 (1975), reprinted in FM 27-10, at C1-C-2 [hereinafter E.O. 11850].

⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ *Id.* (these restrictions do not apply relative to uses that are not methods of warfare).

⁷⁹ *Id.* (the depth of an "immediate defensive area" will be controlled by the type of terrain, foreseeable tactics of enemy forces, and weapons routinely used in the area).

⁸⁰ Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Excessively Injurious or Have Indiscriminate Effects, Oct. 10, 1980, 19 I.L.M. 1525 [hereinafter COWC].

⁸¹ *Id.* Indiscriminate use is defined as use that: is not directed against a military objective; employs a method or means of delivery that cannot be directed at a specific military objective; or may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life or injury to civilian objects (including the environment), which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage to be gained. *Id.*

5. The Fourth Geneva Convention (GC IV).⁸² The GC IV is a powerful environmental convention, but it does not have the wide application enjoyed by Hague IV. Article 53 protects only the environment of an occupied territory by prohibiting the destruction or damage of property (including the environment) in the absence of “absolute military necessity.”⁸³ Article 147 provides the enforcement mechanism; under its provisions, “extensive” damage or destruction of property, not justified by military necessity, is a “grave breach” of the conventions.⁸⁴ All other violations that do not rise to this level are lesser breaches (sometimes referred to as “simple breaches”). The distinction between these two types of breaches is important. A grave breach requires parties to the conventions to search out and either prosecute or extradite persons suspected of committing a grave breach.⁸⁵ A simple breach only requires parties to take measures necessary for the suppression of the type of conduct that caused the breach.⁸⁶ United States’ policy requires the prompt reporting and investigation of all alleged war crimes (including environmental violations), as well as taking appropriate corrective action as a remedy when necessary.⁸⁷ These obligations subject Soldiers to adverse actions if they are not well-trained relative to their responsibilities under environmental operational provisions.

6. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD).⁸⁸ Unlike all the other LOAC treaties, which ban the effect of various weapon systems upon the environment, ENMOD bans the manipulation or use of the environment itself as a weapon. Any use or manipulation of the environment that is widespread, long-lasting or severe violates ENMOD (single element requirement).⁸⁹ Another distinction between ENMOD and other treaties is that ENMOD only prohibits environmental modifications that cause damage to another party to ENMOD.⁹⁰

a. The application of ENMOD is limited, as it only bans efforts to manipulate the environment with extremely advanced technology. It is likely that simple diversion of a river, destruction of a dam, or even the release of millions of barrels of oil do not constitute “manipulation” as contemplated under the provisions of ENMOD. Instead, the technology must alter the “natural processes, dynamics, composition or structure of the earth”⁹¹ Examples of this type of manipulation are: alteration of atmospheric conditions to alter weather patterns, earthquake modification, and ocean current modification (tidal waves, etc.).

b. The drafters incorporated the distinction between high versus low technological modification into ENMOD to prevent its unrealistic extension. For example, if ENMOD reached low technological activities, then actions such as cutting down trees to build a defensive position or an airfield, diverting water to create a barrier, or bulldozing earth might all be violations. Judge Advocates should understand that none of these activities or similar low technological activities is controlled by ENMOD.

c. The treaty does not regulate the use of chemicals to destroy water supplies or poison the atmosphere.⁹² As before, ENMOD probably does not reach this application of a relatively low technology.⁹³ Although the relevance of ENMOD appears to be minimal given the current state of military technology, JAs should become familiar with the basic tenets of ENMOD. This degree of expertise is important because some nations argue for a more pervasive application of this treaty. Judge Advocates serving as part of a multinational force must be

⁸² The Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3316, 75 U.N.T.S. 135 [hereinafter GCIV].

⁸³ *Id.* at art. 53.

⁸⁴ *Id.* at art. 147.

⁸⁵ *Id.* at art. 146, cl. 2.

⁸⁶ *Id.* at art. 146, cl. 3.

⁸⁷ U.S. DEP’T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 2311.01E, DoD LAW OF WAR PROGRAM, para. 4.4 (9 May 2006).

⁸⁸ The Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, May 18, 1977, 31 U.S.T. 333, 1108 U.N.T.S. 151 [hereinafter ENMOD Convention].

⁸⁹ *Id.* (for a discussion of the meaning of these three elements see the discussion in the next section or similar elements found in Articles 35 and 55 of the 1977 Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949).

⁹⁰ *Id.* at art. I.

⁹¹ *Id.* at art. II.

⁹² *Id.* However, these types of activities would violate Hague IV and the Gas Protocol.

⁹³ Environmental Modification Treaty: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, 95th Cong., 2nd Sess. 83 (1978) (Environmental Assessment) [hereinafter Senate Hearings].

ready to provide advice relative to ENMOD, even if this advice amounts only to an explanation as to why ENMOD has no application, despite the position of other coalition states.⁹⁴

7. The 1977 Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions (AP I & AP II).⁹⁵ The United States has not ratified AP I; accordingly, the United States is ostensibly bound only by the provisions within AP I that reflect customary international law. To some extent, AP I, Articles 35, 54, 55, and 56 (the environmental protection provisions within AP I) merely restate Hague IV and GC IV environmental protections, and are therefore enforceable. However, the main focus of AP I protections go far beyond the previous baseline protections. Additional Protocol I is much more specific relative to the declaration of these environmental protections. In fact, AP I is the first LOAC treaty that specifically provides protections for the environment by name.

a. The primary difference between AP I and the protections found with the Hague IV or GC IV is that once the degree of damage to the environment reaches a certain level, AP I does not employ the traditional balancing of military necessity against the quantum of expected destruction. Instead, it establishes this level as an absolute ceiling of permissible destruction. Any act that exceeds that ceiling, despite the importance of the military mission or objective, is a violation of the LOAC. This absolute standard is laid out in Articles 35 and 55 as any “method of warfare which is intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the environment.”⁹⁶ The individual meanings of the terms “widespread,” “long-term” and “severe” damage have been debated at length. The ceiling is only reached when all three elements are satisfied (unlike the single-element requirement of ENMOD).

b. Most experts and the Commentary to AP I state that “long-term” should be measured in decades (twenty to thirty years). Although the other two terms remain largely subject to interpretation, a number of credible interpretations have been forwarded.⁹⁷ Within AP I, the term “widespread” probably means several hundred square kilometers, as it does in ENMOD. “Severe” can be explained by Article 55’s reference to any act that “prejudices the health or survival of the population.”⁹⁸ Because the general protections found in Articles 35 and 55 require the presence of all three of these elements, the threshold is set very high.⁹⁹ For instance, there is little doubt that the majority of carnage caused during World Wars I and II (with the possible exception of the two nuclear devices exploded over Japan) would not have met this threshold requirement.¹⁰⁰

c. Specific AP I protections include Article 55’s absolute ban on reprisals against the environment; Article 54’s absolute prohibition on the destruction of agricultural areas and other areas that are indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, and Article 56’s absolute ban on targeting works on installations containing dangerous forces (dams, dikes, nuclear plants, etc.), if such targeting would result in substantial harm to civilian persons or property.¹⁰¹

d. Although the foregoing protections are typically described as “absolute,” the protections do not apply in a number of circumstances. For instance, agricultural areas or other food production centers used solely to

⁹⁴ See e.g., AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE PUB. 37, THE LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT 4-5 to 4-6 (1994) [hereinafter ADFP 37] (ADFP 37 states that the ENMOD Convention prohibits “any means or method of attack which is likely to cause widespread, long-term or severe damage to the natural environment.” This arguably gross overstatement of the actual limitations placed upon a commander by ENMOD ignores the “high technology” requirement, and serves as an example of the type of misinformation that requires JAs to be conversant in treaties like ENMOD.)

⁹⁵ Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions, Dec. 12, 1977, 16 I.L.M. 1391, 1125 U.N.T.S. 3 [hereinafter GP I].

⁹⁶ *Id.* at art. 33, 55.

⁹⁷ Claude Pilloud, International Committee of the Red Cross, Commentary on the Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 Aug. 1949, at 410 to 420 (Yves Sandoz ed., 1987) [hereinafter Sandoz].

⁹⁸ *Id.* (Article 55 language has roughly the same meaning as the meaning of “severe” within the ENMOD Convention).

⁹⁹ G. Roberts, *The New Rules for Waging War: The Case Against Ratification of Additional Protocol I*, 26 VA. J. INT’L L. 109, 146-47 (1985). Some experts have argued, however, that this seemingly high threshold might not be as high as many assert. The “may be expected” language of Articles 35 and 55 appears to open the door to an allegation of war crimes any time damage to the environment is substantial and receives ample media coverage. The proponents of this complaint allege that this wording is far too vague and places unworkable and impractical requirements upon the commander. *Id.*

¹⁰⁰ See Sandoz, *supra* note 97, at 417.

¹⁰¹ GPI, *supra* note 95, art. 54-56. The specific protections afforded by Articles 54, 55, and 56 should be applied in conjunction with Article 57’s “precautionary measures” requirement. For example, prior to initiating an artillery barrage, the commander must do everything “feasible” to ensure that no objects subject to special protections are within the destructive range of the exploding projectiles (dams, dikes, nuclear power plants, drinking water installations, etc.). *Id.*

supply the enemy fighting force are not protected.¹⁰² A knowing violation of Article 56 is a grave breach. Additionally, with respect to the three-element threshold set out in Articles 35 and 55, the standard is so high that a violation of these provisions may also be a grave breach, because the amount of damage required would seem to satisfy the “extensive” damage test set out by GC IV, Article 147.¹⁰³

8. Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.¹⁰⁴ Cultural property falls within the broad spectrum of environmental law, and the United States ratified this 1954 Convention in September 2008. The Convention protects both movable and immovable objects, to include: monuments, art, archaeological sites, manuscripts, books, and scientific collections from theft, pillage, misappropriation, vandalism, requisitioning, and the export of such objects as an occupying power.¹⁰⁵ The Convention also requires contracting States to import protected objects, and return them upon cessation of the armed conflict, to affect the intent of the Convention.¹⁰⁶ Occupying powers also assume the obligations of protection just as the party State had prior to the armed conflict.¹⁰⁷ Judge Advocates should be aware that parties to the Convention must develop inventories of protected items and have emergency plans in place in the event of an armed conflict, and also be able to recognize the symbol of the International Register indicating such protected status.¹⁰⁸

VIII. CONCLUSION.

As the forgoing discussion indicates, the reality of the need to integrate environmental planning and stewardship into all phases of overseas operations cannot be ignored. The Army Judge Advocate General’s Corps’ own keystone doctrinal source for legal operations recognizes that environmental law considerations should play a role in the planning and execution of operations.¹⁰⁹ Judge Advocates, as they have traditionally done, must continue to stay aware of changes in both doctrine and law in this area. In the end, their advice must be based upon a complete understanding of the law, the client’s mission, and common sense.

¹⁰² *Id.* at 652-3. However, if the food center is shared by both enemy military and enemy civilian population (a likely situation), then Article 54 permits no attack that “may be expected to leave the civilian population with such inadequate food or water as to cause starvation or force its movement.” *Id.*

¹⁰³ Report of the Secretary-General on the Protection of the Environment in Times of Armed Conflict, U.N. GAOR, 6th Comm., 48th Sess., Agenda Item 144, at 17, U.N. Doc. A/48/269 (29 July 1993) [hereinafter Secretary-General’s Report] (the experts who compiled the Secretary General’s report felt that the GP I should be changed to make this point clear, that a violation of either Article 35 or Article 55, at a minimum, is a grave breach).

¹⁰⁴ Cultural Property Convention, *supra* note 65.

¹⁰⁵ *Id.* at art. 1.

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

¹⁰⁷ *Id.* art. 5.

¹⁰⁸ *Id.* at art. 16 (“The distinctive emblem of the Convention shall take the form of a shield, pointed below, per saltire blue and white (a shield consisting of a royal-blue square, one of the angles of which forms the point of the shield, and of a royal-blue triangle above the square, the space on either side being taken up by a white triangle.)”).

¹⁰⁹ FM 1-04, *supra* note 7, at paras. 5-36 to 5-38 (Apr. 2009).

APPENDIX

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

I. SUMMARIES OF SOME OF THE MAJOR DOMESTIC (U.S.) ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

ACT TO PREVENT POLLUTION FROM SHIPS - 33 U.S.C. §§ 1901-1912. This act provides the enabling legislation that implements the protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973. The protocol is specifically designed to decrease the potential for accidental oil spills and eliminate operational oil discharges from ships at sea and in coastal waters. It contains many requirements concerning the design, construction, operation, inspection, and certification of new and existing ships. Specifically, it requires the installation of oil-water separating equipment and oil content monitors in nearly all ships, and prohibits the discharge of oil at sea.

ANTARCTIC PROTECTION ACT - 16 U.S.C. §§ 2461-2466. This legislation prohibits prospecting, exploration and development of Antarctic mineral resources by persons under U.S. jurisdiction.

CLEAN AIR ACT - 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 *et seq.* This legislation is broken down into six subchapters, each of which outlines a particular strategy to control air pollution. Subchapter I: Control of Criteria and Hazardous Pollutants from Stationary Sources; and Enforcement of the Act; Subchapter II: Mobile Source Control; Subchapter III: Administrative Provisions; Subchapter IV: Acid Rain Control; Subchapter V: Operating Permits; and Subchapter VI: Protection of Stratospheric Ozone.

DEEPWATER PORT ACT - 33 U.S.C. §§ 1501 *et seq.* (INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION THROUGH 33 U.S.C. § 1510). This legislation regulates construction, ownership and operation of deepwater ports beyond the territorial limits of the United States, thereby protecting indigenous marine life and the coastal environment.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973 - 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531 *et seq.* The purpose of this act is to protect threatened and endangered fish, wildlife, and plant species, as well as the “critical habitat” of such species.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (CLEAN WATER ACT) - 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1376. This act controls domestic water pollution in the United States (primarily through the use of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)) and also regulates wetlands.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT - 22 U.S.C. §§ 2151p-2152d. This subsection requires environmental accounting procedures for projects that fall under the act and significantly affect the global commons or environment of any foreign country.

FOREIGN CLAIMS ACT - 10 U.S.C. §§ 2734-2736. This legislation prescribes the standards, procedures and amounts payable for claims arising out of noncombat activities of the U.S. Armed Forces outside the United States.

MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT - 16 U.S.C. §§ 1361-1421h. This legislation establishes a moratorium on the taking and importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products, during which time no permit may be issued for the taking of any marine mammals nor may marine mammal products be imported into the U.S. without a permit.

MARINE PROTECTION, RESEARCH AND SANCTUARIES ACT - 16 U.S.C. §§ 1431-1445, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1401-1445. This major Federal legislation sets out the procedures for designation of marine sanctuaries and the enforcement procedures for their protection. It also addresses application to non-U.S. citizens.

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT - 16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712. This legislation makes it illegal to “take” migratory birds, their eggs, nests, or feathers. Take includes hunting, killing, pursuing, wounding, possessing, and transporting.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) - 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4345. Pursuant to this act, environmental impacts must be considered before conducting any major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT - 16 U.S.C. §§ 470 *et seq.* This act provides for the nomination, identification (through listing on the National Register) and protection of historical and cultural properties of

significance. Specific procedures are established for compliance, including rules for consulting the World Heritage List or equivalent national register prior to approval of any OCONUS undertaking.

OCEAN DUMPING ACT - 33 U.S.C. §§ 1401-1445, 16 U.S.C. 1431–1447f, and 33 U.S.C. 2801–2805. This legislation regulates the dumping into ocean waters of any material that would adversely affect human health, welfare or amenities, or the marine environment or its economic potential.

OIL POLLUTION ACT - 33 U.S.C. §§ 2701 *et seq.* This act implements the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, and amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Specifically, it implements the 1969 and 1971 amendment to the International Convention.

PRE-COLUMBIAN MONUMENTS, TITLE II - REGULATION OF IMPORTATION OF PRE-COLUMBIAN MONUMENTAL OR ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE OR MURALS – 19 U.S.C. §§ 2091-2095. This public law prohibits the importation into the United States of pre-Columbian monumental or architectural sculptures or murals that are the product of the pre-Columbian Indian culture of Mexico, Central America, South America, or the Caribbean Islands without a certificate from the country of origin certifying that the exportation was not in violation of law.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) - 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901 *et seq.* This act (§ 6938) prohibits the export of hazardous waste without the consent of the receiving country and notification to the appropriate U.S. authorities.

II. EXECUTIVE BRANCH MATERIALS

Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards, 43 Fed. Reg. 47707 (1978). The E.O. directs federal agencies to ensure that construction and operation of federal facilities overseas comply with host nation pollution control standards of general applicability.

Executive Order 12114, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions, 44 Fed. Reg. 1957 (1979). The document requires Federal agencies to complete an environmental analysis upon undertaking major federal actions that significantly affect the environment outside the national boundaries of the United States.

III. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVES/INSTRUCTIONS

DoDD 6050.7, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions (Mar. 31, 1979, certified 5 Mar. 2004). This directive implements E.O. 12114.

DoDI 4715.5, Management of Environmental Compliance at Overseas Installations (22 Apr. 1996). This Instruction designates Environmental Executive Agents and establishes the parameters of the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document and the Final Governing Standards.

DoDI 4715.8, Environmental Remediation for DoD Activities Overseas (2 Feb. 1998). This Instruction contains the procedures for remediation of environmental contamination caused by DoD activities overseas, except combat or hostilities, peacekeeping missions, security assistance, and relief missions.

IV. ARMY REGULATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

AR 27-20, Claims (8 Feb. 2008). Chapter 10 of AR 27-20 implements the Foreign Claims Act, thereby making claims for loss of or damage to property payable in foreign states. NOTE: Foreign states are divided among the services for claims settlement authority; thus, the Army may not be the claims settlement authority in the area of operations. The claims regulation to be followed is the service-specific claims regulation for the responsible service.

AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement (13 Dec. 2007). This document regulates compliance with environmental standards set out in host nation law or SOFAs and supplies regulatory standards for OCONUS commanders at locations where there is an absence of host nation law or SOFA requirements.

United States Army Corps of Engineers, European District, Installation Management Agency, Europe Region Office, “You Spill, You Dig II.” An Environmental Handbook for Sustained Deployment Operations (2000). This handbook contains practical planning and environmental contamination response guidance for deployed operations.

V. NAVY REGULATIONS

OPNAVINST 5090.1C, Environmental Readiness Program Manual (30 Oct. 2007). The Instruction contains guidance to deployed commanders concerning the management of hazardous materials, the disposal of hazardous waste and ocean dumping. It also contains the Navy's implementing guidance for Executive Order 12114 and DoDD 6050.7, and sets out the factors that require environmental review for OCONUS actions.

VI. MARINE CORPS ORDERS

MCO P5090.2A, Environmental Compliance and Protection Manual (10 July 1998) (Change 1, 22 Jan. 2008). This codification of Marine Corps environmental policies and rules instructs the deployed commander to adhere to SOFA guidance and host nation laws that establish and implement host nation pollution standards.

VII. AIR FORCE INSTRUCTIONS

AFI 32-7006, Environmental Program in Foreign Countries (29 Apr. 1994). This Instruction contains a complete overview of the overseas environmental program for the Air Force, including cleanup, compliance, and reporting.

AFI 32-7061, The Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) (12 Mar. 2003). Now published as 32 C.F.R. 989, this regulation is the Air Force's implementing guidance for E.O. 12114 and DoDD 6050.7. It sets out service activities that require environmental documentation and the type of documentation required. For overseas EIAP, see subpart 989.37.

CHAPTER 21

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN OPERATIONS

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4. U.S. Dep't of Def., Dir. 5500.7-R, Joint Ethics Regulation (JER) (29 Nov. 2007).

II. GIFTS.

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2. 10 U.S.C. § 2608, Acceptance of Contributions for Defense Programs, Projects, and Activities.
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4. 5 U.S.C. § 7351, Gifts to Superiors.
5. STANDARDS OF ETHICAL CONDUCT FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH (2001) § 5 C.F.R. 2635.
6. U.S. DEP'T OF DEF., DIR. 5500.7-R, JOINT ETHICS REGULATION (JER) (29 NOV. 2007).
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9. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 1-100, GIFTS AND DONATIONS (15 Nov. 1983).
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18. U.S. DEP'T OF NAVY, SEC'Y OF THE NAVY, INSTR. 1650.1H, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AWARDS MANUAL (22 Aug. 2006).
19. U.S. DEP'T OF NAVY, SEC'Y OF THE NAVY, INSTR. 4001.1E, ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS (1 Dec. 2006).
20. U.S. MARINE CORPS, ORDER P5800.16A, MARINE CORPS MANUAL FOR LEGAL ADMINISTRATION (31 Aug. 1999) (c1-5, 28 Nov. 2005)

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27. U.S. DEP'T OF NAVY, OPNAV (CNO) INSTR. 5100.23G, NAVY SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH (SOH) PROGRAM MANUAL (30 Dec. 2005).
28. U.S. DEP'T OF NAVY, OPNAV INSTR. 5102.1D AND U.S. MARINE CORPS, ORDER P5102.1B, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MISHAP AND SAFETY INVESTIGATION REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING MANUAL (7 Jan. 2005) w/Change 1 (17 Dec. 09).
29. JAGINST 5800.7D, MANUAL OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (JAGMAN), Chapter 2 (20 June 2007).

VI. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA)

1. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, REG. 5400.7-R, DOD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT PROGRAM (4 Sept. 1998) (includes 1996 amendments to the Freedom of Information Act).
2. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 25-55, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT PROGRAM (1 Nov. 1997) (does not include 1996 amendments to the Freedom of Information Act).
3. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, REG. 5400.7/AIR FORCE SUPPLEMENT, DOD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT PROGRAM (24 June 2002).
4. Navy/Marines: Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F, Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act Program (6 January 1999); Marine Corps Order 5720.63, Publication in the Federal Register, Indexing, and Public Inspection of Marine Corps Directives (22 August 1983) (w/Ch. 1, 2 August 1991).
5. Coast Guard: Commandant's Instruction M5260.3 – The Coast Guard FOIA/Privacy Act Manual (14 Jun 96) w/change 5 (6 Apr 05).
6. Freedom of Information Act Guide (January 2010), a biennial Department of Justice publication (available at http://www.justice.gov/oip/04_3.html).

VII. FINANCIAL LIABILITY INVESTIGATIONS

1. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 600-4, REMISSION OR CANCELLATION OF INDEBTEDNESS (7 Dec. 2007, incorporating rapid action revision, 29 Apr. 09).
2. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 735-5, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY (28 Feb. 2005).
3. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, PAM. 735-5, FINANCIAL LIABILITY OFFICER'S GUIDE (9 Apr. 2007).
4. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, MANUAL 23-220, REPORTS OF SURVEY OF AIR FORCE PROPERTY (1 July 1996).
5. U.S. DEP'T OF NAVY, SEC'Y OF THE NAVY INSTR. 5500.4G, REPORTING OF MISSING, LOST, STOLEN, OR RECOVERED (MLSR) GOVERNMENT PROPERTY (24 June 1993); CNATRAINST 5500.1C, Reporting of Missing, Lost, Stolen, or Recovered Government Property (18 Dec. 1996).
6. U.S. MARINE CORPS, ORDER 5530.14A, MARINE CORPS PHYSICAL SECURITY PROGRAM, Ch. 8 & 10, APP. L & M, (5 June 2009).

VIII. CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

1. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 1300.06, CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS (5 May 2007).
2. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 600-43, CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION (21 Aug. 2006).

IX. FAMILY PRESENTATIONS

1. 10 U.S.C. § 113, note.
2. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, INSTR. 1300.18, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) PERSONNEL CASUALTY MATTERS, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES (8 Jan. 2008) w/Change 1 (14 Aug. 2009)
3. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 600-34, FATAL TRAINING/OPERATIONAL ACCIDENT PRESENTATIONS TO THE NEXT OF KIN (2 Jan. 2003).

I. ETHICS COUNSELOR FUNDAMENTALS

A. 14 Basic Principles of ethical conduct

1. Public Service is a public trust, requiring employees to place loyalty to the Constitution, the laws, and ethical principles above private gain.
2. Employees shall not hold financial interests that conflict with the conscientious performance of duty.
3. Employees shall not engage in financial transactions using nonpublic Government information or allow the improper use of such information to further any private interest.
4. An employee shall not, except as [provided for by regulation], solicit or accept any gift or other item of monetary value from any person or entity seeking official action from, doing business with, or conducting activities regulated by the employee's agency, or whose interests may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of the employee's duties.
5. Employees shall put forth honest effort in the performance of their duties.
6. Employees shall not knowingly make unauthorized commitments or promises of any kind purporting to bind the Government.
7. Employees shall not use public office for private gain.
8. Employees shall act impartially and not give preferential treatment to any private organization or individual.
9. Employees shall protect and conserve Federal property and shall not use it for other than authorized activities.
10. Employees shall not engage in outside employment or activities, including seeking or negotiating for employment, that conflict with official Government duties and responsibilities.
11. Employees shall disclose waste, fraud, abuse, and corruption to appropriate authorities.
12. Employees shall satisfy in good faith their obligations as citizens, including all just financial obligations, especially those—such as Federal, State, or local taxes—that are imposed by law.
13. Employees shall adhere to all laws and regulations that provide equal opportunity for all Americans regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap.
14. Employees shall endeavor to avoid any actions creating the appearance that they are violating the law or ethical standards. Whether particular circumstances create an appearance that the law or these standards have been violated shall be determined from the perspective of a reasonable person with knowledge of the relevant facts.

B. Key Definitions under the JER.

1. DoD Employee (JER § 1-211). The JER applies the Executive Branch Standards of Conduct rules to "DoD Employees." The definition essentially includes everyone in DoD:
 - a. Any DoD civilian officer or employee (including special Government employees) of any DoD Component (including any nonappropriated fund activity).

- b. Any active duty Regular or Reserve military officer, including warrant officers.
- c. Any active duty enlisted member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps.
- d. Any Reserve or National Guard member on active duty under orders issued pursuant to Title 10, United States Code.
- e. Any Reserve or National Guard member while performing official duties or functions under the authority of either Title 10 or 32, United States Code, or while engaged in any activity related to the performance of such duties or functions, including any time the member uses his Reserve or National Guard of the United States title or position, or any authority derived therefrom. [Changed from a status to an action analysis.]
- f. Foreign national employees if consistent with labor agreements and international treaties and agreement, and host country laws, e.g., local national employees in Germany and Japan are not subject to JER; but Korean national employees are.
- g. Employees from outside the U.S. Government, who are working in DoD under authority of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act, are not included in the definition of “DoD employee.” However, personnel assigned to DoD (appointed or detailed) are covered by the Ethics in Government Act, Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch, and the Conflict of Interest laws.

2. Designated Agency Ethics Official (DAEO) (JER § 1-209): A DoD employee appointed, in writing, by the head of a DoD Agency to administer the provisions of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and the JER. (See also JER §§ 1-203, 1-206, and 1-208). DAEO is responsible for the implementation and administration of the component's ethics program.

3. Ethics Counselor (EC) (JER § 1-214).

a. A DoD employee (must be attorney) appointed in writing by DAEO or designee to assist generally in implementing and administering the command's or organization's ethics program and to provide ethics advice to DoD employees in accordance with the JER. It is vital that DoD employees understand that communications to an EC are not protected by any attorney-client privilege while communications received in a legal assistance capacity usually are. Attorneys who serve as ECs must advise individuals being counseled as to the status of that privilege prior to any communications. ECs advise and assist on issues, such as: acceptance of gifts and gratuities; business visitors (e.g., product demonstrations and capabilities briefings); ethics training; participation in or dealings with private and professional associations, such as AUSA; review of public (SF 278) and confidential (OGE 450) financial disclosure reports, and resolving conflicts of interests; post-Government employment restrictions; and use of Government resources and time.

b. The Ethics Counselor as “Ethics Magistrate:” 5 C.F.R. § 2635.107 gives the EC authority to make factual determinations and render decisions on matters falling under the OGE Rules. Advice may be oral, but written is preferred often and sometimes required (see below under specific duties). EC's advice generally precludes disciplinary action against an employee who follows EC's advice. De facto but not de jure immunity under 5 C.F.R. § 2635.107(b).

4. Agency Designee (JER § 1-202): The first supervisor who is a commissioned military officer or a civilian above GS/GM-11 in the chain of command or supervision of the DoD employee concerned. Except in remote locations, the Agency Designee may act only after consultation with his local Ethics Counselor. For any military officer in grade 0-7 or above who is in command and any civilian Presidential appointee confirmed by the Senate, the Agency Designee is his Ethics Counselor.

C. Authority and Appointment of Ethics Counselors.

1. *Army*. Secretary of the Army appointed General Counsel (GC) as DAEO; GC appointed The Judge Advocate General of the Army as Alternate DAEO; DAEO appointed Deputy DAEOs and delegated authority: Principal Deputy General Counsel; Deputy General Counsel (Ethics and Fiscal); TJAG; DJAG, Chief Counsel, USACE; Command Counsel, USAMC; Chief, SOCO. Deputy DAEOs appointed senior ECs and delegated authority. Senior ECs appoint ECs and delegate authority.

2. *Air Force*: Secretary of the Air Force appointed the Air Force General Counsel Office (SAD/GC) as the DAEO; GC appointed Principal Deputy as Alternate DAEO; GC appointed Deputy GCA as Deputy DAEO; GC

appointed other Associate GCs as Ethics Officials; GC appointed MAJCOM and Field Operating Agency (FOA) Staff Judge Advocates as Ethics Counselors (with authority to re-delegate to installation staff judge advocates).

3. *Navy*: Secretary of the Navy appointed GC as DAEO and TJAG as the Alternate DAEO; DAEO appointed Deputy DAEOs: Principal Deputy General Counsel; Deputy General Counsel; Deputy Judge Advocate General; Director, Judge Advocate Division, HQ Marine Corps; Counsel, Commandant of the Marine Corps; Assistant General Counsel (Ethics). DAEO also appointed EC's: Associate General Counsels; Assistant General Counsels; SJAs to Flag Officers; Counsel in Charge of OGC Field and Branch Offices. (See General Counsel memorandum, dated 25 January 1996, for entire list.)

D. Required Reports.

1. OGE Form 450 - Confidential Financial Disclosure Reports (**or the DoD version of OGE Optional Form 450-A, Confidential Certificate of No New Interests**) (Due 15 February). See below chapter on Financial Disclosures for combat zone extensions.

2. SF 278 - Public Financial Disclosure Reports (Due 15 May). See below chapter on Financial Disclosures for combat zone extensions.

3. Gifts of Travel - (31 U.S.C. 1353). (Due within 30 days of travel) (Agency submits semi-annual reports to OGE NLT 31 May & 30 Nov).

4. Annual Ethics Training Plan. (5 C.F.R. § 2638.702) (Chapter 11, JER § 11-302). Due December each year. (Note: In the Air Force, only the Air Force General Counsel's Office is required to have a written training plan. For all other Air Force legal offices, it is recommended that they have a written training plan, but it is not required. See HQ USAF/JAG Ethics Update pamphlet, December 2000, page 13.) (Note: In the Navy, the AGC(E) prepares the written Annual Agency Ethics Training Plan.)

5. Annual Ethics Program Survey. (5 C.F.R. § 2638.602(a)). (Due Feb each year).

6. Enforcement of the Joint Ethics Regulation - (Chapter 10, JER). (As needed for serious criminal misconduct. Matters referred to DOJ or U.S. Attorney are reported on OGE Form 202, "Notification of Conflict of Interest Referral," July 1998. See Appendix C, JER).

E. Resources

1. GAO Principle of Federal Appropriations Law (Redbook) for Fiscal Law Related Issues, <http://www.gao.gov/>.

2. OGE Material see: <http://www.usoge.gov/>.

3. DoD SOCO website: http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/.

4. Your MACOM/MAJCOM/higher command EC.

5. Navy JAG (Code 13); Navy Assistant General Counsel (Ethics); AF/JAG General Law Division; Army SOCO.

6. Army Ethics website: <http://www.jagnet.army.mil/>. Ethics Forum and SOC Database.

7. Navy Ethics website: <http://www.ethics.navy.mil>.

8. AFMC website: <http://www.afmc-pub.wpafb.af.mil/HQ-AFMC/JA/lo/lojaf>.

II. GIFTS

A. **Definition of a Gift.** The term "gift" is broadly defined and includes any gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance, or other item having monetary value. It includes services as well as training, transportation, local travel, lodging, and meals. The following are considered to be "non-gifts" and may be accepted without limitation (however, see paragraph 4(c)(3) below):

1. Coffee, donuts, and similar modest items of food and refreshments when offered other than as a meal.

2. Greeting cards and items of little intrinsic value such as personalized plaques, certificates, trophies, intended solely for presentation.

3. Rewards and prizes in contests open to the public. Contest must be "open to the public" and employee's entry into the contest must not be part of his/her official duties.

4. Commercial discounts available to the general public or to all Government or military personnel so long as the discount does not apply solely to subgroups based on rank, position or organization.

5. Loans from banks and other financial institutions (entities in the business of loaning money) on terms generally available to the public;

6. Anything paid for by the Government or secured by the Government under Government contract.

7. Anything for which the employee pays market value (i.e., retail cost employee would incur to purchase the gift).

B. Sources and Recipients of Gifts. To analyze whether a gift to a DoD organization or a DoD employee may be accepted, the source of the gift and the intended recipient of the gift must be considered.

1. *Gifts to DoD and the Army.*

a. Gifts to the Services are governed by statute and implementing regulations. The two primary gift statutes that authorize the Army to accept gifts are 10 U.S.C. §§ 2601 & 2608. For the Army, AR 1-100 implements § 2601 and allows acceptance of gifts to be used for a school, hospital, library, museum, cemetery, or other similar institution. A local commander can accept unconditional gifts valued up to \$1,000. Conditional gifts or gifts valued over \$1,000 may be accepted only by the Secretary of the Army. The point of contact for such gifts is Ms. Natalie Abt, Army Gift Program Coordinator, Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, (703)-614-7563. In addition, AR 1-101 addresses gifts (specifically limited to gifts that promote health, comfort, convenience and morale, i.e., reading materials and writing paper) given to the Army for distribution to individuals. This regulation requires the donor to pay transportation costs and prohibits Army endorsement of the donor. The Air Force does not limit § 2601 to institutions similar to those listed in the statute, and has more detailed delegations of gift acceptance authority than the Army. *See* AFI 51-601, Gifts to the Department of the Air Force. *See also* SECNAVINST 4001.2H, Acceptance of Gifts.

b. The broadest gift acceptance authority for the Army is 10 U.S.C. § 2608. It applies to all of DoD. The Army has not implemented it by regulation. Department of Defense has implemented this section in the Financial Management Regulation, DoD 7000.14-R, Volume 12, Chapter 3. The statute allows DoD to accept money or property from any person, and services from a foreign government or international organization for use in any DoD program. The Department of Defense has delegated authority to accept gifts of property to Service Secretaries for use by their organizations. All donations of assets must be reported quarterly to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), Indianapolis, 8899 East 56th Street, ATTN: Trust Fund Accounting Division, Column 203L, Indianapolis, Indiana 46249-1500 (*see* DoD 7000.14-R, Volume 12, Chapter 3, paragraph 030501). All gifts of money must be processed through the DoD Comptroller. Additionally, all gifts of money must be reported to the Trust Fund Accounting Division (DFAS) and deposited in the Defense Cooperation Account (DCA). The monetary contributions cannot be expended until re-appropriated by Congress. The Air Force has implemented this statute in AFI 51-601, Gifts to the Department of the Air Force, Chapter 4.

c. The accepting authority may pay all necessary expenses in connection with the conveyance or transfer of a contribution. However, a contribution should not be accepted if acceptance would result in substantial expenditures, administrative efforts, or maintenance disproportionate to the value or benefit of the contribution.

d. Department of Defense personnel shall not solicit, fundraise for or otherwise request or encourage the offer of a contribution.

e. Army commanders have more local gift acceptance authority if the command accepts the gift for its Non-Appropriated Fund Instrumentalities (NAFI). Army Regulation 215-1, paragraph 13-14, authorizes MWR Directors to accept gifts to MWR up to \$15,000; garrison commanders up to \$50,000; IMCOM regional directors up to \$100,000; and, United States Army Family and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Command (USAFMWRC) up to \$250,000. However, Commander, U.S. Army Installation Management Command, in a memorandum dated 1 August 2008, recently increased these gift acceptance limits. The MWR Directors/fund managers may accept gifts up to \$50,000 when delegated by the garrison commander; garrison commanders up to \$100,000 (except United Way contributions which may be accepted in any amount); IMCOM regional directors up to \$250,000; and, USAFMWRC up to \$250,000. All gifts over \$250,000 must be submitted to the USAFMWRC for processing to the

Secretary of the Army for approval. Military personnel may not solicit gifts for the NAFI, but may make the NAFI's needs known in response to inquiries from prospective donors. *See also* AFI 34-201 and SECNAVINST 4001.2H.

2. *Gifts to Individuals.*

a. The Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, is applicable to all DoD employees including enlisted personnel. The JER may not be supplemented. **Chapter 2 of the JER generally governs the acceptance of gifts by individuals in their personal capacities.** (The JER and The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School's Ethics Counselor's Deskbook may be found at the DoD SOCO website: http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/).

b. **Gift acceptance analysis is contingent upon the status of the gift giver as well as the source of funds used to purchase the gift.** Different rules apply depending upon whether the gift is from a foreign government, an outside or prohibited source, or fellow Soldiers or DoD/DA civilians (i.e., between Federal employees). The Ethics Counselor should be consulted in advance of the gift-giving occasion if possible under the circumstances, or if not possible, then shortly after gift acceptance to ensure receipt of the gift complies with the JER.

3. *Gifts to an Individual from Foreign Governments.*

a. **There must be an initial determination as to whether the gift was to an individual or to a unit.** If it is a gift to the unit, the gift can be carried on the property book of the unit welfare fund under the procedures of AR 1-100. If the gift is to an individual, the United States Constitution prohibits Federal employees from accepting gifts from a foreign government or its representatives unless authorized by Congress. A gift from a foreign government includes a gift from a national, state, or local governmental entity. **Congress has authorized Federal employees to accept a gift (or combination of gifts) of "minimal value." A gift of "minimal value" is defined as a gift having a retail value in the United States at the time of receipt of \$335 or less.** "Minimal value" is established by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) and is adjusted every three years based on the Consumer Price Index. Current minimal value is set at \$335.

b. A Federal employee may personally accept a gift from a representative of a foreign government if the gift has a retail value in the United States of \$335 or less in U.S. dollars. Fair market value can be determined by comparison to like items sold at AAFES, estimates from the Claims Office, or formal appraisals (which may be funded by the command). It is the recipient's burden to establish the value of the gift. **For purposes of determining the \$335 limit, employees must aggregate the value of gifts at the same presentation from the same source.** If more than one gift is provided from the same level of government at one presentation, the gift values from that source are aggregated. If there are multiple gifts from various levels of government at one presentation, each distinct level of the foreign government (separate sovereigns) has a \$335 limit. If the aggregate value of multiple gifts from a single source during the same presentation exceeds the minimal value, all gifts from that source are considered to be a single gift to DoD and not the individual under DoDD 1005.13 which supersedes JER provision 2-300.b.2. Do not aggregate the value of gifts provided by a single source if provided at a different presentation, even if on the same day. Keep in mind that a gift from the spouse of a foreign official is deemed to be a gift from the foreign official/government. A gift to a spouse or family member of a Federal employee is deemed to be a gift to the employee. These rules apply to foreign gifts received in foreign countries or in the United States. **To determine what is a "gift," look to 5 U.S.C. § 7342 and the DoD Directive on foreign gifts, DoDD 1005.13. Do not use the gift definitions contained in the Standards of Conduct rules found in the JER.** For the Army's rules on acceptance of foreign awards and decorations, see AR 600-8-22, Chapter 9; Air Force rules are at AFI 51-901; Navy/USMC, see SECNAVINST 1650.1G, Chapter 7.

c. The source of funds used to purchase a gift must be considered when analyzing a gift received by a Federal employee based on a personal relationship with a representative of a foreign government, to include members of the foreign military. If the gift from a foreign government representative was purchased with a foreign official's personal funds, then the gift may require analysis as a gift from an outside source or as a gift between employees as discussed in paragraph B5 below. If the gift was purchased with the official funds of the foreign government, despite the personal relationship between the giver and recipient, the gift must undergo analysis as a gift from a foreign government. For example, if a foreign employee gives a Federal employee a gift as an act of personal friendship and the foreign employee paid for the cost of the gift with personal funds, then the foreign gift rules do not apply. However, the rules regarding gifts from outside sources or gifts between employees may apply.

d. If a gift is valued under the \$335 limit, the gift does not need to be reported on public or confidential financial disclosure reports. Employees should maintain a memorandum for record concerning the receipt of a foreign gift.

e. Gifts exceeding the “minimal value” may be accepted when the gift is in the nature of an educational scholarship or medical treatment or when it appears that refusal is likely to cause offense or embarrassment or adversely affect foreign relations. Such gifts must be accepted on behalf of the United States. These gifts become the property of the United States upon receipt and must be reported to and deposited with the agency for official use or disposal (return to donor or forward to GSA). For Army, within sixty days of receipt, report to and deposit gifts with Ms. Natalie Abt, Army Gift Program Coordinator, Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army (OAA), (703)-614-7563, the same POC as for Gifts to the Army. For Air Force, report gifts in accordance with AFI 51-901. For Navy and USMC, report to and deposit gifts in accordance with SECNAVINST 1650.1H, Chapter 7.

f. If the agency or unit would like to request to retain the gift, the report can be forwarded without the gift and include a request that the gift be retained on permanent display at the employee’s agency or unit. Prior to making the request, the gift should be listed on the unit or agency’s property books as U.S. Government property. If the request is disapproved, the gift must be forwarded to the GSA for proper disposition. If an employee wishes to personally retain a gift worth more than the “minimal value,” in some circumstances, the recipient may purchase the gift from GSA for its full U.S. retail value.

g. It is always appropriate to accept a gift from a foreign government, even one valued at more than \$335, when refusal could embarrass the United States or could adversely affect foreign relations. In such cases, the employee should accept the gift on behalf of the United States and then report the gift to HRC, as discussed above.

4. *Gifts to Individuals from an Outside Source.*

a. Government employees may not, directly or indirectly, solicit or accept a gift: (1) from a prohibited source (someone who has an interest in the performance of official Army missions) or who seeks to do business with the Army; or (2) given because of the employee’s official position (the gift would not have been offered but for the status, authority or duties associated with the employee’s Federal position).

b. “Indirect gifts” are gifts imputed to the Federal employee based upon a relationship with the recipient of the gift. Such gifts include gifts (1) given with the employee’s knowledge and acquiescence to a parent, sibling, spouse, child, or dependent relative or (2) given to any other person, including a charity, on the basis of designation, recommendation, or other specification by the employee.

c. Determining whether a gift from an outside source can be accepted:

(1) First, determine whether the gift is actually a gift. The term “gift” does not include modest items of food and refreshments that are not offered as part of a meal. For example, coffee and donuts are not gifts if they are intended by the provider to be a snack. The following are also not considered gifts: greeting cards; plaques; trophies; prizes in contests open to the public; commercial discounts open to all; anything paid for by the Government; anything for which fair market value is paid; and other similar items.

(2) Second, several exceptions allow acceptance of otherwise prohibited gifts. The most common exception allows acceptance of unsolicited gifts with a market value of \$20 or less per source, per occasion. The cumulative value from any single source may not exceed \$50 during a calendar year (does not apply to gifts of cash or investment interests). Employees may decline gifts to keep aggregate value at \$20 or less, but may not pay differential over \$20 on a single occasion or \$50 per calendar to bring the value of the gift within permissible limits (i.e., no “buy down”). Other exceptions that allow the acceptance of gifts include: gifts based upon a bona fide personal relationship (such as family or personal friendship); certain broadly-available discounts and awards; free attendance at certain widely-attended gatherings; and gifts of food or entertainment in foreign areas. The last exception allows an employee to accept food, refreshments, or entertainment while in a foreign area when offered at a meal or a meeting when: (a) the value does not exceed the Department of State per diem rate (in U.S. dollars) for the locale; (b) foreign officials are in attendance; (c) attendance at the meal or meeting is part of the official duties of the employee and will further a U.S. mission; and (d) the gift is paid for by a person other than a foreign government.

(3) Third, if the above analysis allows acceptance, employees must nonetheless refuse gifts if acceptance would undermine Government integrity (e.g., gifts accepted on too frequent a basis) or creates an

appearance of an ethical violation. Employees may never use their official position to solicit a gift and may never accept any gift in exchange for official action (illegal *quid pro quo*). It is never inappropriate and frequently prudent to decline a gift offered by an outside source or given because of one's official position.

d. Change 6 to the JER, dated 23 March 2006, allows service members, who have sustained injuries or illness while serving in designated combat zones, and their family members to accept unsolicited gifts from non-Federal entities (does not include gifts from foreign governments and their agents). The following limitations apply: the gifts cannot have been given in return for influencing performance of an official act; the gift(s) cannot have been solicited or coerced; and the gifts cannot have been accepted in violation of any other statute, including 18 U.S.C. 201(b) (bribes) and 209 ("dual compensation"). For gifts with an aggregate market value in excess of "minimal value" (currently \$335) per source per occasion, or with an aggregate market value exceeding \$1000 received from any one source in a calendar year, an agency ethics official must make a written determination that the gift(s) is/are not offered in a manner that specifically discriminates among Soldiers or family members merely on the basis of type of official responsibility or of favoring those of higher rank or rate of pay; the donor does not have interests that may be affected substantially by the performance or non-performance of the Soldier or family member's official duties; and acceptance would not cause a reasonable person with knowledge of the relevant facts to question the integrity of DoD programs or operations. For more information, see JER 3-400 to 3-500. This exception is retroactive to September 11, 2001.

5. *Gifts to Individuals from Other Federal Employees.*

a. An employee shall not, directly or indirectly: (1) give a gift, make a donation toward a gift, or solicit a contribution for a gift to an official superior, or (2) accept a gift from a lower-paid employee, unless the donor and recipient are personal friends who are not in a superior-subordinate relationship.

b. There are two exceptions to the general prohibition. Unsolicited gifts may be given to and an official superior may accept a gift from a subordinate given on (1) special infrequent occasions (e.g., marriage, PCS, retirement, etc.), and (2) an occasional basis (e.g., birthdays and holidays).

(1) Special Infrequent Occasions. A subordinate may voluntarily give or donate toward a gift for a superior on a special infrequent occasion such as an event of personal significance (e.g., marriage, illness, or birth of a child (does not include promotion)) or upon an occasion that terminates the official superior-subordinate relationship (e.g., transfer, resignation, or retirement). Gifts are limited to \$300 in value per donating group. No member of a donating group may be a member of another donating group. If one employee contributes to two or more donating groups, the value of the gifts, from the groups with a common contributor, are aggregated for the purposes of the \$300 limit. A recipient may not "buy down" a gift. The most junior ranking member of the group should be the one to solicit other members for donations. The person collecting may not solicit fellow senior employees for more than \$10 though an employee may voluntarily contribute more (contractor employees may not be solicited). All donations must be voluntary and employees must be free to give less than the amount requested or nothing at all. Gifts may not exceed \$300. The "Perry Exception" which once allowed gifts to exceed \$300 when the superior-subordinate relationship ended (e.g., retirement, resignation, transfer outside of the chain of command), if the gift was appropriate to the occasion and uniquely linked to the departing employee's position or tour of duty, is not valid. All gifts are capped at \$300 without exception.

(2) Occasional Basis. Unsolicited gifts may be given on an occasional basis (not routine) including traditional gift-giving occasions, such as birthdays and holidays. This includes gifts with an aggregate value of \$10 or less per occasion, food and refreshment shared within office, meals at an employee's home, and customary host/hostess gifts (e.g., flowers and wine).

C. **Handling Improper Gifts to Individuals.** If a gift has been improperly accepted, the employee may pay the donor its fair market value or return the gift. With approval, perishable items may be donated to charity, shared within the office, or destroyed. The Ethics Counselor should be consulted as necessary.

III. FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES IN A COMBAT ZONE

A. **Conflicts of Interest.** The purpose of financial disclosure reports is to identify and avoid potential conflicts of interest. When potential conflicts are identified, action must be taken to avoid a conflict from arising. Typically, the filer's duties will be adjusted so that official actions that may trigger a conflict will be avoided. This adjustment is recorded in a disqualification statement.

B. Army is the Executive Agent to operate Financial Disclosure Management (FDM), <https://www.fdm.army.mil>, for DoD personnel to electronically file, review, and manage the SF 278, Public Financial Disclosure Report, and the OGE 450, Confidential Financial Disclosure Report.

1. Army policy requires those Army personnel who are required to file to do so online in FDM. Army personnel deployed to a combat zone (CZ) on the due date of the report may obtain an extension to file.

a. For SF 278 filers, there is a statutory CZ extension that runs 180 days from last day in the CZ, if in the CZ on 15 May (or later) for incumbent/annual SF 278.

b. In accordance with 5 U.S.C. App. § 101(g)(2)(A), an individual serving with or in support of the Armed Forces automatically qualifies for a 180-day extension if serving in a combat zone on the applicable due date. When applicable, this extension replaces all other extensions. This extension dates from the later of the last day of: (1) the individual's service in the combat zone or (2) the last day of the individual's hospitalization resulting from that service.

2. For OGE 450 filers in a CZ on the due date, 5 C.F.R. Sec. 2634.903, provides a discretionary extension for up to 90 days after the filer departs the CZ. The agency reviewing official may, for good cause, grant to any employee or class of employees a filing extension or several extensions totaling not more than 90 days.

3. The agency reviewing officer may also grant an extension for certain service during a period of national emergency. In the case of an active duty military officer or enlisted member of the Armed Forces, a Reserve or National Guard member on active duty under orders issued pursuant to title 10 or title 32 of the United States Code, a commissioned officer of the Uniformed Services (as defined in 10 U.S.C. 101), or any other employee, who is deployed or sent to a CZ or required to perform services away from his permanent duty station in support of the Armed Forces or other governmental entities following a declaration by the President of a national emergency, the agency reviewing official may grant such individual a filing extension to last no longer than 90 days after the last day of: (a) the individual's service in the CZ or away from his permanent duty station; or (b) the individual's hospitalization as a result of injury received or disease contracted while serving during the national emergency.

C. Filers desiring to file while deployed may use FDM. For additional information on FDM visit the FDM website, <https://www.fdm.army.mil>, or contact the FDM Webmaster, email: FDMWebmaster2@conus.army.mil.

D. Redeployment briefings should remind those filers with CZ extensions of the limits on the extension and the need to file at their home station. Encourage them to consult their local Ethics Counselor

V. MWR OPERATIONS

A. General.

1. MWR activities during mobilization, contingency and wartime operations are “necessary to maintain physical fitness and to alleviate combat stress by temporarily diverting Soldier’s focus from combat situations” (AR 215-1, para. 9-1).

2. This section focuses on the responsibilities of command and staff to provide MWR support, describes permissible MWR activities, and discusses the resources available to implement MWR support and activities.

B. Responsibilities.

1. For the Army, USAFMWRC is the key policy-making organization for all MWR operations. In deployed environments, the theater Army DCSPER and Corps G-1 are the primary coordinating bodies with USAFMWRC for MWR programs.

2. Unit commanders are responsible for designating a unit athletic and recreation (A&R) officer or NCO. The A&R officer/NCO assists the commander in acquiring, assembling, and shipping their own initial 30-day supply of A&R and library book kits (obtained from installation MWR libraries), as well as operating athletic activities, recreation programs, unit lounges and AAFES Imprest Fund Activities (AIFA).

C. Training.

1. Commanders may designate Soldiers to execute MWR operations. Civilian MWR specialists may also be available to assist. These specialists train the Unit A&R officers/NCOs.

2. Training covers recreation programming, operation of unit lounges and establishment/maintenance of corps/division/brigade packages and unit A&R kits. Local AAFES managers provide AIFA materials and training for coordinators and specialists.

D. Kits and Other Supplies.

1. MWR A&R kit equipment tailored to unit needs are procured and maintained locally.

2. Items that can be deployed with the unit to support unit self-directed recreation activities include, but are not limited to: music listening equipment, cards, board games, and balls and athletic equipment available through normal Army supply channels. USAFMWRC also provides unit kits for extended operations.

E. Funding.

1. MWR support is mission-funded during war and other conditions (e.g., mobilization/contingency operations). See AR 215-1, para. 9-1.

2. All MWR kits are authorized appropriated fund (APF) expenditures (AR 215-1, para. 9-4a). All categories of MWR activities shall be mission-funded with APFs per FM 12-6, chapter 7. See AR 215-1, para. 9-6.

F. Authorized MWR Activities in Contingency and Combat Operations.

1. *USO/Armed Forces Entertainment (AFE)*. Unit Commanders may request, through the senior Army component commander in the area of responsibility or the Joint Task Force Commander, civilian entertainment. Requests are forwarded to the AFE.

2. *Military Clubs*. Existing military clubs in theater will continue operations if conditions warrant. New clubs may be established in secure areas (e.g., rest areas and R&R areas) after an MWR program is established. Services will include food, beverages (alcohol if theater commander approves), entertainment and other recreation, and check cashing and currency conversion.

3. *Unit Lounges*. Unit lounges may be established in active theaters or areas of operation during mobilization, contingency operations, and wartime. Theater commanders may authorize "unit lounges," which are recreation centers that provide food and beverages as well as activities normally offered in clubs. SOPs provided by the parent installation will be used in the absence of theater guidelines.

4. *Rest Centers (in secure areas), pursuant to AR 215-1, para. 9-5.*

a. *General*. Rest centers in theater or corps areas, established by commanders, give Soldiers a short respite from combat or combat support duties. Rotation, including transportation, is normally less than one week. Soldiers will receive as many services as the commander can logistically secure and support. Assets to establish and operate a rest area come from unit resources.

b. *DoD Rest and Recuperation (R&R) Centers*. Centers are established based on theater needs. Theater commanders may designate resorts and other suitable facilities located at a reasonable distance from combat areas, outside the theater of operation, as R&R destination sites. After obtaining DoD approval, the theater executes the program.

c. *Armed Forces Recreation Centers (AFRC)*. Both within and outside the theater of operation, AFRCs may be designated R&R centers. FMWRC equips AFRCs to support R&R requirements to include billeting, food and beverages, and Western-style recreational opportunities.

5. *Army Recreation Machine Program (ARMP) or "Slot machines."* ARMP may continue service within authorized theaters of operation if resources are available. If civilian employees are evacuated from the area, local commanders may assume operations for machines and operations once a modified ARMP SOP is provided by USAFMWRC.

6. *Tactical Field Exchanges (TFE)*. TFEs are established to provide AAFES-type merchandise (class VI). Initial establishment of TFEs is normally accomplished by military personnel; AAFES is responsible for training military personnel to operate the facilities. Once the theater is stabilized, or mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time, civilians (METT-TC) allows, AAFES civilian personnel may be brought into the theater to operate AAFES facilities as far forward as the brigade support area if the tactical situation permits. However, the use of AAFES personnel in theater is based on availability of volunteers. The provision of equipment and facilities is a responsibility shared between AAFES and the Army. AAFES is responsible for training military personnel to

operate the facilities. Mobile TFE will support Soldiers in forward areas and a fixed TFE facility will support Soldiers in secure areas. Commanders may establish AIFA with borrowed military labor after weighing the effects of the Soldier's diversion from his primary duty position on the unit's mission against the added convenience provided by operating an AIFA. TFE facilities are managed by a TFE officer (TFEO), who is a commissioned, warrant, or non-commissioned officer. (See AR 700-135, Para. 2-5.)

7. *American Red Cross (ARC)*. All requests for ARC personnel to accompany U.S. forces into a theater of operations during war or operations other than war (OOTW) must be forwarded to USAFMWRC. USAFMWRC is responsible for coordinating and securing support for ARC personnel to support military operations, and managing and monitoring military support to ARC, including funding travel. Once in the theater of operations, ARC support is coordinated through the theater G-1.

G. **Redeployment/Demobilization.**

1. *General*. Upon redeployment/demobilization, NAF accounts will be closed, NAFIs disestablished as necessary, and MWR equipment accounted for. MWR equipment issued to units in theater will revert to the theater MWR.

2. *Funds*. Unit funds revert to the theater NAFI upon unit redeployment. Theater NAFI funds revert to USAFMWRC or remain in theater if there is an established and continuing installation MWR fund.

H. **Lessons Learned**. As required, after-action MWR reports are forwarded to Commander, USAFMWRC, ATTN: CFSC-SP (Lessons Learned), 4700 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22302-4419.

VI. COMMAND INVESTIGATIONS

A. **Introduction.**

1. All the Services have specific procedures for various types of administrative investigations. In the absence of more specific regulatory guidance, the Army uses AR 15-6, Procedure for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers. AR 15-6 contains the basic rules for Army regulatory boards. If an investigation is appointed under a specific regulation, that regulation will control the proceedings. Often, that specific regulation will have a provision that makes AR 15-6 applicable to the proceedings. Consequently, you may have to look to both the specific regulation involved and to AR 15-6 for the proper board procedures. If the two regulations conflict on a particular point, the provisions of the specific regulation authorizing the board will override the provisions of AR 15-6.

2. Some of the more likely types of investigations that Army judge advocates (JA) may encounter during deployments include: accident investigations, which may require both a Safety Accident Investigation and a Legal Accident Investigation under AR 385-10 and AR 600-34 (if death results, a family brief may be triggered under AR 600-34); Hostile death Investigations required by AR 600-8-1; Line of Duty Investigations under AR 600-8-4; Conscientious Objector Investigations under AR 600-43; and Boards of Inquiry for missing persons under AR 600-8-1.

3. The Air Force has no single regulation or instruction governing non-IG investigations. Some types of investigations may be specifically authorized by instruction (*e.g.*, AFI 36-3208, Administrative Separation of Airmen). In any event, the ability to initiate a command-directed investigation flows from the commander's inherent authority.

4. In the Navy and Marine Corps, the main reference for administrative investigations is JAGINST 5800.7C, The Manual of the Judge Advocate General, also known as the "JAGMAN." It divides administrative investigations into more specific types than does AR 15-6, to include litigation report investigations, courts and boards of inquiry, and command investigations.

5. Investigations in all services follow similar basic concepts. In the joint environment, the goal is to prepare an investigation that meets the substantive standards of all the Services involved. Detailed analysis of Air Force and Navy Investigation requirements is beyond the scope of this chapter. Reference to those Services' policies is for clarification only. Legal advisors should turn to the appropriate Service authorities for detailed guidance.

6. There is currently no joint publication governing investigations. In the event an investigation is required in a joint environment, judge advocates should determine which Service's regulation is most applicable and

then an investigation under that regulation should be conducted. When determining which Service's regulation is most applicable consider the possible uses of the investigation, whether a particular Service requires a certain investigation, which Service has the most at stake in the outcome of the investigation, any local or command guidance regarding joint investigations, and other matters that would contribute to an informed decision. Since investigations in all services follow similar basic concepts and will result in a thorough investigation if conducted properly, the regulation ultimately used is not as important as is choosing and following a particular authorized regulation. Under no circumstances should regulations be combined and a "hybrid" investigation created. Pick a regulation and follow it! The Services are shown great deference in regards to administrative matters as long as regulations are followed correctly.

B. Command Investigations, Generally.

1. *Function and Purpose.* The primary purpose of an investigation or board of officers is to look into and report on the matters that the appointing authority has designated for inquiry. The report will include findings of fact and recommendations. Often, when criminal misconduct is suspected, it may be more appropriate to conduct an RCM 303 preliminary inquiry or to have either the Military Police (MP), Criminal Investigation Division (CID), or other appropriate law enforcement authorities conduct the investigation.

2. *Methods.* An administrative fact-finding procedure under AR 15-6 may be designated an investigation or a board of officers. The proceedings may be informal or formal. Proceedings that involve a single officer using the informal procedures are designated investigations. Proceedings that involve more than one Investigating Officer (IO) using formal or informal procedures or a single investigating officer using formal procedures are designated boards of officers. The Navy term for informal investigations is "command investigation" (CI). The Air Force term is "Command Directed Investigations" (CDI).

3. *Uses.* No Service requires as a blanket rule that an investigation be conducted before taking adverse administrative action. But, if inquiry is made under AR 15-6 or other general investigative authority, the findings and recommendations may be used in any administrative action against an individual. An adverse administrative action does not include actions taken pursuant to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) or the Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM).

4. *Types of Investigations.* The appointing authority must determine, based on the seriousness and complexity of the issues and the purpose of the inquiry, whether to designate an investigation or a board of officers to conduct the inquiry.

a. *Investigation.* Conducted by a single IO using informal procedures. An investigation designated under AR 15-6 can be used to investigate almost any matter.

b. *Board of Officers.* When multiple fact-finders are appointed, whether formal or informal procedures are used, they will be designated as a board of officers. Multiple fact-finders using informal procedures may be appropriate for investigations into large-scale events or investigations where there are a large number of witnesses and other evidence to collect and consider. A single fact-finder will also be designated a board when formal procedures are to be used.

c. *Informal Procedures.* An informal investigation or board may use whatever method it finds most efficient and effective for acquiring information. For example, the board may divide witnesses, issues or evidentiary aspects of the inquiry among its members for individual investigation and development, holding no collective meeting until ready to review all of the information collected. Evidence may be taken telephonically, by mail, or in whatever way the board deems appropriate. A respondent shall not be designated when informal procedures are used, and no one is entitled to the rights of a respondent. Before beginning an informal investigation, an IO reviews all written materials provided by the appointing authority and consults with a servicing staff judge advocate (SJA) or command judge advocate (CJA) to obtain appropriate legal guidance. Some of the most important services a JA can perform include assisting the IO in developing an investigative plan and providing advice during the conduct of the investigation, often regarding such matters as what the evidence establishes, what areas might be fruitful to pursue, and the necessity for rights warnings.

d. *Formal Procedures.* This type of board meets in full session to take evidence. Definite rules of procedure will govern the proceedings. Depending on the subject matter under investigation, these procedural rules are found in AR 15-6 (Chapter 5), the specific regulation governing the investigation, or both. The Air Force presents guidance for formal investigations in AFI 51-602, Boards of Officers. The Navy's guidance appears in

JAGINST 5830.1, Procedures Applicable to Courts of Inquiry and Administrative Fact-Finding Bodies that Require a Hearing.

5. *Due Process.* When a respondent is designated, a hearing must be held. A respondent may be designated when the appointing authority desires to provide (or other regulations require) a hearing for a person with a direct interest in the proceeding. Important benefits inure to a respondent, such as the right to be present at board sessions, representation by counsel, and the opportunity to present witnesses and cross-examine Government witnesses. The mere fact that an adverse finding may be made or adverse action recommended against a person, however, does not mean that he or she should be designated a respondent. If a respondent is designated, formal procedures must be used. For example, a board of officers considering an enlisted Soldier for separation under AR 635-200 must use formal procedures. Due to the considerable administrative burden of using formal procedures, they are rarely used unless required by other regulations. Proper conduct of formal investigations depends on the purpose of the investigation, and is beyond the scope of this chapter.

C. Friendly Fire.

1. DoDI 6055.7 requires that for all incidents falling within the definition of Friendly Fire, the Combatant Commander will convene a legal investigation (an AR 15-6 investigation in the Army, a command investigation in the Navy, or a command directed investigation in the Air Force) to determine the facts of the incident and guide further actions. In practice, Combatant Commanders typically delegate this authority to the GCMCA of the unit involved. Regardless of who appoints the investigation, however, the Combatant Commander must approve all friendly fire investigations.

2. Friendly fire is defined in DoDI 6055.7 as a circumstance in which members of a U.S. or friendly military force are mistakenly or accidentally **killed or injured** in action by U.S. or friendly forces actively engaged with an enemy or who are directing fire at a hostile force or what is thought to be a hostile force.

3. In addition to the legal investigation commanders may also convene a safety investigation *as required*. Currently, the Army is the only service that requires a safety investigation for all friendly fire incidents.

4. In May 2007, the Army Vice Chief of Staff published detailed guidance regarding the reporting and investigation requirements for all incidents of friendly fire. Units must follow these procedures for all friendly fire incidents, whether resulting in death or injury, as soon as personnel on the ground *suspect* that a friendly fire incident has occurred.

a. The unit must provide immediate telephonic notice through the Casualty Assistance Center to the Army Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operation Center (CMAOC). For time sensitive assistance contact the CMAOC Operations Center at 1-800-626-3317 COMM: (703) 325-7990. DSN: 221-7990. OCONUS dial country code 001 or OCONUS DSN code (312).

b. Generate an initial casualty report IAW AR 600-8-1, approved by a field grade officer, through command channels to the Combatant Commander.

c. Initiate an AR 15-6 investigation (Appointed by GCMCA; approved by Combatant Commander).

d. Contact the Combat Readiness Center (COMM: (334) 255-9493 / 9585, DSN: 558) and initiate safety investigation based upon CRC guidance.

e. Contact the local Criminal Investigation Division. They will provide forensics assistance to the AR 15-6 Officer or conduct investigation if criminal action or negligence is suspected or substantiated.

f. Submit supplemental casualty report when there is a substantial change to the initial report (i.e., when inflicting force is discovered).

g. Once approved by the Combatant Commander, submit the AR 15-6 proceedings to the CMAOC.

h. Continue coordination with the CMAOC to provide an AR 600-34 family presentation for fatality cases.

5. In 2008, CENTCOM promulgated a policy requiring notification of suspected friendly fire incidents to CENTCOM within **2 hours**. Judge advocates must remain aware of local command and/or installation policies regarding reporting and investigation requirements.

D. Authority to Appoint an Investigation.

1. *Formal.* After consultation with the servicing JA or legal advisor, the following individuals may appoint a formal board of officers in the Army:

a. Any General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) or Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA), including those who exercise that authority for administrative purposes only.

b. Any General Officer.

c. Any commander or principal staff officer in the grade of colonel or above at the installation, activity or unit level.

d. Any State Adjutant General.

e. A Department of the Army civilian supervisor permanently assigned to a position graded as a GS/GM-14 or above and who is assigned as the head of an Army agency or activity or as a division or department chief.

f. In the Air Force, the appointment authority for boards of officers varies with the regulatory authority for convening the board. In the Navy, an officer in command may convene a board. The GCMCA takes charge in case of a “major incident.”

2. *Informal.* Informal investigations or boards may be appointed by:

a. Any officer authorized to appoint a formal board or investigation.

b. A commander at any level. In the Air Force, the commander must be on “G” series orders granting UCMJ authority over the command. In the Navy, a commanding officer or an officer in charge may convene a CI.

c. In the Army, a principal staff officer or supervisor in the grade of major or above.

3. *Selection of Members.*

a. In the Army, if the appointing authority is a General Officer, he or she may delegate the selection of board members to members of his or her staff.

b. However, in investigations under AR 15-6, only a GCMCA may appoint an investigation or board for incidents resulting in property damage of \$1 million or more, the loss/destruction of an Army aircraft or missile, or an injury/illness resulting in or likely to result in death or permanent total disability.

c. For investigations of a death or deaths involving a deployed force(s), from what is believed to be hostile fire, the GCMCA may delegate, in writing, appointing/approval authority to a subordinate commander exercising special court-martial convening authority. If evidence is discovered, however, during the investigation that indicates that the death(s) may have been the result of fratricide/friendly fire, the investigating officer will immediately suspend the investigation and inform the appointing authority and legal advisor. At this time the general court-martial convening authority will appoint a new investigation into the fratricide/friendly fire incident. Any evidence from the hostile fire investigation may be provided to the investigating officer or board conducting the fratricide/friendly fire investigation. The general court-martial convening authority may also appoint the same investigating officer if the investigating officer is still best qualified to perform the duty.

E. Choosing the AR 15-6 IO.

1. The AR 15-6 IO must be the best qualified by reason of age, education, training, experience, length of service and temperament. In the Army, the IO must be a commissioned or warrant officer, or a civilian GS-13 or above, senior to any likely subjects of the investigation. In the Naval services, most CIs are conducted by a commissioned officer. However, a warrant officer, senior enlisted person, or civilian employee may be used when the convening authority deems it appropriate. The Air Force specifies no minimum grade for CDI investigators.

2. Both the Army and the Air Force require the IO to consult with a JA for guidance before beginning an informal investigation. The Naval services only require such consultation when the investigation is intended as a litigation report, or when directed by the appointing authority. This consultation offers a good opportunity to provide a written investigative guide to the IO. The Army AR 15-6 Informal Investigating Officer’s Guide is included here as an appendix. The Naval Justice School has a similar publication, JAGMAN Investigations Handbook. The Air Force publishes the Air Force Commander-Directed Investigations Guide.

F. Methods of Appointment.

1. Informal Army investigations and boards may be appointed either orally or in writing. Air Force CDIs and Navy CIs must be appointed in writing. Formal boards must be appointed in writing but, when necessary, may be appointed orally and later confirmed in writing. Whether oral or written, the appointment should specify clearly the purpose and scope of the investigation or board, and the nature of the findings and recommendations required. The appointing memorandum should specify the governing regulation and provide any special instructions.

2. If the board or investigation is appointed in writing, the appointing authority should use a Memorandum of Appointment. Note that the Memorandum of Appointment must include certain information: the specific regulation or directive under which the board is appointed; the purpose of the board; the scope of the board's investigatory power; and the nature of the findings and recommendations required. The scope of the board's power is very important because a board has no power beyond that vested in it by the appointing authority. A deficiency in the memorandum may nullify the proceedings for lack of jurisdiction. If this occurs, consult AR 15-6, para. 2-3c. It may be possible for the appointing authority to ratify the board's action.

3. The Memorandum of Appointment also names the parties to the board and designates their roles in the board proceeding. If the board were appointed specifically to investigate one or more known respondents, the respondent(s) also would be named in the Memorandum of Appointment.

G. Conducting the Informal Investigation.

1. The IO, with the assistance of the JA advisor, must formulate an investigation plan that takes into account both legal concerns and tactical effectiveness. Each investigation will be different, but the following factors should be considered:

- a. Purpose of the investigation. Need to carefully consider the guidance of the Memorandum of Appointment with regard to purpose and timeline.
- b. Facts known.
- c. Potential witnesses.
- d. Securing physical and documentary evidence.
- e. Possible criminal implications (including need for Article 31, UCMJ warnings).
- f. Civilian witness considerations (e.g., securing non-military witness information and giving appropriate rights to collective bargaining unit members).
- g. Regulations and statutes involved.
- h. Order of witness interviews.
- i. Chronology.

2. Continued meetings between the IO and the legal advisor will allow for proper adjustments to the investigative plan as the investigation progresses, as well as proper ongoing coordination with the appointing authority.

H. Findings and Recommendations.

1. *Report Structure.* Army informal investigations normally begin with DA Form 1574, which provides a "fill in the box" guide to procedures followed during the investigation. Navy CI and Air Force CDI reports begin with narrative information from the IO.

a. Navy CI reports of investigation begin with a preliminary statement. It tells how all reasonably available evidence was collected or is forthcoming; whether each directive of the convening authority has been met; what, if any, difficulties were encountered; and any other information necessary for a complete understanding of the case.

b. Air Force CDI reports of investigation begin with a discussion of the authority and scope of the investigation. They continue with an introduction providing background, a description of the allegations, and a "bottom line up front" conclusion regarding whether or not the allegations were substantiated.

2. The report of investigation contains two final products: the findings and the recommendations.

a. *Findings.* A finding is a clear, concise statement of fact readily deduced from evidence in the record. Findings may include negative findings (i.e., that an event did not occur). Findings should refer to specific supporting evidence with citations to the record of investigation. Findings must be supported by a preponderance of the evidence. The IO may consider factors such as demeanor, imputed knowledge, and ability to recall. Finally, findings must also address the issues raised in the appointment memorandum.

b. *Recommendations.* Recommendations must be consistent with the findings, and must thus be supported by the record of investigation. Air Force CDIs and Navy CIs will not contain recommendations unless specifically requested by the convening authority.

I. Legal Review.

1. AR 15-6 requires legal review of Army investigations if: adverse administrative action may result; the report will be relied upon by higher headquarters; death or serious bodily injury resulted; or any case involving serious or complex matters. The Air Force requires legal review of CDIs that are not simply “diagnostic” to ensure compliance with applicable regulations and law. The Navy neither requires nor precludes legal review. As a practical matter, most investigations should receive a legal review whether required by regulation or not.

2. There is no prohibition against the advisor to the investigating officer also conducting the legal review. However, it is recommended that a different attorney conduct the legal review for complex or high profile investigations. In the Army, the legal review focuses on: whether the proceedings complied with legal requirements; what affects any errors would have; whether sufficient evidence supports the findings; and whether the recommendations are consistent with the findings.

J. Appointing Authority Action.

1. After reviewing the report of investigation, the appointing authority has three options.

- a. Approve the report as is;
- b. Return the report for additional investigation, either with the same IO or a new one; or
- c. Substitute findings and recommendations.

2. The record must support any substituted findings and recommendations. Unless otherwise provided in other regulations, the appointing authority is not bound by the IO’s findings or recommendations. The appointing authority may also consider information outside the report of investigation in making personnel, disciplinary or other decisions.

K. Maintaining and Releasing the Investigation.

1. The release authority for AR 15-6 investigations is the appointing authority. No part of a report should be released (unless specifically authorized by law or regulation such as a valid Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request) without the approval of the appointing authority.

2. Investigations must be retained by the approving authority for five years, and then destroyed or shipped for permanent storage IAW the Army Records Information Management System (ARMIS) and Record Retention Schedule – Army (RRS-A) (See www.armis.army.mil. & AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARMIS), 18 March 2003).

VII. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) (5 USC § 552)

A. Deployed units should anticipate requests under the FOIA for records they maintain. The FOIA is a release statute. As such, it is presumed that if a proper FOIA request is received the requested records will be released.

B. Unit judge advocates must be prepared to respond to FOIA requests in a timely manner. The FOIA requires DoD to respond to FOIA requests within 20 working days of receipt of a proper request. This requires units to gather, analyze, and redact requested records rather quickly. Judge advocates must have general knowledge regarding the FOIA and the appropriate regulations.

C. Records requested must ordinarily be released unless they are exempted or excluded from release by one of nine exemptions or three exclusions. Even though an exemption may apply, however, current governmental policy

encourages the discretionary release of exempted information. **In March 2009, Attorney General Holder, implementing guidance from President Obama, established the “reasonably foreseeable harm” standard regarding the utilization of FOIA exemptions to withhold information pursuant to a valid FOIA request.** Under the reasonably foreseeable harm standard, before withholding a record the agency must reasonably foresee that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the exemptions or disclosure must be prohibited by law. Mere speculation or abstract fears are not a sufficient basis for withholding. Instead, the agency must reasonably foresee that disclosure would cause harm. Under this new standard, discretionary releases are strongly encouraged. The new standard, however, has the most impact on Exemption 5 discussed below.

D. A principle concept of the FOIA is **the rule of segregability**. If a FOIA request is received and a responsive record found, units must segregate (redact) exempted information from non-exempt information and release non-exempt information. Units simply withhold release – they do not deny a request. Within DoD the authority to deny a FOIA request rests solely with designated Initial Denial Authorities (IDA). While units are responsible for addressing the initial FOIA request, redacted information must be forwarded to an appropriate IDA for final decision. The type of record requested determines who the IDA will be for the particular record. For example, TJAG is the IDA for most administrative investigations, the Surgeon General is the IDA for medical records, and the Provost Marshal General is the IDA for CID records. When operating as part of a Combatant Command, however, units must utilize the Combatant Command’s FOIA regulations and IDAs in accordance with their guidance. For example, the CENTCOM Chief of Staff is the initial denial authority for CENTCOM records. At times, it may require some analysis to determine the correct IDA.

E. The most common FOIA request received by deployed units are requests for investigations and related material. Below are the most frequently relied upon FOIA exemptions applicable to such records (NOT an exhaustive list).

1. **Exemption 1: Classified Information.** This exemption permits the withholding of records that are *substantively and procedurally* properly classified IAW Executive Order 13526, (Classified National Security Information, 75 Fed. Reg. 707 (Jan. 5, 2010)). Classified documents responsive to a valid FOIA request must undergo a declassification review to ensure they are substantively and procedurally properly classified at the time of the FOIA request. Documents that have undergone a declassification review within two years prior to the FOIA request need not undergo another declassification review. Executive Order 13526 only authorizes Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential security classifications. All other security markings (i.e., FOUO) are insufficient to protect a document from release utilizing Exemption 1; however, if used correctly, they should signal that another FOIA exemption likely applies. Also, post request classification is authorized as long as the criteria of E.O. 13526 is followed. The “reasonably foreseeable harm” standard has no impact on Exemption 1 material since classified information must be withheld from release pursuant to law. A discretionary release of classified information is not appropriate.

2. **Exemption 2: Internal Personnel Rules and Practices.** This exemption permits the withholding of records that deal with both, trivial internal matters in which there is little or no public interest (Low-2: smoking policy, physical training schedules, etc.) and significant internal matters the release of which will allow the requester to circumvent an agency regulation or frustrate an agency function or mission (High-2: blueprint of agency buildings where contents or infrastructure could be harmed by public disclosure, unit SOPs that reveal how the unit responds to an ambush, installation security plans, unclassified ROE cards). High-2 has become an increasingly important tool used to protect unclassified but sensitive information. Since “Low 2” is, by definition, trivial to begin with, there would be no reasonably foreseeable harm from release and discretionary releases should be the rule. “High 2,” however, is still a very viable exemption under the “reasonably foreseeable harm” standard. Since “High 2” requires a finding that disclosure significantly risks circumvention of a legal requirement before it even applies to information, the agency has identified a reasonably foreseeable harm. A discretionary release of “High 2” information, therefore, is not appropriate.

3. **Exemption 3: Other Federal Withholding Statutes.** This exemption permits the withholding of information that Congress exempted from disclosure via a federal statute. In order for a federal statute to qualify as an Exemption 3 statute, the statute must either require that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue, or establish particular criteria for withholding or refer to particular types of matters to be withheld. For example, 10 U.S.C. § 130b, allows withholding of information on personnel of overseas, sensitive, or routinely deployable units. This statute establishes particular criteria for withholding (information on personnel of overseas, sensitive, or routinely deployable units). NOTE: While the language of 10 U.S.C. § 130b

suggests there is discretion on whether to withhold or release this information, it is DoD policy that personal information about service members are not released [See Exemption 6 below]. This requires the redaction of personal information about DoD personnel, to include names, from most investigations. [Do not redact the name of the requester if included in the investigation]. If material is to be withheld by an Exemption 3 statute, the protection afforded by that statute should be applied, therefore, a discretionary release is not appropriate.

4. **Exemption 5: Privileged Memoranda & Internal Agency Communication.** This exemption permits the withholding of records that are inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency. Exemption 5 incorporates most common law discovery privileges. Legal advice and investigation legal reviews can be routinely withheld under exemption 5 utilizing the attorney-client privilege and/or the attorney work-product privilege. Recommendations not approved by the approval authority should be withheld under the deliberative process privilege. Once approved however, recommendations become final agency decisions, no longer qualifying for protection under the deliberative process privilege. Exemption 5 is greatly impacted by the “reasonably foreseeable harm” standard. Since the interest protected by Exemption 5 is a governmental interest and not a private interest, it is ripe for discretionary release. Before Exemption 5 can be invoked, an agency must be able to articulate an actual harm that will result if the records are released. In addition to the age of the record and the sensitivity of the content, the nature of the decision at issue, the status of the decision, and the personnel involved, are all factors that should be analyzed in determining whether a discretionary release is appropriate.

5. **Exemption 6: Protection of Personal Privacy.** This exemption permits the withholding of personal information about an individual the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. When determining whether withholding is appropriate, the individuals’ privacy interest in the information must be balanced with the public’s interest in disclosure. Since 9/11 members of DoD, both civilian and military, have a heightened privacy interest in their personal information that most often outweighs the public’s interest in disclosure. As such, most personal information about members of DoD should be redacted from records before they are released. IAW DoD policy, “release of information on DoD personnel will be limited to the names, official titles, organizations, and telephone numbers for personnel only at the office director level or above, provided a determination is made that disclosure does not raise security or privacy concerns” (Memorandum, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Subject: Withholding of Information that Personally Identifies DoD Personnel, 1 September 2005). As a matter of practice, personal information about enlisted personnel and officers below the rank of brigadier general should not be released IAW the DoD policy. If release of the information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, subsequent release of that information would be deemed to cause reasonably foreseeable harm to the personal privacy of the individual involved. As a result, Exemption 6 information is not suitable for discretionary release under the “reasonably foreseeable harm” standard.

6. **Exemption 7: Law Enforcement Records.** This exemption permits the withholding of records or information *compiled for law enforcement purposes* if the disclosure could reasonably be expected to result in any of six specified harms. The two most common harms cited involving the release of an investigation is that release “could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings” (7.A.) or “release could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy” (7.C.). Use of Exemption 7 is limited to investigations that involve the enforcement of a statute or regulation (law enforcement) and lasts only so long as the potential harm exists. For example, the first harm mentioned above could be cited to prevent the release of an unfinished investigation or during the pendency of a resultant adverse administrative action but could not be used once that adverse administrative action has been completed. Since a specific harm must be identified prior to the applicability of the exemption itself, Exemption 7.A. and 7.B. information should not be the subject of a discretionary release under the new standard.

VIII. FINANCIAL LIABILITY INVESTIGATIONS

A. Introduction.

1. Financial Liability Investigations, formerly known as Reports of Survey, serve multiple purposes. They document circumstances surrounding loss or damage to government property; serve as a voucher for adjusting property records; and document a charge of financial liability, or provide for relief of financial liability. Imposition of liability is a purely administrative process that is designed to promote a high degree of care for Army property through deterrence.

2. ***It is not a punitive program.*** Commanders should consider other administrative, nonjudicial or judicial sanctions if damage or loss of property involves acts of misconduct.

3. The investigation is completed on DD Form 200 and guided by DA Form 7531, Checklist and Tracking Document for Financial Liability Investigations of Property Loss.

B. Alternatives to Financial Liability Investigations.

1. Statement of Charges/Cash Collection Voucher (consolidated on DD Form 362) when liability is admitted and the charge does not exceed one month's base pay.

2. Cash sales of hand tools and organizational clothing and individual equipment.

3. Unit-level commanders may adjust losses of durable hand tools up to \$100 per incident, if no negligence or misconduct is involved.

4. Abandonment orders may be used in combat, large-scale field exercises simulating combat, military advisor activities, or to meet other military requirements.

5. If the commander determines that no negligence was involved in the damage to the property, no financial liability investigation is required as long as the approving authority concurs.

C. The Financial Liability Investigation System.

1. *Initiating a Financial Liability Investigation.*

a. Active Army commanders will initiate the investigation within 15 calendar days of discovering the loss or damage.

b. Mandatory financial liability investigations:

(1) When an individual refuses to admit liability by signing a statement of charges, cash collection voucher or other accountability document, and negligence or misconduct is suspected.

(2) Anytime a higher authority or other DA regulations directs a financial liability investigation.

(3) Whenever a sensitive item is lost or destroyed.

(4) When property is lost by an outgoing accountable officer, unless voluntary reimbursement is made for the full value of the loss.

(5) When the amount of loss or damage exceeds an individual's monthly base pay, even if liability is admitted.

(6) When damage to government quarters or furnishings exceeds one month's base pay.

(7) When the loss involves certain bulk petroleum products.

c. Joint Financial Liability Investigations.

(1) Absent a loan agreement stating otherwise, the regulation of the Service that owns the property (property is located on that service's property account) is the appropriate regulation to apply.

(2) The Army and Air Force have a reciprocal agreement outlined in paragraph 14-36 of AR 735-5 that explains the process for processing financial liability investigations that find Air Force personnel liable for the loss, damage, or destruction of Army property. Upon completion of the investigation, it should be forwarded to the appropriate Air Force approval authority for final action and possible collection.

(3) For all other situations where non-Army personnel are found to be liable for the loss, damage, or destruction of Army property, the procedures of AR 735-5, paragraph 14-35 should be followed. Upon completion of the investigation, the respondent will be formally notified and requested to make payment in full. If after 60 days, the respondent fails to pay, the investigation should be sent to the respondent's servicing finance office for processing.

(4) Financial liability investigations that find contractors liable should be processed IAW the applicable contract.

2. *Processing Times.*

- a. In the Active Army, financial liability investigations will normally be processed within 75 days.
- b. Financial liability investigations in the National Guard will normally be processed within 150 days; in the U.S. Army Reserves, 240 days.

3. *Approving Authority.*

a. Per HQDA message dated 6 June 2006 (ALARACT 124-2006), the approval authority for losses under \$100,000 is the first O6 or GS-15 in the rating chain. For losses of \$100,000 or greater, or losses involving a sensitive item, the approval authority is the first GO or SES civilian in the rating chain. [Note that this elevates FLIPL approval authorities one level higher than required by the current version of AR 735-5]. The approving authority does not have to be a court-martial convening authority.

b. If negligence is clearly established from the facts and circumstances known at the time the loss, damage or destruction is discovered, the approving authority may recommend liability without appointing an IO. The approving authority is then responsible for ensuring that the charges are properly computed and that the individual against whom liability is recommended is properly notified and given an opportunity to respond.

4. *Appointing Authority.* The appointing authority is an officer or civilian employee designated by the approving authority with responsibility for appointing financial liability investigation investigating officers. The approving authority may designate, in writing, a Lieutenant Colonel (O5) (or major in a lieutenant colonel billet) or DoD civilian employee in the grade of GS-13 (or a GS-12 in a GS-13 billet) or above as an appointing authority.

5. *Financial Liability Officer (IO).*

a. The IO will be senior to the person subject to possible financial liability, "except when impractical due to military exigencies."

b. The IO can be an Army commissioned officer; warrant officer; or noncommissioned officer in the rank of Sergeant First Class or higher; a civilian employee GS-07 or above; a commissioned officer of another service; or a Wage Leader (WL) or Wage Supervisor (WS) employee. In joint activities, DoD commissioned or warrant officers, or noncommissioned officers in the grade of E-7 or above, qualify for appointment as IOs. (See AR 600-8-14, Table 8-1, for the grade equivalency between military personnel and civilian employees.)

c. The investigation is the IO's primary duty.

d. The IO must get an appropriate briefing before beginning the investigation. This briefing does not have to be from a JA but can be from another appropriate official.

D. Legal Considerations for Imposing Liability. Individuals may be held financially liable for the loss, damage, or destruction of Government property if they were negligent or have committed willful misconduct, and their negligence or willful misconduct is the proximate cause of that LDD.

1. *Responsibility for property.* The type of responsibility a person has for property determines the obligations incurred by that person for the property

a. *Command responsibility.*

(1) The commander has an obligation to ensure proper use, care, custody and safekeeping of government property within his or her command.

(2) Command responsibility is inherent in command and cannot be delegated. It is evidenced by assignment to command at *any* level.

b. *Direct responsibility.*

(1) An obligation of a person to ensure the proper use, care, custody and safekeeping of all government property for which the person is receipted.

(2) Direct responsibility is closely related to supervisory responsibility, which is discussed below.

c. *Personal responsibility:* the obligation of an individual for the proper use, care and safekeeping of government property in his possession, with or without a receipt.

d. *Supervisory responsibility.*

(1) The obligation of a supervisor for the proper use, care and safekeeping of government property issued to, or used by, subordinates. It is inherent in all supervisory positions and is not contingent upon signed receipts or responsibility statements.

(2) If supervisory responsibility is involved, consider the following additional factors:

(a) The nature and complexity of the activity and how that affected the ability to maintain close supervision.

(b) The adequacy of supervisory measures used to monitor the activity of subordinates.

(c) The extent supervisory duties were hampered by other duties or the lack of qualified assistants.

e. *Custodial responsibility.*

(1) The obligation of an individual to exercise reasonable and prudent actions in properly caring for and ensuring proper custody and safekeeping of property in storage awaiting issue or turn-in.

(2) When unable to enforce security, they must report the problem to their immediate supervisor.

2. **Negligence or Culpability. Before a person can be held liable, the facts must show that he or she, through negligence or willful misconduct, violated a particular duty involving the care of the property.**

a. *Simple negligence:* the failure to act as a reasonably prudent person would have acted under similar circumstances. A reasonably prudent person is an average person, not a perfect person. Consider also the person's age, experience, and special qualifications; the type of responsibility involved; the type and nature of the property (more complex or sensitive property normally requires a greater degree of care.)

b. *Gross negligence:* an extreme departure from the course of action expected of a reasonably prudent person, all circumstances being considered, and accompanied by a reckless, deliberate or wanton disregard for the foreseeable consequences of the act.

c. *Willful misconduct:* any intentional or unlawful act.

3. **Proximate cause:** the cause which, in a natural and continuous sequence, unbroken by a new cause, produces the loss or damage, and without which the loss or damage would not have occurred. It is the primary moving cause, or the predominating cause, from which the injury follows as a natural, direct and immediate consequence, and without which the injury would not have occurred.

4. **Loss.** Before a person may be held liable, the facts must show that a loss to the Government occurred. There are two types of losses that can result in financial liability.

a. *Actual loss.* Physical loss, damage or destruction of the property.

b. *Loss of accountability.* Due to the circumstances of the loss, it is impossible to determine if there has been actual physical loss, damage or destruction because it is impossible to account for the property.

E. Determining the Amount of Loss.

1. If possible, determine the actual cost of repair or actual value at the time of the loss. The preferred method is a qualified technician's two-step appraisal of fair market value. The first step involves a determination of the item's condition. The second step is to determine the commercial value of the item, given its condition.

2. If other means of valuation are not possible, consider depreciation. Compute the charge according to AR 735-5, Appendix B.

F. Limits on Financial Liability.

1. The general rule is that an individual will not be charged more than one month's base pay.

a. Charge is based upon the Soldier's base pay at the time of the loss.

b. For ARNG and USAR personnel, base pay is the amount they would receive if they were on active duty.

c. As exceptions to the general rule, there are times when personnel are liable for the full amount of the loss.

(1) Any person is liable for the full loss to the Government (less depreciation) when they lose, damage or destroy personal arms or equipment.

(2) Any person is liable for the full loss of public funds.

(3) Accountable officers will be held liable for the full amount of the loss.

(4) Any person assigned government quarters is liable for the full amount of the loss to the quarters, furnishings or equipment as a result of specific finding of gross negligence or willful misconduct of the responsible individual, his guests, dependents, or pets.

2. *Involuntary Withholding of Current Pay.*

a. Members of the Armed Forces may have charges involuntarily withheld. (See 37 U.S.C. § 1007.)

b. Involuntary withholding for civilian employees. (See 5 U.S.C. § 5512, DoD FMR Volume 8, DFAS-IN 37-1.)

c. No involuntary withholding for the loss of NATO property. (See DAJA-AL 1978/2184.)

G. Rights of Individual for Whom Financial Liability is Recommended.

1. The financial liability investigation form (DD Form 200) contains a limited rights notice; however, to adequately inform an individual of his or her rights, see AR 735-5, para 13-42 and Figures 13-14 and 13-17.

2. If financial liability is recommended, the IO must take the following actions:

a. Give the person an opportunity to examine the report of investigation.

b. Ensure that the person is aware of rights.

c. Fully consider and attach any statement the individual desires to submit.

d. Carefully consider any new or added evidence and note that the added evidence has been considered.

e. Explain the consequences of a finding of gross negligence for an investigation involving government quarters, furnishings and equipment.

H. Duties of the Approving Authority.

1. If the IO recommends liability, a JA must review the adequacy of the evidence and the propriety of the findings and recommendations before the approving authority takes action.

2. The approving authority is not bound by the IO's or JA's recommendations.

3. If the approving authority decides to assess financial liability contrary to the recommendations of the IO or JA, that decision and its rationale must be in writing.

4. If considering new evidence, the approving authority must notify the individual and provide an opportunity to rebut.

5. Ensure that the individual was advised of his or her rights.

6. May reduce the assessed liability, in whole or in part, if "warranted by the circumstances" (per para 13-41b, AR 735-5). This gives approving authorities significant latitude to reduce or eliminate liability even if the legal standard for assessing liability is met.

7. Initiate collection action by sending documentation to the servicing finance office.

8. The approving authority may request that a charge be prorated beyond 2 months.

I. Relief from Financial Liability Investigations.

1. *Appeals.*

a. The appeal authority is the next higher commander above the approving authority (*see* AR 735-5, para. 13-52, for delegation authority).

b. The respondent has 30 days to appeal unless he or she shows good cause for an extension.

c. The appeal is submitted to the approving authority for reconsideration before action by the appeal authority.

d. If the approving authority denies reconsideration, the following actions are required:

(1) Prepare a memorandum giving the basis for denying the requested relief.

(2) The approving authority must personally sign the denial.

(3) Forward the action to the appeal authority within 15 days.

e. Action by the appeal authority is final.

2. *Re-opening Financial Liability Investigations.*

a. Authority to reopen rests with the approval authority.

b. Not an appeal, but may occur as part of an appeal. Re-opening is proper when:

(1) A response is submitted to the IO from the person charged subsequent to the approving authority having assessed liability.

(2) A subordinate headquarters recommends reopening based upon new evidence.

(3) The property is recovered.

(4) The approving authority becomes aware that an injustice has been perpetrated against the government or an individual.

3. *Remission of Indebtedness (See AR 735-5; AR 600-4).*

a. Available to both Officers and Enlisted Soldiers. Note that the applicable provisions in AR 735-5 indicate that only Enlisted Soldiers may apply for remission of indebtedness, but this is because these provisions cite an outdated version of AR 600-4. AR 600-4 no longer limits such applications to the Enlisted ranks..

b. Only to avoid extreme hardship.

c. Only unpaid portions can be remitted. Suspend collection action long enough for the Soldier to submit his request for remission of the debt.

4. Army Board for the Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) (*See* AR 15-185).

5. Civilian employees may avail themselves of grievance/arbitration procedures (*See* paragraph 13-45).

J. SJA Review.

1. *For the Approving Authority:* adequacy of evidence and propriety of findings and recommendations.

2. *For the Appeal Authority:* evidence is adequate and findings are proper.

3. *Caveat:* the same attorney cannot perform both legal reviews (*See* paragraph 13-52b(1)).

4. **CONCLUSION:** Commanders must ensure that the financial liability investigation process is fair and uniform in its treatment of agency members. Liability of individuals responsible for property (whether based on command, supervisory, direct or personal responsibility) should be fully considered. Legal advisors should get involved early in the process to help commanders and IOs focus their investigations, and to ensure that individual rights are addressed before imposition of liability.

IX. CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

A. Introduction.

1. Definition. **Members of the Armed Forces who have “a firm, fixed and sincere objection to participation in war in any form or the bearing of arms, by reason of religious training and belief” may apply**

for Conscientious Objector (CO) status. Supreme Court decisions have expanded “religious training and belief” to include any moral or ethical belief system held with the strength of conventional religious convictions.

2. Classification.

a. *Class 1-0:* A service member who, by reason of conscientious objection, sincerely objects to participation of any kind in war in any form.

b. *Class 1-A-0:* A service member who, by reason of conscientious objection, sincerely objects to participation as a combatant in war in any form, but whose convictions permit military service in a noncombatant status.

3. What is NOT a category of CO status:

a. Objection based on a CO claim that existed, but was not presented, prior to notice of induction, enlistment or appointment (however, claims arising out of experiences before entering military service, that did not become fixed until after entry, will be considered).

b. Objection based solely upon policy, pragmatism or expediency.

c. Objection to a certain war.

d. Objection based upon insincere beliefs.

e. Objection based solely on a claim already denied by the Selective Service System.

B. Burden of Proof and Standards.

1. The applicant for CO status must prove by “*clear and convincing*” evidence that:

a. the basis of the claim satisfies the definition and criteria for CO; and

b. the claimant’s belief is honest, sincere and deeply held.

2. An applicant for CO status must choose either 1-0 (war in any form) or 1-A-0 (noncombatant). An applicant choosing 1-0 will not be granted 1-A-0 as a consolation.

3. The unit will not use the CO process to eliminate those who do not qualify as COs. Nor will the unit use the CO process in lieu of adverse administrative separation procedures for unsatisfactory performance, substandard duty or misconduct.

C. Application Procedures.

1. Form. Military personnel seeking either a discharge (1-0) or noncombatant duties (1-A-0) must submit an application on a DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) to their immediate commander. The individual will include all of the personal information required by Appendix B, AR 600-43.

2. Suspense.

a. *Active Duty Suspense:* Active Army units will process the application and forward it to HQDA within 90 days from the date submitted.

b. *Reserve Component Suspense:* Reserve Army units will process the application and forward it to HQDA within 180 days from the date submitted.

3. Immediate Commander Responsibilities.

a. Counsel Soldier.

b. Coordinate interview with Chaplain.

c. Coordinate interview with psychiatrist or medical officer.

d. Forward completed interviews, application and recommendation to SPCMCA.

4. SPCMCA Responsibilities.

a. Appoint IO in the grade of O-3 or higher.

- b. Ensure IO conducts a proper investigation.
- 5. IO Responsibilities.
 - a. Conduct a hearing at which the applicant may appear and present evidence.
 - b. Prepare a written report, and forward it to the GCMCA.
- 6. GCMCA Responsibilities.

a. Army GCMCAs may approve 1-A-0 status. Once approved, the servicemember is eligible only for deployment to areas where duties normally do not involve handling weapons.

b. Additionally, Army GCMCAs must forward to HQDA any applications for 1-0 status and any applications for 1-A-0 status upon which he or she recommends disapproval. Approval authorities for other services vary.

D. Use, Assignment and Training of CO Applicants.

1. Persons who have submitted a CO application will be retained in their units and assigned duties providing minimum practicable conflict with their asserted beliefs, pending a final decision on their application.

2. An Active Army Soldier who receives **individual** orders for reassignment, or who has departed the unit in compliance with **individual** reassignment orders, may not apply for CO status until arriving at the new duty station. This policy does not apply to Soldiers who are TDY en route for a period in excess of 8 weeks. These Soldiers may apply at their TDY duty station.

3. On the other hand, an Active Army Soldier who is assigned or attached to a unit that has unit reassignment order instructions (i.e., the unit is deploying) may submit an application for CO status. The unit must process the application as operational and mission requirements permit. The Soldier must continue to prepare for deployment, and will deploy with the unit unless his or her application has been approved. If the Soldier's application has been forwarded to the DA Conscientious Objector Review Board (DACORB), the GCMCA **may** excuse the Soldier from deployment. Contact the DACORB and determine the status of the application before the GCMCA excuses the Soldier (DACORB: DSN 221-8671 / 8672 or commercial (703) 325-8672).

4. In the case of RC Soldiers not on active duty, the submission of an application after publication of orders to report for AD or ADT will not serve as a basis to delay reporting (*see* AR 600-43, para. 2-10). If the Soldier applies for CO status before AD or ADT orders are issued, and the Soldier's application cannot be processed before the Soldier's reporting date, the Soldier must comply with the orders (the application must, however, be sent to the proper Active Army GCMCA for processing). Members of the IRR may submit CO applications at their mobilization stations. Submission will not preclude further assignment or deployment during processing of the application.

X. FAMILY PRESENTATIONS

A. Congressional Requirement.

1. Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title X, § 1072, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2508 (10 U.S.C. § 113, note).
2. Requires the Service Secretaries to ensure that fatality reports and records pertaining to members of the Armed Forces who die in the line of duty are made available to family members.
3. Within a reasonable period of time after the family members are notified of the death, but not more than 30 days after the date of notification, the Secretary must:
 - a. in any case under investigation, inform the family members of the names of the agencies conducting the investigation and of the existence of any reports by such agencies that have been or will be issued; and
 - b. furnish, if the family members desire, a copy of any completed investigative report to the extent such reports may be furnished consistent with the Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act.

B. Army Implementation.

1. Resources:

- a. AR 600-34, Fatal Training/Operational Accident Presentations to the Next of Kin (2 January 2003).
- b. Army Dir. 2010-01, Conduct of AR 15-6 Investigations Into Suspected Suicides and Requirements for Suicide Incident Family Briefs (26 March 2010).
- c. Army Dir. 2010-02, Guidance for Reporting Requirements and Redacting Investigation Reports of Deaths and Fatalities (26 March 2010).

2. Key Definitions.

a. *Fatal training accidents* include those accidents associated with non-combat military exercises or training activities that are designed to develop a Soldier's physical ability or to maintain or increase individual/collective combat and/or peacekeeping skills.

b. *Fatal operational accidents* are those deaths associated with active duty military exercises or activities occurring in a designated war zone or toward designated missions related to current war operations or Military Operations Other Than War, contributing directly or indirectly to the death.

c. *Primary Next of Kin PNOK*. The legal next of kin. That person of any age most closely related to the individual according to the line of succession. Seniority, as determined by age, will control when the persons are of equal relationship.

d. *Family member*:

(1) Spouse.

(2) Unmarried child of a sponsor, including an adopted child, step child, foster child or ward, who either: (a) has not passed his or her 21st birthday; (b) is incapable of self-support because of a mental or physical incapacity that existed before that birthday and is (or was at the time of the member's or former member's death) in fact dependent on the sponsor for over one-half of his or her support; or (c) has not passed his or her 23rd birthday, is enrolled in a full-time course of study in an institution of higher learning and is in fact dependent on the sponsor for over one-half of his or her support.

(3) A parent or parent-in-law of a sponsor who is in fact dependent on the sponsor for one-half of his or her support and residing in the sponsor's household.

3. Presentations Required for:

- a. All fatal training/operational accidents investigated under AR 15-6, AR 385-10 and AR 600-34.
- b. Special interest cases or cases in which there is probable high public interest, as determined by The Adjutant General (TAG).
- c. All suspected cases of friendly fire.
- d. In general, fatal accidents that are hostile, but do not occur as a result of engagement with the enemy.

(1) "Hostile deaths" are defined as a death caused by terrorist activity or "in action."

(2) "In action" characterizes death as having been the direct result of hostile action, sustained in combat or related thereto, or sustained going to or returning from a combat mission, provided that the occurrence was directly related to hostile action.

e. Cases of confirmed suicides.

C. Preparing the Presentation to the PNOK.

1. Once the investigation is complete, the Adjutant General contacts the collateral investigation appointing/approval authority to coordinate appointment of the briefer who is "most often the deceased Soldier's colonel or brigade level commander."

2. Within 24-hours of completion of the investigation, the CAO must inform the PNOK that the Army is prepared to discuss the results of the investigation with the family. Presentations are offered to adult PNOK (18

years of age or older); for PNOK under 18, the adult custodian must decide the PNOK's ability to receive a face-to-face briefing.

3. Briefing Team.

a. At a minimum, the briefing team must consist of the briefer (O-6 or higher), the family's CAO and a chaplain from the mishap unit.

b. The briefer must consider including the SJA/legal advisor or PAO representative when it is apparent that a family has invited (or may invite) the local media, or if a family legal representative will attend the presentation.

(1) The CAO must work with the PNOK to obtain a list of people the PNOK intends to invite to the presentation to enable the presentation team to determine the family's intent to invite media or legal representation.

(2) **NOTE:** The Army is prohibited from putting conditions or limitations upon those whom the family wishes to invite to the presentation.

(3) The briefer must also consider including an interpreter if the PNOK or other attending family members do not understand English.

D. Conducting the Family Presentation.

1. The briefer's primary responsibility is to meet personally with the PNOK and deliver a thorough, open explanation of the releasable facts and circumstances surrounding the accident. At a minimum, the briefer must provide the following:

a. An explanation of the unit's mission, highlighting the Soldier's significant contributions to the mission and the Army.

b. An accurate account of the facts and circumstances leading up to the accident; the sequence of events that caused the accident; and a very clear explanation of primary and contributing factors causing the accident, as determined by the collateral investigation.

c. Actions taken at the unit level to correct any deficiencies.

2. The most favored choice for the presentation is the PNOK's home.

3. Style of Presentation.

a. *Dialogue with no notes, but with maps and diagrams of training areas.* This works best for a briefer who is intimately familiar with the accident and investigation.

b. *Bullet briefing charts.* These work well as they tend to help the briefer stay focused. Charts must be reviewed and approved in advance by the SJA.

c. *Simple notes and an executive summary.* Written materials must be reviewed and approved by the SJA, and copies should be left with the PNOK, if requested.

4. If a family presentation must proceed with a legal representative present, but without Army legal advice, the briefer must inform the PNOK that the presentation is strictly intended to provide information to the family. If the attorney has a list of questions for the family to ask, the briefer must offer to take the questions back to the servicing SJA to obtain complete answers. The SJA may then follow up directly with the PNOK.

E. **Completion of Family Presentation.** Within two weeks of the presentation, the briefer must submit an AAR through the appointing authority and MACOM to TAG.

F. SJA Requirements.

1. The SJA is required to review the presentation to ensure that it contains no admission of liability; no waiver of any defense; no offer of compensation; or any other statement that might jeopardize the Army's litigation posture. This may include a review of briefing charts, notes and executive summaries.

2. The SJA or legal advisor must provide a non-redacted copy of the collateral investigation report to CMAOC.

3. The regulation is not intended to provide the PNOK with information not otherwise releasable under the Privacy Act or the Freedom of Information Act.

a. The SJA must redact the collateral investigation report and prepare the required number of copies. At a minimum, the briefer, each team member and each PNOK will be given a redacted copy.

b. The SJA also must prepare a letter to accompany the redacted version of the report delivered to the family explaining, in general terms, the reasons for the redactions.

G. Release of the Legal Accident Investigation. The legal accident investigation will be released in the following order:

1. PNOK and other family members designated by the PNOK.
2. Members of Congress, upon request.
3. Members of the public and media.

H. Navy and Marine Corps, JAGMAN, paras. 0233 & 0234. Generally requires the Casualty Assistance Calls Officer to deliver the report of investigation to the next of kin, unless there is a reason for another individual to be assigned (e.g., technical subject-matter, personal friendship, etc.).

I. Air Force, AFI 51-503, CH 9 (16 July 2004).

1. Results of Accident Investigation Boards (AIB) must be briefed to the next of kin of deceased persons and seriously injured personnel.

2. Usually, the board president serves as the briefing officer. The briefing serves to:

- a. Personally express the condolences of the Department of the Air Force.
- b. Personally deliver a copy of the AIB report.

c. Provide a basic briefing on the investigation results, including the cause or factors contributing to the accident, and to answer questions.

APPENDIX

**ARMY REGULATION 15-6
INVESTIGATION GUIDE
FOR
INFORMAL INVESTIGATIONS**

May 2008

INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE:

a. This guide is intended to assist investigating officers, who have been appointed under the provisions of Army Regulation (AR) 15-6, in conducting timely, thorough, and legally sufficient investigations. It is designed specifically for informal investigations, but some provisions are also applicable to formal investigations. It may also be used by legal advisors responsible for advising investigating officers. A brief checklist is included at the end of the guide as an enclosure. The checklist is designed as a quick reference to be consulted during each stage of the investigation. The questions in the checklist will ensure that the investigating officer has covered all the basic elements necessary for a sound investigation.

b. Investigating officers are encouraged to use this guide for general guidance regarding informal investigations. Investigating officers should consult their legal advisor for detailed guidance and assistance.

c. This guide is based upon the 2 October 2006 version of AR 15-6.

2. DUTIES OF AN INVESTIGATING OFFICER: The primary duties of an investigating officer are:

a. to ascertain and consider the evidence on all sides of an issue,

b. to be thorough and impartial,

c. to make findings and recommendations warranted by the facts and comply with the instructions of the appointing authority, and

d. to report the findings and recommendations to the appointing authority.

3. AUTHORITY:

a. AR 15-6 sets forth procedures for the conduct of informal and formal investigations. Only informal investigations will be discussed here. Informal investigations are those that most often have a single investigating officer who conducts interviews and collects evidence. In contrast, formal investigations normally involve due process hearings for a designated respondent. Formal procedures are required whenever a respondent is specifically designated by the appointing authority.

b. Informal procedures are not intended to provide a hearing for persons who may have an interest in the subject of the investigation. Since no respondents are designated in informal procedures, no one is entitled to the rights of a respondent, such as notice of the proceedings, an opportunity to participate, representation by counsel, or the right to call and cross-examine witnesses. The investigating officer may, however, make any relevant findings or recommendations concerning individuals, even where those findings or recommendations are adverse to the individual or individuals concerned. If the appropriate authority decides to take action against an individual based upon an AR 15-6 investigation, that individual will be afforded certain due process rights before adverse action is taken.

c. AR 15-6 is used as the basis for many investigations requiring the detailed gathering and analyzing of facts, and the making of recommendations based on those facts. AR 15-6 procedures may be used on their own, such as in an investigation to determine facts and circumstances, or the procedures may be incorporated by reference into directives governing specific types of investigations, such as financial liability investigations and line of duty investigations. If such directives contain guidance that is more specific than that set forth in AR 15-6, the more specific guidance will control. For example, AR 15-6 does not contain time limits for completion of investigations; however, if another directive that incorporates AR 15-6 procedures contain time limits, that requirement will apply.

d. Only commissioned officers, warrant officers, or DA civilian employees paid under the General Schedule, Level 13 (GS 13), or above may be investigating officers. The investigating officer must also be senior to any person that is part of the investigation if the investigation may require the investigating officer to make adverse findings or recommendations against that person. Since the results of any investigation may have a significant impact on policies, procedures, or careers of government personnel, the appointing authority should select the best qualified person for the duty based on their **education, training, experience, length of service, and temperament**. If during the investigation, the investigating officer begins to suspect that adverse findings will be made against someone senior to the investigating officer, the investigating officer must contact the legal advisor immediately.

PRELIMINARY MATTERS

1. **Appointing authority.**

a. Under AR 15-6, the following persons may appoint investigating officers for informal investigations: any general court-martial convening authority, including those who have such authority for administrative purposes only; any general officer; a commander at any level; a principal staff officer or supervisor in the grade of major or above; any state adjutant general; and a DA civilian supervisor paid under the Executive Schedule, SES, or GS/GM 14 or above, provided the supervisor is the head of an agency or activity or the chief of a division or department.

b. Only a general court-martial convening authority may appoint an investigation for incidents resulting in property damage of \$1M or more; loss or destruction of Army aircraft or missile; injury or illness likely to result in death or permanent total disability; death of one or more persons; or death of one or more persons by fratricide/friendly fire. If the investigating officer is conducting an investigation that involves one of these situations, and the investigation was not appointed by a general court-martial convening authority, the investigating officer must contact the legal advisor immediately. Errors in appointing authority nullify the investigation unless later ratified by an appropriate appointing authority.

c. For investigations of a death or deaths involving a deployed force(s), from what is believed to be hostile fire, the general court-martial convening authority may delegate, in writing, appointing/approval authority to a subordinate commander exercising special court-martial convening authority. If appointing/approval authority has been delegated and evidence is discovered during the investigation that indicates that the death(s) may have been the result of fratricide/friendly fire, the investigating officer **will immediately suspend the investigation and inform the appointing authority and legal advisor**. At this time the general court-martial convening authority will appoint a new investigation into the fratricide/friendly fire incident. Any evidence from the hostile fire investigation may be provided to the investigating officer or board conducting the fratricide/friendly fire investigation. The general court-martial convening authority may also appoint the same investigating officer if the investigating officer is still best qualified to perform the duty.

2. **Appointment procedures.** Informal investigation appointments may be made orally or in writing. If written, the appointment orders are usually issued as a memorandum signed by the appointing authority or by a subordinate with the appropriate authority line. Whether oral or written, the appointment should specify clearly the purpose and scope of the investigation and the nature of the findings and recommendations required. If the orders are unclear, the investigating officer should seek clarification. The primary purpose of an investigation is to report on matters that the appointing authority has designated for inquiry. The appointment orders may also contain specific guidance from the appointing authority, which, even though not required by AR 15-6, nevertheless must be followed. For example, AR 15-6 does not require that witness statements be sworn for informal investigations; however, if the appointing authority requires this, all witness statements must be sworn.

3. **Obtaining assistance.** The servicing Judge Advocate office can provide assistance to an investigating officer at the beginning of and at any time during the investigation. Investigating officers should always seek legal advice as soon as possible after they are informed of this duty and as often as needed while conducting the investigation. In serious or complex investigations for which a legal review is mandatory, this requirement should be included in the appointment letter. Early coordination with the legal advisor will allow problems to be resolved before they are identified in the mandatory legal review. The legal advisor can assist an investigating officer in framing the issues, identifying the information required, planning the investigation, and interpreting and analyzing the information obtained. The attorney's role, however, is to provide legal advice and assistance, not to conduct the investigation or substitute his or her judgment for that of the investigating officer. NOTE: Complex and sensitive cases include those involving a death or serious bodily injury, those in which findings and recommendations may result in adverse administrative action, and those that will be relied upon in actions by higher headquarters.

4. **Administrative matters.** As soon as the investigating officer receives appointing orders, he or she should begin a chronology showing the date, time, and a short description of everything done in connection with the investigation. The chronology should begin with the date orders are received, whether verbal or written. Investigating officers should also record the reason for any unusual delays in processing the case, such as the absence of witnesses due to a field training exercise. The chronology should be part of the final case file.

5. **Concurrent investigations.** An informal investigation may be conducted before, concurrently with, or after an investigation into the same or related matters by another command or agency. Appointing authorities and

investigating officers must ensure that investigations do not hinder or interfere with criminal investigations or investigations directed by higher headquarters. In cases of concurrent investigations, investigating officers should coordinate with the other command or agency and other investigating officers to avoid duplication of investigative effort wherever possible. Information from other investigations may be incorporated into the AR 15-6 investigation and considered by the investigating officer but available information may be limited (i.e., safety investigations under AR 385-10). Likewise, a 15-6 investigating officer may be asked to share information with a concurrent investigation. The legal advisor should be consulted for guidance. Also, an investigating officer should immediately coordinate with the legal advisor if he or she discovers evidence of serious criminal misconduct. Criminal investigations by MPI or CID may take precedence.

CONDUCTING THE INVESTIGATION

1. Developing an investigative plan.

a. The investigating officer's primary duty is to gather evidence, and make findings of fact and appropriate recommendations to the appointing authority. Before obtaining information, however, the investigating officer should develop an investigative plan that consists of (1) an understanding of the facts required to reach a conclusion, and (2) a strategy for obtaining evidence. This should include a list of potential witnesses and a plan for when each witness will be interviewed. The order in which witnesses are interviewed may be important. An effective, efficient method is to interview principal witnesses last. This best prepares the investigating officer to ask all relevant questions and minimizes the need to re-interview these critical witnesses. As the investigation proceeds, it may be necessary to review and modify the investigative plan.

b. The investigating officer should begin the investigation by identifying the information already available, and determining what additional information will be required before findings and recommendations may be made to the appointing authority. An important part of this is establishing the appropriate standards, rules, or procedures that govern the circumstances under investigation. The legal advisor or other functional expert can assist the investigating officer in determining the information that will be required.

2. Obtaining documentary and physical evidence.

a. The investigating officer may need to collect documentary and physical evidence such as applicable regulations, existing witness statements, accident or police reports, and photographs. This information can save valuable time and effort. Accordingly, the investigating officer should obtain this information at the beginning of the investigation. In some cases, the information will not be readily available, so the request should be made early so the investigating officer may continue to work on other aspects of the investigation while the request is being processed. The investigating officer should, if possible and appropriate, personally inspect the location of the events being investigated and take photographs, if they will assist the appointing authority.

b. Investigating officers are limited to what physical evidence (i.e., photos, clothing, vehicles, house) they may examine (potentially a search) or take custody of (potentially a seizure) for purpose of their investigation. The investigating officer must first attempt to obtain the rightful owner's permission to examine or take custody of privately owned items. The investigating officer's authority to search and seize privately owned property is limited by the U.S. Constitution and Army regulation. Deliberately circumventing these limits may impact the investigation. **Consult with your legal advisor if you need to examine or take custody of privately owned property.**

c. A recurring problem that must be avoided is lack of documentation in investigations with findings of no fault, no loss, or no wrongdoing. It is just as important to back these findings up with documentary evidence as it is to document adverse findings. All too frequently an investigating officer who makes a finding of no fault, no loss, or no wrongdoing, closes the investigation with little or no documentation. This is incorrect. The report of investigation must include sufficient documentation to convince the appointing authority and others who may review the investigation that the finding of no fault, no loss, or no wrongdoing is supported by the evidence.

3. Obtaining witness testimony.

a. In most cases, witness testimony will be required. Clearly, the best interviews occur face-to-face; but, if necessary, interviews may be conducted by telephone or mail. Because of the preference for face-to-face interviews, telephone and mail interviews should be used only in unusual circumstances. Information obtained telephonically should be documented in a memorandum for record.

b. DA Form 2823.

(1) Statements should be taken on DA Form 2823. Although there is a box for the witness's social security number on the November 2006 version of DA 2823, there is no valid reason to require that information in an overwhelming majority of situations. If a situation arises where a social security number is relevant and material to the investigation and thus must be collected, the information obtained must be properly safeguarded. Also, home addresses and phone numbers should not be recorded on the DA Form 2823 unless absolutely necessary.

(2) Legible handwritten statements and/or questions and answers are ordinarily sufficient. If the witness testimony involves technical terms that are not generally known outside the witness's field of expertise, the witness should be asked to define the terms the first time they are used.

c. Although AR 15-6 does not require that statements be sworn for informal investigations, the appointing authority, or other applicable regulation, may require sworn statements, or the investigating officer may, at his or her own discretion, ask for sworn statements, even where not specifically required. Under Article 136, UCMJ, military officers are authorized to administer the oath required to provide a sworn statement; 5 U.S.C. 303 provides this authority for civilian employees. (Statements taken out of the presence of the investigating officer may be sworn before an official authorized to administer oaths at the witness's location.)

d. Military personnel and Federal civilian employees. Commanders and supervisors have the authority to order military personnel and to direct Federal employees to appear and testify. Some civilian employees are members of unions, and may be subject to collective bargaining agreements that may impose conditions or limits on interviews of collective bargaining unit members. Prior to interviewing civilian employees, the Investigating Officer should discuss potential limitations with the legal advisor.

e. Non-military affiliated civilians. Investigating officers do not have the authority to subpoena witnesses. Civilian witnesses who are not Federal employees may agree to appear, however, and, if necessary, be issued invitational travel orders. This authority should be used only if the information cannot be otherwise obtained (via telephone, Email, etc.) and only after coordinating with the legal advisor or appointing authority.

4. Rights Advisement.

a. All soldiers suspected of criminal misconduct must first be advised of their rights. DA Form 3881 should be used to record that the witness understands his or her rights and elects to waive those rights and make a statement or elects to invoke those rights and remain silent. It may be necessary to provide the rights warning at the outset of the interview. In some cases, however, an investigating officer will become aware of the witness's involvement in criminal activity only after the interview has started and incriminating evidence is uncovered. In such case, rights warnings must be provided as soon as the investigating officer suspects that a witness may have been involved in criminal activity. If a witness elects to assert his or her rights and requests an attorney, all questioning must cease immediately. Questioning may only resume in the presence of the witness's attorney, if the witness consents to being interviewed. The investigating officer should consult with the legal advisor whenever a witness invokes the right to remain silent.

b. Note that these rights apply only to information that might be used to incriminate the witness. They cannot be invoked to avoid questioning on matters that do not involve violations of criminal law. Finally, these rights may be asserted only by the individual who would be accused of the crime. The rights cannot be asserted to avoid incriminating other individuals. The following example highlights this distinction.

c. **Example:** A witness who is suspected of stealing government property must be advised of his or her rights prior to being interviewed. However, if a witness merely is being interviewed concerning lost or destroyed government property in connection with a financial liability investigation, a rights warning would not be necessary unless evidence is developed that leads the investigating officer to believe the individual has committed a criminal offense. If it is clear that the witness did not steal the property but has information about who did, the witness may not assert rights on behalf of the other individual.

5. **Scheduling witness interviews.** The investigating officer will need to determine which witnesses should be interviewed and in what order. Often, information provided by one witness can raise issues that should be discussed with another. Organizing the witness interviews will save time and effort that would otherwise be spent "backtracking" to re-interview prior witnesses concerning information provided by subsequent witnesses. While re-interviewing may be unavoidable in some circumstances, it should be kept to a minimum. The following suggests an approach to organizing witness interviews; it is not mandatory.

a. When planning who to interview, identify the people who are likely to provide the best information. When conducting the interviews, start with witnesses that will provide all relevant background information and frame the issues. This will allow the interviews of principal witnesses to be as complete as possible, avoiding the "backtracking" described above.

b. Concentrate on those witnesses who would have the most direct knowledge about the events in question. Without unnecessarily disclosing the evidence obtained, attempt to seek information that would support or refute information already obtained from others. In closing an interview, it is appropriate to ask if the witness knows of any other persons who might have useful information or any other information the witness believes may be relevant and material to the inquiry.

c. Any information that is relevant and material should be collected regardless of the source; however, investigating officers should collect the best information available from the most direct source.

d. It may be necessary or advisable to interview experts having specialized understanding of the subject matter of the investigation.

e. At some point, there will be no more witnesses available with relevant and material information. It is not necessary to interview every member of a unit, for example, if only a few people have information relevant to the inquiry. Also, all relevant witnesses do not need to be interviewed if the facts are clearly established and not in dispute. However, the investigating officer must be careful not to prematurely terminate an investigation because a few witnesses give consistent testimony.

6. **Conducting witness interviews.** Before conducting witness interviews, investigating officers may consult Inspector General officials or law enforcement personnel such as Military Police officers or Criminal Investigation Division agents for guidance on interview techniques. The following suggestions may be helpful:

a. Prepare for the interview. While there is no need to develop scripts for the witness interviews, investigating officers may wish to review the information required and prepare a list of questions or key issues to be covered. This will prevent the investigating officer from missing issues and will maximize the use of the officer's and witness's time. Generally, it is helpful to begin with open-ended questions such as "Can you tell me what happened?" After a general outline of events is developed, follow up with narrow, probing questions, such as "Did you see SGT X leave the bar before or after SGT Y?" Weaknesses or inconsistencies in testimony can generally be better explored once the general sequence of events has been provided.

b. Ensure the witness's privacy. Investigating officers should conduct the interview in a place that will be free from interruptions and will permit the witness to speak candidly without fear of being overheard. Witnesses should not be subjected to improper questions, unnecessarily harsh and insulting treatment, or unnecessary inquiry into private affairs.

c. Focus on relevant and material information. Unless precluded for some reason, the investigating officer should begin the interview by telling the witness about the subject matter of the investigation. Generally, any evidence that is relevant and material to the investigation is permissible. The investigating officer should not permit the witness to get off track on other issues, no matter how important the subject may be to the witness. Information should be relevant and material to the matter being investigated. Relevancy depends on the circumstances in each case. Compare the following examples:

(1) Example 1: In an investigation of a loss of government property, the witness's opinions concerning the company commander's leadership style normally would not be relevant.

(2) Example 2: In an investigation of alleged sexual harassment in the unit, information on the commander's leadership style might be relevant.

(3) Example 3: In an investigation of allegations that a commander has abused command authority, the witness's observation of the commander's leadership style would be highly relevant.

d. Let the witness testify in his or her own words. Investigating officers must avoid coaching the witness or suggesting the existence or non-existence of material facts. After the testimony is completed, the investigating officer should assist the witness in preparing a written statement that includes all relevant information, and presents the testimony in a clear and logical fashion. Written testimony also should reflect the witness's own words and be natural. Stilted "police blotter" language is not helpful and detracts from the substance of the testimony. A tape

recorder may be used, but the witness should be advised of its use. Additionally, the tape should be safeguarded, even after the investigation is completed.

e. Protect the interview process. In appropriate cases, an investigating officer may direct witnesses not to discuss their statement or testimony with other witnesses or with persons who have no official interest in the proceedings until the investigation is complete. This precaution is recommended to eliminate possible influence on testimony of witnesses still to be heard. Witnesses, however, are not precluded from discussing matters with counsel.

7. **Rules of Evidence:** Because an AR 15-6 investigation is an administrative and not a judicial action, the rules of evidence normally used in court proceedings do not apply. Therefore, the evidence that may be used is limited by only a few rules.

a. The information must be relevant and material to the matter or matters under investigation. Information not meeting this standard must not be included in the investigation.

b. Information obtained in violation of an individual's Article 31, UCMJ, or 5th Amendment rights may be used in administrative proceedings unless obtained by unlawful coercion or inducement likely to affect the truthfulness of the statement.

c. Evidence of the results, taking, or refusal of a polygraph examination will not be considered without the consent of the person involved in such test.

d. Privileged communications between husband and wife, priest and penitent, attorney and client may not be considered, and present or former inspector general personnel will not be required to disclose the contents of inspector general reports, investigations, inspections, action requests, or other memoranda without appropriate approval.

e. "Off-the-record" statements will not be considered for their substance but can be relied upon to help find additional evidence.

f. An involuntary statement by a member of the Armed Forces regarding the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of a disease or injury may not be admitted.

The investigating officer should consult the legal advisor if he or she has any questions concerning the applicability of any of these rules.

8. **Standard of Proof.** Since an investigation is not a criminal proceeding, there is no requirement that facts and findings be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. Instead, unless another specific directive states otherwise, AR 15-6 provides that findings must be supported by "a greater weight of evidence than supports a contrary conclusion." That is, findings should be based on evidence which, after considering all evidence presented, points to a particular conclusion as being more credible and probable than any other conclusion. This is also known as the preponderance of the evidence.

CONCLUDING THE INVESTIGATION

1. **Preparing Findings and Recommendations.** After all the evidence is collected, the investigating officer must review it and make findings. The investigating officer should consider the evidence thoroughly and impartially, and make findings of fact and recommendations that are supported by the facts and comply with the instructions of the appointing authority.

a. Facts: To the extent possible, the investigating officer should fix dates, places, persons, and events, definitely and accurately. The investigating officer should be able to answer questions such as: What occurred? When did it occur? How did it occur? Why did it occur? Who was involved, and to what extent? .

b. Findings: A finding is a clear and concise statement that can be deduced from the evidence in the record. In developing findings, investigating officers are permitted to rely on the facts and any reasonable inferences that may be drawn from those facts. In stating findings, investigating officers should refer to the exhibit or exhibits relied upon in making each finding. Findings (including findings of no fault, no loss, or no wrongdoing) must be supported by the documented evidence that will become part of the report. Exhibits should be numbered in the order they are discussed in the findings.

c. Recommendations: Recommendations should take the form of proposed courses of action consistent with the findings, such as disciplinary action, imposition of financial liability, or corrective action. Recommendations must be supported by the facts and consistent with the findings. Each recommendation should cite the specific findings that support the recommendation.

d. Facts, findings, and recommendations may be provided in a separate memorandum attached to the DA 1574. In that event, the DA 1574 should be appropriately annotated to accurately identify the memorandum.

2. **Preparing the Submission to the Appointing Authority.** After developing the findings and recommendations, the investigating officer should complete DA Form 1574 and assemble the packet.

a. All administrative documents, such as the memorandum of appointment, rights warning statements, Privacy Act statements, and chronology, will be marked as enclosures.

b. Every item of evidence offered or received by the investigating officer (with index) will be marked as exhibits.

c. Care should be taken to organize the investigation in a logical, coherent, useful manner.

3. **LEGAL REVIEW:**

a. AR 15-6 does not require that all informal investigations receive a legal review. The appointing authority, however, must get a legal review of all cases involving serious or complex matters, such as where the incident being investigated has resulted in death or serious bodily injury, or where the findings and recommendations may result in adverse administrative action, or will be relied on in actions by higher headquarters. Nonetheless, appointing authorities are encouraged to obtain legal review of all investigations. Other specific directives may also require a legal review. Generally, the legal review will determine:

(1) whether the investigation complies with requirements in the appointing order and other legal requirements,

(2) the effects of any errors in the investigation,

(3) whether the findings (including findings of no fault, no loss, or no wrongdoing) and recommendations are supported by sufficient evidence, and

(4) whether the recommendations are consistent with the findings.

b. If a legal review is requested or required, it is required before the appointing authority approves the findings and recommendations. After receiving a completed AR 15-6 investigation, the appointing authority may approve, disapprove, or modify the findings and recommendations, or may direct further action, such as the taking of additional evidence, or making additional findings.

CHECKLIST FOR INVESTIGATING OFFICERS

1. **Preliminary Matters:**

a. Has an appropriate level appointing authority appointed a proper investigating officer based on seniority, availability, experience, and expertise?

b. Does the appointment memorandum clearly state the purpose and scope of the investigation, the points of contact for assistance (if appropriate), and the nature of the findings and recommendations required?

c. Has the initial legal briefing been accomplished?

2. **Investigative Plan.**

a. Does the investigative plan outline the background information that must be gathered, identify the witnesses who must be interviewed, and order the interviews in the most effective manner?

b. Does the plan identify witnesses no longer in the command and address alternative ways of interviewing them?

c. Does the plan identify information not immediately available and outline steps to quickly obtain the information?

3. Conducting the Investigation.

- a. Is the chronology being maintained in sufficient detail to identify causes for unusual delays?
- b. Is the information collected (witness statements, MFR's of phone conversations, photographs, etc.) being retained and organized?
- c. Is routine coordination with the legal advisor being accomplished?
- d. Is all evidence relevant and material to an issue being investigated?

4. Preparing Findings and Recommendations.

- a. Is the evidence assembled in a logical, coherent, and useful fashion?
- b. Are the findings (including findings of no fault, no loss, or no wrongdoing) supported by the evidence?
Does each finding cite the exhibits that support it?
- c. Are the recommendations supported by the findings?
- d. Are the findings and recommendations responsive to the tasking in the appointment memorandum?
- e. Did the investigation address all the issues (including systemic breakdowns; failures in supervision, oversight, or leadership; program weaknesses; accountability for errors; and other relevant areas of inquiry) raised directly or indirectly by the appointment?

5. Final Action.

- a. Was an appropriate legal review conducted?
- b. Is the investigation being turned in on time?

NOTES

CHAPTER 22

LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN OPERATIONS

REFERENCES

1. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-3, THE ARMY LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (21 Feb. 1996).
2. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-26, RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT FOR LAWYERS (1 May 1992).
3. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 600-8-101, PERSONNEL PROCESSING (IN-OUT-, SOLDIER READINESS MOBILIZATION, AND DEPLOYMENT PROCESSING) (18 July 2003).
4. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, PAM. 600-8-101, PERSONNEL PROCESSING (IN-OUT-, SOLDIER READINESS MOBILIZATION, AND DEPLOYMENT PROCESSING) (28 May 2003).
5. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 51-504, LEGAL ASSISTANCE, NOTARY, AND PREVENTIVE LAW PROGRAMS (27 Oct. 2003, incl. change 21 Oct. 2008).
6. JAGINST 5801.2, NAVY-MARINE CORPS LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (26 Oct 2005).
7. COMDTINST 5801.4E, LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (26 Oct. 2005).
8. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 1-04, LEGAL SUPPORT TO THE OPERATIONAL ARMY (15 Apr. 2009).
9. CENTER FOR LAW AND MILITARY OPERATIONS (CLAMO), FORGED IN FIRE: LESSONS LEARNED DURING MILITARY OPERATIONS (1994–2008), Chapter V, Legal Assistance (1 Sep. 2008).

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Personal legal problems can affect Soldiers' combat efficiency and detract from their ability to concentrate on the military mission at hand. One objective of the Army Legal Assistance Program is to enhance combat efficiency by assisting Soldiers with their personal legal issues.

B. From an operational standpoint, servicing Judge Advocates (JAs) must ensure that Soldiers' personal legal affairs are in order prior to deployment. Once deployed, JAs assist Soldiers in resolving their problems quickly and efficiently. The broad nature of the legal assistance mission makes it impossible to summarize all of the laws and resources a practitioner may need during a deployment. This chapter outlines certain situations, identifies resources and highlights some recurring substantive issues that may arise.

II. PREPARATION FOR EXERCISES, MOBILIZATION, AND DEPLOYMENT

A. Aggressive predeployment preventive law efforts can often eliminate or reduce legal assistance problems that arise during deployment.

B. The Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (OSJA) and Brigade Judge Advocate (BJA) must ensure Soldiers' legal affairs are reviewed and updated at least annually, and more frequently as expected deployments near. Judge Advocates should look for opportunities to raise awareness of frequently encountered issues to deploying Soldiers. Prior to deployment, both the Soldier and the Soldier's family must be prepared. For the Soldier, this preparation is an ongoing effort that should begin upon arrival at the unit and end only upon transfer.

III. SOLDIER READINESS PROGRAM (SRP)

A. AR 600-8-101 establishes the SRP and mandates that Soldiers of the Active Army (AA), the Army National Guard (ARNG), and those who serve with units in the United States Army Reserves (USAR) undergo a comprehensive SRP annually and within thirty days of a deployment.¹

1. Ten functional areas comprise the SRP: deployment validation; personnel; finance; legal; logistics; training; security; medical; dental; and vision. Accordingly, the legal portion of the SRP is part of a broader assessment of a Soldier's readiness and availability for deployment.

¹ See U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 600-8-101, PERSONNEL PROCESSING (IN-, OUT-, SOLDIER READINESS, MOBILIZATION, AND DEPLOYMENT PROCESSING) (18 July 2003).

2. DA Form 7425 serves as a checklist and the focal point for the SRP.² JAs must ensure the most current edition of the DA Form 7425 is being used by the SRP, as previous editions created the foundation for a violation of client confidence with the Lautenberg Amendment check.

B. The SRP requires Soldiers receive counseling about wills and powers of attorney (POA) at a minimum.³ DA Form 7425 requires a determination of whether or not the Soldier has a domestic violence investigation pending. This latter requirement is important to the command because servicemembers with “a qualifying crime of domestic violence are non-deployable for missions that require possession of firearms or ammunition.”⁴ Legal Assistance Attorneys (LAAs) may counsel individual servicemembers regarding domestic violence matters, however, LAAs must be aware of the potential for creating a confidentiality issue under AR 27-26.⁵ At the SRP, DA Form 7425 requires the G-1 to confirm whether there is a domestic violence issue. If there is a problem, personnel from that section report it to the command and should send the Soldier to the LAA for help. Finally, in the area of training, the SRP requires a check on whether Soldiers have received certain briefings. Depending on the nature of the deployment and the unit, these briefings could cover the UCMJ, the Geneva Conventions, the law of land warfare, the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA), and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA). An SRP standardized training packet is available on JAGCNet.

IV. OSJA, BCT, AND LAO PREPARATION AND PLANNING FOR THE SRP AND DEPLOYMENT

A. In broad terms, effective legal support for deployment depends on the following factors:

1. Familiarity with the general legal support needed during mobilization and deployment, so that legal services at the BCT or OSJA, are organized.
2. Knowledge of the requirements in each substantive area of the law (including tax law) so that all legal personnel are properly trained and proper references and forms are available.
3. Opportunities to participate in predeployment exercises to test deployment plans and training.
4. Effective utilization of RC legal personnel wherever feasible.
5. Establishment of good working relationships with key Corps, Division, and installation personnel.

B. LAOs and BCT JAs should aggressively sponsor preventive law programs to educate Soldiers and their families before deployment occurs. At a minimum, topics covered should include:

1. *Eligibility for legal assistance.*
2. *SGLI designations.*
 - a. Ensure proper designation and coordination with will and other estate planning documents.
 - b. If the servicemember is making a testamentary trust for the beneficiary of SGLI proceeds, then ensure that the SGLI form correctly reads that the SGLI beneficiary is the trustee to fund a trust established “for the benefit of my child(ren) under my will.”
3. *Wills.*

² Similar to DA Form 5123. U.S. Dep’t of Army, DA Form 5123, In- and Out-Processing Records Checklist (June 2003). Like DA Form 7425, DA Form 5123 can be an indicator of the Soldier’s individual readiness posture. See U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, REG. 600-8-101, ARMY CASUALTY PROGRAM (30 Apr. 2007).

³ The instructions for DA Form 7425 on this point are as follows:

All employees will be encouraged to attend the Premobilization Legal Briefing and take care of all their legal needs at Home Station. This includes the need for a will (wills if married), power(s) of attorney and other legal issues. If required, deployees will be afforded the opportunity to obtain legal advice regarding all legal issues. Certification will be made by a judge advocate or other qualified personnel who are supervised by a judge advocate (paralegal or NCO/Specialist

U.S. Dep’t of Army, DA Form 7425, Readiness and Deployment Checklist at Instruction Section V, Item 1 (Jan. 2006).

⁴ *Id.* at Sec. II, Item 22.

⁵ U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, REG. 27-26, RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT FOR LAWYERS (1 May 1992).

a. Educate clients on the need for comprehensive estate planning. Provide them information about other ancillary documents they may need, such as living wills, health care POAs, durable POAs, and mortuary planning.

b. Educate clients on the need and the best way to provide for minor children using such means as testamentary trusts, custodial accounts (e.g., UGMA/UTMA), and guardianships.

c. Provide information to clients regarding possible estate tax savings provisions that may be used in their estate plan, such as credit shelter and other trusts, and gifting property.

d. Educate clients on the need for their spouses to create wills, advanced medical directives, and POAs.

4. *POAs.*

a. Due to possibly long durations of deployments, servicemembers should anticipate the likelihood that a POA might expire prior to their return and be briefed on the availability of obtaining POA services in theater.

b. Although valid without raised seals, a raised notary seal often promotes broader acceptance of the POA by businesses.

c. No business or other entity is required to accept a POA. Soldiers should confirm with businesses at which the POAs might be used whether the businesses will accept a POA issued by the military, or whether the business requires the use of a POA that the business, itself, has created. Some business may require a special, or limited, POA.

5. *SCRA.*

a. Soldiers should be briefed on the SCRA's provisions governing a Soldier's ability—or inability—to change or delay court dates now or while deployed.

b. Soldiers should be briefed on the SCRA's applicability to residential lease terminations and cell phone contract terminations.

c. Soldiers should be briefed on the SCRA's 6% interest protection for pre-active duty obligations.

6. *Family law issues.*

a. Soldiers must understand that a Family Care Plan (FCP) that proposes to place the servicemember's child with some person other than the other biological parent of that child (unless the child remains with the child's new adoptive parent) may be subject to challenge in court. Soldiers should be briefed on prophylactic measures that may help head off later challenges to a FCP by a non-military parent. Some measures may include the desirability of obtaining written consent from the other biological parent, or a court order in the event the Soldier plans to place the child in the custody of a third party, non-biological, and non-adoptive parent.

b. Servicemembers must understand that their support obligations under applicable service family support regulations are not relieved by deployment. They must plan for the continued support of family members during the period of deployment.

c. Soldiers must understand that the SCRA will afford little relief, in the form of continuances or delays, in family law actions in which the well-being of a child (e.g., child support or custody) is at issue.

d. Soldiers sometimes seek to be married by proxy while deployed. Four states (Colorado, Montana, Texas, and solely for servicemembers abroad, California) allow marriages by proxy or by VTC. Montana permits double proxy marriages.

7. *Consumer law issues.*

a. Be aware of and inform Soldiers of the current consumer scams in the local area, and warn them that dependents may be targeted by unscrupulous businesses during the deployment.

b. Single Soldiers should forward mail to a trusted family member or friend to look for bills.

c. Advise Soldiers not to purchase high-priced items during deployments so they do not lay the foundation for a lifestyle beyond their means upon redeployment.

8. *Tax issues.*

a. Provide information to Soldiers regarding whether the area is designated a Qualified Hazardous Duty Area (QHDA) or Combat Zone (CZ) for income tax purposes. Soldiers who are deployed in a QHDA or CZ are eligible for tax relief.

b. Provide information to Soldiers regarding extensions of time to file taxes and other delays of tax actions. In general, Soldiers have 180 days after the later of the Soldier's return from deployment to a CZ or the last day of any continuous qualified hospitalization for injury from service in a CZ, plus the number of days that were left for the Soldier to take the action with the IRS when the Soldier entered the CZ. For example, generally, a taxpayer has 3 ½ months (i.e., until April 15) to file his tax return. Any days of this 3 ½ month period that were left when a Soldier entered the CZ are added to the 180 days when determining the last day allowed for filing the Soldier's tax return. See IRS Pub 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide.

c. If the IRS sends a notice of examination before learning that the taxpayer qualifies for a deadline extension, the taxpayer should return the notice with "COMBAT ZONE" written across the top. No penalties or interest will be imposed for failure to file a return or pay taxes during the extension period.

9. *Reemployment rights issues (USAR and ARNG).*

D. BCT JAs and Chiefs of Legal Assistance should ensure that their offices have an SRP SOP. To tailor the SOP, BCT JAs and Chiefs of Legal Assistance need to be familiar with the installation/unit SRP SOP or operations plan and should coordinate, in advance, with other staff elements. A key issue will be to ensure that the installation/unit plans to conduct the SRP in a suitable location; that is, a location conducive to the delivery of competent and confidential legal services. Some issues to address in the SOP might include:

1. Establishing the simultaneous administration of the SRP site and the LAO.
2. Designating the teams of attorneys and paralegal specialists who will staff the SRP site.
3. Designating the teams of attorneys and paralegal specialists who will staff the LAO during the SRP.
4. Anticipating whether and how to reschedule LAO hours of operation.
5. Anticipating whether it will be necessary to suspend the delivery of certain routine legal assistance services during the SRP.
6. Considering whether RC JAs and paralegal specialists are available for rotations at the SRP site.⁶
7. Considering whether RC JAs and paralegal specialists are available for rotations at the LAO.

V. DEPLOYMENT

A. Legal Assistance occurs during deployment. Brigade Judge Advocates must plan ahead for the delivery of this service. They must determine in advance what resources will be available in theater, what the supported unit will provide, and what appropriated or contingency funds will be available.

B. The nature of combat causes legal assistance services to become more urgent in Soldiers' minds. Legal issues take on significant immediate importance to the client, the command, and the servicing attorney. The provision of legal assistance during combat deployments may occur anywhere within the theater, and JAs should expect to respond to inquiries from Soldiers in-country. All deployed attorneys should anticipate being requested to provide assistance to Soldiers.

C. Deployed JAs should expect to:

1. Handle the same legal assistance problems seen in garrison.

⁶ Before and during large operations, local civilian attorneys may contact SJAs offering to volunteer in the LAO or at SRPs. SJAs in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel or higher may accept voluntary legal services. The services accepted must be within the scope of the Army Legal Assistance Program, and the volunteer attorneys must be licensed in the jurisdiction where they provide the legal assistance services. See Memorandum, Office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Army, Legal Assistance Policy Division, subject: Acceptance of Voluntary Service (29 Apr. 2003).

2. Establish liaison with communication, transportation, and aviation elements for contact and courier service with JAs in the rear detachment (the installation from which the deployment took place) and for service throughout the theater.

3. Establish liaison with the U.S. Consulate at the deployment location for overseas marriage and adoption coordination, and the implementation of emergency leave procedures.

4. Establish a client tracking system, perhaps in coordination with the rear detachment.

5. Find a dedicated area to work, with a phone and unclassified internet access. Try to locate an area that allows for confidential discussion.

6. Answer questions regarding marriage to, or adoption of, foreign nationals.

7. Handle a high volume of family law issues, including the need to obtain CONUS civilian counsel for clients.

8. Help servicemembers apply for citizenship.

9. Establish a plan to handle client conflicts during the deployment.

10. Coordinate travel to other locations to provide legal assistance support throughout the area of operations (AO).

11. Determine which civilian contractors in the AO are eligible to receive legal assistance by reviewing the applicable DoD contracts.

12. Coordinate for legal assistance coverage when potential conflicts of interest arise within the office providing legal assistance.

D. Deployed JAs should plan on delivering tax assistance in theater. Although family members can file tax returns at the home station with POAs, JAs in theater will probably need to produce an information paper addressing basic tax issues, including a discussion of filing extensions. Both JAs and paralegals should obtain tax training before deployment. They will also want to consider opening a tax center.

VI. RECURRING SUBSTANTIVE DEPLOYMENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE ISSUES

A. Family Care Plans (FCP).⁷

1. Army Regulation 600-20 requires single parent Soldiers and dual military couples with minor children to implement a FCP to provide for the care of their family members when military duties prevent the Soldier from doing so.⁸ Plans must be made to ensure dependent family members are properly and adequately cared for when the Soldier is deployed, on TDY or otherwise not available due to military requirements. Commanders have the responsibility to ensure Soldiers complete FCPs.

2. Significant problems have arisen when the caretaker designated in the FCP is not the other biological parent of the minor children. A biological parent has, absent other considerations, superior custodial rights over others the Soldier-parent may wish to designate in a FCP. There have been several cases where a non-custodial biological parent has sought to exercise parental rights while the Soldier is deployed. Soldiers have unsuccessfully attempted to defend against such lawsuits by invoking the SCRA. Several states have passed laws protecting a Soldier-parent's custodial rights when a deployment disrupts them.

3. Family care plans are not effective in preventing judicial scrutiny of the servicemember's proposed custodial arrangement. If deploying Soldiers wish to place their children in the custody of someone other than the other biological or the adoptive parent of the child, this should be accomplished by executing an agreement that is judicially reviewed for appropriateness, or by securing a court order to that effect. Recognizing these problems and resolving them before deployment is critical to success with this issue.

B. Immigration.

⁷ See U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 600-20, ARMY COMMAND POLICY (11 Feb. 2009).

⁸ *Id.* para. 5-5.

1. Waivers of age and residency requirements are available for non-U.S. citizens who served honorably during WWI, WWII, the Korean War, Vietnam, and Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, and who wish to apply for citizenship.⁹

a. An executive order extends this benefit to servicemembers on active duty for any period since 11 September 2001.¹⁰

b. No fees will be charged to military members for naturalization. Assistance with the naturalization process will be available in overseas locations.

2. To begin the naturalization process, N-400, N-426 and G-325b immigration forms need to be completed, fingerprints and photos must be obtained, and the packet must be mailed to the Nebraska Service Center.¹¹ Deployed military members are eligible for expedited overseas processing after they receive the I-797 Notice of Action from the Nebraska Service Center.

3. It is also possible for non-citizen personnel to receive citizenship posthumously.¹²

C. Casualty Assistance.

1. Casualties may occur on deployment and at home station. When casualties occur, the SJA elements, both on the exercise/deployment and with the rear detachment, must assist the Soldier's next of kin, the command, and the Casualty Assistance Officer (CAO).

2. Among the many issues that attend the death of a Soldier are: reporting the casualty; notifying the next of kin; appointing an CAO and providing legal advice to that officer; disposing of the remains, including a possible autopsy; advising the next of kin concerning their legal rights and benefits; appointing a summary court officer; and conducting a line of duty investigation. Accordingly, pre-deployment preparation is essential.

a. Familiarity with the Army's casualty regulation, AR 600-8-1,¹³ is vital.

b. Judge Advocates will become involved in helping the next of kin of Soldiers missing in action or taken prisoner. The DoD pay manual¹⁴ permits the Secretary of the Department concerned to initiate or increase an allotment on behalf of family members if circumstances so warrant.

c. Prior to deployment, Soldiers should be encouraged to review their DD Form 93 (Record of Emergency Data) closely. This Form designates beneficiaries of pay and allowances, might designate the Death Gratuity beneficiary (Block 9a; if no spouse or children), and designates the Person Authorized to Direct Disposition (PADD) of remains (Block 13, Continuation/Remarks block).

D. Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA).¹⁵

1. *Overview.* The SCRA provides a number of substantive benefits and procedural protections to members of the Armed Forces on active duty. Some of these benefits and protections are extremely important during exercises, deployments, and times of mobilization. LAAs must familiarize themselves with the following SCRA issues, at a minimum, and be prepared to assist servicemembers in resolving those issues.

2. *Interest rate reduction.*¹⁶

a. Soldiers who are mobilized from the RC, and those who join the Army from civilian life, may reduce to six percent the interest on liabilities incurred prior to entry on active duty.

b. Creditors may obtain relief in certain circumstances.

⁹ 8 U.S.C. § 1440 (2008); *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 329 (2008).

¹⁰ Exec. Order No. 13,269, 3 C.F.R. 241 (2008).

¹¹ *See United States Citizenship and Immigrations Services, Naturalization Information for Military Personnel, available at <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem.5af9bb95919f35e66f614176543f6d1a/?vgnnextoid=92f596981298d010VgnVCM10000048f3d6a1RCRD&vgnnextchannel=0a9ab58f71e14110VgnVCM1000004718190aRCRD>* (last visited May 12, 2009).

¹² 8 U.S.C. § 1440.

¹³ U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 600-8-1, ARMY CASUALTY PROGRAM (30 Apr. 2007).

¹⁴ U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE REG., 7000.14-R, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS, VOLUME 7A, MILITARY PAY POLICY AND PROCEDURES – ACTIVE DUTY AND RESERVE PAY, Chap. 36 (Jul. 2008).

¹⁵ Pub. L. No. 108-189, 117 Stat. 2835 (2003) (codified at 50 U.S.C. App. §§ 501–596 (LexisNexis 2008)).

¹⁶ 50 U.S.C. app. § 527.

3. *Rental property protections.*

a. Eviction.¹⁷

(1) Soldiers and dependents may not be evicted from rented housing except pursuant to a court order.

(2) This protection is available when the amount of rent does not exceed \$2,958.53 per month.¹⁸

(3) When a Soldier's military service affects his or her ability to pay rent, and the Soldier applies for a stay, the court must stay the eviction proceedings for a period of 90 days.

b. Lease termination.¹⁹

(1) The SCRA allows Soldiers upon entry to active duty to terminate their "residential, professional, business, [and] agricultural" leases executed prior to entry to active duty.

(2) Soldiers also may terminate their leases when they undergo a permanent change of station or when they are deployed "for a period of not less than 90 days."

4. *Automobile leases.*²⁰

a. Soldiers may terminate their automobile leases when they are transferred outside the continental United States (OCONUS) or from OCONUS states and territories back to CONUS.

b. Soldiers also may terminate their automobile leases when they "deploy with a military unit for a period of not less than 180 days."

5. Cell phone contract termination/suspension.²¹

a. Soldiers may terminate or suspend a cell phone contract when they "deploy outside the continental United States for not less than 90 days" or when they undergo a permanent change of station within the United States.

b. Soldiers must establish that their ability to utilize the cell phone service or to satisfy the contract is materially affected by such deployment or PCS.

6. *Stays of proceedings.*²²

a. Soldiers may seek to have litigation before civil judicial and administrative proceedings stayed when their military service materially affects their ability to participate in the litigation.

b. The stay may be granted on the court's own motion, and shall be granted for a period of 90 days upon a motion by the Soldier.

c. The application for the stay must include a letter from the Soldier establishing that the current military service materially affects the Soldier's ability to participate in the litigation. The Soldier must also provide a date when he or she will be able to appear in court.

d. The application must also include a statement from the Soldier's commander stating that the Soldier's military service precludes attendance, and that leave is currently not authorized for the Soldier.

E. USERRA.

1. USERRA²³ protects the rights of Guardsmen and Reservists to return to their civilian employment following periods of military service and provides major benefits to these servicemembers.²⁴ Judge Advocates should be acquainted with its major tenets.

¹⁷ *Id.* app. § 531.

¹⁸ This amount is subject to annual adjustment. *Id.* app. § 531(a).

¹⁹ *Id.* app. § 535.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.* app. § 535a.

²² *Id.* § 522.

²³ Pub. L. No. 103-353, 108 Stat. 3149 (1994), codified as amended at 38 U.S.C.S. §§ 4301-4334 (LexisNexis 2008).

2. To take advantage of the law, the servicemember must provide his or her employer with notice of the pending absence.²⁵ Periods of absence, per employer, must not exceed five years,²⁶ and the service must be characterized as “honorable” or “under honorable conditions.”²⁷ The servicemember must report back “not later than the beginning of the first full regularly-scheduled work period on the first full calendar day following the completion of the period of service and the expiration of eight hours after a period allowing for the safe transportation of the person from the place of that service to the person’s residence.”²⁸ If the absence is for longer periods, the servicemember must make an application for reemployment within specified times.²⁹

3. Although there are a number of protections, the law provides that employers must promptly reinstate their returning servicemembers to the same, or like, position that they left, and with accrued seniority.³⁰ They also must attempt to qualify the servicemember for the return to the position, if such re-qualification is necessary as a result of the person’s absence for military service.³¹

4. Servicemembers who experience difficulties with employers may find that the volunteer services of local ombudsmen from the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) will prove useful.³² While those with more serious problems may file suit with a private attorney, assistance also is available through the Secretary of Labor.³³

5. LAAs must be cautious when providing assistance on such matters. The Department of Labor and Department of Justice may not wish to undertake a servicemember’s representation if that servicemember has been previously represented by counsel. Notwithstanding the limits of the Legal Assistance Program, a client could encounter problems later when seeking in-court representation from the Departments of Labor or Justice.³⁴ However, giving briefings to groups of Soldiers regarding USERRA, referring clients to the Department of Labor’s Veterans’ Employment and Training Service (VETS) or the ESGR, and following up with VETS should not present a problem for a servicemember who later decides to seek in-court representation.³⁵

VII. CONCLUSION

A. Legal Assistance is an essential JA mission. It becomes critical during exercises, deployments, and combat operations. This chapter has examined some of the issues relevant to the successful delivery of this important service.

B. Checklists for supplies and other resources follow.

C. Several resources exist for deployed JAs who require expertise from civilian practitioners with expertise in a particular area of the law or jurisdiction. Many civilian practitioners will assist servicemembers on a reduced fee or pro bono basis.

²⁴ In fact, the Act’s protections are much broader, and the law works as any anti-discriminatory legislation. As the law states, it “prohibit[s] discrimination against persons because of their service in the uniformed services.” 38 U.S.C. § 4301(a)(3) (2008). In a more complete sense, the law tells employers that “[a] person who is a member of, applies to be a member of, performs, has performed, applies to perform, or has an obligation to perform service in a uniformed service shall not be denied initial employment, reemployment, retention in employment, promotion, or any benefit of employment by an employer on the basis of that membership, application for membership, performance of service, application for service, or obligation.” *Id.* § 4311(a).

²⁵ *Id.* § 4312(a)(1).

²⁶ *Id.* § 4312(a)(2). There are a number of exceptions to the five-year provision. In fact, most types of service, such as regularly-scheduled drills, mobilizations under the Presidential call-up and the partial mobilization, qualify and do not count toward the five-year cap.

²⁷ *Id.* § 4304.

²⁸ *Id.* § 4312(e)(1)(A)(i).

²⁹ *See id.* § 4312(e)(1)(C), (D).

³⁰ *Id.* § 4313(a).

³¹ *Id.*

³² Information from the ESGR on USERRA and its own programs is available at <http://www.esgr.org>.

³³ *See* 38 U.S.C. § 4322(a); *see also id.* § 4321 (providing for preliminary assistance from the Department of Labor through its Veterans’ Employment and Training Service). Federal employees receive an assessment and assistance through the Office of Special Counsel. *Id.* § 4324.

³⁴ *See* U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, REG. 27-3, THE ARMY LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM para. 3-5e(2)(a) (21 Feb. 1996).

³⁵ *Id.* para. 3-5e(2)(b).

1. The services jointly maintain a legal assistance database with a wealth of substantive and timely information at information at: <http://legalassistance.law.af.mil/>

2. The American Bar Association (ABA)'s Standing Committee on Legal Assistance for Military Personnel (LAMP) has two initiatives aimed at assisting deployed servicemembers, through military legal assistance counsel, with legal problems. Operation Enduring LAMP and the ABA's Military Pro Bono Project are both available at: <http://www.abanet.org/legalservices/lamp/>.

3. The George Mason University School of Law runs the Clinic for Legal Assistance to Servicemembers and accepts applications from military members. Information is at <http://www.law.gmu.edu/academics/clinics/clas>.

CHECKLISTS

Table 1: Sample Ready Box

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>O/H</i>
Notebook computer/printer	4	
DL Wills Version 9 with latest supplement update		
QuickScribe program		
Client Information System (CIS) program		
TaxWise Program		
Printer toner cartridges	5	
Manual typewriter/ribbons/correction tape	1	
Client Interview Cards	200	
Electrical extension cords	6	
Will Cover Sheets	200	
Envelopes, 4" x 9 1/2" (DA)	150	
Envelopes, 4" x 9 1/2" (plain)	150	
Markers, red	10	
Masking tape, rolls	5	
Scotch Tape, rolls	5	
Paper, Printer (Ream)	12	
Paper, tablets	14	
Pens, boxes	5	
Regulations & References if on-line resources are unavailable		
Seals (authority of 10 U.S.C. § 1044a)*	2	
Signs (Legal Assistance)	2	
Staple removers	2	
Stapler w/extra staples	4	
3 inch Binders	20	
3 hole punch	1	
Will Interview Worksheets	150	

* 10 U.S.C. § 1044a only requires the signature of an authorized military notary as evidence of the notarization. Though no seal is required, it does help to ensure acceptance of military-prepared legal documents by organizations and persons outside the military.

** In addition to the above, it is advisable to bring local reference material to deployed locations, such as a local telephone book. Clients oftentimes simply seek information about the local area, attorneys and other experts.

Table 2: Deployment Legal Assistance References

<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Title</i>
AR 27-3	The Army Legal Assistance Program (21 Feb. 96)
AR 27-55	Notarial Services (17 Nov. 03)
AR 600-8-1	Army Casualty Programs (7 Apr. 07)
AR 600-8-101	Personnel Processing (In- and Out- and Mobilization Processing) (18 July 03)
AR 600-15	Indebtedness of Military Personnel (14 Mar. 86); DoD Dir. 1344.9 (Indebtedness of Military Personnel) (27 Oct. 94)
AR 600-20	Army Command Policy (18 Mar. 08)
AR 608-99	Family Support, Child Custody, and Paternity (29 Oct. 03)

Table 3: TJAGLCS Publications on the JAGCNet & CD ROM

<i>Publication</i>	<i>Title</i>
JA 260	Servicemembers Civil Relief Act
JA 274	Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act Guide
JA 275	Tax Assistance Program Management Guide

NOTES

CHAPTER 23

CRIMINAL LAW IN OPERATIONS

REFERENCES

1. Manual for Courts-Martial (2008).
2. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 27-10, MILITARY JUSTICE, 16 Nov. 2005.
3. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 51-201, ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY JUSTICE, 21 Dec. 2007.
4. U.S. DEP'T OF AIR FORCE, INSTR. 51-202, NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT, 7 Nov. 2003.
5. JAGINST 5800.7D, Manual of the Judge Advocate General (JAGMAN), 15 Mar. 2004.
6. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 15-6, PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATING OFFICERS AND BOARDS OF OFFICERS, 2 Oct. 2006.
7. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 220-5, DESIGNATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND CHANGE IN STATUS OF UNITS, 15 Apr. 2003.
8. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 635-200, ACTIVE DUTY ENLISTED ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATIONS, 6 June 2005 (RAR 17 Dec. 2009).
9. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, REG. 220-1, ARMY UNIT STATUS REPORTING AND FORCE REGISTRATION – CONSOLIDATED POLICIES, 15 Apr. 2010.
10. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 1-02, DOD DICTIONARY OF MILITARY AND ASSOCIATED TERMS, 12 Apr. 2001 (As amended through 31 Oct. 2009).
11. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 1-04, LEGAL SUPPORT TO THE OPERATIONAL ARMY, 15 Apr. 2009.
12. U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE INSTR. 5525.11, CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY OR ACCOMPANYING THE ARMED FORCES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, CERTAIN SERVICE MEMBERS, AND FORMER SERVICE MEMBERS, 3 Mar. 2005 (implementing the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000, 18 U.S.C. § 3261).
13. Crimes & Defenses Deskbook, JA 337, Apr. 2010, available at <https://www.jagcnet.army.mil> (under: TJAGLCS-Publications-TJAGLCS Publications-By Category-Criminal Law).
14. Preparing For Deployment, A Handbook for the Chief of Military Justice, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Criminal Law Division, 20 June 2007, available on JAGCNET in the Military Justice Core Functional Area [hereinafter Deploying Justice Handbook].

I. INTRODUCTION

Recent events confirm that processing military justice actions in a deployed setting remains a difficult, yet critical task. Judge Advocates (JA) must ensure efficient and expeditious processing of military justice actions to include courts-martial, non-judicial punishment (NJP), and administrative separations. This obligation exists throughout the spectrum of operations. While supporting deployed units—whether during training exercises, emergency relief operations, peacekeeping operations, or war—JAs must simultaneously maintain efficiency while processing military justice actions both forward and rear, in accordance with the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM), and Service Regulations. Although legal considerations may differ depending on the mission, court-martial and NJP procedures remain largely unchanged in a deployed setting. Judge Advocates should beware the “field due process” myth that leads some commanders to believe the rules are different in a deployed environment.

II. MILITARY JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS DURING DEPLOYMENT

A. Jurisdictional Alignment.

Command and control relationships have become increasingly complex. Brigade combat teams may deploy in whole or in part; supported by slice elements and personnel, who may be supplied by sister units, sister services, or

civilian contractors. This situation makes it imperative that JAs think long and hard about designating and aligning the convening authority structure for both the deployment theater and home station.¹

The convening authority (CA) has three broad options available with regard to handling military justice actions. The CA may exercise his military justice authority over all units from the deployed location.² Alternatively, the CA may remain in the rear and exercise his military justice authority from that location.³ Finally, the CA may elect to place deployed or stay-behind units under the administrative control of separate convening authorities.⁴

If the CA deploys and elects to leave all or some CA authority with another CA in the rear, or vice versa, coordination must be made (see paragraphs a and b below). Although many CONUS Army installations have a residual General Courts-Martial (GCM) authority already designated in the Installation Commander pursuant to Department of the Army General Order, when this authority is not present, Army JAs should coordinate with The Office of The Judge Advocate General, Criminal Law (OTJAG) ((703) 588-6776) for Secretarial designation of a new General Courts-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA). Non-Army JAs should consult their service regulations and technical chains of command for similar guidance. Cases should be transferred to the new convening authorities when necessary. See *Deploying Justice Handbook* at Appendix A to this Chapter.

NOTE: The term “jurisdiction” is being used to describe venue (which commander should act as a convening authority in a given case), not to describe a court-martial’s legal authority to render a binding verdict and sentence. Under the UCMJ, any CA may refer any case to trial.⁵ However, as a matter of policy, JAs should ensure the CA with administrative control (ADCON)⁶ over the accused servicemember exercises primary UCMJ authority. Absent clear command guidance, ADCON can be an elusive concept. For the Army, AR 27-10, para. 3-8, lists specific language that should be included in attachment orders to indicate a Soldier is attached to a unit for the purpose of Article 15.

¹ The most important concept for the Judge Advocate to grasp is that under the UCMJ, to qualify as a convening authority (CA), an officer must be in command. A unit may only have one commander at a time. If a commander is not present for duty (e.g., TDY, leave, hospitalization, etc.), an acting commander must be appointed in accordance with service regulations, in order to assume the role of the convening authority. A unit may not have a commander in command of the bulk of the unit, and another commander in command of another portion. Simply put, rear detachment OICs are not commanders, unless that rear detachment has been designated an actual unit (e.g., a provisional unit) under service regulations.

² This is not typically done due to the delays in completing justice actions in the rear.

³ Even though the CA remains in the rear, this role may be filled by a new person with the former CA/commander deploying and once deployed assume command of the task force in the deployed location, once again becoming a CA by virtue of their position as task force commander.

⁴ As defined in Articles 22, 23 and 24, UCMJ. Typically commanders prefer the split option because nearly all are dual-hatted as both the forces commander and the installation commander for criminal justice jurisdiction. The 82d Airborne Division and 1st Cavalry Division are the two notable exceptions and they can normally pass jurisdiction over to the respective co-located corps commander, unless the corps commander is already deployed. When this situation occurred at Fort Hood, FORSCOM sent an interim brigadier general to act as the convening authority until the corps commander redeployed.

⁵ See RCM 601(b) *discussion* and *U.S. v. Egan*, 53 M.J. 570 (Army Ct. Crim. App. 2000), for an example of a case where an Air Force commander referred a Soldier’s case to trial by a special court-martial convened within a joint command (EUCOM) after the Soldier’s Army chain of command decided not to refer the case to trial.

⁶ Administrative control (ADCON) as opposed to operational control (OPCON) is defined in JP 1-02 and FM 27-100 as follows:

JP 1-02 — Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.

FM 27-100 — Administrative Control (ADCON) is the direction or exercise of authority necessary to fulfill military department statutory responsibilities for administration and support. ADCON may be delegated to and exercised by service commanders at any echelon at or below the service component command. The secretaries of military departments are responsible for the administration and support of their forces assigned or attached to unified commands. The secretaries fulfill this responsibility by exercising ADCON through the service component commander of the unified command. ADCON is subject to the command authority of the combatant commander.

1. *Ensuring units are assigned/attached to the appropriate organization for administration of military justice.* Initially, unit commanders at all levels must determine which units, or portions of units, will deploy or remain in the rear. For example, a deploying company may deploy with a previously unrelated battalion. This may create the need for orders attaching the company to the deploying battalion. It may also be necessary to create provisional units (p-units)⁷ to support the deployment. This is because non-deploying Soldiers may either be attached to previously unrelated units or to p-units during the period of deployment. If the commander decides to create a rear detachment, staffed by non-deploying Soldiers, the rear detachment will be integrated into a new or existing chain of command. For the rear detachment OIC “commander” to command and acquire CA status under the UCMJ, the rear detachment must be a unit IAW service regulations (e.g., create a provisional unit IAW AR 220-5).

2. *Ensuring individuals are assigned/attached to the appropriate organization for administration of military justice (ADCON).* All Soldiers, whether deploying or not, should be assigned or attached to a unit that can dispose of criminal and administrative actions that may arise during the deployment period. The unit adjutant should initiate a request for orders to attach non-deploying Soldiers to a unit remaining at the post, camp, or station. Commanders must identify non-deployable Soldiers within the unit.

Trial counsel (TCs) should monitor the status of those Soldiers within their jurisdiction who may be non-deployable for legal reasons. Judicial action by military or civil authorities, while generally making a Soldier non-deployable for exercises, may not bar deployment for actual combat operations. The unit adjutant should initiate procedures to obtain the release of Soldiers in confinement whom the commander requests be made available for deployment. Trial Counsels should also advise commanders of those Soldiers who are not themselves the subject of legal action, but who are required to participate in legal proceedings (such as witnesses or court or board members). The Commander, usually after coordination with the TC, decides whether these Soldiers will deploy.⁸

3. *Continuously ensure orders assigning units and personnel clearly indicate which commanders have nonjudicial punishment and court-martial authority.* This is an ongoing process, as new Soldiers (and possibly members from other services) will be incoming to the command. This requires coordination with the appropriate G-1/S-1 personnel staff elements. For units, it is useful to keep track of the tactical task organization (usually stated upfront in mission orders) in order to keep track of which subordinate units are operating under the control of which

⁷ Provisional units (p-units) are temporary units (not to exceed 2 years) composed of personnel detached from their unit of assignment and created under authority of AR 220-5, 15 Apr. 03. Provisional units are often used to create a UCMJ structure or fill the gaps in UCMJ authority or convening authority. They help to ensure that commanders at all levels are available to process UCMJ and administrative actions. Commanders decide whether or not p-units will be “organized,” and if so, to what unit they will be attached. This should be done in consultation with the S1 and the Judge Advocate. When a unit deploys, it normally leaves behind individuals or portions of the unit. Those elements can either be attached to another preexisting unit remaining in the rear or a p-unit can be created at the commander’s discretion. Provisional units can be created at any level, to include company, battalion, and brigade. Deploying elements may also need to provisionalize depending upon whether a portion of the unit is deploying and / or whether the commander of the original unit is deploying as the commander of that unit; that is, the commander “takes his flag” to the deployed setting.

The S1/PSC is normally the staff element responsible for executing the commander’s intent by processing the documents that “organize” and “attach” p-units. JAs must assist in this process to ensure a UCMJ command structure exists, and that this structure continues the sensible flow of UCMJ actions. Provisional units must have a commander on orders. Such commanders must be commissioned officers (including commissioned warrant officers). They have normal UCMJ authority. Check local military justice supplements to identify modifications or reservations of authority in this regard.

Judge Advocates must monitor the PSC publication of orders that “organize” and then “attach” p-units to other units. This process is typically initiated by the commander submitting a request for orders to “organize” a p-unit, and then a second RFO to “attach” the unit to a “parent” unit. Often, given the volume of units deployed and p-units organized and the delay in publication of orders, it is sometimes more efficient to publish a regulation or General Order which sets out the jurisdictional scheme for both forward and rear area elements. This ensures all commanders and units, especially newly attached units, are aware of their “food chain.”

Note: The FORSCOM CG has retained the authority to approve the organization of p-units within FORSCOM. Therefore all requests for the establishment of p-units within FORSCOM should be sent to the FORSCOM Commanding General, ATTN: AFOP-PLF. The FORSCOM CG issued a memorandum on this subject on 27 Mar. 2009 and is found at Appendix G.

⁸ In the Army, personnel status is tracked using a Unit Status Report (USR). See U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, REG. 220-1, UNIT STATUS REPORTING (15 Apr. 2010). Preparation of the USR at Battalion and Brigade is typically an additional duty for a fortunate junior officer. In practice, this means the USR officer may be prone to declaring any Soldier remotely connected with “JAG” as “nondeployable for legal” reasons. Judge Advocates should get directly involved in preparation of the USR to the extent necessary to prevent overcounting of “nondeployable for legal” Soldiers.

parent units. Although the jurisdictional alignment for UCMJ actions may not directly track the tactical task organization, it provides a good starting point.

4. *Selection of court-martial panel, if necessary, in the deployment theater and rear detachment.*

Supervisory Judge Advocates must plan for new panel selection for both the rear garrison and the deployed setting. Brigade Judge Advocates may also consider establishing special court-martial panels in theater to provide an expeditious forum for resolution of NJP refusals and other relatively low-level misconduct. Judge Advocates should also familiarize themselves with a legally sound selection process and deploy with prepared panel selection advice. As a general rule, it is impermissible for a convening authority to systematically exclude otherwise qualified personnel, including those deployed to outlying area or who are regularly engaged in combat operations; however, under RCM 505(c)(1), the convening authority may excuse selected panel members before trial "without showing cause." This provides the convening authority or their delegate the opportunity to excuse members based on travel- or mission-related difficulties.

5. *Guidance for disposing of pending cases upon deployment.* Judge Advocates must consider whether to take pending actions to the deployed setting or leave them in garrison. (See OTJAG information paper at Enclosure 1 of Appendix 1.) For courts-martial, this will largely be a function of the seriousness of the offense and whether the witnesses are primarily civilian or military. Serious criminal offenses or cases with primarily civilian witnesses often remain in the rear. Similarly, Soldiers pending administrative separation normally should remain in garrison pending separation. NJP actions normally go forward with the deploying force.

B. Preparation of personnel and equipment for deployment.

1. *Deploying Personnel.* Successful management of military justice actions during a deployment requires planning and training of key personnel. The size of the deployment will often dictate who deploys from a legal office. Deployed settings present difficult supervisory challenges, primarily caused by increased distances between JAs, communication and transportation limitations, and "imported" counsel (JAs crossing over from legal assistance, administrative law, operational law, or claims) who may be inexperienced with common military justice actions. Supervisors must therefore attempt to identify and train potentially deployable JAs before deployment to ensure they are knowledgeable about investigations, NJP procedures, court-martial procedures, and administrative separations.

2. *Non-deploying personnel.* A military justice supervisor in the rear detachment should prepare for military justice challenges in the rear because of fewer resources available. Also the supervisor should expect that rear detachment commanders have little to no experience in military justice actions and will need training and guidance, particularly in areas such as unlawful command influence. Rear detachment military justice supervisors must plan for and prepare legal briefings for all new OICs/commanders in the rear detachment and additional training as necessary.

3. *Identification/marshaling resources to conduct operations.* Resources, to include electricity, phone lines, internet, e-mail, and fax capability, are ordinarily limited in deployed settings. Judge Advocates must deploy with relevant regulations and legal forms in electronic format⁹ and hard copy. Computers may help to eliminate the need for some hard copy resources. However, given the potential unreliability of computers in the harsh environment of a deployment, JAs must plan for the worst. Past Army deployments have demonstrated the need to deploy with a hardbound set of essential publications, including the Manual for Courts-Martial, AR 27-10 (with any relevant supplements), the Military Judges' Benchbook, AR 15-6, AR 635-200, a Military Rules of Evidence (MRE) hornbook, a Military Evidentiary Foundations book, and the Basic Course Criminal Law Deskbook.¹⁰

C. Consider the need for or existence of a General Order for the operation.¹¹

⁹ E.g., Electronic Judge Advocate Warfighting System (eJAWS), a comprehensive DVD / CD-ROM set. (There is an "e-JAWS" link on the main JAGCNET webpage that allows you to order a DVD set.)

¹⁰ Many of these resources can be accessed on the JAGCNet (<http://www.jagcnet.army.mil/>).

¹¹ A general order (GO) is the commander's tool to promote mission accomplishment and protect deployed forces. Much like the Rules of Engagement (ROE), GOs are a flexible way for the command to centrally plan, but de-centrally execute the commander's intent. One of the earliest general orders was given at Bunker Hill, "Do not fire until you see the whites of their eyes." Modern general orders include prohibitions on the use of privately owned weapons, alcohol, or entry into local religious or cultural buildings.

1. *Draft a general order for the operation.* Based upon mission requirements and command guidance, military justice supervisors and TC must draft the general order (GO) for the operation and have it ready for publication as soon as possible. Before attempting to draft a GO, JAs must determine if their higher headquarters already published a mission or theater specific GO. See examples at the end of this chapter (GOs for operations in Desert Shield, Haiti, and Allied Force). Judge advocates must also be aware that the higher headquarters may also prohibit or limit the ability of lower headquarters to promulgate general orders.

2. *Publish a general order for the operation.* The GO must be published and disseminated to all Soldiers prior to deployment. Violations of a properly published GO may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ. Even though the government need not prove knowledge of a lawful GO as an element of the offense, the contents of the GO should be aggressively briefed to all deploying Soldiers.

3. *Conducting mission training / predeployment briefings.* Judge Advocates must be thoroughly familiar with the GO for the operation and must provide extensive briefings prior to deployment. As with ROE training, supervisory JAs must ensure all members of the command understand the commander's intent. Refresher training on the GO (and ROE) upon arrival in theater, and at regular intervals throughout the deployment, are critical tasks.

D. Coordinate/ensure the availability of services and resources, to include:

1. *Trial defense and judiciary services.* Deployment support from trial defense and judiciary services must be coordinated at this time. Judge Advocates should discuss the logistical requirements associated with TDS and military judges and ensure commanders understand they may be asked for assistance in this area.

2. *Confinement Facility.* With the exception of the Vietnam War, Army forces have typically not maintained confinement facilities in theater for U.S. personnel. Although jails run by U.S. or U.N. forces may exist for local nationals, they are not intended, and generally should not be used, for holding U.S. military personnel.¹² When pretrial confinement is necessary, the Soldier is normally shipped to the rear (Mannheim, Germany or CONUS). In light of OEF/OIF, a confinement facility has been established at Camp Arifjan in Kuwait, for pre-trial confinement and sentences of 30 days or less.

3. *Urinalysis Testing.* Based upon mission requirements and command guidance, JAs should ensure units have the ability to conduct urinalysis testing in theater. Inevitably, contraband finds its way to the deployed setting. At a minimum, the commander should have the option to conduct a urinalysis. Coordination should be made with unit ADCOs, the Installation Biochemical Testing Coordinator and the relevant stateside lab prior to deployment.

E. Redeployment / Demobilization Considerations.

During redeployment/demobilization, the military justice supervisor must ensure the following is accomplished: 1) return to the original convening authority structure; 2) units and personnel are assigned/attached back to appropriate organizations for administration of military justice; 3) designations of home station convening authorities are revoked; 4) individual cases are transferred to the appropriate CA for referral or initial action;¹³ and 5) the general order for the operation is rescinded.

III. JOINT OPERATIONS

A. **Courts-Martial.** Commanders may refer court-martial cases on personnel of other services assigned or attached to their units, however they must take care to follow the service regulations of the accused.¹⁴ For example, in *United States v. Egan*,¹⁵ an Air Force commander (a SPCMCA) referred a Soldier's case to trial by a special court-martial. The TC was Air Force, the DCs were Army and Air Force and the military judge was Army. On appeal, the Army Court of Criminal Appeals reviewed the case. Due to the lack of specific language in EUCOM regulations, the Army court held that the Air Force CA was unable to approve a bad conduct discharge, because he did not forward the case to a GCMCA for referral as required by the version of AR 27-10 in effect at that time, even though Air Force SPMCA's had the authority to refer BCD special cases to trial in cases involving accused airmen.

¹² See *U.S. v. Wise*, 64 M.J. 468 (C.A.A.F. 2007). While this case indicates that only "immediate association" is proscribed, maintaining more than a single strand of barbed wire between confined servicemembers and detainees leaves no margin for error.

¹³ See *U.S. v. Newlove*, 59 M.J. 540 (Army Ct. Crim. App. 2003).

¹⁴ See UCMJ art. 17 (2000) and RCM 201(e).

¹⁵ 53 M.J. 570 (Army Ct. Crim. App. 2000).

B. **Nonjudicial Punishment.** Commanders may impose NJP on personnel of other services assigned or attached to their units; however, commanders must do so IAW the accused servicemember's service regulation.¹⁶ Another option in a joint command is to designate a service representative to administer NJP to members of his/her service.

IV. CIVILIAN MISCONDUCT

A. **Jurisdiction.** There are two jurisdictional "hooks" available for prosecuting civilians who commit crimes while employed by, accompanying, or serving with the armed forces¹⁷ – The Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000¹⁸ (MEJA) and Art. 2(a)(10), UCMJ. MEJA provides for federal (not military) jurisdictional statute, and Art. 2(a)(10) provides for court-martial jurisdiction.

B. **Procedure.** The SECDEF has mandated that certain procedures be followed regarding the exercise of jurisdiction under these statutes. Appendices C-F to this chapter contain detailed information about these mandates and other procedural guidance for prosecuting civilian misconduct under MEJA and Art. 2(a)(10)).

V. CRIMINAL LAW ISSUES DURING COMBAT OPERATIONS

This section addresses criminal law problems associated with combat and, specifically, wartime-related offenses.

A. **Time of War, MCM.** The MCM defines "time of war" as "a period of war declared by Congress or the factual determination by the President that the existence of hostilities warrants a finding that time of war exists." (RCM 103(19)). The definition applies **only** to the following portions of the MCM (It does **not apply** to statute of limitations and/or jurisdiction over civilians):

1. Offenses that can only occur during time of war: Improper use of a countersign (UCMJ art. 101), Misconduct as a prisoner (UCMJ art. 105), & Spying (UCMJ art. 106).
2. Offenses that may be punished by the death penalty only in time of war: Desertion (UCMJ art. 85),¹⁹ Assaulting or Willfully Disobeying a Superior Commissioned Officer (UCMJ art. 90), & Misbehavior of Sentinel or Lookout (UCMJ art. 113).
3. Aggravating Factor for some offenses: The maximum penalty that may be imposed by court-martial is increased in time of war for drug offenses, malingering, and loitering/wrongfully sitting on post by sentinel/lookout. The maximum period of confinement *may* be suspended in time of war for solicitation to desert, mutiny, misbehavior before the enemy, or sedition.

B. **Time of War, Nonjudicial Punishment.** A commander in the grade of major/lieutenant commander or above may reduce enlisted members above the pay grade E-4 *two* grades in time of war *if* the Service Secretary has determined that circumstances require the removal of peacetime limits on the commander's reduction authority. *See* MCM, pt. V, para. 5b(2)(B)(iv).

C. Time of War, & The Statute of Limitations.

1. *Statute of Limitations.* UCMJ art. 43 extends the statute of limitations for certain offenses committed in time of war.²⁰

¹⁶ JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 1, DOCTRINE FOR THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, para. 14c (14 May 2007). Service regulations provide service-specific procedures for non-judicial punishment (AFI 51-202, para 2, 2.2.1; Navy and Marine JAGMAN 0106d; Coast Guard MJM, Art 1-A-3(c); AR 27-10, para 3-8c). JAs must note certain differences in procedures. For AF personnel, a joint commander may only impose NJP on AF personnel if the offense "arises from a joint origin or has joint forces implications." Other service procedures must also be followed. For example, the AF provides 72 hours to consult with counsel. The Navy/Marine burden of proof is a preponderance of the evidence. Also, appeals typically proceed through the servicemember's parent service. Coordination, therefore, must be made with the servicing Judge Advocate. This list of procedural differences is not exhaustive. JAs should consider consultation with other service JAs to understand the impact of NJP on other service personnel.

¹⁷ The Special Maritime and territorial Jurisdiction Statute at 18 U.S.C. § 7 is another option as of 2001 when it was extended to include the premises of U.S. military buildings used for the purpose of the mission, irrespective of ownership. It is extremely rare that it is used, however, with U.S. v. Passaro, 577 F.3d 207 (2009) being the first time it was employed in this context.

¹⁸ Codified at 18 U.S.C. §§ 3261-67. The MEJA was amended in the 2005 National Defense Authorization Act.

¹⁹ The last execution for desertion occurred during World War II. See Slovik, E. Theater of Operations CMCO No. 5555.

a. There is no limitation on the prosecution of Desertion, Absence Without Leave, Aiding the Enemy, or Mutiny when these offenses occur in a time of war. Persons accused of these crimes may be tried and punished anytime. (UCMJ art. 43(a)). Also, murder, rape, and rape of a child, as well as any other offense punishable by death, may be punished at any time.

b. The President or Service Secretary may certify particular offenses that should not go to trial during a time of war if prosecution would be inimical to national security or detrimental to the war effort; statute of limitations may be extended to six months after the end of hostilities. (UCMJ art. 43(c)).

c. The statute of limitations is also suspended for three years after the end of hostilities for offenses involving fraud, real property, and contracts with the United States.²¹

d. In determining whether “time of war” exists for statute of limitations purposes, CMA held that the conflict in Vietnam, though not formally declared a war by Congress, was a “time of war.”²² Military courts have articulated factors they will look to in making such an analysis, to include whether there are armed hostilities against an organized enemy²³ and whether legislation, executive orders, or proclamations concerning the hostilities are indicative of a time of war.²⁴ There are no military appellate opinions addressing whether OIF or OEF are a “time of war” for statute of limitations purposes.

e. Military courts have also rejected the notion that there is a geographical component to the “time of war” in the sense that absence from the combat zone at the time of an offense does not prevent the offense from occurring in “time of war.”²⁵ For example, in a case in which an accused absented himself without leave from Fort Lewis, Washington, during the Korean conflict, CMA held that the Korean conflict was a war within the meaning of UCMJ, art. 43(a) and that the accused’s geographical location at the time of the offense was irrelevant.

“In either instance, the Armed Forces are deprived of a necessary—perhaps vitally necessary—combat replacement.”²⁶

D. Article 134, UCMJ. The three clauses of Article 134 have considerable utility for misconduct while deployed that is not addressed by the other enumerated articles in the UCMJ or those offenses the President has listed under Article 134. However, Clause 3 of Article 134 should be exercised with extreme caution, if at all, while deployed. In order to use clause 3 of Article 134 in a location outside of the United States, the statute must either (1) apply in the location where the conduct occurred, or (2) apply to the misconduct regardless of where it occurs. Practitioners must look to the specific language in the statute to determine which category of federal crime they are dealing with. In the first category, practitioners must determine where the conduct occurred and whether the statute applies in that location. The second category is very narrow. The two examples of federal crimes of unlimited application that are provided in the MCM are counterfeiting (18 U.S.C. § 471) and frauds against the Government not otherwise covered by Article 132.²⁷ In cases where MCM or UCMJ do not address the alleged misconduct at issue, clauses 1 and 2 of Article 134 (as well as Article 133 where applicable) generally provide an adequate means of punishing misconduct without resorting to clause 3.

E. Violations of the Law of War. While the UCMJ and the MCM empowers courts-martial to try violations of the law of war in certain circumstances, persons subject to the UCMJ should ordinarily be charged with a specific violation of the UCMJ, rather than an offense under the law of war. *See* RCM 307(c)(2) discussion.

²⁰ CMA held that Vietnam was a time of war for statute of limitations purposes. *U.S. v. Anderson*, 38 C.M.R. 386 (C.M.A. 1968).

²¹ UCMJ art. 43(f). The date hostilities end is proclaimed by the President or established by a joint resolution in Congress.

²² *U.S. v. Anderson*, 38 C.M.A. 386 (1968).

²³ *U.S. v. Shell*, 23 C.M.A. 110 (1957).

²⁴ *U.S. v. Bancroft*, 11 C.M.A. 3 (1963).

²⁵ *U.S. v. Averette*, 41 C.M.A. 363 (1970).

²⁶ *U.S. v. Ayers*, 15 C.M.A., at 227 (1954).

²⁷ MCM, pt. IV, para. 60(c)(4); *see also* *United States v. Martinelli*, 62 M.J. 52 (C.A.A.F. 2005).

VI. WARTIME OFFENSES

Certain violations of the UCMJ penalize conduct unique to a combat environment. As described above, several offenses may occur only in time of war or have increased punishments in time of war. The following crimes need not occur in time of war to be criminal, but they have elements that may occur only in a wartime situation:

- A. Misbehavior Before the Enemy (UCMJ, art. 99).
- B. Wrongful Destruction of Private Property (UCMJ, art. 109).
- C. Wrongful Taking of Private Property (UCMJ, art. 121).
- D. Mutiny or Sedition (UCMJ art. 94).
- E. Subordinate Compelling Surrender (UCMJ art. 100).
- F. Improper Use of Countersign (UCMJ art. 101).
- G. Forcing a Safeguard (UCMJ art. 102).
- H. Aiding the Enemy (UCMJ art. 104).
- I. Spying (UCMJ art. 106).
- J. Misbehavior of a Sentinel (UCMJ art. 113).
- K. Malingering (UCMJ art. 115).
- L. Offenses by a Sentinel (UCMJ art. 134).
- M. Straggling (UCMJ art. 134).

Understand that these offenses may attract both political and media attention when charged. This warning is not provided either to encourage or to discourage charging these offenses, but to alert the practitioner that a strategy for prosecuting one of these offenses must necessarily address political and media concerns. For a thorough treatment of the issues associated with prosecuting these offenses, see the Crimes & Defenses Deskbook, JA 337.

APPENDICES

- A. OTJAG's Preparing for Deployment Handbook
- B. Sample General Orders Number 1
- C. SECDEF Memorandum Regarding UCMJ Jurisdiction Over Civilians, 10 March 2008
- D. DOJ MEJA Jurisdiction Determination Checklist
- E. DoDI 5525.11
- F. Sample MEJA Affidavit
- G. Guidance on Establishment of a Provisional Unit, 27 March 2009

PREPARING FOR DEPLOYMENT

A Handbook For The Chief Of Military Justice



NOTE: Portions of the
“Preparing for
Deployment Handbook”
have been reformatted to
better fit within this
Handbook.

Office of The Judge Advocate General
Criminal Law Division
20 June 2007



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
CRIMINAL LAW DIVISION
1777 N. KENT STREET
ROSSLYN, VA 22209-2194

REPLY TO
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DAJA-CL

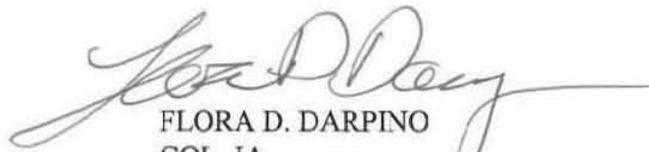
20 June 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR Staff Judge Advocates

SUBJECT: Preparing for Deployment – Establishing Convening Authorities

1. Enclosed is a “How To” for deploying units who intend to create provisional units, transfer cases to different GCMCAs, and establish new jurisdictional schemes. To complete this document, we surveyed the field, searched for references, and received input from the trial judiciary. We found that although OSJAs are getting the job done, there is no definitive, published resource to assist deploying units.
2. We have attempted to provide a step by step set of instructions, samples, and applicable references that will help the Chief of Military Justice to understand the process and avoid the pitfalls. If your office has any experience you would like to share, we would appreciate any information that you can add to make this a better product. Additionally, we encourage supplements by Army Commands and local installations.
3. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact MAJ Alison Martin at (703) 588-6755 DSN 425, or email alison.martin@us.army.mil.

Enclosure
as



FLORA D. DARPINO
COL, JA
Chief, Criminal Law Division

PREPARING FOR DEPLOYMENT – ESTABLISHING CONVENING AUTHORITIES¹

SECTION I – REFERENCES.

A. MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL (2005)

15. Article 6, 22, 23, 24, 25, 60
16. RCM 103(6) and (17), 401, 502, 504, 601, 604, 1106, 1107

B. REGULATIONS/JOINT PUBLICATIONS

17. AR 27-10, Military Justice, 16 November 2005
18. AR 220-5, Designation, Classification, and Change in Status of Units, 15 April 2003
19. AR 600-20, Army Command Policy, 7 June 2006
20. AR 600-8-105, Military Order, 28 October 2005
21. AR 635-200, Active Duty Enlisted Separations, 6 June 2005
22. JP 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, 12 April 2007, as Amended through 1 March 2007

C. CASE LAW

23. U.S. v. Newlove, 59 M.J. 540, 541 (A.C.C.A. 2003)
24. U.S. v. Barry, 57 M.J. 799, 802 (A.C.C.A. 2002)
25. U.S. v. Gavitt, 37 M.J. 761 (A.C.M.R. 1993)
26. U.S. v. Gates, 21 M.J. 722 (A.C.M.R. 1985)
27. U.S. v. Hardy, 4 M.J. 20 (C.M.A. 1977)

D. LAW REVIEW ARTICLES/INFORMATION PAPERS/OTHER SOURCES

28. Major Mark Holzer, *Purple Haze: Military Justice in Support of Joint Operations*, ARMY LAWYER, July 2002
29. OPLAW Handbook
30. OTJAG IP – Transfer of Court-Martial Cases upon Deployment (**Enclosure 1**)
31. III Corps IP – Provisional Units and the Uniform Code of Military justice (**Enclosure 2**)
32. FORSCOM Withholding memorandum, 10 July 2003(**Enclosure 3**)
33. FORSCOM Delegation Memorandum, 11 January 2007(**Enclosure 3**)
34. Samples (**Enclosures 4, Tabs A – I**).

SECTION II – OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS.

Step 1. Identify Available Sources of General Court-Martial Convening Authority

- a. Existing Authority Under Article 22, UCMJ
- b. Methods to Determine Available Sources of UCMJ Authority
- c. Creating New Authority Through the Use of Provisional Units

Step 2. Determine optimal Convening Authority During Deployment

- a. Convening Authority Deploys and Retains Jurisdiction Over all Soldiers
- b. Convening Authority Remains at Home Station
- c. Convening Authority Deploys and Attaches Soldiers at Home Station to a Different Convening Authority

Step 3. Establish a Jurisdictional Scheme for the Rear Provisional Unit

¹ This product was prepared by The Office of the Judge Advocate General, Criminal Law Division. This is a compilation of various documents prepared by several different installations during recent deployments. OTJAG – Criminal Law would like to expressly thank LTC Christian Gifford and MAJ Beth Kubala for allowing the reproduction of many of their original thoughts, ideas, and products.

- a. Designate a Rear Convening Authority
- b. Develop a Jurisdictional Scheme
- c. Designate a SJA for the Rear Convening Authority
- d. Build the Rear Provisional Unit

Step 4. Select a New Court-martial Panel and Administrative Separation Board

- a. Select a New panel
- b. Publish New Convening Orders
- c. Select a New Standing Administrative Separation Board

Step 5. Transfer Pending Courts-Martial Cases

- a. Determine Which Cases Must be Transferred to a New Convening Authority
- b. Prepare Documents to Request Transfer
- c. Use of Documentation

Step 6. Actions on Redeployment

- a. Effective End Date of Provisional Units
- b. Determine Status of Current Cases

SECTION III – DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENTS.

Step 1. Identify Available Sources of General Court-Martial Convening Authority

a. Existing Authority Under Article 22, UCMJ. Article 22 lists who may convene general courts-martial. Most Army Units will rely on either Article 22(a)(5) or Article 22(a)(8). Under Article 22(a)(5), a commander of an Army Corps, a division, or a separate brigade may convene courts-martial. Article 22(a)(8) is usually referred to as secretarial authority and provides the Secretary of each service the authority to designate any other commanding officer as a general courts-martial convening authority. The Chief of Military Justice should verify which source of authority the convening authority currently relies on and whether other sources of authority may also apply. Most CONUS installations have been designated by the Secretary of the Army as GCMCAs. At the same time, a Corps, or Division Commander located at the CONUS Installation may rely on their inherent authority as the unit commander, rather than the installation commander, in order to convene courts-martial.

b. Methods to Determine Available Sources of UCMJ Authority. There are several ways to determine the convening authority and it is possible that the unit has more than one GCMCA option available.

(1) First, check the order cited on the courts-martial convening orders. For a copy of the orders, the United States Army Publishing Directorate provides a list of all Department of the Army General Order(DAGO). The website is <http://www.usapa.army.mil>. If you cannot locate your jurisdiction's DAGO on the website, OTJAG-Criminal Law Division maintains a comprehensive orders book for all Army GCMCAs.

(2) Next, review the modified table of organization and equipment(MTOE) and the Table of distribution and allowances(TDA). Most of the large CONUS installations have separate positions for the unit commanders and installation commanders. At Fort Lewis, for example, DAGO 10, dated 1981, designated the Commander, Fort Lewis, as a GCMCA. I Corps, also exercises his inherent authority as a Corps Commander and can convene general courts-martial pursuant to Article 22(a)(5).

(3) Finally, the Chief of Military Justice should review the deployment order. The commander may be authorized to convene courts-martial base on secretarial designation of the deployed command position. For example, when the Commander of XVIII Airborne Corps deployed to Afghanistan in 2002, the Secretary of the Army designated the commander of the Army Task force element of CJTF-180 to be a GCMCA.

c. Creating New Authority Through the Use of Provisional Units. Since most commands will leave behind pending courts-martial cases and administrative separations, it is crucial that rear commanders have the proper authority to exercise military justice. Therefore, your unit may need to establish provisional units. A unit is only

authorized one commander, so in order for the rear unit to have military justice authority, the unit must be a provisional unit properly designated in accordance with AR 220-5, paragraph 2-5a. The Chief of Military Justice should work with counterparts in G-1 and G-3/5/7 (Force Structure) in order to ensure that the rear unit has an activated unit identification code (UIC) and is reported to the Center of Military History (DAMH-FPO). Under the provisions of AR 220-5, paragraph 2-5a, the commander of an Army field command may establish provisional units.² See Enclosure 2. Joint Publication 1-02, 12 April 2001, as Amended Through 1 March 2007, defines **field army** as an “Administrative and Tactical organization composed of a headquarters, certain organic troops, service support Troops, a variable number of corps, and a variable number of division. See also **Army Corps.**”³ The GCMCA also has the authority to determine whether a command is separate and detached, and can serve as either a SPCMCA or SCMCA, pursuant to RCM 504(b)(2). AR 27-10, paragraph 5-2a(2), also recognizes the authority of the GCMCA to designate provisional units under AR 220-5. See enclosure 4, Tabs G and H.

Step 2. Determine Optimal Convening Authority During Deployment.

There are usually three different options that a convening authority has for addressing military justice actions during a Deployment.

a. Convening Authority Deploys and Retains Jurisdiction Over All Soldiers. Although this course of action may be appropriate for short deployments and where the convening authority returns to home station regularly to meet with key staff and review documents, this option is too cumbersome in the current environment where units are typically deploying for 12-15 months.

b. Convening Authority Remains at Home Station. In some cases, smaller units will deploy from the installation while the convening authority remains at home station. The deploying units will be attached to other headquarters in the deployed location. Judge Advocates should review the deployment orders to help determine the military justice authority and to assist in the preparation of the new jurisdictional scheme for troops remaining at home station and those deploying.

c. Convening Authority Deploys and Attaches Soldier at Home Station to a Different Convening Authority. This is the most common for lengthy deployments involving the bulk of troops from a particular installation. It allows the commanders to focus on the combat mission, and provides clear UCMJ authority for units remaining at home station. The remaining checklist will focus on the required steps for this course of action. Some specific examples include:

(1) Leaving the Flag Behind. When XVIII Corps deployed to Afghanistan and served as the HQ for JTF-180, the Deputy Commander of XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, assumed command of the Corps and Fort Bragg. Meanwhile, the Corps Commander, LTG McNeill, assumed command of JTF-180. Therefore the Deputy Commander became a successor in command, and many of the problems associated with transferring cases were avoided.

(2) Taking the Flag Forward and Designating a Rear Provisional Unit. When 10th Mountain Division deployed to Afghanistan, the Division Commander took the flag forward and asked the Secretary of the Army to designate the Commander, 10th Mountain Division and Fort Drum (Rear) (Provisional) as a GCMCA.

(3) Splitting the Flag. When the 3rd Infantry Division deployed, the installation commander served as the GCMCA for the Soldiers remaining at home station using the installation flag and the Division Commander took the Division flag forward. More explicitly, 3ID normally convenes cases under the authority of Commander, 3ID and Fort Stewart. When 3ID deployed, the Division Commander took his GCMCA authority forward pursuant to Article 22(a) (5). The installation commander assumed command of Fort Stewart, and relied on the convening authority provided by secretarial designation pursuant to Article (a) (8) and DAGO 10, dated 9 April 1981.

Step 3. Establish a Jurisdictional Scheme for the Rear Provisional Unit.

² For units assigned to FORSCOM, the FORSCOM commander has withheld authority to create provisional units. See FORSCOM Withholding Memorandum and Delegation memorandum (Enclosure 3).

³ Although AR 310-25 has been superseded by JP 1-02, it provides useful information in determining how to define field command. In accordance with AR 310-25, “Army field commands” consisting of “[a]ll Department of the Army exclusive of theta part defined as Headquarters, Department of the Army. Army field commands include all field headquarters, forces, [r]eserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Army.”

a. Designate a Rear Convening Authority. Once a command decides to attach those Soldiers remaining at home station to a different convening authority, the next decision is who will serve as that convening authority. There are two main options. The first course of action is to utilize an existing convening authority at home station will not be a part of the deployment that you have identified as Step 1. The second option relies on the installation command itself. For example, if the Commander of 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) deploys and takes his convening authority under Article 22(a) (5) as a division commander forward, the convening authority of the Commander of Fort Campbell (the installation) still remains intact under the secretarial designation under Article 22(a)(8). The Commander, Fort Campbell assumes military justice authority for Soldiers remaining behind at home station.⁴ However, the rear convening authority may not be a combination of the divisional and installation authority, such as 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and Fort Campbell.

b. Develop a Jurisdictional Scheme. The Office of the Staff Judge Advocate should work with the staff and command to develop a jurisdictional scheme that best supports good order and discipline and mirrors the existing structure as closely as possible. See Enclosures 4, Tabs B, C, and D. However, commands should limit the number of rear units to ease the administration of military justice. Normally, Soldiers should be aligned with a convening authority who exercises administrative control (ADCON) over the Soldiers. G-1 should create orders that capture the jurisdictional structure and attach Soldiers as needed for ADCON and purposes of UCMJ. See Enclosure 4, Tabs G and H.

c. Designate and SJA for Rear Convening Authority. Article 69(b) provides that convening authorities must communicate with their SJAs on matters pertaining to the administration of military justice. Article 60(d) and RCM 1106(a) require the convening authority to obtain a recommendation from the assigned SJA or legal officer prior to taking initial action in most courts-martial cases.⁵ The TJAG specifically designates all SJAs, and the SJA must be attached, assigned, or detailed for duty as an SJA in that general courts-martial jurisdiction. Therefore, if the entire OSJA deploys with the command, TJAG must approve a designation of an alternate SJA or appoint and SJA from and activated LSO team to advise the rear convening authority.

d. Build the Rear Provisional Unit. Once the command has decided on a GCMCA and assigned a responsible SJA, the next step is to work with the staff to assemble the rear provisional unit. First, organize and delineate all rear provisional units by applying the jurisdictional scheme and publishing unit rear provisional orders.⁶ Once command has chosen rear provisional unit commander, they must next publish assumption of command orders for each command.⁷ Finally, attach all remaining Soldiers to the rear provisional units in accordance with jurisdictional structure. See Enclosure 4, Tabs C, G, and H. in order to be successful, the Chief of Military Justice will need to work closely with members of the staff, specifically G-1 and G-3/5/7 (Force Structure), to ensure that the provisional units have activated UICs and that the unit orders are properly published.⁸

Step 4. Select a New Court-martial Panel and Administrative Separation Board.

a. Select a New Panel if Applicable. If the command chooses to create a new GCMCA or if the jurisdictional structure provides for the attachment of Soldiers to another, existing GCMCA, the convening authority is not a successor in command IAW RCM 601(b). Therefore, the convening authority will have to select his own panel, rather than adopting the panel of the previous GCMCA. The Chief of Military Justice should keep in mind that in

⁴ If a different general officer will assume duties of the regularly assigned commander, AR 600-20, requires coordination with the appropriate ACOM and the General Officer Management Office. See AR 600-20, paras. 2-5f. and 2-8d.

⁵ Required for all general courts-martial or any special courts-martial case that includes a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year. See Article 60(d), RCM 1106(a); see also U.S. v. Barry, 57 M.J. 799, 802 (A.C.C.A. 2002); U.S. v. Gavitt, 37 M.J. 761, 763 (A.C.M.R. 1993).

⁶ Per AR 220-5, para 2-5, provisional units will be organized for limited periods, not to exceed 2 years. In order to facilitate rapidly changing deployment and redeployment timelines, recommend that provisional unit orders be effective for a period not to exceed 2 years or until a fixed event, whichever is sooner. The triggering mechanism is often the return of the original unit commander to home station. However, since units tend to start block leave soon after redeployment, chiefs of justice should consider an alternate terminating event, such as, "60 days after redeployment of the unit commander." This will allow the home station OSJA to complete cases or prepare case to be re-transferred back to the original unit.

⁷ It is not necessary to create provisional unit for each level of command, and provisional units are usually limited to the battalion level or brigade level. There is no required rank for provisional commanders, but leaders should usually be of a rank that will allow them to execute other administrative actions, for example administrative separations.

⁸ Please note that FORSCOM units must have permission from FORSCOM to create provisional units. This is a lengthy process, and should be initiated at least 120 days in advance of deployment. See FORSCOM Withholding Memorandum and Delegation Memorandum at Enclosure 3 and samples provided at Enclosure 4, Tab A.

the event of a large deployment, the number of remaining personnel eligible for service on the panel will likely be much smaller than normal and the average rank of those remaining behind tends to be lower. Regardless of the personnel available to serve as panel members, convening authorities should strictly adhere to the requirements of Article 25 and RCM 502, but may have to use different selection processes. For example, the commander may have to select one panel instead of two or three, or rely on alpha rosters and record briefs rather than the nominative process to narrow the field of potential panel members. The Chief of Military Justice must carefully monitor the timeline to ensure that the rear convening authority has assumed command prior to selecting a new panel.

b. Publish New Convening Orders. Once the GCMCA has selected a new panel, the next step is to publish the convening orders for each GCM and SPCM as soon as practicable. After the orders are published, the convening authority can begin referring cases to courts-martial.

c. Select a New Standing Administrative Separation Board. Once a new rear GCMCA has been established, order have been published, and Soldiers have been re-assigned in accordance with the jurisdictional scheme, the new convening authority should select a new standing administrative separation board from the population of personnel remaining at home station.

Step 5. Transfer Pending Courts-Martial Cases.

a. Determine which Cases Must be Transferred into a New Convening Authority. If possible commands should work to resolve cases prior to deployment, or delay referring cases pending the designation of the GCMCA and the subsequent new panel selection. However, if operational realities and complexities of a case do not allow for this, the command has two main options. First, they can choose to take the case forward with the existing GCMCA. Although not favored in most situations, this course of action may be suitable for cases where all of the witnesses are deploying and cannot be returned to home station in the foreseeable future to testify in motions and in the case in chief. The second option is the more common and typically involves leaving the accused and the case at home station. Deploying commanders should understand that once a case is transferred, the receiving GCMCA will decide the disposition of the case, and could even choose to withdraw and dismiss the charges entirely.⁹ Deploying commanders should also understand that some of their soldiers may have to return to home station to act as witnesses in the courts-martial. Finally, deploying trail counsels should leave behind an organized case folder including a detailed prosecution memorandum identifying key witnesses and evidence to assist the home station trail counsel in pursuing the case.

b. Prepare Documents to Request Transfer. The OTJAG Information Paper on transferring Court-martial cases provides detailed information and sample templates for the losing command to request transfer of cases, both pre and post trial, to the new convening authority (Enclosure 1). The other samples provided at Enclosure 4, Tabs E and F use a similar method, but list all cases for transfer on one memorandum, rather than providing different documents for each case. Regardless of the method, the losing commander should withdraw any referred cases pursuant RCM 604. The losing commander should then request that the gaining commander accept the cases. The documents should make the transfer transparent for the SJA remaining at home station, as well as for the appellate courts. The documents should clearly delineate between preferred and post-trial cases. Once a case is referred, ordinarily it cannot be transferred to another GCMCA. However, in certain situations, the charges may be withdrawn and transferred to another GCMCA.¹⁰ The documents should also include a brief discussion of the reasons and timing of the transfer, as well as the authority upon which it is based. Transfer of cases should be completed no later than 30 days prior to deployment of the unit to facilitate case administration.

c. Use of Documentation. Finally, the Chief of Military justice should collect all pertinent documents, to include the provisional unit orders, the jurisdictional scheme, and the transfer of cases, and compile one packet of information. This packet should be provided to the defense, and must be included in each record of trail affected by the transfer, regardless of what stage of the proceeding the transfer is made. Consistent with *United States v. Hardy*, in cases where charges were actually withdrawn and re-referred, trial counsel should include the reason for withdrawal and re-referral of cases on the record, and ask that the document packet be inserted in the record of trail

⁹ Unlawful Command Influence continues to be a problem with deploying units. Therefore, trail counsel and brigade judge advocates should warn deploying commanders that once cases are transferred to rear provisional units, they may not attempt to influence the military justice decisions of rear provisional unit commanders in any way.

¹⁰ See OTJAG IP – Rules Governing Transfer of Court-Martial Cases upon Deployment; *See also* RCM 601, 604. Consistent with *U.S. v. Hardy*, 4 M.J. 20 (C.M.A. 1977), the memorandum should include the convening authority's reasons for the re-referral on the record.

(Enclosure 1). In cases where the transfer was especially complicated. SJAs should consider adding a brief discussion of the history of the case and the reasons for the transfer on the SJAR.¹¹ The Chief of Military Justice should take care to ensure that all indicia of the new convening authority are consistent throughout all pre and post trial documents. For example, the letterhead and the office symbol should be changed to reflect the new GCMCA.

Step 6. Actions on Redeployment

a. **Effective End Date of Provisional Units.** The provisional unit orders should clearly delineate the effective end date of the provisional unit. As previously noted, in addition to the 2 year limitation, the Chief of Military Justice should consider adding another triggering event that provides some definitive action that terminates the provisional unit, but still allows the redeploying unit some flexibility. If a triggering event is not used, then the Chief of Military justice will have to ensure there is documentation to terminate the provisional unit. As with the start up phase of the provisional unit, during the termination period, all indicia of the unit change should be consistent. Therefore, the letterhead, UIC, office symbol, and charge sheets should accurately reflect that cases are being initiated by the redeploying unit.

b. **Determine Status of Current Cases.** The Chief of Justice must determine which cases initiated by the rear provisional unit will not be completed when the main unit redeploys to home station. The SJA will then have to make a recommendation to the command as to what action to take with regard to the outstanding cases. If the rear GCMCA has continuing convening authority, the redeploying command has the option to leave cases in progress with that authority until action.¹² If the rear GCMCA will dissolve or be reabsorbed into the redeploying command, then cases will have to be transferred to that command using the same steps used at the time of the original deployment.¹³ See Enclosure 4, Tab I. It is very important that the documentation packet that chronicles the history of the case, as well as the provisional unit orders that provide respective authority of each GCMCA and their SJAs, be added to each record of trial.

¹¹ For a detailed review of some of the pitfalls associated with transferring cases between the rear provisional GCMCA and the division commander, *see generally* U.S. v. Barry, 57 M.J. 799 (A.C.C.A. 2002); U.S. v. Newlove, 59 M.J. 540 (A.C.C.A. 2003).

¹² In situations where the GCMCA has both inherent authority as a Division or Corps Commander and secretarial authority as the installation commander, the returning GCMCA may be a successor in command and be able to assume authority for a case that was convened by the installation commander during the redeployment. For example, if the Commander of 3ID redeploys to Fort Stewart and a case that was convened by the Commander, Fort Stewart, is still ongoing, he may be deemed a successor in command. However, he would have to assume GCMCA authority for the case in his capacity as the Commander of Fort Stewart and not in his capacity as the Commander of 3ID and Fort Stewart.

¹³ *See generally* U.S. v. Barry, 57 M.J. 799 (A.C.C.A. 2002); U.S. v. Newlove, 59 M.J. 540 (A.C.C.A. 2003), for some complications arising out of the 10th Mountain redeployment to Fort Drum; see also Enclosure 4, Tab I for sample documenting the transfer of cases upon redeployment.

Enclosure 1

INFORMATION PAPER

DAJA-CL
20 June 2007

SUBJECT: Rules Governing Transfer of Court-Martial Cases upon Deployment

1. Purpose: To inform judge advocates in the field regarding the transfer of pending courts-martial to another commander exercising GCMCA upon deployment of the parent unit.
2. Conclusion: Court-martial cases may be transferred to another commander exercising GCMCA when the parent unit deploys in support of military contingency operations. Different legal considerations apply depending on the stage of the court-martial proceedings being transferred. These legal considerations must be weighed in evaluating whether transfer of the case is possible or practical.
3. General Discussion on the Three Stages of Proceedings.

a. Pre-Referral Stage of Proceedings. In pre-referral cases, a convening authority who receives a case by transfer from another convening authority can simply refer the preferred charges and specifications to a court-martial he selects. When the receiving convening authority is a commander of a provisional unit, he may not adopt any court-martial panels selected by the commander of the parent unit; rather, he should select his own panel. The provisional commander is not a successor in command under R.C.M. 601(b) because there is no predecessor in command for the provisional unit.

b. After Referral.

(1) Ordinarily once a case has been referred, the fact that the convening authority has deployed does not deprive the court-martial of jurisdiction to try the accused. The accused could be tried at the home station after deployment of the parent unit or at the deployed location. Several issues may arise, though, that could affect the proceedings:

(a) Typically, the command will try the accused at home station due to the location of witnesses and other administrative issues. Members and substitute members originally detailed to the CM may no longer be available at the home station in sufficient numbers, due to the deployment, to meet the requirements of R.C.M. 501. Members would then have to be returned for the trial or new members would have to be detailed.

(b) There are several post-referral trial issues that require the approval of "the" convening authority such as pre-trial agreements¹ and the employment of expert witnesses.² These requests would have to be forwarded to the parent unit commander for his disposition.

(2) If deployment, or imminent deployment, make it impossible or impracticable to continue the accused's court-martial as referred, it may be possible to withdraw and transfer the case to a different court-martial convening authority that exercises court-martial convening

¹ R.C.M. 705

² R.C.M. 703(d)

authority over the accused at the home station. In this situation, the deploying court-martial convening authority withdraws the already referred charges under R.C.M. 604 and transfers them by agreement to the new commander under R.C.M. 601(b) and its discussion. The new convening authority may, in his discretion, promptly re-refer them to a new court-martial panel he has previously selected.

c. After Trial - Cases Pending Action. R.C.M. 1107 allows the parent unit commander to transfer these cases to another commander for action if it would be impracticable for him to take action. The discussion to R.C.M. 1107 specifically addresses the deployment situation as one in which it would be impracticable for the original convening authority to take action. The deploying unit should request that the rear command take action, and the rear command should accept those cases and document the transfer in a memorandum.

4. How to Withdraw Cases and Re-refer with a New Convening Authority.

a. Withdrawal Generally. Under R.C.M. 604, the convening authority may withdraw charges or specifications from a court-martial for any reason at any time before findings are announced. Re-referral of the charges to another court-martial, though, is more complicated. The reasons for the withdrawal and re-referral should be put on the record.³ As discussed below, the ability to re-refer is dependent on the stage the proceedings were at when the charges or specifications were withdrawn and the convening authority's underlying reasons for the withdrawal.

b. Withdrawal and Re-referral.

(1) Before arraignment the convening authority can withdraw and re-refer a case to another court-martial unless the withdrawal was arbitrary or unfair to the accused, or was for an improper reason.⁴ Some of the proper, and improper, reasons for withdrawal and referral are listed in the discussion to R.C.M. 604(b). One of the proper reasons listed is the routine duty rotation of the personnel constituting the court-martial. The loss of court-martial personnel due to an operational deployment closely parallels this reason and may provide the basis for a pre-arraignment withdrawal and re-referral. The Koke case, discussed below, provides additional support for this. Even though that case involved a withdrawal and re-referral after arraignment, the operational exigency factor discussed therein would also provide very strong support in a pre-arraignment case.

(2) After arraignment it becomes more difficult to withdraw and re-refer a case from court-martial, particularly if the court has been assembled and evidence taken on the merits.

(a) Before the taking of evidence. After arraignment but before the taking of evidence on the general issue of guilt, it is possible to withdraw and re-refer charges and specifications, if good cause is shown based upon the factors outlined in the discussion to R.C.M. 604 or

³ U.S. v. Hardy, 4 M.J. 20 (C.M.A. 1977). Although, U.S. v. Blaylock, 15 M.J. 190 (C.M.A. 1983) and the discussion to R.C.M. 604 could be read to require putting the convening authority's reasons on the record only if the re-referral is more onerous to the accused, the Hardy decision clearly requires it for all cases. It is recommended that *Hardy* guidance be followed for withdrawals and re-referrals under the circumstances discussed in this Information Paper.

⁴ R.C.M. 604 and its discussion.

contained in prior court precedent. Of particular note, U.S. v. Koke⁵ distilled several factors from prior court decisions that are important indicia of whether a withdrawal after arraignment is for a proper reason. One of those factors, operational exigency, is mentioned twice but never defined. Several other decisions have mentioned operational exigency in the context of deciding different issues of law.⁶ A very strong argument can be made that a deployment in support of potential combat operations is an operational exigency. Withdrawal of charges and specifications after arraignment, but before the taking of evidence, may be permissible under R.C.M. 604 as a response to operational exigencies resulting from the deployment of the parent unit. However, when a deployment date is known well in advance, it might be more difficult to rely on this provision.

(b) After the taking of evidence. After withdrawal and the taking of evidence on the general issue of guilt, withdrawal and re-referral may only be done if the withdrawal was necessitated by urgent and unforeseen military necessity.⁷ This provision is based upon *Wade v. Hunter*⁸; *Legal and Legislative Basis, Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951* at 64. In that case the accused's court-martial for rape was taking place in the European theatre of operations during WWII. His unit was actually engaged in combat operations against the enemy. In the two weeks between when the incident occurred and the accused was tried, his unit had advanced 22 miles. After both the prosecution and defense had rested and the court closed to deliberate, the members requested to hear several additional witnesses. The court-martial was continued until a later date. During this delay the convening authority withdrew the case and, citing the tactical situation, transferred it the unit now occupying the town in which the incident occurred and where the witnesses were located. The case was re-referred and tried again. The Supreme Court found that the accused's Fifth Amendment double jeopardy rights were not violated. The tactical situation of a rapidly advancing army justified the withdrawal and re-referral in this case. Absent facts closely paralleling those in *Wade*, withdrawal and re-referral after taking evidence on the general issue of guilt should be avoided.

5. Formats for Transfer of Cases

a. Enclosure 1 contains a sample document that may be tailored for transfer of a case tried but pending action.

b. Enclosure 2 contains a sample document that may be tailored for withdrawal and transfer of a case where charges have been referred. If evidence on the general issue of guilt has been taken, withdrawal and re-referral should not be attempted except in the most unusual case where the facts are akin to those discussed in *Wade v. Hunter*.

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APPROVED BY: COL Flora D. Darpino

⁵ 32 M.J. 876 (N.M.C.R. 1991); *affirmed* 34 M.J. 313 (C.M.A. 1992).

⁶ *See, e.g., U.S. v. Scott*, 25 C.M.R. 636, 640 (A.B.R. 1958).

⁷ R.C.M. 604(b).

⁸ 336 U.S. 684; 69 S.Ct. 834; 93 L.Ed. 974 (1949).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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_____ 20XX

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Withdrawal from Court-Martial and Transfer of U.S. v. (*insert Name, Last four of SSN, and Unit*)

1. Pursuant to General Order Number (*insert number or originating GCMCA*), dated _____ 20XX, I am the General Court Martial Convening Authority for the (*insert GCMCA designation*). On or about _____ 20XX, the (*insert originating GCMCA unit*) will deploy. Due to operational exigencies arising out of this deployment, and the disruptions they will foreseeably cause in the trial by court-martial of the case of (U.S. v (*insert name*)), referred by me on _____ 20XX to (general/special) court-martial by (General/Special Court-Martial Convening Order Number (*insert number*)), I direct the charges and specifications in this case be withdrawn from court-martial pursuant to R.C.M. 604 in the interests of justice. The accused (has/has not) been arraigned.

2. (*Note: If after arraignment but before the taking of evidence, insert the specific operational exigencies involved in parent unit's deployment. Recommend this memorandum and the supporting facts be entered into the record.*) The charges and specifications are not dismissed.

3. I hereby request the transfer this case to the Commander, (*insert name of new GCMCA*) for disposition as deemed appropriate.

signature block of originating GCMCA

Pursuant to the provisions of R.C.M. 604, I hereby accept the transfer of (U.S. v (*insert name*)).

signature block of new GCMCA

DISTRIBUTION:
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SJA, New GCMCA
Accused
Each ROT



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LETTERHEAD

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Insert OFFICE SYMBOL

_____20XX

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Transfer of U.S. v. *insert Name, Last Four of SSN, Unit* for Initial Action

1. Pursuant to General Order Number (*insert number or originating GCMCA*), dated (*insert date*), I am the General Court Martial Convening Authority for the (*insert GCMCA designation*). On or about the (*insert originating GCMCA unit*) will deploy in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom XX. Due to operational exigencies arising out of this deployment, and the disruptions they will foreseeably cause in the post-trial processing of the case of (U.S. v (*insert name*), referred by me on _____20XX to (general/special) court-martial by (General/Special Court-Martial Convening Order Number (*insert number*), and in which trial ended on _____20XX, it is impracticable for me to take initial action in this case.

2. Under the provisions of R.C.M. 1107, I hereby request that this case be transferred to the Commander of (*insert new GCMCA designation*).

signature block of originating GCMCA

Under the provisions of R.C.M. 1107, I hereby accept the case of (U.S. v (*insert name*) for post-trial processing.

signature block of new GCMCA

DISTRIBUTION:
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Enclosure 2

INFORMATION PAPER

AFZF-JA-MJ
29 October 2002

SUBJECT: Provisional Units and the Uniform Code of Military Justice

1. Purpose. To provide information regarding the authority of a commander of a provisional unit to take judicial and non-judicial punishment action pursuant to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

2. References.

- a. Title 10, United States Code, Section 822.
- b. Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM).
- c. Army Regulation (AR) 27-10, *Military Justice*.

3. Discussion.

a. *General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA)*. Article 22¹ of the UCMJ and Rule for Courts-Martial (RCM) 504(b)(1)² delineate who may serve as a GCMCA. In general, Article 22 establishes GCMCA for individuals serving in a specific position (e.g., commander of an Army corps) or if the Secretary of the Army (SA) designates an individual/position as a GCMCA. Army policy implementing Article 22 is in AR 27-10. Review of AR 27-10, paragraph 5-2,³ reflects that the SA has not designated any positions, other than those cited in Article 22 of the UCMJ, as having general court-martial convening authority.

b. *Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA)*.

(1) SPCMCA. Article 23¹ of the UCMJ and RCM 504(b)(2) delineate who may serve as a SPCMCA. Consistent with Article 22 and RCM 504(b)(1), Article 23 and RCM 504(b)(2)² focus on specific positions and individuals "empowered" by the SA to serve as a SPCMCA (Article 23(a)(6)). AR 27-10, paragraph 5-2a(2),³ provides that "[c]ommanders exercising GCM authority may establish deployment contingency plans that, when ordered into execution, designate provisional units under AR 220-5, whose commanders are determined by the GCM authority to be empowered under Article 23(a)(6) to convene SPCM [special courts-martial]."

(2) Provisional Units. AR 220-5, paragraph 2-5,⁴ sets forth guidance regarding the organization and designation of provisional units. Under the provisions of AR 220-5, paragraph 2-5a, the commander of an Army field command⁵ may establish provisional units. Limitations on provisional units include:

¹ Tab N.

² Tab O.

³ Tab P.

⁴ Tab Q.

⁵ Per AR 310-25, the term "Army field commands" consists of "[a]ll Department of the Army exclusive of that part defined as Headquarters, Department of the Army. Army field commands include all field headquarters, forces, [r]eserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Army."

AFZF-JA-MJ

SUBJECT: Provisional Units and the Uniform Code of Military Justice

organizational duration may not exceed two years; units providing personnel for the provisional unit may not receive replacement sources as a result of the vacancies created by attaching their soldiers to the provisional unit; and the promotion, reduction, or reassignment of an individual attached to a provisional unit remain the responsibility of the commander of the unit to which the individual is permanently assigned.

c. *Summary Court-Martial Convening Authority (SCMCA)*. Article 24¹ of the UCMJ and RCM 1302⁶ set forth who may serve as a SCMCA. Similar to the authorities for GCMCA and SPCMCA, Article 24 and RCM 1302 identify specific positions and individuals "empowered" by the SA to serve as a SPCMCA (Article 23(a)(6)). Article 24 and RCM 1302 provide that a GCMCA or SPCMCA may convene a summary court-martial. RCM 1302 lists additional positions wherein the occupant may serve as a SCMCA.

d. *Non-Judicial Punishment*. Per AR 27-10, paragraph 3-7a(4),⁷ as a general proposition, commanders of provisional units possess the authority to impose non-judicial punishment authorized under the UCMJ.

e. *Application and Overview*.

(1) GCMCA. Based on the information in paragraph 3a above, if the 4th Infantry Division (4ID) or the 1st Cavalry Division (1CD) seeks to have an individual serve as a GCMCA who is not occupying one of the positions listed in Article 22, they would have to seek that authority through the Criminal Law Division, Office of The Judge Advocate General. See AR 27-10, paragraph 5-2a(1).

(2) SPCMCA. Based on the information in paragraph 3b above, the commanding generals of the 4ID and the 1CD could, subject to compliance with AR 220-5, generate a contingency plan that would allow for the designation of commanders of provisional units as special courts-martial convening authorities. Although Article 23, RCM 504(b)(2), and AR 27-10 do not state that an individual serving as a provisional commander must be a certain grade, from a policy perspective it is prudent to ensure that the individual chosen possesses the grade to execute other adverse administrative actions (*e.g.*, involuntary administrative separations), the intent and purpose of AR 600-20 is satisfied, and possesses the maturity, experience, and knowledge required to fairly adjudicate misconduct.

(3) SCMCA. Subject to compliance with AR 220-5 and proper establishment of the commander of a provisional unit as a SPCMCA, that individual could also serve as the SCMCA.

MAJ Gifford/287-3658

⁶ Tab R.

⁷ Tab S.

Enclosure 3



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND
1777 HARDEE AVENUE SW
FORT MCPHERSON GA 30330-1062

AFOP-PLF

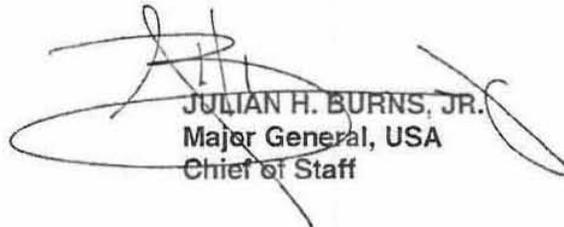
JUL 10 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Approval Authority for Provisional Organizations

1. This is to clarify the approval authority for provisional organizations. The Forces Command (FORSCOM) Commanding General retains the authority to approve the organization of provisional units. Conditions for establishing a provisional unit are described in Army Regulation 220-5, paragraph 2-5.
2. Requests for the establishment of provisional organizations should be sent to the FORSCOM Commanding General, ATTN: AFOP-PLF.
3. For additional information, contact Ms. Lareen Peeples, DSN 367-6455.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


JULIAN H. BURNS, JR.
Major General, USA
Chief of Staff

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NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER AND FORT IRWIN
JOINT READINESS TRAINING CENTER AND FORT POLK
US ARMY RESERVE COMMAND
US ARMY SOUTH
32D ARMY AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND
1777 HARDEE AVENUE SW
FORT MCPHERSON GA 30330-1062

JAN 11 2007

AFCG-JA

MEMORANDUM FOR MG Thomas Miller, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, US Army
Forces Command, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority – Provisional Unit Request Approval

1. Under the provisions of Army Regulation (AR) 220-5, paragraph 2-5, I delegate to you the authority to exercise approval authority over provisional unit requests.
2. This delegation is personal to you and you may not re-delegate it. It will remain in effect until I change command, I terminate it in writing, or your position changes. It is without prejudice to my own authority under AR 220-5.
3. Direct all inquiries to COL Karl Goetzke, Staff Judge Advocate, US Army Forces Command, 404-464-6200.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles C. Campbell".

CHARLES C. CAMPBELL
General, USA
Commanding

Enclosure 4

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TAB A

Department of the Army
[Letterhead]

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, United States Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, GA

SUBJECT: Request for the Establishment of a ___ Corps (Rear)(Provisional) and Commander Designation

1. Purpose. To request the establishment of a ___ Corps (Rear)(Provisional) and designation of the senior commander within ___ Corps as its commander.

2. Background.

a. Current Command Structure for ___ Corps & Fort _____. Currently I serve as the Commander for ___ Corps and Fort _____ (enclosure 1). The position of Commander, ___ Corps, is an MTO&E position (enclosure 2) and the position of Commander, Fort _____, is a TDA position (enclosure 3).

b. Impact of Operation Iraqi Freedom XX (OIFXX). On or about _____ 20XX, I will depart Fort _____ to serve as the Deputy Commander, Coalition Joint Task Force-7 [CJTF-XX], Baghdad, Iraq. Because I will need to rely on my authority as the Commander, ___ Corps, to administer discipline while serving as the Deputy Commander, CJTF-XX, I cannot leave command of ___ Corps with the senior general officer within ___ Corps that remains in CONUS.

c. The DCG, ___ Corps, Will Serve as the Commander, Fort _____, Without Contravening Law or Regulation. Major General Smith, Deputy Commanding General, ___ Corps, will serve as the Commander, Fort _____, during my OIFXX absence. As the Commander, Fort _____, MG Smith will be able to dispose of those actions that I normally act upon in my capacity as Commander, Fort _____.

3. Discussion. As discussed below, the establishment of a ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional) is necessary for the continued effective command and control within ___ Corps.

a. Necessity for a ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional). Within ___ Corps, there will be a limited number of actions that by law must be acted upon by a corps commander (or higher) or do not relate specifically to Fort _____, thereby exceeding MG Smith's authority as the Commander, Fort _____. As a result of retaining my command authority while deployed to Iraq, such actions would need to be forwarded to me in Iraq for decision. Because such a construct would likely create logistical burdens and result in inefficiency, I believe establishment of the provisional unit is required in order to ensure actions comply with law and regulation, while preserving the ability to handle matters by a commander within CONUS.

b. Designation of Commander, ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional). Subject to the establishment of a ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional), I request that DA appoint the senior officer within ___ Corps as the Commander, ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional). If such request were granted, Major General Doe, Commander, 7th Infantry Division and Fort Carson, would be appointed as the Commander, ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional).

4. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact MAJ Chief of Justice at 123-456-7890.

IMA CORPS COMMANDER
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

Encl:

1. Assumption of Command
2. Fort _____ TDA excerpt
3. Fort _____ MTOE excerpt

TAB B

Department of the Army
[Letterhead]

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, United States Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, GA

SUBJECT: Notification of Command Structure at ___ Corps and Fort _____ During Operation Iraqi Freedom XX

1. Purpose. To advise you of the prospective command structure for _____ and Fort _____ during the period I am deployed to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom XX(OIFXX). Specifically, this memorandum explains the rationale for having Brigadier General [BG] Smith, Deputy Commanding General, ___ Corps, serve as the Commander, Fort _____, during my deployment in support of OIFXX.

2. Background.

a. Assumption of Dual Role. On ___ July 20XX (enclosure 1), I assumed command of ___ Corps & Fort _____. The position of Commander, Fort _____, is a TDA position (enclosure 2) and the position of Commander, ___ Corps, is a MTO&E position (enclosure 3). Based on informal discussions with the Department of Army General Officer Management Office and Resource Management personnel at Fort _____, the two billets have historically been filled by the same individual.

b. Service as a General Court-Martial Convening Authority. Based on my service as Commander, ___ Corps, Article 22(a)(5) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) empowers me to be a GCMCA. In addition, Department of Army General Order 3, dated 19 January 1981 [hereinafter DA GO 3, 1981], empowers me to be a GCMCA pursuant to my position as Commander, ___ Corps & Fort _____, and as Commander, Fort _____ (enclosure 4). Currently, I convene courts-martial for ___ Corps units using the GCMCA authority vested in me as the Commander, ___ Corps & Fort _____.¹⁴

c. Impact of OIFXX on General Court-Martial Convening Authority at Fort _____. On or about 15 January 20XX, I will depart Fort _____ to serve as the Deputy Commander, Coalition Joint Task Force-XX [CJTF-XX], Baghdad, Iraq. During the period I serve as the Deputy Commander, CJTF-XX, a need will exist to exercise GCMCA authority over ___ Corps units in Iraq (and those attached or assigned to ___ Corps). Because I will not be able to use the GCMCA authority of the Commander, CJTF-XX, while serving as the Deputy Commander, CJTF-XX, I will be required to use the GCMCA authority vested in me as the Commander, ___ Corps. In addition, because I occupy all the positions that establish GCMCA authority for ___ Corps and Fort _____, my retention of such authority will result in the complete absence of a GCMCA for those ___ Corps units and personnel who remain at Fort _____ during OIFXX.¹⁵

3. Discussion. As set forth in the discussion below, BG Smith's assumption of command as the Commander, Fort _____, does not contravene law or regulation and is necessary for the continued effective command, control, and administration of justice at Fort _____.

a. Requirement for a GCMCA at Fort _____. Approximately 85% of the units that comprise the ___ Corps military justice caseload will remain at (or return to) Fort _____ during OIFXX, therefore the need for a local GCMCA is great. Although having a remote GCMCA is feasible in theory, it is impractical from both a work efficiency and command and control perspective.

b. BG Smith Can Serve as the GCMCA for Fort _____ Without Contravening Law or Regulation. The position of Commander, Fort _____, and Commander, ___ Corps, are distinct positions. Accordingly, although historically only one individual has simultaneously served in both positions, the ability exists to bifurcate the duties and allow a separate individual to serve in each position. As a result, BG Smith can serve as the Commander, Fort _____, during my absence without affecting my role as Commander, ___ Corps. In turn, because DA GO 3, 1981 recognizes the Commander, Fort _____, as a distinct GCMCA, BG Smith would serve as the GCMCA for ___ Corps units and personnel who remain at Fort _____ (or return to Fort _____) during my OIFXX absence.

¹⁴ On ___ March 20XX, the _____ Division began departing Fort _____ in support of OIFXX. As a result, the undersigned currently exercises GCMCA authority over the _____ Division (Rear) (Provisional), in addition to serving as the GCMCA for ___ Corps units.

¹⁵ The Commander, _____ Division, will depart Fort _____ in approximately ___ April 20XX in support of OIFXX and therefore not be able to assume GCMCA responsibility for ___ Corps.

c. Establishment of a ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional). As the Commander, Fort _____, BG Smith will be able to dispose of many of the actions that I normally act upon. There is likely to be a limited number of actions, however, that by law must be acted upon by a corps commander (or higher) or do not relate specifically to Fort _____. Such actions would thereby exceeding BG Smith's authority as the Commander, Fort _____. As a result, with regard to those limited number of actions, a need would still exist either to have actions forwarded to me in Iraq or establish a ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional) whose commander could act upon the actions. To ensure the efficient and effective command and control of ___ Corps during my absence, I am forwarding to you by separate memorandum a request to establish a ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional). I believe establishment of the provisional unit is required in order to ensure actions comply with law and regulation, while preserving the ability to handle matters by a commander within CONUS. The memorandum requests that DA appoint the senior officer within ___ Corps as the Commander, ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional). If such request were granted, Major General Jones, Commander, _____ Division and Fort Carson, would be appointed as the Commander, ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional).

4. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact COL SJA at 123-456-7890.

IMA CORPS COMMANDER
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

Encl:

1. Assumption of Command
2. Fort _____ TDA excerpt
3. Fort _____ MTOE excerpt
4. DA GO 3

TAB C

Department of the Army
[Letterhead]

MEMORANDUM FOR See Distribution

SUBJECT: Establishment of Provisional Units and Jurisdictional Scheme ___ Corps Units and Personnel Remaining at Fort _____ During Operational Iraqi Freedom XX

1. Purpose. To establish provisional units and the jurisdictional scheme for ___ Corps units which remain at Fort _____ during the current period of contingency operations. My actions are intended to ensure the command, control, and administration of justice during Operation Iraqi Freedom XX.
2. Authority.
 - a. Article 22, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)
 - b. Army Regulation 27-10, paragraph 5-2a(2)
3. Specific Findings. I have determined that those provisional units established within this memorandum, and bearing the special court-martial convening authority ("SPCMCA") designation, are separate and detached commands for the purpose of Articles 23(3) and (6) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).
4. Jurisdictional Structure. The structure below reflects an ascending jurisdictional scheme. For example, each of the cited SPCMCA falls within the purview of the cited GCMCA. In turn, each of the units cited within each SPCMCA unit fall within the purview of that specific SPCMCA.
 - a. Commander, Fort _____ - General Court-Martial Convening Authority.
 - b. United States Army Garrison – Special Court-Martial Convening Authority.
 - (1) Headquarters Command Battalion (Rear) (Provisional) – Summary Court-Martial Convening Authority
 - (2) Headquarters and Headquarters Company, United States Army Garrison
 - c. 1st Medical Brigade – Special Court-Martial Convening Authority
 - (1) 21st Combat Support Hospital – Summary Court-Martial Convening Authority

All companies assigned or attached to the 21st CSH which remain at Fort _____ with their regularly assigned commander.

 - (2) 61st Area Support Medical Battalion - Summary Court-Martial Convening Authority

All companies assigned or attached to the 61st ASMB which remain at Fort _____ with their regularly assigned commander.

 - d. ___ Infantry Division (Rear)(Provisional) - Special Court-Martial Convening Authority
 - (1) 1st BCT (Rear)(Provisional) – Summary Court-Martial Convening Authority
 - (2) 2nd BCT (Rear)(Provisional) – Summary Court-Martial Convening Authority
 - (3) 3rd BCT (Rear)(Provisional) – Summary Court-Martial Convening Authority
 - (4) Support Brigade (Rear)(Provisional) – Summary Court-Martial Convening Authority
5. Savings Clause. Those personnel who remain at Fort Hood, and are not otherwise accounted for in any of the units cited in paragraph 4 above, shall be attached to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, United States Army Garrison, for the purpose of UCMJ and adverse administrative actions.
6. Effect of Re-Deploying Units.
 - a. Upon re-deployment of a unit, for whom a provisional unit has been established within this memorandum, the commander of the parent unit shall request that the Commander, Fort Hood, authorize the inactivation of the provisional unit. Such approval is required, per this memorandum, in order to inactivate the unit and re-establish the parent unit as the superior UCMJ authority.

b. Upon re-deployment of a unit, which has had subordinate units re-aligned under another unit during the parent unit's absence, the commander of the parent unit shall coordinate with ___ Corps G-1 to restore the subordinate units to their pre-OIF8 UCMJ organizational structure.

c. The SPCMCA is responsible for ensuring the proper generation and publication of those orders, required by Army Regulation 600-8-105, for the re-alignment of units or inactivation of a provisional unit. The SPCMCA shall ensure the ___ Corps G-1 and ___ Corps Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (Chief, Criminal Law Division) receive a copy of any such order.

7. Effective Date for Provisional Units and Orders Requirements.

a. The effective establishment date for those provisional units identified in this memorandum, which have not yet already been established by separate memorandum, shall be the date on which the regularly assigned commander deploys.

b. The S-1 of each SPCMCA is responsible for ensuring the generation and publication of those orders necessary to lawfully appoint the commanders of provisional units and/or re-align units.

c. The G-1, ___ Corps and Fort _____, provide notice to Headquarters, Department of Army (DAMH-HSO), regarding the creation of the provisional units, as required by AR 220-5, paragraph, 2-5a.

8. Explanation of Terms. As used in this memorandum, the term military justice includes, but is not limited to: courts-martial, non-judicial punishments action, administrative separations, memoranda of reprimand and admonition, and administrative reduction actions.

9. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact COL SJA at 123-456-7890.

IMA CORPS COMMANDER
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

Encl:
as

Distribution: A

TAB D

Department of the Army
[Letterhead]

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: General Court-Martial Convening Authority and Jurisdictional Scheme for Select Army Units in Iraq in Support of Operation Iraqi Freedom XX

1. Purpose. To identify those units in Iraq for which the Commanding General, ___ Corps, will serve as the General Courts-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) and the jurisdictional scheme for those units. My actions are intended to ensure the proper command, control, and administration of justice in Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom XX.
2. Authority.
 - a. Articles 22, 23 Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)
 - b. RCM 504 (Manual for Courts-Martial 2005)
3. Jurisdictional Structure. The Commanding General, ___ Corps, shall serve as the GCMCA for the units set forth below (and in the attached appendices). The court-martial convening authority for the commanders of the units delineated in this memorandum are also set forth.
 - a. ___ Medical Brigade – Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA).
See Appendix A for those units for which the Commander, ___ Medical Brigade, will serve as the SPCMCA
 - b. ___ Corps Artillery -SPCMCA.
See Appendix B for those units for which the Commander, ___ Corps Artillery, will serve as the SPCMCA
 - c. ___ Signal Brigade SPCMCA.
See Appendix C for those units for which the Commander, ___ Signal Brigade, will serve as the SPCMCA
 - d. ___ Corps Support Command –SPCMCA.
See Appendix D for those units for which the Commander, ___ Corps Support Command, will serve as the SPCMCA
 - e. ___ Military Police Brigade – SPCMCA
See Appendix E for those units for which the Commander, ___ Military Police Brigade, will serve as the SPCMCA
 - f. ___ Armor Brigade – SPCMCA
See Appendix F for those units for which the Commander, ___ Armor Brigade, will serve as the SPCMCA
 - g. ___ Aviation Brigade – SPCMCA
See Appendix G for those units for which the Commander, ___ Aviation Brigade, will serve as the SPCMCA
 - h. ___ Engineer Brigade – SPCMCA
See Appendix H for those units for which the Commander, ___ Engineer Brigade, will serve as the SPCMCA
 - i. ___ Military Intelligence Brigade –SPCMCA
See Appendix I for those units for which the Commander, ___ Military Intelligence Brigade, will serve as the SPCMCA
4. Savings Clause.

a. Those Army units and personnel not assigned to units operating within Iraq, who are not otherwise accounted for in any of the units cited in paragraph 3 above (or the appendices), and are not accounted for in the jurisdictional memoranda for other major commands operating within Iraq shall be attached to Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC), __ Corps (and, commonly use that unit's UCMJ chain), for the purpose of UCMJ and adverse administrative actions.

b. Units affected by paragraph 4a above, who seek to administer a UCMJ chain independent of HHC, __ Corps, shall seek written approval from the Staff Judge Advocate, __ Corps. Although paragraph 4a does not limit a commander's authority to administer non-judicial punishment, paragraph 4a serves to limit the special and summary courts-martial convening authorities that a commander might otherwise have pursuant to Articles 23 and 24 of the UCMJ. As a result, commanders affected by paragraph 4a who seek to have courts-martial convening authority must satisfy the written authorization requirement delineated in this paragraph prior to exercising courts-martial convening authority.

5. Explanation of Terms.

a. As used in this memorandum, the term military justice includes, but is not limited to: courts-martial, non-judicial punishments action, administrative separations, memoranda of reprimand and admonition, and administrative reduction actions.

b. As used in the appendices, the acronym "SCMCA" refers to summary court-martial convening authority.

6. COL SJA at 123-456-7890 is the POC for this memorandum.

IMA CORPS COMMANDER
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

Encl:
as

Distribution: A

T A B L E

Department of the Army
[Letterhead]

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, Fort _____, Fort _____, ___ 12345-6789

SUBJECT: Formal Recognition of the Fort _____ General Court-Martial Jurisdiction and Transfer of Select ___ Corps & Fort _____ Cases

1. Purpose. To request you take the actions delineated below to ensure the command, control, and general administration of military justice at Fort _____ during Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF).
2. Authority. Rules for Courts-Martial, 401, 604, 1107, Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM 2005)
3. Exercise of General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA). In your capacity as the Commander, Fort _____, request you serve as the GCMCA for those units listed in enclosure 1 and those units and personnel who are at Fort _____ and who would otherwise fall under the general court-martial authority of the GCMCA, ___ Corps & Fort _____. In my capacity as Commander, ___ Corps, I will serve as the GCMCA for units and personnel in Iraq who would otherwise fall under the GCMCA, ___ Corps & Fort _____.

4. Transfer of Preferred Cases.

a. Based on my extended absence in support of OIF, and the foreseeable disruptions that absence will cause on the administration of justice of current cases, I hereby request transfer of the following preferred cases under the provisions of Rule for Courts-Martial (RCM) 401 (c), for disposition as appropriate:

- (1) U.S. v. John Doe, SSN, Unit.
- (2) U.S. v. Jane Doe, SSN, Unit.

b. In addition, request you accept the transfer of any case preferred between the date of this memorandum and your acceptance of my request.

5. Transfer of Post-Trial Cases.

a. Based on my extended absence in support of OIF, and the foreseeable disruptions that absence will cause on the administration of justice of current cases, I hereby request transfer of the following current post-trial cases under the provisions of Rule for Courts-Martial (RCM) 11 07(a), for action as appropriate:

- (1) U.S. v. Ima Soldier, SSN, Unit.
- (2) U.S. v. Youra Soldier, SSN, Unit.

b. I have retained responsibility for the referred cases listed below. I referred the cases in my capacity as Commander, ___ Corps and Fort _____. In the event the cases listed below result in a requirement for post-trial processing, request transfer of each case for post-trial processing, under the provisions of RCM 1107(a), for action as appropriate:

- (1) U.S. v. Bill Smith, SSN, Unit.
- (2) U.S. v. Bob Jones, SSN, Unit.

6. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact MAJ Chief of Justice at 123-456-7890.

IMA CORPS COMMANDER
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

Encl:
Fort ___ Jurisdiction Memo, date

TAB F

Department of the Army
[Letterhead]

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, ___ Corps, Baghdad, Iraq

SUBJECT: Formal Recognition of the Fort _____ General Court-Martial Jurisdiction and Acceptance of ___ Corps & Fort _____ Cases

1. Purpose. To document my acceptance of your request to serve as the general court-martial convening authority (GCMCA) for select ___ Corps and Fort _____ units/activities/personnel and accept the transfer of select ___ Corps & Fort _____ cases.

2. Decision. Based your request, I specifically:

a. Accept for disposition as appropriate, those pretrial cases cited in the _____ 20XX memorandum (hereinafter “___ Corps CG Transfer Memo.”).

b. Accept the transfer of any case preferred on or between _____ 20XX and the date of this memorandum. I specifically recognize the case of U.S. v. _____, SSN, Unit.

c. Accept, for processing and post-trial action as appropriate, those post-trial cases and potential post-trial cases cited in the ___ Corps CG Transfer Memo.

d. Accept service as the GCMCA for those units listed in enclosure 1 of the ___ Corps CG Transfer Memo and those units and personnel who are at Fort _____ and who would otherwise fall under the general court-martial authority of the GCMCA, ___ Corps & Fort _____.

3. Findings.

a. Department of Army General Order 3, dated 19 January 1981, empowers me to be a GCMCA pursuant to my position as Commander, Fort _____.

b. On or about _____ 20XX, many units and most of the headquarters personnel from ___ Corps began deploying from Fort _____ to the CENTCOM area of operations in support of OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM. The deployment will affect the general court-martial convening authority of the Commander, ___ Corps, and numerous special and summary courts-martial convening authorities, and administrative and legal support personnel. Due to operational exigencies and the foreseeable disruptions caused by those exigencies, I find it in the interests of justice to take these actions.

4. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact MAJ Chief of Justice at 123-456-7890.

IMA CORPS COMMANDER
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

Encl:
as

TAB G

Department of the Army
[Letterhead]

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, ___ Personnel Group, Fort _____, __ 12345-6789

SUBJECT: Establishment of ___ Brigade Provisional Units

1. Based on current contingency operations and pursuant to Army Regulation 220-5, paragraph 2-5a, I approve:
 - a. The immediate establishment of the ___ Personnel Services Battalion (Rear) (Provisional).
 - b. The immediate establishment of a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (HHD) (Rear) (Provisional), ___ Personnel Group.
2. I direct the following actions:
 - a. The G-1, ___ Corps and Fort _____, provide notice to Headquarters, Department of Army (DAMH-HSO), regarding the creation of the ___ Personnel Services Battalion (Rear) (Provisional), as required by AR 220-5, paragraph, 2-5a.
 - b. The G-1, ___ Corps and Fort _____, generate and publish the necessary orders to lawfully realign the ___ Personnel Services Battalion (Rear) (Provisional), HHD (Rear) (Provisional), and various separate companies.
 - c. The G-1, ___ Corps and Fort _____, and the S-1, ___ Personnel Group, generate and publish the necessary orders as appropriate, to lawfully appoint the commanders of the provisional units.
 - d. The S-1, ___ Personnel Group, generate and publish the necessary orders to lawfully attach non-deployed soldiers to the HHD (Rear) (Provisional).
3. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact MAJ Chief of Justice at 123-456-7890.

IMA CORPS COMMANDER
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

Department of the Army
[Letterhead]

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, ___ Corps, and Fort ____, Fort ____, __ 12345-6789

SUBJECT: SJA Advice - Establishment of ___ Brigade Provisional Units

1. Purpose. To obtain your decision on a request by the Commander, _____ Brigade (Bde), to establish provisional units within that command for the purpose of command, control, and the administration of justice during the current period of contingency operations.

2. Discussion.

a. Need to Create Provisional Units.

(1) Due to current operations, units within the _____ Bde will deploy outside the continental United States. Of particular concern at this time is the _____ Battalion. Once deployed, commanders for deploying units and most of the assigned soldiers will no longer be located at Fort _____. The deploying units will have soldiers who do not deploy ("non-deployed"), thereby remaining at Fort _____. Absent official action to properly defer the command authority of the non-deployed soldiers, such authority remains with the deployed commander. Disciplinary actions under the Uniform Code of Military Justice ("UCMJ") and adverse administrative actions would have to be forwarded to the deployed commander for disposition.

(2) In addition to the non-deployed soldiers, the _____ Bde has several separate companies who are assigned to the _____ Battalion for the purpose of punitive and adverse administrative matters. Based on current operations, the separate companies have been reassigned to the _____ Bde for punitive and adverse administrative purposes to allow the _____ Battalion commander to focus on deployment readiness. As a result, currently there is no battalion level commander for the separate companies and the _____ Bde commander is having to fill that role. Creation of a provisional battalion level unit will facilitate having the separate companies assigned to that battalion level command, thereby relieving the _____ Bde commander of those duties.

b. Authority to Create Provisional Units. As a general court-martial convening authority you are authorized to establish and designate provisional units within your command pursuant to Army Regulation (AR) 220-5, paragraph 2-5a. Upon creation of a provisional command, AR 27-10, paragraph 5-2a (2), authorizes you to designate the commander of a provisional unit as a special courts-martial convening authority. You are further authorized to establish provisional units that would be subordinate to the provisional SPCMCA.

c. Powers of Provisional Commanders. Provisional unit commanders have the authority granted under the Manual for Courts.-Martial and Army Regulation 27-10, commensurate with their unit and command designation.

d. Actions Requested. The Commander, _____ Bde, requests you direct the following actions:

(1) Establishment of a Provisional Battalion. Pursuant to AR 220-5, paragraph 2-5a, immediately establish and designate a provisional battalion level unit, the _____ Battalion (Rear) (Provisional).

(2) Establishment of Provisional Companies / Detachments. Pursuant to AR 220-5, paragraph 2-5a, establish and designate a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (Rear) (Provisional), to consolidate the administration of justice and adverse administrative actions within the _____ Battalion and the _____ Battalion (Rear) (Provisional). Soldiers within the _____ Battalion, who remain at Fort _____ after their regularly assigned company deploys, will be attached to the HHD (Rear) (Provisional) upon deployment of their regularly assigned company level commander. Consistent with AR 27-10, paragraph 3-7a(4), commanders of provisional company level commands possess authority to administer military justice, as established by law and regulation, absent withdrawal of such authority by a superior.

e. Limitations on Provisional Units. The existence of a provisional unit may not exceed two years. Units providing personnel for the provisional unit may not receive replacement sources as a result of the vacancies created by attaching their soldiers to a provisional unit.

3. Recommendations. I recommend you:

a. Authorize the establishment of the _____ Battalion (Rear) (Provisional) and direct its activation upon deployment of the regularly assigned _____ Battalion Commander

- b. Authorize the immediate establishment of an HHD (Rear) (Provisional).
 - c. Direct the G-1, __ Corps and Fort _____, provide notice to Headquarters, Department of Army (DAMH-HSO), regarding the creation of the _____ Battalion (Rear) (Provisional), as required by AR 220-5, paragraph, 2-5a.
 - d. Direct the G-1, __ Corps and Fort _____, generate and publish the necessary orders to lawfully realign the _____ Battalion (Rear) (Provisional), HSC (Rear) (Provisional), and the various separate companies.
 - e. Direct the G-1, __ Corps and Fort _____, and the S-1, _____ Bde, generate and publish the necessary orders, as appropriate, to lawfully appoint the commanders of the provisional units.
 - f. The S-1, _____ Bde, generate and publish the necessary orders to lawfully attach non-deployed soldiers to the HSC (Rear) (Provisional).
 - g. A memo to accomplish these actions is enclosed.
4. POC is the undersigned at 123-456-7890.

IMA SJA
Colonel, JA
Staff Judge Advocate

Encl:

- 1. AR 220-5 excerpt
- 2. AR 27-10 excerpt
- 3. Establishment of Provisional Units

TAB H

Department of the Army
[Letterhead]

___ Corps and Fort _____, (WABCD) Fort _____, ___ 12345-6789

Following organization/unit action directed.

Action: Organize provisional units designated as ___ Corps (Rear)(Provisional)(WABCD) Fort _____, ___ 12345-6789

Assigned to: ___ Corps and Fort _____

Attached to: ___ Corps (Rear)(Provisional) Fort _____

Mission: To provide command, control, and administration of justice over the ___ Corps units and personnel who do not deploy in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and fall within the general court-martial jurisdiction of the Commander, ___ Corps and the Commander, Fort _____. Effective date of organization: 15 July XXXX
Organization terminates: TBD

Military structure strength: Not applicable

Military authorized strength: Not applicable

Civilian structure strength: Not applicable

Civilian authorized strength: Not applicable

Accounting classification: Not applicable

Authority: AR 220-5; AR 27-10, Memoranda dated _____ SUBJECT: Request for the Establishment of a ___ Corps (Rear Provisional) and SUBJECT: Notification of Command Structure at ___ Corps & Fort _____ During Operation Iraqi Freedom, which notifies FORSCOM that the Commander, Fort _____ will serve as the general court-martial convening authority for ___ Corps units and personnel who remain at Fort _____ during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Additional Instructions: Effective the organization date, Commander, Fort _____ assumes UCMJ authority as set forth in Memoranda dated _____, SUBJECT: Notification of Command Structure at Fort _____ During Operation Iraqi Freedom, SUBJECT: Request for the Establishment of a ___ Corps (Rear) (Provisional) and Commander Designation, and SUBJECT: General Court-Martial Convening Authority and Jurisdictional Scheme for Select Army Units in Iraq in Support of Operation Iraqi Freedom XX. Effective the organization date, Commander, Fort _____ assumes peacetime award approval authority according to AR 600-8-22 for Fort _____ units and personnel who do not deploy in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom XX. The Commander, ___ Corps (Rear) (provisional) assumes peacetime award approval authority according to AR 600-8-22 for ___ Corps units outside of Fort _____ and personnel who do not deploy in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom XX.

Format: 740

BY COMMAND OF LTG _____:

Colonel, GS
ACofS, G-1/AG

DISTRIBUTION:

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POD; 1 -CS-OPS), 17 - Cdr, USAREUR17A (1-AECH-PER; 1 - AEAEN-IP-FR; 1 - AEAGA-C; 1 - AEAGA-M; 1-AEAGC-FMD-DE; 1-AEAGC-FMD-I(UICIO); 1-AEAGC-IO-TO; 1-AEAGD-ROA; 1 - AEAGD-BP; 1 - AEAGD-SD; 1 - AEAGF-C; 1 - AEAGF-M; 1 - AEAGS-MH; 1 AEAIM-SM-EB; 2 - AEAJA-X; 1 - AEAPM-PL); 1 - Cdr, ___ Corps , 5 - Cdr, 1st PERSCOM (1- AEUPE-EPMO-R; 1-AEUPE-OPMD; 1- AEUPE-PIMD-SIDPERS; 1-AEUPE-POD-OPSD; 1 - AEUPE-CS-OPS), Unit 29058, APO AE 09081-9058; 19 - Cdr, V Corps (5- AETV-GFM; 5 - AETV -AGM; 5 - AETV -GSF; 2 - AETV -CSH; 2 - AEUPE-PSB-HA (SIDPERS), 1 -AETV - THN, 1 - AETV -THO, 1- AETV - THR, 1-AETV - THQ, 1 - AETV - THT, 1 - AETV - THNA, 1 - AETV - THN-A (Rear) (Provisional)

Department of the Army
[Letterhead]

___ Corps and Fort ____, (WABCD) Fort ____, ___ 12345-6789

Following organization/unit action directed.

Action: Organize provisional units designated as ___ Corps (Rear)(Provisional)(WABCD) Fort ____, ___ 12345-6789

Assigned to: ___ Corps and Fort ___

Attached to: ___ Corps (Rear)(Provisional) Fort ___

Mission: To provide command, control, and administration of justice over the units and personnel for the units set forth below.

- a. ___d Medical Brigade (-)
- b. ___Corps Artillery (-)
- c. ___rd Signal Brigade (-)
- d. ___th Corps, Support Command (-)
- e. ___th Military Police (MP) Brigade (-)
- f. ___st Armor Brigade (-)
- g. ___th Military Police (MP) Brigade (-)
- h. ___d Corps Support Group (-)
- i. ___th Aviation Group (-)
- j. ___rd Engineer Group (-)
- k. ___th Engineer Brigade (-)
- l. ___th Military Intelligence Brigade (-)
- m. ___rd Corps Support Group (-)

Effective date of organization: 15 July XXXX Organization terminates: TBD

Military structure strength: Not applicable

Military authorized strength: Not applicable

Civilian structure strength: Not applicable

Civilian authorized strength: Not applicable

Accounting classification: Not applicable

Authority: AR 220-5; AR 27-10, Memoranda dated _____ SUBJECT: Request for the Establishment of a ___ Corps (Rear Provisional) and SUBJECT: Notification of Command Structure at ___ Corps & Fort ___ During Operation Iraqi Freedom, which notifies FORSCOM that the Commander, Fort ___ will serve as the general court-martial convening authority for ___ Corps units and personnel who remain at Fort ___ during Operation Iraqi Freedom XX.

Additional Instructions: Additional Instructions: Commander, ___ Corps assumes authority for UCMJ and adverse administrative actions over the units set forth in Memorandum dated 19 December 20XX, SUBJECT: General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) and Jurisdictional Scheme for Select Army Units in Iraq in Support of Operation Iraqi Freedom XX, upon arrival of those units or personnel in the CENTCOM area of operations.

Commander, ___ Corps, assumes wartime award approval authority according to AR 600-8-22 for units listed in the mission statement above that deploy in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom XX.

Format: 740

BY COMMAND OF LTG _____:

Colonel, GS
ACofS, G-1/AG

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TAB I

Department of the Army
[Letterhead]

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, ___ Infantry Division, Fort _____, ___ 12345-6789

SUBJECT: Transfer of Select ___ Infantry Division Court-Martial Cases

1. Purpose. To request you accept the cases of *U.S. v. Private First Class Smith* and *U.S. v. Specialist Jones* for disposition, as appropriate.

2. Basis for Request.

a. On ___ March 20XX, you requested that the Commander, ___ Corps & Fort _____, serve as the general court-martial convening authority (GCMCA) for the ___ Infantry Division (Rear) (Provisional) (___ ID (R)(P)) and the attachment of the ___ ID (R)(P) to ___ Corps for the purpose of UCMJ or adverse administrative actions. You requested the attachment based on the deployment of the ___ Infantry Division in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom XX. The Commander, ___ Corps & Fort _____, approved your request on _____ 20XX.

b. On _____ 20XX, the Commander, ___ Corps, requested the Commander, Fort _____, serve as the GCMCA for, and accept responsibility of the Fort _____ court-martial jurisdiction. Included in that jurisdiction was the ___ ID (R)(P). The Commander, Fort _____, approved that request on _____ 20XX.

c. On _____ 20XX, court-martial charges were preferred against Private First Class Smith, 123rd Cavalry Regiment (Rear) (Provisional) [(R)(P)], ___ Brigade (R)(P), ___ ID (M)(R)(P)] (enclosure 1) and Specialist Jones (123rd Aviation Support Battalion (R) (P), Division Support Command (R) (P), ___ ID (M)(R)(P)) (enclosure 2).

d. On _____ 20XX, the Headquarters, ___ ID, formally returned to Fort _____ the Commander, ___ ID, has resumed exercising general court-martial convening authority over all ___ ID Soldiers at Fort _____.

3. Recommendation. Based on the facts delineated in paragraph above, request you accept the cases of *U.S. v. Private First Class Smith* and *U.S. v. Specialist Jones* for disposition as appropriate.

4. MAJ Chief of Justice, ___ Corps (Rear)(Provisional), is the POC for this memorandum.

IMA REAR COMMANDER
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

Encl:

1. PFC Smith, DD Form 458
2. SPC Jones, DD Form 458

APPENDIX B

GENERAL ORDERS

UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER
7115 SOUTH BOUNDARY BOULEVARD
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33621-5101

CCJA

MAR 13 2006

GENERAL ORDER NUMBER 1B (GO-1B)¹

TITLE: Prohibited Activities for U.S. Department of Defense Personnel Present within the United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR).

PURPOSE: To identify and regulate conduct that is prejudicial to the maintenance of good order and discipline of forces in the USCENTCOM AOR.

AUTHORITY: Title 10, United States Code, Section 164(c) and the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Title 10, United States Code, Sections 801-940.

APPLICABILITY: This General Order is applicable to all United States military personnel, and to all civilians, including contingency contractor personnel (as defined in DoD Instruction 3020.41, dated October 3, 2005), serving with, employed by, or accompanying the Armed Forces of the United States, while present in the USCENTCOM AOR except for personnel assigned to: Defense Attaché Offices; United States Marine Corps Security Detachments; sensitive intelligence and counterintelligence activities that are conducted under the direction and control of the Chief of Mission/Chief of Station; or other United States Government agencies and departments.

1. **STATEMENT OF MILITARY PURPOSE AND NECESSITY:** Current operations and deployments place United States Armed Forces within USCENTCOM AOR countries whose local laws and customs may prohibit or restrict various activities which are generally permissible in western societies. Adhering to restrictions upon such activities is essential to preserving U.S./host nation relations and ensuring the success of combined operations between U.S. and friendly forces. In addition, the high operational tempo combined with often-hazardous duty faced by U.S. forces in the region make it prudent to restrict certain activities in order to maintain good order and discipline and ensure optimum force readiness.

2. **PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES:**

a. Purchase, possession, use, or sale of privately owned firearms, ammunition, explosives, or the introduction of these items into the USCENTCOM AOR.

b. Entrance into a Mosque or other site of Islamic religious significance by non-Moslems unless directed to do so by military authorities, required by military necessity, or as part of an official tour conducted with the approval of military authorities and the host nation. This provision may be made more restrictive by Commanders when the local security situation warrants.

c. Introduction, purchase, possession, sale, transfer, manufacture or consumption of any alcoholic beverage within the countries of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. In all other countries of the USCENTCOM AOR, U.S. military and civilian personnel will conform to their respective component restrictions on alcohol, and maintain appropriate deportment by respecting host-nation laws and customs. In order to maintain good order and discipline and ensure optimum readiness, in all locations where alcohol is not prohibited by this General Order, Commanders and unit chiefs are directed to exercise discretion and good judgment in promulgating and enforcing appropriate guidelines and restrictions. Guidelines should recognize that in some countries although alcohol consumption may be legal within certain facilities such as hotels, personnel, upon any consumption, may be presumed to be under the influence upon leaving the facility or upon operating a motor vehicle (e.g., Qatar, UAE).

¹ This General Order supersedes General Order Number 1A, dated 19 December 2000 (See Paragraph 7).

Alcohol consumption guidelines and restrictions should be regularly reviewed to ensure that they are commensurate with current or foreseen operations, threats and host country actions.

d. Introduction, purchase, possession, use, sale, transfer, manufacture, or consumption of any controlled substances. Prescription drugs must be accompanied by the original prescription label which identifies the prescribing medical facility or authority.

e. Introduction, purchase, possession, transfer, sale, creation, or display of any pornographic or sexually explicit photograph, video tapes or CDs, movie, drawing, book, magazine, or similar representation. The prohibitions contained in this subparagraph shall not apply to AFRTS broadcasts and commercial videotapes distributed and/or displayed through AAFES or MWR outlets located within the USCENTCOM AOR. This prohibition also shall not apply within the areas exclusively under the jurisdiction of the United States, such as aboard United States Government vessels and aircraft, which shall remain subject to service rules.

f. Photographing or filming detainees or human casualties, as well as the possession, distribution, transfer, or posting, whether electronically or physically, of visual images depicting detainees or human casualties, except as required for official duties. "Human Casualties" are defined as dead, wounded or injured human beings, to include separated body parts, organs and biological material, resulting from either combat or noncombat activities. This prohibition does not apply to the possession of such visual images acquired from open media sources (e.g., magazines and newspapers), nor is the distribution of these unaltered images, subject to copyright markings or notices. Additionally, possession and distribution of open media source images is not prohibited if required for official duties. Finally, with their express consent, the photographing and possession of images of wounded personnel while within medical facilities and during periods of recovery is also not prohibited.

g. Gambling of any kind, including sports pools, lotteries and raffles, unless permitted by host-nation laws and applicable service component regulations.

h. Removing, possessing, selling, defacing or destroying archeological artifacts or national treasures. (See also 2.1.(3) below).

i. Selling, bartering or exchanging any currency other than at the official host-nation exchange rate.

j. Adopting as pets or mascots, caring for, or feeding any type of domestic or wild animal.

k. Proselytizing of any religion, faith or practice.

l. Taking or retaining of public or private property of an enemy or former enemy, except as granted by applicable USCENTCOM waivers and as noted below:

(1) Individual War Souvenirs may only be acquired if specifically authorized by USCENTCOM. Absent such express authorization, no weapon, munitions, or military article of equipment obtained or acquired by any means other than official issue may be retained for personal use or shipped out of the USCENTCOM AOR for personal retention.

(2) Private or public property may be seized during exercises or operations only on order of the Commander, when based on military necessity.

(a) Private property will be collected, processed, secured and stored for later return to the lawful owner. The wrongful taking of private property, even temporarily, is a violation of Article 121, Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(b) Public property lawfully seized by U.S. Armed Forces is the property of the United States. The wrongful retention of such property is a violation of Article 108, Uniform Code of Military Justice. Unit retention of historical artifacts must be specifically approved by USCENTCOM.

(3) This prohibition on acquiring the property of an enemy or former enemy applies to enemy war materiel even if such materiel could be lawfully purchased through commercial or private means. Such items can only be acquired as Individual War Souvenirs and then only to the extent specifically authorized. This prohibition does not preclude the lawful acquisition of other items as tourist souvenirs if such items can be legally imported into the United States.

3. **PUNITIVE ORDER:** Paragraph 2 of this General Order is punitive. Persons subject to the UCMJ may be punished thereunder. Civilians serving with, employed by, or accompanying the Armed forces of the United States

in the USCENTCOM AOR may face criminal prosecution or adverse administrative action for violation of this General Order. In the case of contingency contractors, DoD Instruction 3020.41, dated October 3, 2005, provides guidance on administrative actions.

4. **INDIVIDUAL DUTY:** All persons to whom this General Order is applicable are charged with the individual responsibility to know and understand the prohibitions contained herein. All such persons are further charged with the responsibility to become familiar with and respect the laws, regulations, and customs of their host nation insofar as they do not interfere with the execution of their official duties. Acts of disrespect or violations of host nation laws, regulations and customs may be punished under applicable criminal statutes and administrative regulations.

5. **UNIT COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY:** Commanders, Security Assistance Office Chiefs, and military and civilian supervisors are charged with ensuring that ALL PERSONNEL are briefed on the prohibitions and requirements of this General Order. Commanders may further restrict their forces as they deem necessary.

6. **CONFISCATION OF OFFENDING ARTICLES:** Items determined to violate this General Order may be considered contraband by command or law enforcement authorities if found in the USCENTCOM AOR. Before destruction of contraband, Commanders or law enforcement personnel will coordinate with their servicing judge advocate. Military customs and other pre-clearance officials will enforce this General Order in their inspections of personnel prior to departure from the AOR and return to CONUS.

7. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** This General Order is effective immediately. GO-1A, dated 19 Dec 00, as amended on 30 Nov 01 and 9 Aug 03, and all waivers granted pursuant to GO-1A, are hereby rescinded and superseded. USCENTCOM Policy Memo Prohibiting Photographing or Filming Detainees or Human Casualties or Possessing, Distributing, or Posting Visual Images Depicting Human Casualties, dated 21 Oct 2005, is hereby rescinded and superseded.

8. **EXPIRATION:** This General Order will expire when rescinded by the Commander, USCENTCOM, or higher authority.

9. **WAIVER AUTHORITY:** Authority to waive or modify the prohibitions of Paragraph 2 of this General Order is hereby delegated to the Deputy Commander, USCENTCOM and to the Chief of Staff, USCENTCOM. No further delegation is authorized.

//signed//
JOHN P. ABIZAID
General, USA

DISTRIBUTION:

A

HEADQUARTERS
MULTI-NATIONAL CORPS-IRAQ
BAGHDAD, IRAQ
APO AE 09342

FICI-CG

04 APR 2009

GENERAL ORDER NUMBER I (GO-1)

TITLE: Prohibited Activities for U.S. Department of Defense Personnel Assigned to the Multi-National Corps-Iraq (MNC-I) or Present Within the MNC-I Area of Responsibility (AOR).

PURPOSE: To identify conduct that is prejudicial to the maintenance of good order and discipline of all forces and select civilians assigned to MNC-I or present within the MNC-I AOR.

AUTHORITY: The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ); Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.) Sections 801-940; and United States Central Command (USCENTCOM), General Order 1B (GO-1B), dated 13 March 2006.

APPLICABILITY: This General Order is applicable to all United States military personnel while assigned to MNC-I while present in the MNC-I AOR, and while under operational control of the Commander, MNC-I in Iraq or Kuwait performing such duties to include, but not limited to, pre-deployment site surveys, leader recons, and advance party deployments. This General Order is also applicable to all civilians serving with, employed by, or accompanying the Armed Forces of the United States in the capacity stated above. This General Order does not apply to the following personnel expressly excluded under USCENTCOM GO-1B: "Defense Attaché Offices, United States Marine Corps Security Detachments; sensitive intelligence and counter intelligence activities that are conducted under the control of the Chief of Mission/Chief of Station; or other United States Government agencies and departments." This General Order is not applicable to any personnel located outside the USCENTCOM AOR.

1. **STATEMENT OF MILITARY PURPOSE AND NECESSITY:** Current Operations and deployments place the United States Armed Forces into areas where local laws and customs prohibit or restrict certain activities that are generally permissible in western societies. Restrictions upon these activities are essential to fostering U.S./host nation relations and combined operations of U.S. and friendly forces. In addition, the high operational tempo combined with the hazardous duty faced by MNC-I Soldiers and other U.S. forces in the MNC-I AOR make it necessary to restrict certain activities in order to maintain good order and discipline and to ensure optimal readiness.

2. **PUNITIVE ORDER:** Paragraph 3 of this General Order is punitive. Persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) may face administrative, nonjudicial, or judicial action under the UCMJ for violating this Order. Civilians serving with, employed by, or accompanying the Armed Forces of the United States in the USCENTCOM AOR may face criminal prosecution, adverse administrative action, termination of employment, or redeployment for a violation of this General Order. In the case of contingency contractors, DoD Instruction 3020.41, dated 3 October 2005, provides guidance on administrative actions.

3. **PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES:** In accordance with, and in addition to, USCENTCOM GO-1B, the following activities are prohibited:

a. Purchase, possession, use, or sale of privately owned firearms, ammunition, explosives, or the introduction of these items into the USCENTCOM AOR. See Rule for Courts-Martial 103, Manual for Courts-Martial 2008.

b. Entry into a Mosque or other site of Islamic religious significance by non-Moslems unless lawfully directed to do so by military authorities, required by military necessity, or as part of an official tour conducted with the approval of proper military authorities and the host nation.

c. Introduction, purchase, possession, sale, transfer, manufacture, or consumption of any alcoholic beverage within the MNC-I AOR. This prohibition also includes the introduction, possession, sale, transfer, manufacture, or consumption of any alcoholic beverages by military personnel or civilians serving with, employed by, or accompanying the Armed Forces of the United States, while assigned to or under the operational control of the Commander, MNC-I and present for duty in Kuwait or Iraq. This prohibition does not apply to the intended use of personal hygiene items (e.g., mouthwash) commercially available for sale by AAFES in the MNC-I AOR, nor does it apply to the use of alcohol for authorized religious ceremonies.

d. Controlled substances, drug paraphernalia, and prescription medication:

(1) Introducing, purchasing, possessing, using, selling, transferring, manufacturing, or consuming any controlled substances, or drug paraphernalia. “Drug paraphernalia” is defined as any device possessed for the purpose of consuming illegal controlled substances or the residue or remnants of illegal controlled substances.

(2) Introducing, purchasing, possessing, using, selling, transferring, manufacturing, or consuming any prescription medication without a valid current prescription. For purposes of this order, “prescription medication” includes substances for which U.S. state or federal law requires a valid prescription for dispensing. This Order does not apply to acts performed in the execution of official duties.

(3) Consuming, inhaling, ingesting, sniffing, or otherwise taking into the body any substance that could prove harmful and is not used for its intended purpose, such as, but not limited to: substances in aerosol containers, compressed air, glue and glue-like products, solvents, adhesives, nitrates, cleaning agents, and other gases.

e. Introducing, purchasing, possessing, transferring, selling, creating, or displaying any pornographic or sexually explicit material contained on any electronic media storage device, photograph, poster, drawing, book, or magazine. The prohibitions contained in this subparagraph shall not apply to American Forces Radio & Television Service Broadcasts or commercial magazines, CD/DVD or other videotapes distributed and/or displayed through AAFES or MWR outlets within the MNC-I AOR.

f. Photographing or filming detainees or human casualties, as well as the possession, distribution, transfer, copying, or posting, whether electronically or physically, of visual images depicting detainees or human casualties, except as required for official duties such as: unit casualty reporting, battle damage assessments, law enforcement purposes, and/or investigations. “Human Casualties” are defined as dead, wounded, or injured human beings, to include: disconnected human body parts, organs, and biological matter, regardless of cause. Subject to applicable copyright markings or notices, this prohibition does not apply to the possession or distribution of such visual images acquired from open-source media (e.g., magazines and newspapers). Photographing and maintaining images of wounded personnel admitted to medical treatment facilities is not prohibited provided the images are for treatment purposes and the facility obtains the express consent of the wounded individual.

g. Photographing or filming of military installation access points, gates, guard towers, checkpoints, or any security measures, as well as possessing, distributing, transferring, copying, or posting, whether electronically or physically, visual images depicting the same, except as required for official duties and/or with the express permission of the person responsible for security.

h. Gambling of any kind, including sports pools, lotteries, and raffles, unless permitted by host nation laws and applicable service component regulations. This prohibition does not apply to MWR sponsored activities.

i. Removing, possessing, selling, defacing, or destroying archeological artifacts or national treasures.

j. Selling, bartering or exchanging any currency other than at the official host nation exchange rate.

k. Adopting as pets or mascots, caring for, or feeding any type of domestic or wild animal.

l. Proselytizing of any religion, faith, or practice.

m. Taking or retaining of public or private property of an enemy or former enemy, except as granted by applicable USCENTCOM waivers and as noted below:

(1) Individual war souvenirs may only be acquired if specifically authorized by USCENTCOM. Absent such express authorization, no weapon, munitions, or military article of equipment, obtained or acquired by any means other than official issue may be retained for personal use or shipped out of the MNC-I AOR for personal retention.

(2) Private or public property may be seized during exercises or operations only on order of the Commander, MNC-I, or his designated representative, when based on military necessity and in accordance with the rules of engagement.

(a) Private property will be collected, processed, secured, and stored for later return to the lawful owner. The wrongful taking of private property, even temporarily, is a violation of Article 121, UCMJ.

(b) Public property lawfully seized by U.S. Armed Forces is the property of the United States. Wrongful retention of such property is a violation of Article 108, UCMJ. Unit retention of historical artifacts must be specifically approved by USCENTCOM.

(3) This prohibition on acquiring the property of an enemy or former enemy applies to enemy war materiel even if such materiel could be lawfully purchased through commercial or private means. Such items can only be acquired as individual war souvenirs and then only to the extent specifically authorized.

(4) This prohibition does not preclude the lawful acquisition of souvenirs that can be legally imported into the United States. The following items have been approved as authorized souvenirs: helmets and head coverings; bayonets; uniforms and uniform items such as insignia and patches; canteens; compasses; rucksacks; pouches: load bearing equipment; flags; military training manuals; books and pamphlets; posters; placards; photographs; or other items that clearly pose no health or safety risk, and are not otherwise prohibited by law or regulation. All acquired items are subject to the war souvenir retention process and must be approved by the appropriate reviewing officer. In accordance with MNC-I FRAGO 076, dated 9 January 2005, each company commander or person in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel (O-5) or above is designated as a reviewing officer.

n. Taking or retaining any found or seized currency for personal use. Such currency will be identified, collected, recorded, secured, and stored until it can be delivered to the appropriate authority.

o. Possessing, operating, purchasing, using, selling, or introducing into the MNC-I AOR of any motor vehicle not owned or leased by the U.S. Government or any company or agency engaged in contracting with the U.S. Government.

p. Possessing, touching, or using without legal authority unexploded ordnance of any kind. "Ordnance" is defined as any destructive or explosive material, including, but not limited to, bombs, rockets, missiles, grenades, mines, blasting caps, detonating cord, booby traps, flares, and ammunition of any caliber.

q. Sexual contact of any kind with Iraqi nationals, foreign nationals, or local nationals who are not members of coalition forces.

r. Cohabitation, residing, or spending the night in living quarters of any kind with a member of the opposite sex. The following exceptions apply:

(1) Subject to the availability of adequate accommodations, lawfully married spouses are permitted to reside in the same living quarters; and

(2) In situations of military exigency, mixed residency may be required (e.g., transient housing at air terminals).

4. **INDIVIDUAL DUTY:** All persons subject to this General Order are charged with the individual responsibility to know and understand the prohibitions contained herein. All such persons are further charged with the responsibility to become familiar with and respect the laws, regulations, and customs of their host nation insofar as they do not interfere with the execution of official duties. Those disrespecting or violating host nation laws, regulations, and customs may be punished under applicable criminal statutes and/or administrative regulations.

5. **UNIT COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY:** Commanders, Security Assistance Office Chiefs, and military and civilian supervisors are charged with ensuring that all personnel are briefed on the prohibitions and requirements of this General Order. Commanders may further restrict their forces as they deem necessary.

6. **CONFISCATION OF OFFENDING ARTICLES:** Items determined to violate this General Order may be considered contraband by command or law enforcement authorities if found in the USCENTCOM AOR. Before destruction of contraband, Commanders or law enforcement personnel will coordinate with their servicing judge advocate. Military customs and other pre-clearance officials will enforce this General Order in their inspections of personnel prior to departure from the USCENTCOM AOR and return to CONUS.

7. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** This General Order is effective immediately. MNC-I General Order Number 1 (GO-1), dated 14 February 2008, is superseded and hereby rescinded.

8. **EXPIRATION:** This General Order will expire when rescinded by the Commander, Multi-National Corps-Iraq, or higher authority.

//signed//

CHARLES H. JACOBY, JR.
Lieutenant General, USA

DESERT SHIELD GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

OPER/DESERT SHIELD/MSGID/ORDER/USCINCCENT

SUBJECT: DESERT SHIELD GENERAL ORDER

ACTIVITIES FOR U.S. PERSONNEL SERVING IN CENTRAL COMMAND

1. This message transmits USCINCCENT Desert Shield General Order No. 1. It is applicable to all U.S. military personnel and to us persons serving with or accompanying the Armed Forces in the USCENTCOM AOR deployed or acting in support of Operation Desert Shield. Commanders are directed to readdress this order to their units and ensure widest dissemination to the lowest levels of command.
2. Statement of military purpose and necessity. Operation Desert Shield places U.S. Armed Forces into USCENTCOM AOR countries where Islamic Law and Arabic customs prohibit or restrict certain activities that are generally permissible in Western societies. Restrictions upon these activities are essential to preserving U.S. - host nation relations and the combined operations of U.S. and friendly forces. Commanders and supervisors are expected to exercise discretion and good judgment in enforcing this General Order.
3. THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES ARE PROHIBITED!
 - a. Taking of war trophies.
 - b. Purchase, possession, use or sale of privately owned firearms, ammunition, explosives, or the introduction of these items into the USCENTCOM AOR.
 - c. Entrance into a mosque or other site of Islamic religious significance by non-Moslems unless directed to do so by military authorities or by military necessity.
 - d. Introduction, possession, use, sale, transfer, manufacture or consumption of any alcoholic beverage.
 - e. Introduction, possession, transfer, sale, creation or display of any pornographic photograph, videotape, movie, drawing, book or magazine or similar representations. For purposes of this order, "pornographic" means any medium that displays human genitalia, uncovered women's breasts, or any human sexual act. It is intended to include not only "obscene items," but items of "art" which display human genitalia, uncovered women's breast or any human sexual act.
 - f. The introduction, possession, transfer, sale, creation or display of any sexually explicit photograph, videotape, movie, drawing, book or magazine. For purposes of this order, "sexually explicit" means any medium displaying the human anatomy in any unclothed or semi-clothed manner and which displays portions of the human torso (i.e., the area below the neck, above the knees and inside the shoulder). By way of example, but not limitation, are body building magazines, swim-suit editions of periodicals, lingerie or underwear advertisement, and catalogues, as well as visual mediums which infer but do not directly show human genitalia, women's breasts, or human sexual acts.
 - g. Gambling of any kind, including sports pools, lotteries and raffles.
 - h. Removing, possessing, selling, defacing, destroying archeological artifacts, or national treasures.
 - i. Selling, bartering or exchanging any currency other than at the official host-nation exchange rate.
4. This order is punitive. Persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice may be punished under Art. 92, UCMJ for violating a lawful general order. Civilians accompanying the armed forces of the U.S. may face adverse administrative action.
5. All persons subject to this order are charged with the individual duty to become familiar with and respect the laws, regulations, and customs of their host nation insofar as they do not interfere with the execution of their official duties. Individual acts of insensitivity or flagrant violations of host nation laws, regulations and customs may be punished as a dereliction of duty under Art. 92, UCMJ. Civilians accompanying the Armed Forces may face adverse administrative action.
6. Unit commanders and supervisors are charged to ensure all, repeat all, personnel are briefed on the prohibition of these activities.

7. Items that violate this General Order may be considered contraband and may be confiscated. Before destruction of contraband, commanders or law enforcement personnel should coordinate with their servicing Staff Judge Advocate.
8. This General Order will expire upon the completion of Operation Desert Shield unless rescinded, waived or modified.
9. Because tolerance varies for some of these activities across the AOR, authority to waive or modify the prohibitions of this order relative to alcoholic beverages, sexually explicit materials and gambling is delegated to the designated commanding officers (DCO) for the respective host nation AOR countries. (See Appendix A to CENTCOM Reg. 27-2; i.e., Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Oman rests with COMUSCENTAF; Bahrain and UAE rests with COMUSNAVCENT). Staff Judge Advocates for the designated commanding officers are to coordinate all waivers with the USCENTCOM Staff Judge Advocate.

JTF 190 (HAITI) GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

1. **TITLE:** Prohibited activities of Joint Task Force 190 (JTF 190) personnel serving in the joint operations area (JOA).
2. **PURPOSE:** To prohibit conduct that is to the prejudice of good order and discipline of JTF 190, is of a nature likely to bring discredit upon JTF 190, is harmful to the health and welfare of members of JTF 190, or is essential to preserve U.S. and host nation relations.
3. **APPLICABILITY:** This general order is applicable to all U.S. military personnel assigned or attached to JTF 190, and all U.S. civilian personnel serving with, employed by, or accompanying forces assigned or attached to JTF 190.
4. **AUTHORITY:** The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Title 10, United States Code, section 801 *et. Seq.*
5. **PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES:**
 - a. Purchase, possession, use, or sale of privately-owned firearms, ammunition, or explosives, or the introduction of these items into the JOA.
 - b. Entrance into Haitian churches, temples, or structures conducting religious worship, or to other sites of religious significance, unless directed by a superior authority or required by military necessity.
 - c. Introduction, purchase, possession, use, sale, transfer, manufacture, or consumption of any alcoholic beverage without the approval of a commander in the grade of O6 or above.
 - d. Introduction, purchase, possession, use, sale, transfer, manufacture, or consumption of any controlled substance as defined by Article 112a, UCMJ, and Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substance Act of 1970, 21 USC Section 812.
 - e. Gambling of any kind, including sports pools, lotteries, and raffles.
 - f. Removing, possessing, selling, defacing, or destroying archeological artifacts or national treasures.
 - g. Selling, bartering, or exchanging currency other than at the official exchange rate, if any.
 - h. Taking or retention of individual souvenirs or trophies
 - (1) Explanation of prohibition:
 - (a) Private property may be seized during combat operations only on order of a commander based on military necessity. The wrongful taking of private property, even temporarily, violates Article 121, UCMJ.
 - (b) Public property captured by U.S. personnel is the property of the U.S.. Wrongful retention of such property by an individual violates Article 108, UCMJ.
 - (c) No weapon, munition, or military article of equipment captured or acquired by any means other than official issue may be retained for personal use or shipped out of the JOA for personal retention or control.
 - i. Selling, reselling, loaning, or otherwise transferring rationed or controlled items or relief supplies outside official relief channels.
 - j. Throwing at civilians any food items, including candy or Meals Ready to Eat (MREs), or any beverage, including water, from moving vehicles.
 - k. Do not engage in any sexual conduct or contact with any member of the Haitian populace.
 - l. Adopting as pets or mascots, caring for, or feeding any type of domestic animal (e.g., dogs or cats) or any type of wild animal. These animals may be infected with a variety of diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans, and can harbor organisms capable of transmitting diseases to humans (including rabies) that have a high potential for adversely affecting the health of the command.

m. Eating food or drinking beverages grown or produced, prepared or served by local Haitian vendors, restaurants, or facilities. Only food and beverages approved by the Commander, JTF 190, or his designee, may be consumed by JTF 190 personnel.

6. FURTHER RESTRICTIONS: Providing food items directly to or feeding civilian refugees. Odd items may be donated to Humanitarian Relief Organizations (HROs) engaged in humanitarian relief efforts after appropriate medical inspection and release approval by an O-5 commander. This provision does not prohibit the distribution of small items, such as pieces of candy, to civilian refugees when such distribution is approved by the individual's supervising NCO or officer and is under conditions that are safe both for the recipients and the military personnel involved. (See paragraph 5j above).

7. PUNITIVE ORDER: Paragraph 5 of this General Order is punitive in nature. Persons subject to the UCMJ may be court-martialed or receive adverse administrative action, or both, for violations of this General Order. Likewise, civilians serving with, employed by, or accompanying JTF 190 may face criminal prosecution or adverse administrative action for violation of this General Order.

8. INDIVIDUAL DUTY: All persons subject to this General Order are charged with the duty to become familiar with this General Order and local laws and customs. The JTF 190 mission places U.S. Armed Forces and civilian personnel into a country whose laws and customs prohibit or restrict certain activities which are generally permissible in the United States. All personnel shall avoid action, whether or not specifically prohibited by this General Order, which might result in or reasonably be expected to create the appearance of a violation of this General Order or local law or customs.

9. UNIT COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES: Commanders and civilian supervisors are charged with ensuring that all personnel are briefed on the prohibitions and requirements of this General Order. Commanders and supervisors are expected to exercise good judgment in reinforcing this General Order.

10. CONFISCATION OF CONTRABAND: Items which are determined to violate this General Order and or constitute contraband may be confiscated. Commanders, supervisors, military customs inspectors, and other officials will enforce this General Order in their inspections of personnel and equipment prior to and during deployment to the JOA and upon deployment from the JOA. Before destruction of contraband, commanders or law enforcement personnel will coordinate with their Staff Judge Advocate.

11. EFFECTIVE DATE: This General Order is effective upon the date of the assumption of command of Joint Task Force 190 and the MNE by the undersigned.

12. EXPIRATION: This General Order will expire when rescinded by the Commander, JTF 190, or higher authority.

13. WAIVER REQUESTS: Requests to waive prohibitions of this General Order must be coordinated with the JTF 190 Staff Judge Advocate.

ALLIED FORCE/ALLIED HARBOR (BALKANS) GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

General Order 1 in Support of Allied Force and Humanitarian Efforts in the Balkans

(Taken from USCINCEUR VAHINGEN GE msg 122330 APR 99)

This is a lawful general order approved, issued, and published by USCINCEUR

1. Title: Prohibited Activities For U.S. Personnel Deployed In The Region Of The Former Yugoslavia In Support Of Allied Force And Humanitarian Efforts In The Balkans.
2. Authority: Title 10 United States Code section 164(c)(1)(f) and the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)(Title 10 United States Code sections 801-940).
3. Applicability: This general order is applicable to all U.S. military and civilian personnel serving with or accompanying the armed forces of the United States deployed in support of NATO Operation ALLIED FORCE or NATO Humanitarian Operation ALLIED HARBOR, deployed to the land, territorial seas and airspace of Albania and the nations which formerly comprised the nation of Yugoslavia, to include Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro. This general order does not cover individuals assigned or attached to SFOR. With regard to military members this general order is punitive. With regard to civilian personnel it may serve as the basis for adverse administrative action in case of violation of its provisions.
4. Statement of Military Purpose and Necessity: Restrictions upon certain activities are essential to maintain the security, health and welfare of U.S. forces; to prevent conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline or of a nature to bring discredit upon the U.S. forces; and to improve U.S. relations within the region. These restrictions are essential to preserve U.S. relations with host nations and other friendly forces. Furthermore, current operations place U.S. armed forces in countries where local law and customs prohibit or restrict certain activities. This general order to ensure good order and discipline are maintained and host nation laws are respected to the maximum extent consistent with mission accomplishment.
5. Prohibited Activities:
 - 5a. Taking, possessing, or shipping captured, found or purchased weapons without legal authority or for personal use. "Without legal authority" means an act or activity undertaken by U.S. personnel that is not done at the direction of a commander or as a result of military necessity during the performance of military duties.
 - 5b. Introduction, possession, use, sale, transfer, manufacture, or consumption of any alcoholic beverage or controlled substance. Individuals are authorized to consume alcoholic beverages, e.g., toasts, whenever refusal to do so would offend most nation military or civilian officials,
 - 5c. Possessing, touching, using, or knowingly approaching without legal authority any unexploded munitions or ordnance, of any kind or description whatsoever.
 - 5d. Purchase, possession, use, sale, or introduction of privately owned firearms, ammunition, and explosives.
 - 5e. Gambling of any kind, including betting on sports, lotteries and raffles.
 - 5f. Selling, bartering, or exchanging any currency other than at the official host nation exchange rate.
 - 5g. Entrance into a religious shrine or mosque unless approved by or directed by military authorities or compelled by military necessity.
 - 5h. Removing, possessing, selling, transferring, defacing, or destroying archeological artifacts or national treasures.
 - 5i. Participating in any form of political activity of the host nation, unless directed to do so as part of the mission.
 - 5j. Taking or retaining public or private property as souvenirs of the operation. Legitimately purchased souvenirs, other than weapons, munitions, or items prohibited by customs regulations are authorized.
6. Punitive Order: To reiterate, this order is punitive. Persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice who violate this order may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ, for violating a lawful general order. Civilians accompanying the U.S. armed forces may face adverse administrative actions for violations.

7. Individual Duty: Persons subject to this general order are charged with the individual duty to become familiar with and to respect, the laws, regulations, and customs of the host nation insofar as they do not interfere with the execution of their official duties. Individual acts of disrespect or flagrant violations of host nation laws, regulations, and customs may be punished as a violation of the UCMJ for military members and may lead to adverse administrative action against civilians who violate its provisions. Commanders should remind servicemembers of their responsibilities under the code of conduct and the provisions of the international law of armed conflict.
8. Unit Commander Responsibility: Unit commanders and supervisors are to ensure that all personnel are briefed on the contents of this general order.
9. Contraband: Items determined to violate this general order may be considered contraband and may be confiscated. Before destruction of contraband, commanders, or law enforcement personnel should coordinate with their servicing staff judge advocate.
10. Effective Date: This general order is effective immediately. An amnesty period of 72 hours is granted, from the effective date of this general order, for personnel to surrender or dispose of items that violate this general order. Individuals or commanders may arrange for safekeeping of personal firearms with their unit military law enforcement activity. There is no amnesty period for alcoholic beverages.
11. Expiration: This general order will expire upon the completion of operations unless it is rescinded, waived or modified.
12. Waiver Authority: Mission requirements may permit and host nation tolerance may allow for the consumption of alcohol in certain portions of the area of operations. Therefore, authority to waive or modify the prohibitions of this order relative only to alcoholic beverages is delegated to Joint Task Force Commanders. When waiver or modification is granted, commanders who grant such waivers will notify DCINC USEUCOM immediately. Requests for waiver of other provisions beyond their authority will be directed to DCINC USEUCOM.
13. Staff Judge Advocates for the waiver authorities will provide the USEUCOM Judge Advocate with copies of all waivers granted to this order.
14. When commanders inform subordinates of the provisions of this general order, they will also inform them that I am personally very proud of their courage, professionalism and dedication to duty under very difficult circumstances. Make no mistake about it, the tasks we are undertaking are difficult and will call for personal sacrifice. Nevertheless, I know that when our servicemembers are called upon to make personal sacrifices as representatives of their country they always perform selflessly and brilliantly. I cannot over-emphasize the trust, faith and confidence I have in them. They will get the mission done with skill and expertise out of a sense of duty and patriotism. What they are doing they are doing for America. I know that when participants look back on their role in this worthy endeavor, whether it be fighting for their country or helping to feed and care for the dispossessed in this strife-torn part of the world, that it will be with pride. They will know that their sacrifice made a difference in the lives of those in need.

APPENDIX C

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
1000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

MAR 10 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
COMMANDERS OF THE COMBATANT COMMANDS

SUBJECT: UCMJ Jurisdiction Over DoD Civilian Employees, DoD Contractor Personnel, and Other Persons
Serving With or Accompanying the Armed Forces Overseas During Declared War and in Contingency
Operations

References: (a) Section 552 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public
Law 109-364, October 17, 2006)

(b) Uniform Code of Military Justice (Chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code)

(c) Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (Executive Order 12473, July 13, 1984, as amended)

(d) Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA), Chapter 212 of title 18, United States Code

(e) Department of Defense Instruction 5525.11, "Criminal Jurisdiction Over Civilians Employed By or
Accompanying the Armed Forces Outside the United States, Certain Service Members, and Former
Service Members," March 3, 2005

Military operations in support of the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) increasingly require U.S. military forces to operate alongside DoD civilian employees and DoD contractor personnel who serve with or accompany our armed forces as integral parts of that unified effort. This memorandum provides additional guidance to commanders on the exercise of their UCMJ authority during contingency operations, including those supporting the GWOT.

Commanders retain authority to respond to an incident, restore safety and order, investigate, apprehend suspected offenders, and otherwise address the immediate needs of the situation. Commanders possess significant authority to act whenever criminal activity may relate to or affect the commander's responsibilities, including situations in which the alleged offender's precise identity or actual affiliation is to that point undetermined. Attachment 1, "Command Law Enforcement Authority," summarizes the broad scope of this command authority. I expect commanders and their law enforcement authorities to act accordingly.

On October 17, 2006, the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) was amended to extend UCMJ jurisdiction over persons serving with or accompanying U.S. armed forces in the field in times of declared war or a contingency operation (references (a) and (b)). Since then, commanders have had available this additional UCMJ disciplinary authority.

The unique nature of this extended UCMJ jurisdiction over civilians requires sound management over when, where, and by whom such jurisdiction is exercised. There is a particular need for clarity regarding the legal framework that should govern a command response to any illegal activities by Department of Defense civilian employees and DoD contractor personnel overseas with our Armed Forces. Accordingly, pursuant to my authority under Article 22, UCMJ (reference (b)), and Rules for Courts-Martial 401 and 601 of the Manual for Courts-Martial (reference (c)), the requirements of Attachment 2, "Article 2(a)(10), UCMJ, Authority Over Persons Serving With or Accompanying the Armed Forces," apply to all disciplinary actions under this UCMJ amendment.

When offenses alleged to have been committed by civilians violate U.S. federal criminal laws, the Department shall notify responsible Department of Justice (DoJ) authorities, and afford DoJ the opportunity to pursue its prosecution of the case in federal district court (references (d) and (e)). To expedite that process, the notification requirements and procedures of Attachment 3 shall apply in all cases.

While the DoJ notification and decision process is pending, commanders and military criminal investigators should continue to address the alleged crime. Commanders should ensure that any preliminary military justice procedures that would be required in support of the exercise of UCMJ jurisdiction over civilians continue to be accomplished during the concurrent DoJ notification process. Commanders should be prepared to act, as appropriate, should possible U.S. federal criminal jurisdiction prove to be unavailable to address the alleged criminal behavior.

DoD regulations and other guidance, the regulations and other guidance of the Secretaries of the Military Departments (including the U.S. Coast Guard when it is operating as a Service in the Navy), publications and other guidance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and, by agreement, regulations and other guidance of the Department of Homeland Security for the U.S. Coast Guard, when it is not operating as a Service in the Navy, shall incorporate the guidance provided by this memorandum and its attachments. The General Counsel of the Department of Defense is authorized to issue additional guidance implementing this memorandum.

//signed//
ROBERT M. GATES

Attachments:

As Stated.

Copy to:

Secretary of State

Attorney General of the United States

Secretary of Homeland Security

General Counsel of the Department of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs)

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)

Assistant Secretary of Defense (NII)

DoD Inspector General

Attachment 1

Command Law Enforcement Authority

The following summarizes some of the commander's authority and the military law enforcement authority available when a crime is committed within that commander's geographic area of responsibility outside the United States.

1. Commanders have authority to cause an inquiry or investigation to be conducted of any crime allegedly committed by persons subject to Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) jurisdiction, as well as a person subject to Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA) jurisdiction until such time as civilian law enforcement officials have assumed sole investigative responsibility. (References: Rule for Courts-Martial 303, Manual for Courts-Martial; DoD Instruction 5525.11; DoD Instruction 5525.07).
2. Military law enforcement officers and military criminal investigators are authorized to apprehend persons subject to UCMJ jurisdiction, and arrest and temporarily detain persons subject to MEJA jurisdiction, when there is probable cause that an offense has been committed and that the person committed it. (References: Rules for Courts-Martial 301-305, Manual for Courts-Martial; 10 U.S.C. §§ 807-814, 1585a, 4027, 7480, 9027; 18 U.S.C. § 3262; Paragraph 6.2, DoD Instruction 5525.11; DoD Instruction 5525.07).
3. All commissioned, warrant, petty, and noncommissioned officers on active duty may apprehend offenders subject to UCMJ jurisdiction. (References: 10 U.S.C. § 807; Rule for Courts-Martial 302, Manual for Courts-Martial).
4. Any person authorized to make an apprehension may use such force and means as are reasonable under the circumstances to accomplish the apprehension. (References: 10 U.S.C. § 807; Rule for Courts-Martial 302, Manual for Courts-Martial).
5. Federal law enforcement officials have independent authority to apprehend persons, whether or not subject to trial by court-martial, to the extent their authority is permitted by applicable statutes and other law. (References: 10 U.S.C. § 807; Rule for Courts-Martial 302, Manual for Courts-Martial; DoD Instruction 5525.07).

Attachment 2

Article 2(a)(10), UCMJ, Authority Over Persons Serving With or Accompanying the Armed Forces

1. Within the Department of Defense, only the Secretary of Defense shall possess authority to exercise court-martial convening authority and impose nonjudicial punishment over persons subject to Article 2(a)(10), Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), jurisdiction with respect to:
 - a. Offenses committed within the "United States", meaning the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States;
 - b. Persons who were not at all times during the alleged misconduct located outside the "United States," as defined above; and
 - c. Persons who are, at the time court-martial charges are initiated (preferred) or notice of Article 15, UCMJ proceedings is given, located within the "United States", as defined above.
2. Subject to the above, the commanders of geographic combatant commands, and only those commanders assigned or attached to the combatant command who possess general court-martial convening authority, may exercise court-martial convening authority and impose nonjudicial punishment over persons subject to Article 2(a)(10), UCMJ, jurisdiction with respect to offenses committed outside the "United States," as defined above. The commander of the combatant command may further withhold such authority within the combatant command.
3. Authority to initiate (prefer) court-martial charges and nonjudicial punishment is withheld until the required notification requirements established in attachment 3 are accomplished for Article 2(a)(10), UCMJ, cases. Law enforcement, criminal investigations, and other military justice procedures that precede the initiation (prefer) of court-martial charges should continue, as applicable, during this notification process.
4. Authority to initiate (prefer) court-martial charges and nonjudicial punishment over an offense pursuant to this UCMJ authority is withheld whenever the Department of Justice (DoJ) provides notice to the Department of Defense that it intends to pursue U.S. federal criminal prosecution for what is substantially the same offense or a related offense, and such withholding shall remain in effect while DoJ is pursuing its federal prosecution of the case, and until such prosecution is completed or terminated prior to its completion.

Attachment 3

Article 2(a)(10), UCMJ, Notification Requirements and Procedures

Because of the unique nature of this Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) jurisdiction over civilians, it is important that the exercise of this jurisdiction be based on military necessity to support an effective fighting force and be called for by circumstances that meet the interests of justice, such as:

- When U.S. federal criminal jurisdiction otherwise does not apply or federal prosecution is not pursued, and/or
- When the person's conduct is adverse to a significant military interest of the United States (e.g., alleged misconduct that may jeopardize good order and discipline or discredit the armed forces and thereby have a potential adverse effect on military operations).

Nevertheless, before initiating a disciplinary action pursuant to this UCMJ authority, commanders shall comply with the following notification procedures to determine whether U.S. federal criminal jurisdiction under the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA) or other federal laws applies and will be pursued:

1. The notification procedures and information requirements of DoD Instruction 5525.11 shall be followed in all cases intended to be pursued under Article 2(a)(10), UCMJ, jurisdiction, to include providing all reasonably available information regarding the investigation and the location of the alleged offender's last known residence in the United States.

2. Commanders who are not general court-martial convening authorities (GCMCA) have had their UCMJ authority withheld by attachment 2. As such, those commanders shall, before initiating any disposition action under Rules for Courts-Martial 306-308 or 401-406 of the Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM), forward expeditiously all available information regarding the alleged misconduct that is potentially subject to this jurisdiction to the first GCMCA in the chain of command for that GCMCA's disposition consideration under Rule for Courts-Martial 407, MCM. The notification shall include the reasoning in support of a UCMJ disposition.

3. Combatant Command GCMCA Notification Requirements. All GCMCAs assigned or attached to the geographic combatant commands shall notify in writing (including by email or facsimile) their respective geographic combatant command commander of their intended disposition by court-martial or nonjudicial punishment over persons subject to Article 2(a)(10), UCMJ, jurisdiction. This notification affords the commander of the geographic combatant command concerned the opportunity to accomplish the following notification requirements, as well as the opportunity to exercise authority under Rule for Courts-Martial 601(f), MCM.

4. Combatant Command Notification Requirements. Before initiating (preferring) court-martial charges and nonjudicial punishment based on Article 2(a)(10), UCMJ, jurisdiction, and regardless of whether the suspected offense may also be an offense under federal criminal laws, reference (e), the geographic combatant commander shall first provide notice of the case in writing (including by email or facsimile), in accordance with the procedures established in DoD Instruction 5525.11. This notification enables the Department of Defense to formally notify the Department of Justice (DoJ) of the case and any potential U.S. federal criminal jurisdiction, and affords DoJ an opportunity to determine if it intends to pursue U.S. federal criminal prosecution and to advise DoD accordingly.

a. Commanders should continue law enforcement, criminal investigations, and other military justice procedures that precede the initiation (preferral) of court-martial charges and nonjudicial punishment during this notification process, as applicable.

b. After DoD's formal notification to DoJ, DoJ shall expeditiously (but in no case longer than 14 calendar days) determine whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction over the case.

(1) If, within that 14-day review period, DoJ determines that extraordinary circumstances warrant additional time to complete its review, the Deputy Attorney General shall communicate that assessment to the Deputy Secretary of Defense and an extension shall be granted as mutually agreed upon.

(2) If, after this review period (to include any extension to which the Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Secretary of Defense agreed upon), DoJ does not advise DoD that it intends to pursue prosecution of the case, DoD may notify DoJ that it intends to authorize the initiation of UCMJ proceedings and may then inform the geographic

combatant commander that, as a matter of command discretion, disciplinary action pursuant to Article 2(a)(10), UCMJ, may be initiated.

(3) When notifying the respective GCMCA who intends to take disciplinary action, the combatant commander shall also advise the respective GCMCA whether the combatant commander will, instead, exercise UCMJ authority pursuant to Rule for Courts-Martial 601(f), MCM. Similar procedures shall apply when DoJ advises DoD that the

(4) exercise of U.S. federal criminal jurisdiction is not applicable, or when DoJ indicates it does not intend to pursue prosecution.

c. Even where DoJ intends to pursue prosecution, continued DoD investigative assistance may be necessary. Thus, criminal investigative activity by DoD should continue in coordination with DoJ unless and until civilian law enforcement officials assume sole investigative responsibility for the matter.

d. When DoJ elects to exercise jurisdiction over the case, further action by the combatant command concerned, and all GCMCAs assigned or attached to that combatant command, to convene a court-martial or administer nonjudicial punishment is withheld, as stated in Attachment 2.

e. The required notification process does not rescind or negate general court-martial convening authority over cases subject to Article 2(a)(10), UCMJ, jurisdiction and, in the event that U.S. federal criminal jurisdiction of the case is later declined or terminated, GCMCAs may then exercise this authority, as appropriate.

APPENDIX D

Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act
Jurisdiction Determination Checklist

Please provide the following information to assist the Department of Justice in making a determination regarding MEJA jurisdiction
All MEJA referrals from DoD to DoJ must comply with DoDI 5525.11

DoJ: Domestic Security Section - Phone: (202) 616-5731, E-Mail: MEJA@usdoj.gov
DoD: General Counsel's Office (Mr. Robert Reed) - Phone: (703) 695-1055, E-Mail: reedr@dodgc.osd.mil
DoS: Diplomatic Security Service (Special Agent Scott Banker) - Phone: (571) 345-2270, E-Mail: bankers@state.gov

Part I - Investigator's Information Due to frequent duty station transfers of overseas investigators, please provide complete information. Military investigators may be required to draft and swear to affidavits in front of U.S. based magistrate judges and testify at grand jury proceedings. Due to the overseas location of primary agents in MEJA cases, a U.S. based law enforcement agent should be assigned to assist federal prosecutors in the district with appropriate venue.

Case Agent: _____ Agency: _____
Phone Number: _____ E-Mail Address: _____
Alternate P.O.C.: _____ Agency: _____
Phone Number: _____ E-Mail Address: _____
JAG P.O.C.: _____ Command: _____
Phone Number: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Part II - Subject's Information Venue is established pursuant to 18 USC § 3238. Generally, appropriate venue is the in the U.S. district of the subject's last known residence. However, in some instances, venue is perfected in the venue where the subject is "first brought" under law enforcement custody. Prior coordination with DoJ is required to determine venue in each MEJA referral.

Name: _____ STATUS: (at time of offense) []
Date of Birth: _____ SSN: _____ Citizenship: _____
Last Known U.S. Residence: _____
How was last known address obtained? (provide a copy of source document) _____

If Active Duty Military:

Branch : _____ Command/Unit: _____
Rank/Rate: _____ Command/Unit Phone Number: _____

If Contractor or U.S. Government Civilian Employee: (provide copy of employment contract and termination paperwork, if applicable)

Employer: _____ Position: _____
Dates of Employment: _____ Supervisor's Name: _____ Supervisor's Phone: _____

If Dependent:

Sponsor's Name: _____ Sponsor's Unit/P.O.C.: _____

Part III - Host Nation Information

Status of host nation investigation/prosecution: []

Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act Jurisdiction Determination Checklist

Name of U.S. official coordinating with host nation: _____ Phone: _____

Name of host nation official involved in coordination: _____ Phone: _____

Part IV - MEJA / UCMJ Matters Matters subject to both federal statute and UCMJ Art. 2 must be processed pursuant to DOD Memorandum (March 2008)

If the offense is subject to MEJA and UCMJ Article 2(a), does the appropriate command seek alternative UCMJ authority?

Describe the subject's current arrest/detention/restriction status or current location: _____

Location of Arrest: _____ Date of Arrest: _____

If the subject is being removed from the foreign country to the U.S. for prosecution pursuant to MEJA removal procedures (18 USC §§ 3142, 3264-3265), has the subject been medically cleared to travel? (If yes, attach copy of clearance)

Provide subject's travel itinerary: (if applicable) _____

Part V - Documents Enclosed Department of Defense Instruction 5525.11 provides guidance on the investigative material required to be provided to DoJ during the MEJA referral process. Required documents and investigative materials can be submitted via email.

- All documents requested in Parts I-IV (as applicable)
- Preliminary reports of investigation (including a copy of any military police blotter)
- Witness statements (including biographical and current CONUS and OCONUS contact information for each witness)
- Statement(s) of the accused and rights advisal form(s) (if available)
- Photographs taken of injuries/crime scene
- Crime scene sketch/evaluations
- Description of physical evidence obtained, current location of all evidence, and contact information for laboratory/storage facilities where evidence was submitted
- Itemized chain of custody documentation regarding all physical evidence
- Medical records (with appropriate release documentation for the medical records)
- Addendum listing all law enforcement personnel involved and current CONUS and OCONUS contact information
- DRAFT, UNSIGNED affidavit or declaration, prepared by the investigating agent, setting forth the probable cause basis for believing that a violation of MEJA occurred and that the person identified has committed the violation (per DoDI 5525.11, paragraph 6.2.2)

Upon completion of this form:

- E-mail this form and all applicable documents to: MEJA@usdoj.gov, or
- Print and mail this form and all documents to: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division - Domestic Security Section, Attn: MEJA Coordinator, 950 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20530

Note: Unless a civilian law enforcement agency formally assumes sole investigative authority regarding an overseas investigation, military investigative agencies are required to continue to investigate and assist DoJ prosecutors with the investigation and prosecution of MEJA referrals.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

[Print Form](#)

[Submit by Email](#)

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Version 1 - Aug. 2008

APPENDIX E



Department of Defense
DIRECTIVE

NUMBER 5525.11
March 3, 2005

GC, DoD

SUBJECT: Criminal Jurisdiction Over Civilians Employed By or Accompanying the Armed Forces Outside the United States, Certain Service Members, and Former Service Members

- References: (a) Chapter 212, Sections 3261–3267, of title 18, United States Code
(b) Chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code
(c) Report to Accompany H. R. 3380, House of Representatives Report 106-778, July 20, 2000
(d) Appendix 3 of title 5, United States Code
(e) through (am), see enclosure 1

1. PURPOSE

This Instruction:

1.1. Implements policies and procedures, and assigns responsibilities, under the “Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000,” as amended by Section 1088 of the “Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005” (reference (a)) (hereinafter the “Act”) for exercising extraterritorial criminal jurisdiction over certain current and former members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and over civilians employed by or accompanying the U.S. Armed Forces outside the United States.

1.2. Implements Section 3266 of the Act.

2. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

2.1. This Instruction applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments (including the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a Service of the Department of the Navy under agreement with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities in the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the “DoD Components”). The term “Armed Forces,” as used herein, refers to the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard; and their respective National Guard and Reserve components. The term “Military Departments,” as used herein, refers to the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.

2.2. The Coast Guard usually operates as a separate branch of the Armed Forces in the DHS. However, as stated by Presidential Directive, the Coast Guard operates as a Military Service within the Department of the Navy and becomes part of the Department of Defense. This Instruction shall apply to the Coast Guard as permitted by the Act.

2.3. The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) (reference (b)) is established in title 10, U.S.C. (reference (b)), in which jurisdiction and prosecution of crimes is by courts-martial. The UCMJ offenses are expressly

extraterritorial and apply outside the United States. (See section 805 of reference (b).) In addition to the UCMJ, the U.S. Code (U.S.C.) establishes a separate body of U.S. criminal laws with jurisdiction and prosecution of crimes in the District Courts of the United States. As used in this Instruction, all references to “Federal” statutes, laws, or jurisdiction are to that body of law, unless otherwise indicated.

2.4. Although some Federal criminal statutes are expressly or implicitly extraterritorial, many acts described therein are criminal only if they are committed within “the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States,” or if they affect interstate or foreign commerce. Therefore, in most instances, Federal criminal jurisdiction ends at the nation’s borders. State criminal jurisdiction, likewise, usually ends at the boundaries of each State. Because of these limitations, acts committed by members of the Armed Forces, former members of the Armed Forces, and civilians employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces in foreign countries, which would be crimes if committed in the United States, often do not violate either Federal or State criminal law. Similarly, civilians are generally not subject to prosecution under the UCMJ, unless Congress had declared a “time of war” when the acts were committed. As a result, these acts are crimes, and therefore criminally punishable, only under the law of the foreign country in which they occurred. However, there have been occasions where the foreign country has elected not to exercise its criminal jurisdiction and the person goes unpunished for the crimes committed. (See “Report to Accompany H. R. 3380” (reference (c)), the legislative history of the Act.) In addition, members of the Armed Forces who are discharged, under normal circumstances, are no longer subject to the UCMJ (reference (b)) and may not be prosecuted by courts-martial.

2.5. The Act and this Instruction are intended to address the jurisdictional gap in U.S. law regarding criminal sanctions, as applied to civilians employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, members of the Armed Forces, and former members of the Armed Forces, including their dependents. It does not enforce a foreign nation’s criminal laws and, as such, does not require that the person’s actions violate the foreign nation’s laws and applies even if the conduct may be legal under the foreign nation’s laws. The jurisdictional requirement is that the conduct be in violation of U.S. Federal laws. When, however, the same conduct violates the Act and the laws of the foreign nation, the Act provides for consideration of existing international agreements between the United States and the foreign nation. (See Sections 3261(b), 3262(a), 3263, and 3264(a) of the Act.) The Act’s jurisdiction regarding an offense committed outside the United States is not otherwise limited by the geographic location in which it is committed, whether the person was performing duties at the time, whether the offense is directly or indirectly related to the person’s employment or military duties, or whether the offense was committed in the foreign country in which the person is assigned or located while employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States.

2.6. Nothing in this Instruction may be construed to deprive a court-martial, military commission, provost court, or other military tribunal of concurrent jurisdiction regarding offenders or offenses that by statute or the law of war may be tried by court-martial, military commission, provost court, or other military tribunal (Section 3261(c) of the Act).

2.6.1. In some cases, conduct that violates Section 3261(a) of the Act may also violate the UCMJ (reference (b)), or the law of war generally. Therefore, for members of the Armed Forces, military authorities have concurrent jurisdiction with a U.S. District Court to try the offense. The Act was not intended to divest the military of jurisdiction. Consequently, Section 3261(d) of the Act prohibits the prosecution of any member of the Armed Forces under the Act, while he or she is subject to reference (b), except in the limited circumstances in which a Federal indictment or information charges that the member of the Armed Forces committed the offense with one or more other defendants, at least one of whom is not subject to reference (b).

2.6.2. In such cases involving multiple defendants, the prosecution of the military accused(s) may be carried out under either the Act or reference (b). The General Court-Martial Convening Authority over the accused(s) shall determine which venue of prosecution better serves the overall course of justice after consulting the servicing Staff Judge Advocate who, to the extent practicable, shall confer with the Domestic Security Section of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice (DSS/DOJ) and the designated U.S. Attorney’s Office. The limitations placed on the prosecution of members of the Armed Forces under the Act recognizes that the military has the predominant interest in disciplining its members and that Section 3261(d) of reference (a) enacts the general preference that members of the Armed Forces be tried by court-martial for their crimes. (See “Section-by-Section Analysis” to Section 3261(d) in reference (c).)

2.7. This Instruction may not be interpreted as superseding the terms and conditions of a pre-existing Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) agreement between the United States and a foreign government. (See enclosure 2 for the definition of an SOFA.)

3. POLICY

It is DoD policy that the requirement for order and discipline of the Armed Forces outside the United States extends to civilians employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces, and that such persons who engage in conduct constituting criminal offenses shall be held accountable for their actions, as appropriate. Further guidance is provided at enclosure 3.

4. DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this Instruction are defined in enclosure 2.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1. The General Counsel of the Department of Defense (GC, DoD) shall provide initial coordination and liaison with the DOJ and the Department of State (DoS), on behalf of the Military Departments and the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, regarding a case for which Federal criminal prosecution under the Act is contemplated. This responsibility may be delegated entirely, delegated for categories of cases, or delegated for individual cases. The General Counsel, or designee, shall advise the DSS/DOJ, as soon as practicable, when DoD officials intend to recommend that the DOJ consider the prosecution of a person subject to the Act for offenses committed outside the United States. The Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, DOJ, has designated the DSS/DOJ as the Section responsible for Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act matters.

5.2. The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall:

5.2.1. Pursuant to Section 4(d) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended

(5 U.S.C. App. 3) (reference (d)), “report expeditiously to the Attorney General whenever the Inspector General has reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of Federal criminal law.” This statutory responsibility is generally satisfied once an official and/or special agent of the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense notifies either the cognizant DOJ representative or the Assistant Attorney General (Criminal Division) of the “reasonable grounds.”

5.2.2. Pursuant to Section 8(c)(5) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 3) (reference (d)) and 10 U.S.C. 141(b) (reference (e)), ensure the responsibilities described in DoD Directive 5525.7 (reference (f)) to “implement the investigative policies, monitor compliance by DoD criminal investigative organizations, and provide specific guidance regarding investigative matters, as appropriate” are satisfied relative to violations of the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000 (reference (a)).

5.3. The Heads of the Military Law Enforcement Organizations and the Defense Criminal Investigative Organizations, or their Designees, shall:

5.3.1. Advise the applicable Commander of the Combatant Command and Staff Judge Advocate (or Legal Advisor), or designees, of an investigation of an alleged violation of the Act that may lead to arrest or criminal prosecution under the Act. Such notice shall be provided as soon as practicable. In turn, the GC, DoD, or designee, shall be advised to ensure notification of and consultation with the DOJ and the DoS regarding information about the potential case, including the host nation’s position regarding the case. At the discretion of the GC, DoD, other agencies and organizations (such as the Legal Counsel to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Secretary of the Military Department that sponsored the person into the foreign country) shall be informed, as appropriate. Effective investigations lead to successful prosecutions and, therefore, these cases warrant close coordination and cooperation between the Department of Defense, the DOJ, and the DoS.

5.3.2. Provide briefings to, and coordinate with, appropriate local law enforcement authorities in advance, or if not possible, as soon thereafter as is practicable, of investigations or arrests in specific cases brought under the Act. If not previously provided to local law enforcement authorities, such briefings about the case shall, at a minimum, describe the Host Nation’s position regarding the exercise of jurisdiction under the Act that followed from any briefings conducted pursuant to E3.4. of this Instruction.

5.4. The Domestic Security Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, has agreed to:

5.4.1. Provide preliminary liaison with the Department of Defense, coordinate initial notifications with other Federal entities of the DOJ and Federal law enforcement organizations, make preliminary decisions regarding proper venue, designate the appropriate U.S. Attorney's Office, and coordinate the further assignment of DOJ responsibilities.

5.4.2. Coordinate with the designated U.S. Attorney's office to arrange for a Federal Magistrate Judge to preside over the initial proceedings required by the Act. (See enclosure 2 for the definition of a Federal Magistrate Judge as used in the Act and in this Instruction.) Although the assignment of a particular Federal Magistrate Judge shall generally be governed by the jurisdiction where a prosecution is likely to occur, such an assignment does not determine the ultimate venue of any prosecution that may be undertaken. Appropriate venue is determined in accordance with the requirements of 18 U.S.C. 3238 (reference (g)).

5.4.3. Coordinate the assistance to be provided the Department of Defense with the designated U.S. Attorney's office in the district where venue for the case shall presumptively lie; and

5.4.4. Serve as the primary point of contact for DoD personnel regarding all investigations that may lead to criminal prosecutions and all associated pretrial matters, until such time as the DSS/DOJ advises that the case has become the responsibility of a specific U.S. Attorney's Office.

5.5. The Commanders of the Combatant Commands, through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall:

5.5.1. Assist the DSS/DOJ on specific cases occurring within the Commander of the Combatant Command's area of responsibility that may lead to arrest or criminal prosecution under the Act. These responsibilities include providing available information and other support essential to an appropriate and successful prosecution under the Act with the assistance of the Commanders' respective Staff Judge Advocates (or Legal Advisors), or their designees, to the maximum extent allowed and practicable.

5.5.2. Ensure command representatives are made available, as necessary, to participate in briefings of appropriate host nation authorities concerning the operation of this Act and the implementing provisions of this Instruction.

5.5.3. Determine when military necessity in the overseas theater requires a waiver of the limitations on removal in Section 3264(a) of the Act and when the person arrested or charged with a violation of the Act shall be moved to the nearest U.S. military installation outside the United States that is able to adequately detain the person and facilitate the initial proceedings prescribed in Section 3265(a) of the Act and this Instruction. Among the factors to be considered are the nature and scope of military operations in the area, the nature of any hostilities or presence of hostile forces; and the limitations of logistical support, available resources, appropriate personnel, or the communications infrastructure necessary to comply with the requirements of Section 3265 of the Act governing initial proceedings.

5.5.4. Annually report to the GC, DoD, by the last day of February for the immediately preceding calendar year, all cases involving the arrest of persons for violations of the Act; persons placed in temporary detention for violations of the Act; the number of requests for Federal prosecution under the Act, and the decisions made regarding such requests.

5.5.5. Determine the suitability of the locations and conditions for the temporary detention of juveniles who commit violations of the Act within the Commander of the Combatant Command's area of responsibility. The conditions of such detention must, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:

5.5.5.1. Juveniles alleged to be delinquent shall not be detained or confined in any institution or facility in which the juvenile has regular contact with adult persons convicted of a crime or awaiting trial on criminal charges;

5.5.5.2. Insofar as possible, alleged juvenile delinquents shall be kept separate from adjudicated delinquents; and

5.5.5.3. Every juvenile in custody shall be provided with adequate food, heat, light, sanitary facilities, bedding, clothing, recreation, and medical care, including necessary psychiatric, psychological, or other care and treatment. (See 18 U.S.C. Chapter 403 (reference (h)).)

5.5.6. As appropriate, promulgate Instructions to component commands consistent with and implementing this Instruction. The Commander of the Combatant Command's duties and responsibilities pursuant to this Instruction may be delegated.

5.6. The Secretaries of the Military Departments shall:

5.6.1. Consistent with the provisions of paragraph 6.3. of this Instruction, provide for defense counsel representation at initial proceedings conducted outside the United States pursuant to the Act for those persons arrested or charged with violations of the Act.

5.6.2. Issue regulations establishing procedures that, to the maximum extent practicable, provide notice to all persons covered by the Act who are not nationals of the United States but who are employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, with the exception of individuals who are nationals of or resident in the host nation, that they are potentially subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the United States under the Act.

5.6.2.1. At a minimum, such regulations shall require that employees and persons accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, who are not nationals of the United States, be informed of the jurisdiction of the Act when they are hired for overseas employment, or on sponsorship into the overseas command, whichever event is first applicable.

5.6.2.2. Such notice shall also be provided during employee training and any briefings provided to these persons when they first arrive in the foreign country in which they shall be assigned, employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces, or residing as a dependent.

5.6.2.3. For employees and persons accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States who are not nationals of the United States, but who have already been hired or are present in the overseas command at the time this Instruction becomes effective, such notice shall be provided within 60 days of the effective date of this Instruction.

5.6.3. Although the Act's notice requirement only applies to foreign nationals who may be subject to prosecution under the Act, the U.S. nationals who are employed by or accompany the Armed Forces overseas, or who are the dependents of a member of the Armed Forces, civilian employees, or contractors of the Department of Defense should be made aware of the Act's potential jurisdiction. Knowledge of the Act and its potential criminal sanctions serves a deterrent purpose in helping preserve good order and discipline in military communities outside the United States. The Military Services regulations should, to the maximum extent practicable, require information about the Act be provided to all U.S. nationals who are scheduled to be, or who currently are, employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, including their dependents.

5.6.3.1. For members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees of the Department of Defense and civilians accompanying the Armed Forces overseas, notice and briefings on the applicability of the Act should, at a minimum, be provided to them and their dependents when travel orders are issued and on their arrival at command military installations or their place of duty outside the United States.

5.6.3.2. For civilian employees, contractors (including subcontractor(s) at any tier), and employees of contractors (including subcontractor(s) at any tier) of any other Federal Agency, or any provisional authority, permit such persons to attend the above-referenced briefings on a voluntary basis. In addition, to the maximum extent practicable, make available to representatives of such other Federal Agencies or provisional authorities such notice and briefing materials as is provided to civilian employees, contractors, and contractor employees of the Department of Defense overseas.

5.6.4. Failure to provide the notice, briefings, or information about the Act pursuant to subparagraphs 5.6.2. and 5.6.3. of this Instruction shall not create any rights or privileges in the persons referenced, and shall not operate to defeat the jurisdiction of a court of the United States or provide a defense or other remedy in any proceeding arising under the Act or this Instruction.

5.6.5. Provide training to personnel who are designated and authorized under the Act and this Instruction to make arrests outside the United States of persons who allegedly committed a violation of section 3261(a) of the Act. The training, at a minimum, should include the rights of individuals subject to arrest.

6. PROCEDURES

6.1. Applicability

6.1.1. Offenses and Punishments. Section 3261(a) of the Act establishes a separate Federal offense under the U.S.C. for any act committed outside the United States that would constitute a felony-level Federal crime, the same as if such act had been actually committed within the Special Maritime and Territorial Jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7 (reference (i)). Charged as a violation of Section 3261(a) of the Act, the elements of the offense and maximum punishment are the same as if the crime were committed within the Special Maritime and Territorial Jurisdiction of the United States, but without the requirement that the conduct be committed within such geographical limits. (See Section 1 of the “Section-by-Section Analysis and Discussion” to Section 3261 of the Act in reference (c).)

6.1.2. Persons Subject to this Instruction. This Instruction applies to certain members of the Armed Forces, former members of the Armed Forces, and persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, and their dependents, as those terms are defined in enclosure 2 and referenced below, who are alleged to have committed an offense under the Act while outside the United States. For purposes of the Act and this Instruction, persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States are subject to the “military law” of the United States, but only to the extent to which this term has been used and its meaning and scope have been understood within the context of a SOFA or any other similar form of international agreement.

6.1.3. Members of the Armed Forces. Members of the Armed Forces subject to the Act’s jurisdiction are:

6.1.3.1. Only those active duty members of the Armed Forces who, by Federal indictment or information, are charged with committing an offense with one or more defendants, at least one of whom is not subject to the UCMJ. (See Section 3261(d)(2) of the Act.)

6.1.3.2. Members of a Reserve component who commit an offense when they are not on active duty or inactive duty for training (in the case of members of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard of the United States, only when in Federal service) are not subject to UCMJ jurisdiction for that offense and, as such, are amenable to the Act’s jurisdiction disregarding the limitation of Section 3261(d)(2) of the Act.

6.1.4. Former Members of the Armed Forces. Former members of the Armed Forces subject to the Act’s jurisdiction are:

6.1.4.1. Former members of the Armed Forces who were subject to the UCMJ at the time the alleged offense was committed, but are no longer subject to the UCMJ with regarding that offense because of their release or separation from active duty.

6.1.4.2. Former members of the Armed Forces, having been released or separated from active duty, who thereafter allegedly commit an offense overseas while in another qualifying status (such as while a civilian employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, the dependent of a civilian employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces, or the dependent of a person subject to the UCMJ).

6.1.5. Civilians Employed by the Armed Forces. Persons who are not a national of or resident in the host nation, who are employed by the U.S. Armed Forces outside the United States (as defined in enclosure 2), and who commit an offense under the Act while present or residing outside the United States in connection with such employment, are subject to the Act and the provisions of this Instruction. Such civilian employees include:

6.1.5.1. Persons employed by the Department of Defense (including a non-appropriated fund instrumentality of the Department of Defense).

6.1.5.2. Persons employed as a DoD contractor (including subcontractor(s) at any tier).

6.1.5.3. Employees of a DoD contractor (including subcontractor(s) at any tier).

6.1.5.4. Civilian employees, contractors (including subcontractor(s) at any tier), and civilian employees of a contractor (or subcontractor(s) at any tier) of any other Federal Agency, or any provisional authority, to the extent such employment relates to supporting the mission of the Department of Defense overseas.

6.1.6. Civilians Accompanying the Armed Forces. Subject to the requirements of subparagraph 6.1.6.2., the following persons are civilians accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States who are covered by the Act and the provisions of this Instruction:

6.1.6.1. Dependents of:

6.1.6.1.1. Active duty members of the Armed Forces.

6.1.6.1.2. Members of the Reserve component while the Service member was on active duty or inactive duty for training, but in the case of members of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard of the United States, only when in Federal service.

6.1.6.1.3. Former members of the Armed Forces who are employed by or are accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States.

6.1.6.1.4. Civilian employees of the Department of Defense (including non-appropriated fund instrumentalities of the Department of Defense).

6.1.6.1.5. DoD contractors (including subcontractor(s) at any tier).

6.1.6.1.6. Employees of a DoD contractor (including subcontractor(s) at any tier).

6.1.6.2. In addition to the person being the dependent of a person who is listed in subparagraph 6.1.6.1., jurisdiction under the Act requires that the dependent also:

6.1.6.2.1. Reside with one of the persons listed in subparagraph 6.1.6.1.

6.1.6.2.2. Allegedly commit the offense while outside the United States; and

6.1.6.2.3. Not be a national of, or ordinarily resident in, the host nation where the offense is committed.

6.1.6.3. Command sponsorship of the dependent is not required for the Act and this Instruction to apply.

6.1.6.4. When the dependent is a juvenile, as defined in enclosure 2, who engaged in conduct that is subject to prosecution under Section 3261(a) of the Act, the provisions of reference (h), and any limitations or requirements therein, would apply to U.S. District Court prosecutions.

6.1.7. Persons NOT Subject to the Act or the Procedures of this Instruction

6.1.7.1. Persons who are the nationals of, or resident in, the host nation where the offense is committed, regardless of their employment or dependent status.

6.1.7.2. Persons who have recognized dual citizenship with the United States and who are the nationals of, or resident in, the host nation where the offense is committed are not persons “accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States” within the meaning of the Act and this Instruction.

6.1.7.3. Persons, including citizens of the United States who, at the time the offense was committed outside the United States, were not members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees of the Armed Forces outside the United States, or civilians accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, as those terms are defined in the Act, as modified, and in enclosure 2.

6.1.7.3.1. Persons (including members of a Reserve component) whose presence outside the United States at the time the offense is committed, is solely that of a tourist, a student, or a civilian employee or civilian accompanying some other non-Federal Agency, organization, business, or entity (and thereby may not be said to be employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces within the definitions of those terms as established by the Act, as modified) are not subject to the Act. Civilian employees of an agency, organization, business, or entity accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States may, by virtue of the agency, organization, business, or entity relationship with the Armed Forces, be subject to the Act and this Instruction.

6.1.7.3.2. Persons who are subject to the Act and this Instruction remain so while present, on official business or otherwise (e.g., performing temporary duty or while in leave status), in a foreign country other than the foreign country to which the person is regularly assigned, employed, or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States.

6.1.7.4. Juveniles whose ages are below the minimum ages authorized for the prosecution of juveniles in U.S. District Court under the provisions of reference (h).

6.1.7.5. Persons subject to the UCMJ (see Sections 802 and 803 of reference (b)) are not subject to prosecution under the Act unless, pursuant to Section 3261(d) of the Act, the member ceases to be subject to reference (b) or an indictment or information charges that the member committed the offense with one or more other

defendants, at least one of whom is not subject to reference (b). Retired members of a regular component who are entitled to pay remain subject to reference (b) after retiring from active duty. (See Section 802 of reference (b).) A member of the Reserve component who commits a UCMJ offense while serving on active duty or inactive duty training is subject to the UCMJ and is not, by virtue of the termination of a period of active duty or inactive-duty training, relieved from amenability to UCMJ jurisdiction for that offense. (See Section 803 of reference (b).) Such retired members of a regular component and members of the Reserve components are not subject to prosecution under the Act unless Section 3261(d)(2) of the Act applies. In addition, other provisions of Sections 802 and 803 of reference (b) should be considered to determine whether the person should be arrested or charged with a violation of Section 3261 of the Act.

6.1.8. The U.S. Coast Guard. Whether persons are subject to the Act as members of the Armed Forces, former members of the Armed Forces, civilians employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, and their dependents, depends on if at the time of the offense the Coast Guard was operating as a separate Service in the DHS or a Service in the Department of the Navy.

6.1.8.1. When operating as a separate Service in the DHS, only active duty Coast Guard members assigned outside the United States and their accompanying dependents are those who are subject to the Act's jurisdiction.

6.1.8.2. When the Coast Guard is operating as a Service in the Department of the Navy, civilians employed by or accompanying the Coast Guard (to include contractors and subcontractor(s) at any tier), and their dependents, as well as Coast Guard members and their dependents, are also subject to the Act's jurisdiction.

6.1.9. Persons Having a Tenuous Nexus to the United States. Third Country Nationals who are not a resident in the host nation, and who meet the definition of "a person accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States," may have a nexus to the United States that is so tenuous that it places into question whether the Act's jurisdiction should be applied and whether such persons should be subject to arrest, detention, and prosecution by U.S. authorities. Depending on the facts and circumstances involved, and the relationship or connection of the foreign national with the U.S. Armed Forces, it may be advisable to consult first with the DSS/DOJ before taking action with a view toward prosecution. In addition, to facilitate consultation with the government of the nation of which the Third Country National is a citizen, the DoS should be notified of any potential investigation or arrest of a Third Country National.

6.2. Investigation, Arrest, Detention, and Delivery of Persons to Host Nation Authorities

6.2.1. Investigation. Investigations of conduct reasonably believed to constitute a violation of the Act committed outside the United States must respect the sovereignty of the foreign nation in which the investigation is conducted. Such investigations shall be conducted in accordance with recognized practices with host nation authorities and applicable international law, SOFA, and other international agreements. After general coordination with appropriate host nation authorities, as referenced in enclosure 3 of this Instruction, specific investigations shall, to the extent practicable, be coordinated with appropriate local law enforcement authorities, unless not required by agreement with host nation authorities.

6.2.2. Initial Coordination with the DOJ

6.2.2.1. When a Military Criminal Investigative Organization is the lead investigative organization, the criminal investigator, in order to assist the DSS/DOJ and the designated U.S. Attorney representative (once the DSS/DOJ has made the designation), in making a preliminary determination of whether the case warrants prosecution under the Act, shall provide a copy of the Investigative Report, or a summary thereof, to the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate of the Designated Commanding Officer (DCO) (as defined in enclosure 2) at the location where the offense was committed for review and transmittal, through the Commander of the Combatant Command, to the DSS/DOJ and the designated U.S. Attorney representative. The Office of the Staff Judge Advocate shall also furnish the DSS/DOJ and the designated U.S. Attorney representative an affidavit or declaration from the criminal investigator or other appropriate law enforcement official that sets forth the probable cause basis for believing that a violation of the Act has occurred and that the person identified in the affidavit or declaration has committed the violation.

6.2.2.2. When the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) is the lead investigative organization, the criminal investigator, for assisting the DSS/DOJ and the designated U.S. Attorney representative in making a preliminary determination of whether the case warrants prosecution under the Act, shall provide a copy of

the Investigative Report, or a summary thereof, to the DSS/DOJ and the designated U.S. Attorney representative, as appropriate. The criminal investigator shall also furnish the DSS/DOJ and the designated U.S. Attorney representative an affidavit or declaration that sets forth the probable cause basis for believing that a violation of the Act has occurred and that the person identified in the affidavit or declaration has committed the violation. Within the parameters of reference (d), the DoD Inspector General may also notify the GC, DoD, and the DCO's Office of the Staff Judge Advocate at the location where the offense was committed, as appropriate.

6.2.2.3. Residence Information. Determination of the individual's "last known residence" in the United States is important in determining which Federal district would be responsible for any possible future criminal proceedings. An individual's last known residence in the United States shall be determined from an individual's personnel records, travel orders into the overseas theater, passport, or other records, or by questioning upon arrest or detention, as part of the routine "booking" information obtained. See *Pennsylvania v. Muniz* and *United States v. D'Anjou* (references (j) and (k)). The available information shall be promptly forwarded to the DSS/DOJ, who, in coordination with the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, DOJ, shall designate which U.S. Attorney's Office shall be consulted regarding possible prosecution of the case. The information is necessary to assist in determining which law enforcement authorities and providers of pretrial services, including those who issue probation reports, shall ultimately have responsibility for any case that may develop.

6.2.2.3.1. Due to the venue provisions of reference (g), the DSS/DOJ and the designated U.S. Attorney representative, as appropriate, shall be consulted prior to removal of persons arrested or charged with a violation of the Act by U.S. law enforcement officials. The venue for Federal criminal jurisdiction over offenses committed on the high seas or elsewhere beyond the jurisdiction of a particular State or District (as would be required under the Act), is in the Federal district in which the offender is arrested or first brought. However, if the individual is not so arrested in or brought into any Federal district in the United States (i.e., is to be indicted), or information is obtained, prior to his or her return to the United States, then an indictment or information may be in the district of the person's last known residence. If no such residence is known, the indictment or information may be filed in the District of Columbia.

6.2.2.3.2. "Last known residence" refers to that U.S. location where the person lived or resided. It is not necessarily the same as a person's legal domicile or home of record. "Known" means known to the Government. It has been held that the Government acts reasonably in determining the last known residence for purposes of reference (g), when it relies on prior statements of the expatriate to the Government such as in passport applications. (See *United States v. Minns* (reference (l)).)

6.2.2.3.3. Prompt transmittal of venue information to the DSS/DOJ and the designated U.S. Attorney representative in the United States may prove helpful in determining whether a particular case may be prosecuted, and ultimately a pivotal factor in determining whether the host nation or the United States shall exercise its jurisdiction over the matter.

6.2.2.3.4. The Investigative Report, and any affidavit or declaration, as well as all other documents associated with a case, shall be transmitted promptly by the command Staff Judge Advocate to the DSS/DOJ and the designated U.S. Attorney representative. This may be accomplished through the use of facsimile or other means of electronic communication.

6.2.3. Notice of Complaint or Indictment. Upon receipt of information from command authorities or the Defense Criminal Investigation Organizations that a person subject to the Act's jurisdiction has committed an offense in violation of Section 3261(a) of the Act, the U.S. Attorney for the District in which there would be venue for a prosecution may, if satisfied that probable cause exists to believe that a crime has been committed and that the person identified has committed this crime, file a complaint under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 3 (reference (m)). As an alternative, the U.S. Attorney may seek the indictment of the person identified. In either case, a copy of the complaint or indictment shall be provided to the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate of the overseas command that reported the offense. The DSS/DOJ and the designated U.S. Attorney representative shall be the sources from which the command's Staff Judge Advocate, and the Staff Judge Advocate of the appropriate Combatant Command, are able obtain a copy of any complaint or indictment. Transmission of copies of these documents may be accomplished through the use of facsimile or other means of electronic communication.

6.2.4. Arrest.

6.2.4.1. Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (reference (m)) takes the jurisdiction of the Act into consideration in stating where arrest warrants may be executed: "Location. A warrant may be executed, or

a summons served, within the jurisdiction of the United States or anywhere else a Federal statute authorizes an arrest.” The Advisory Committee Note (reference (m)) explains that the new language reflects the enactment of the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (reference (a)) permitting arrests of certain military and DoD personnel overseas.

6.2.4.2. The Act specifically authorizes persons in DoD law enforcement positions, as designated by the Secretary of Defense, to make arrests outside the United States, on probable cause and in accordance with recognized practices with host nation authorities and applicable international agreements, those persons subject to the Act who violate Section 3261(a) of the Act. Section 3262(a) of the Act constitutes authorization by law to conduct such functions pursuant to reference (b) and therefore avoids any argument or contention that the restrictions of the Posse Comitatus Act (reference (n)) may possibly apply extraterritorially regarding members of the Armed Forces providing support to civilian law enforcement agencies.

6.2.4.3. Unless not required by agreement with host nation authorities, as referenced in this Instruction, arrests in specific cases shall, to the extent practicable, be first coordinated with appropriate host nation law enforcement authorities.

6.2.4.4. Military and civilian special agents assigned to the DCIOs (the DCIS, the Army’s Criminal Investigation Command, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations) are authorized to make an arrest, outside the United States, of a person who has committed an offense under Section 3261(a) of the Act. Civilian special agents assigned to DCIOs while performing duties outside the United States shall make arrests consistent with the standardized guidelines established for such agents, as approved in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 1585a, 4027, 7480, and 9027 (references (o), (p), (q), and (r)).

6.2.4.5. Members of the Armed Forces and DoD civilian employees (including local nationals, either direct hire or indirect hire) assigned to security forces, military police, shore patrol, or provost offices at military installations and other facilities located outside the United States are also authorized to make an arrest, outside the United States, of a person who has committed an offense under Section 3261(a) of the Act. This authority includes similar members of the Coast Guard law enforcement community, but only when the Coast Guard is operating at such locations as a Service in the Department of the Navy.

6.2.4.6. Law enforcement personnel designated and authorized by the Secretary of Defense in this Instruction may arrest a person, outside the United States, who is suspected of committing a felony offense in violation of Section 3261(a) of the Act, when the arrest is based on probable cause to believe that such person violated Section 3261(a) of the Act, and when made in accordance with applicable international agreements. Because the locations of the offense and offender are outside the United States, it is not usually expected that the arrest would be based on a previously-issued Federal arrest warrant. While Federal arrest warrants and indictments are not required as predicates to arrests under the Act, when circumstances permit it is preferable to file a criminal complaint with supporting affidavits or obtain a grand jury indictment prior to arresting the person for a violation of the Act. Law enforcement personnel authorized to make arrests shall follow the Secretaries of the Military Departments’ and appropriate DoD guidelines for making arrests without a warrant, as prescribed by references (o), (p), (q), and (r). Authorizations issued by military magistrates under the UCMJ may not be used as a substitute for Federal arrest warrant requirements. The foregoing authorization to DoD law enforcement personnel to arrest persons subject to 18 U.S.C. Chapter 212 (reference (a)) for violations of the Act is not intended as a limitation on the authority of other Federal law enforcement officers to effect arrests when authorized to do so. (See 18 U.S.C. 3052 (reference (s)) authorizing agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make arrests “for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States,” 21 U.S.C. 878(a)(3) (reference (t)) for the same authority for Drug Enforcement Administration agents, and 18 U.S.C. 3053 (reference (u)) for the same authority for U.S. Marshals and their deputies.)

6.2.5. Temporary Detention.

6.2.5.1. The Commander of a Combatant Command, or designee, may order the temporary detention of a person, within the Commander of the Combatant Command’s area of responsibility outside the United States, who is arrested or charged with a violation of the Act. The Commander of the Combatant Command, or designee, may determine that a person arrested need not be held in custody pending the commencement of the initial proceedings required by Section 3265 of the Act and paragraph 6.4. of this Instruction. The Commander of the Combatant Command may designate those Component or DCO Commanders who are also authorized to order the

temporary detention of a person, within the commanding officer's area of responsibility outside the United States, who is arrested or charged with a violation of the Act.

6.2.5.2. A person arrested may be temporarily detained in military detention facilities for a reasonable period, in accordance with regulations of the Military Departments and subject to the following:

6.2.5.2.1. Temporary detention should be ordered only when a serious risk is believed to exist that the person shall flee and not appear, as required, for any pretrial investigation, pretrial hearing, or trial proceedings, or the person may engage in serious criminal misconduct (e.g., the intimidation of witnesses or other obstructions of justice, causing injury to others, or committing other offenses that pose a threat to the safety of the community or to the national security of the United States). The decision as to whether temporary detention is appropriate shall be made on a case-by-case basis. Section 3142 of 18 U.S.C. (reference (v)) provides additional guidance regarding conditions on release and factors to be considered.

6.2.5.2.2. A person arrested or charged with a violation of the Act who is to be detained temporarily shall, to the extent practicable, be detained in areas that separate him or her from sentenced military prisoners and members of the Armed Forces who are in pretrial confinement pending trial by courts-martial.

6.2.5.2.3. Separate temporary detention areas shall be used for male and female detainees.

6.2.5.2.4. Generally, juveniles should not be ordered into temporary detention. However, if circumstances warrant temporary detention, the conditions of such temporary detention must comply with the requirements of subparagraph 5.5.5. of this Instruction. Appointment of a guardian *ad litem* may be required under Section 5034 of reference (h) to represent the interests of the juvenile when the juvenile's parents are not present or when the parents' interests may be adverse to that of the juvenile.

6.2.5.3. Persons arrested or charged with a violation of the Act, on being ordered into temporary detention and processed into the detention facility, shall, as part of the processing procedures, be required to provide the location address of their last U.S. residence as part of the routine booking questions securing "biographical data necessary to complete booking or pretrial services." (See reference (k).) This information shall be recorded in the detention documents and made available to the DCO's Office of the Staff Judge Advocate. This information shall be forwarded with other case file information, including affidavits in support of probable cause supporting the arrest and temporary detention, to the DSS/DOJ. The information is provided so that the DSS/DOJ may make appropriate preliminary decisions about venue. (See "Residence Information," subparagraph 6.2.2.3.)

6.2.5.3.1. Notice of the temporary detention of any person for a violation of the Act shall be forwarded without unnecessary delay to the Commander of the Combatant Command. The Commander of the Combatant Command shall advise the GC, DoD, as the representative of the Secretary of Defense, of all such detentions. At the discretion of the GC, DoD, other agencies and organizations (such as the Legal Counsel to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of the Military Department that sponsored the person into the foreign country) shall be informed, as appropriate.

6.2.5.3.2. Such notice shall include a summary of the charges, facts and circumstances surrounding the offenses, information regarding any applicable SOFA or other international agreements affecting jurisdiction in the case, and the reasons warranting temporary detention.

6.2.5.4. If military command authorities at the military installation outside the United States intend to request a person's detention by order of the Federal Magistrate Judge, the military representative assigned to the case shall gather the necessary information setting forth the reasons in support of a motion to be brought by the attorney representing the Government at the initial proceeding conducted pursuant to Section 3265 of the Act.

6.2.5.5. This Instruction is not intended to eliminate or reduce existing obligations or authorities to detain persons in foreign countries as required or permitted by agreements with host countries. (See generally, *United States v. Murphy* (reference (w)).)

6.2.6. Custody and Transport of Persons While in Temporary Detention.

6.2.6.1. The Department of Defense may only take custody of and transport the person as specifically set forth in the Act. This is limited to delivery as soon as practicable to the custody of U.S. civilian law enforcement authorities for removal to the United States for judicial proceedings; delivery to appropriate authorities of the foreign country in which the person is alleged to have committed the violation of Section 3261(a) of the Act in accordance with Section 3263; or, on a determination by the Secretary of Defense, or designee, that military

necessity requires it, removal to the nearest U.S. military installation outside the United States adequate to temporarily detain the person and to facilitate the initial appearance described in Section 3265(a) of the Act.

6.2.6.2. Responsibility for a temporarily detained person's local transportation, escort, and custody requirements remains with the command that placed the person in temporary detention for a violation of Section 3261(a) of the Act. This responsibility includes:

6.2.6.2.1. Attendance at official proceedings and other required health and welfare appointments (e.g., appointments with counsel, medical and dental appointments, etc.)

6.2.6.2.2. Delivery to host nation officials under Section 3263 of the Act.

6.2.6.2.3. Attendance at Initial Proceedings conducted under Section 3265 of the Act.

6.2.6.2.4. Delivery to the custody of U.S. civilian law enforcement authorities for removal to the United States.

6.2.6.3. A person who requires the continued exercise of custody and transportation to appointments and locations away from the detention facility, including delivery of the person to host nation officials under Section 3263 of the Act, may be transferred under the custody of those law enforcement officers authorized to make arrests in subparagraph 6.2.4. of this Instruction. Transportation of a detainee outside an installation shall be coordinated with the host nation's local law enforcement, as appropriate and in accordance with recognized practices.

6.2.6.4. Military authorities retain responsibility for the custody and transportation of a person arrested or charged with a violation of the Act who is to be removed from one military installation outside the United States to another military installation outside the United States, including when the person is transferred under the provisions of Section 3264(b)(5) of the Act. Unless otherwise agreed between the sending and receiving commands, it shall be the responsibility of the sending command to make arrangements for the person's transportation and custody during the transport or transfer to the receiving command.

6.2.6.5. In coordination with appropriate host nation authorities, as referenced in section E3.4. of this Instruction, and after complying with any case-specific provisions that may apply pursuant to subparagraphs 5.2.2., 6.2.8.1.1., and 6.5.1.2., and unless a Federal Magistrate Judge orders the person's release from temporary detention on conditions, U.S. civilian law enforcement authorities shall be responsible for taking custody of a person arrested or charged with a violation of the Act and for the removal of that person to the United States for any pretrial or trial proceedings. The DoD officials shall consult with the DSS/DOJ to determine which civilian law enforcement authority (i.e., U.S. Marshals Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Agency, or other Federal Agency) shall dispatch an officer to the overseas' detention facility to assume custody of the person for removal to the United States. Until custody of the person is delivered to such U.S. civilian law enforcement authorities, military authorities retain responsibility for the custody and transportation of the person arrested or charged with a violation of the Act, to include transportation within the host nation to help facilitate the removal of the person to the United States under the Act.

6.2.7. Release from Temporary Detention. When a person subject to the Act has been placed in temporary detention, in the absence of a Criminal Complaint or Indictment pursuant to reference (m), only the Commander who initially ordered detention, a superior Commander, or a Federal Magistrate Judge may order the release of the detained person. If a Criminal Complaint or Indictment pursuant to reference (m) exists, or if a Federal Magistrate Judge orders the detention of a person subject to the Act, a Federal Magistrate Judge may order the release of the detained person. If a Federal Magistrate Judge orders the detained person to be released from detention, the Commander who ordered detention, or a superior Commander, shall cause the person to be released. When a person is released from detention under this provision, the Commander shall implement, to the extent of the Commander's authority, any conditions on liberty directed in a Federal Magistrate Judge's order. When the Commander who independently ordered the person's temporary detention without reliance on a Federal Magistrate Judge's order, or a superior Commander, orders a person's release before a Federal Magistrate Judge is assigned to review the matter, the Commander may, within his or her authority, place reasonable conditions upon the person's release from detention.

6.2.7.1. A person's failure to obey the conditions placed on his or her release from detention, in addition to subjecting that person to the Commander's or a Federal Magistrate Judge's order to be returned to detention, may, consistent with the Commander's authority and applicable policy, laws, and regulations, subject the

person to possible criminal sanctions, or to administrative procedures leading to a loss of command sponsorship to the foreign country, as well as the possibility of additional disciplinary or adverse action.

6.2.7.2. A copy of all orders issued by a Federal Magistrate Judge concerning initial proceedings, detention, conditions on liberty, and removal to the United States shall promptly be provided to the Commander of the Combatant Command concerned and the Commander of the detention facility at which the person is being held in temporary detention.

6.2.8. Delivery of Persons to Host Nation Authorities

6.2.8.1. Persons arrested may be delivered to the appropriate authorities of the foreign country in which the person is alleged to have violated Section 3261(a) of the Act, when:

6.2.8.1.1. Authorities of a foreign country request that the person be delivered for trial because the conduct is also a violation of that foreign country's laws, and

6.2.8.1.2. Delivery of the person is authorized or required by treaty or another international agreement to which the United States is a party.

6.2.8.2. The Coast Guard personnel authorized to make arrests pursuant to subparagraph 6.2.4.5. of this Instruction are also authorized to deliver persons to foreign country authorities, as provided in Section 3263 of the Act.

6.2.8.3. Section 3263(b) of the Act calls on the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to determine which officials of a foreign country constitute appropriate authorities to which persons subject to the Act may be delivered. For purposes of the Act, those authorities are the same foreign country law enforcement authorities as are customarily involved in matters involving foreign criminal jurisdiction under an applicable SOFA or other international agreement or arrangement between the United States and the foreign country.

6.2.8.4. No action may be taken under this Instruction with a view toward the prosecution of a person for a violation of the Act if a foreign government, in accordance with jurisdiction recognized by the United States, has prosecuted or is prosecuting such person for the conduct constituting such offense(s), except on the approval of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General (or a person acting in either such capacity). (See Section 3261(b) of the Act.) Requests for an exception shall be written and forwarded to the Combatant Commander. The Combatant Commander shall forward the request to the GC, DoD, as representative for the Secretary of Defense, for review and transmittal to the Attorney General of the United States. At the discretion of the GC, DoD, other agencies and organizations (such as the Legal Counsel to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of the Military Department that sponsored the person into the foreign country), shall be informed, as appropriate.

6.2.8.5. Except for persons to be delivered to a foreign country, and subject to the limitations of Section 3264 of the Act and paragraph 6.5. of this Instruction, persons arrested for conduct in violation of the Act shall, on the issuance of a removal order by a Federal Magistrate Judge under Section 3264(b) of the Act, be delivered, as soon as practicable, to the custody of U.S. civilian law enforcement authorities. (See subparagraph 6.2.6.4.)

6.3. Representation

6.3.1. Civilian Defense Counsel

6.3.1.1. Civilian defense counsel representation shall not be at the expense of the Department of Defense or the Military Departments.

6.3.1.2. The Act contemplates that a person arrested or charged with a violation of the Act shall be represented by a civilian attorney licensed to practice law in the United States. However, it is also recognized that in several host nations where there has been a long-standing military presence, qualified civilian attorneys (including lawyers who are U.S. citizens) have established law practices to assist assigned U.S. personnel and to represent members of the Armed Forces in courts-martial, or before host nation courts. With the consent of the person arrested or charged with a violation of the Act who wishes to remain in the foreign country, these lawyers may provide adequate representation for the limited purpose of any initial proceedings required by the Act. When the person is entitled to an attorney or requests counsel, staff judge advocates at such locations should assemble a list of

local civilian attorneys for the person's consideration. The list shall contain a disclaimer stating that no endorsement by the U.S. Government or the command is expressed or implied by the presence of the attorney's name on the list.

6.3.1.2.1. To the extent practicable, military authorities shall establish procedures by which persons arrested or charged with a violation of the Act may seek the assistance of civilian defense counsel by telephone. Consultation with such civilian counsel shall be private and protected by the attorney-client privilege.

6.3.1.2.2. Civilian defense counsel, at no expense to the Department of Defense, shall be afforded the opportunity to participate personally in any initial proceedings required by the Act that are conducted outside the United States. When civilian defense counsel may not reasonably arrange to be personally present for such representation, alternative arrangements shall be made for counsel's participation by telephone or by such other means that enables voice communication among the participants.

6.3.1.2.3. When at least one participant may not arrange to meet at the location outside the United States where initial proceedings under the Act are to be conducted, arrangements should be made whenever possible to conduct the proceedings by video teleconference or similar means. Command video teleconference communication systems should be used for this purpose, if resources permit, and if such systems are not otherwise unavailable due to military mission requirements. When these capabilities are not reasonably available, the initial proceedings required by the Act shall be conducted by telephone or such other means that enables voice communication among the participants. (See Section 3265 of the Act.)

6.3.1.2.4. The above provisions regarding the use of teleconference communication systems apply to any detention proceedings that are conducted outside the United States pursuant to Section 3265(b) of the Act.

6.3.1.2.5. Civilian defense counsel practicing in host nations does not gain DoD sponsorship, or any diplomatic status, as a result of their role as defense counsel. To the extent practicable, notice to this effect shall be provided to the civilian defense counsel when the civilian defense counsel's identity is made known to appropriate military authorities.

6.3.2. Qualified Military Counsel

6.3.2.1. Counsel representation also includes qualified military counsel, as defined in enclosure 2, which the Judge Advocate General of the Military Department concerned determines is reasonably available for the purpose of providing limited representation at initial proceedings required by the Act and conducted outside the United States. By agreement with the DHS, the Coast Guard Commands and Activities located outside the United States shall establish local agreements for qualified military counsel of the Military Departments to provide similar limited representation in Coast Guard related cases. The Secretaries of the Military Departments shall establish regulations governing representation by qualified military counsel. At a minimum, these regulations shall require that the Command's Staff Judge Advocate:

6.3.2.2. Prepare, update as necessary, and make available to a Federal Magistrate Judge on request, a list of qualified military counsel who are determined to be available for the purpose of providing limited representation at initial proceedings required by the Act.

6.3.2.3. Ensure that the person arrested or charged under the Act is informed that any qualified military counsel shall be made available only for the limited objective of representing that person in any initial proceedings required by the Act that are to be conducted outside the United States, and that such representation does not extend to further legal proceedings that may occur either in a foreign country or the United States. The person arrested or charged shall also be required written acknowledgement of the limited scope of qualified military counsel's representation, and therein waive that military counsel's further representation in any subsequent legal proceedings conducted within a foreign country or the United States. The "Acknowledgement of Limited Representation," at enclosure 4, may be used for this purpose. A copy of the "Acknowledgement of Limited Representation" shall be provided to the person arrested or charged under the Act, as well as to the qualified military counsel. The original acknowledgment shall be kept on file in the DCO's Office of the Staff Judge Advocate.

6.3.2.4. Provide available information that would assist the Federal Magistrate Judge make a determination that qualified civilian counsel are unavailable, and that the person arrested or charged under the Act is unable financially to retain civilian defense counsel, before a qualified military counsel who has been made available is assigned to provide limited representation. (See "Report to Accompany H. R. 3380," the legislative history of the Act, (reference (c)).)

6.3.3. Union Representation. Agency law enforcement officials shall comply with applicable Federal civilian employee rights and entitlements, if any, regarding collective bargaining unit representation under 5 U.S.C. Chapter 71 (reference (x)), during pretrial questioning and temporary detention procedures under this Instruction.

6.3.4. Military Representative. To assist law enforcement officers and the U.S. Attorney's representative assigned to a case, a judge advocate, legal officer, or civilian attorney-advisor may be appointed as a military representative to represent the interests of the United States. As appropriate, the military representative may be appointed as a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney. The military representative shall be responsible for assisting the command, law enforcement, and U.S. Attorney representatives during pretrial matters, initial proceedings, and other procedures required by the Act and this Instruction. These responsibilities include assisting the U.S. Attorney representative to determine whether continued detention is warranted, and to provide information to the presiding Federal Magistrate Judge considering the following:

6.3.4.1. If there is probable cause to believe that a violation of the Act has been committed and that the person arrested or charged has committed it, and

6.3.4.2. Whether the person detained temporarily should be kept in detention or released from detention, and, if released, whether any conditions practicable and reasonable under the circumstances, should be imposed.

6.4. Initial Proceedings

6.4.1. A person arrested for or charged with a violation of the Act may be entitled to an initial appearance before a judge and/or a detention hearing (collectively, the "initial proceedings"). The initial proceedings are intended to meet the requirements of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (reference (m)). The initial proceedings are not required when the person under investigation for violating the Act has not been arrested or temporarily detained by U.S. military authorities, or the person's arrest or temporary detention by U.S. law enforcement authorities occurs after the person ceases to be employed by or accompany the Armed Forces outside the United States, or the arrest or detention takes place within the United States.

6.4.2. The initial proceedings to be conducted pursuant to the Act and this Instruction shall not be initiated for a person delivered to foreign country authorities and against whom the foreign country has prosecuted or is prosecuting the person for the conduct constituting such offense. In these circumstances, it is only when the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General (or a person acting in either such capacity) approves an exception allowing for a prosecution in U.S. District Court that initial proceedings may be conducted under the Act. A request that an exception be approved shall be forwarded through the Combatant Commander to the GC, DoD, in accordance with subparagraph 6.2.8.4. of this Instruction.

6.4.3. Initial proceedings required by the Act and this Instruction shall be conducted, without unnecessary delay. In accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *County of Riverside v. McLaughlin* (reference (y)) the initial appearance shall be conducted within 48 hours of the arrest. The initial proceedings required by the Act shall be conducted when:

6.4.3.1. The person arrested has not been delivered to foreign country authorities under the provisions of Section 3263 of the Act; or

6.4.3.2. The foreign country authorities having custody of the person deliver the person to U.S. military authorities without first prosecuting the person for such conduct as an offense under the laws of that foreign country.

6.4.4. A Federal Magistrate Judge shall preside over the initial proceedings that are required by the Act and this Instruction. The proceedings should be conducted from the United States using video teleconference methods, if practicable, and with all parties to the proceedings participating. In the event that there is no video teleconference capability, or the video teleconference capability is unavailable due to military requirements or operations, the parties to the proceeding shall, at a minimum, be placed in contact by telephone.

6.4.5. Initial proceedings conducted pursuant to the Act and this Instruction shall include the requirement for the person's initial appearance under reference (m). The Federal Magistrate Judge shall determine whether probable cause exists to believe that an offense under Section 3261(a) of the Act has been committed and that the identified person committed it. This determination is intended to meet the due process requirements to which the person is entitled, as determined by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Gerstein v. Pugh* (reference (z)).

6.4.6. Initial proceedings shall also include a detention hearing when required under 18 U.S.C. 3142 (references (aa) and (m)). A detention hearing may be required when:

6.4.6.1. The person arrested or charged with a violation of the Act has been placed in temporary detention and the intent is to request continued detention; or

6.4.6.2. The United States seeks to detain a person arrested or charged with a violation of the Act who has not previously been detained.

6.4.7. A detention hearing shall be conducted by a Federal Magistrate Judge. When the person arrested or charged requests the detention hearing be conducted while the person remains outside the United States, the detention hearing shall be conducted by the same Federal Magistrate Judge presiding over the initial proceeding and shall be conducted by telephone or other means that allow for voice communication among the participants, including the person's defense counsel. If the person does not so request, or if the Federal Magistrate Judge so orders, the detention hearing shall be held in the United States after the removal of the person to the United States

6.4.8. In the event that the Federal Magistrate Judge orders the person's release prior to trial, and further directs the person's presence in the district in which the trial is to take place, the U.S. Attorney's Office representative responsible for prosecuting the case shall inform the military representative and the DCO's Office of the Staff Judge Advocate.

6.4.9. Under circumstances where the person suspected of committing an offense in violation of the Act has never been detained or an initial proceeding conducted, the presumption is that a trial date shall be established at which the defendant would be ordered to appear. Such an order would constitute an order under Section 3264(b)(4) of the Act that "otherwise orders the person to be removed." The person's failure to appear as ordered shall be addressed by the Court, as with any other failure to comply with a valid court order.

6.4.10. The DCO's Office of the Staff Judge Advocate shall assist in arranging for the conduct of initial proceedings required by the Act and this Instruction, and shall provide a military representative to assist the U.S. Attorney's Office representative in presenting the information for the Federal Magistrate Judge's review. The military representative shall also provide any administrative assistance the Federal Magistrate Judge requires at the location outside the United States where the initial proceedings are to be conducted.

6.5. Removal of Persons to the United States or Other Countries

6.5.1. In accordance with the limitation established by Section 3264 of the Act, military authorities shall not remove, to the United States or any other foreign country, a person suspected of violating Section 3261(a) of the Act, except when:

6.5.1.1. The person's removal is to another foreign country in which the person is believed to have committed a violation of Section 3261(a) of the Act; or

6.5.1.2. The person is to be delivered, on request, to authorities of a foreign country under Section 3263 of the Act and subparagraph 6.2.8., or

6.5.1.3. The person is arrested or charged with a violation of the Act and is entitled to, and does not waive, a preliminary examination under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 5.1 (reference (m)), in which case the person shall be removed to the United States for such examination; or

6.5.1.4. The person's removal is ordered by a Federal Magistrate Judge (see paragraph 6.5.2. of this Instruction); or

6.5.1.5. The Secretary of Defense, or designee, directs the person be removed, as provided in Section 3264(b)(5) of the Act and subparagraph 6.5.3. of this Instruction.

6.5.2. Removal by Order of a Federal Magistrate Judge. The Military authorities may remove a person suspected of violating Section 3261(a) of the Act to the United States when:

6.5.2.1. A Federal Magistrate Judge orders that the person be removed to the United States to be present at a detention hearing; or

6.5.2.2. A Federal Magistrate Judge orders the detention of the person prior to trial (see Section 3142(e) of reference (aa), in which case the person shall be promptly removed to the United States for such detention); or

6.5.2.3. A Federal Magistrate Judge otherwise orders the person be removed to the United States.

6.5.3. Removal by Direction of the Secretary of Defense or Designee. The Secretary of Defense, or designee, may order a person's removal from a foreign country within the Combatant Command's geographic area of responsibility when, in his sole discretion, such removal is required by military necessity. (See Section 3264(b)(5) of the Act.) Removal based on military necessity may be authorized to take into account any limiting factors that may result from military operations, as well as the capabilities and conditions associated with a specific location.

6.5.3.1. When the Secretary of Defense, or designee, determines that a person arrested or charged with a violation of the Act should be removed from a foreign country, the person shall be removed to the nearest U.S. military installation outside the United States where the limiting conditions requiring such a removal no longer apply, and where there are available facilities and adequate resources to temporarily detain the person and conduct the initial proceedings required by the Act and this Instruction.

6.5.3.2. The relocation of a person under this subparagraph does not authorize the further removal of the person to the United States, unless further removal is authorized by an order issued by a Federal Magistrate Judge under subparagraph 6.5.2.

6.5.3.3. Delegation. The Commander of a Combatant Command, and the Commander's principal assistant, are delegated authority to make the determination, based on the criteria stated in subparagraph 6.5.3., that a person arrested or charged with a violation of the Act shall be removed from a foreign country under Section 3264(b)(5) of the Act and this Instruction. Further delegation is authorized, but the delegation of authority is limited to a subordinate Commander within the command who is designated as a general court-martial convening authority under reference (b).

6.5.4. A person who is removed to the United States under the provisions of the Act and this Instruction and who is thereafter released from detention, and otherwise at liberty to return to the location outside the United States from which he or she was removed, shall be subject to any requirements imposed by a Federal District Court of competent jurisdiction.

6.5.5. Where a person has been removed to the United States for a detention hearing or other judicial proceeding and a Federal Magistrate Judge orders the person's release and permits the person to return to the overseas location, the Department of Defense (including the Military Department originally sponsoring the person to be employed or to accompany the Armed Forces outside the United States) shall not be responsible for the expenses associated with the return of the person to the overseas location, or the person's subsequent return travel to the United States for further court proceedings that may be required.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE

7.1. This Instruction, including its enclosures, is intended exclusively for the guidance of members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense and the U.S. Coast Guard by agreement with the DHS. Nothing contained herein creates or extends any right, privilege, or benefit to any person or entity. (See *United States v. Caceres* (reference (ab)).)

7.2. This Instruction is effective immediately.

// signed //
Paul Wolfowitz
Deputy Secretary of Defense

Enclosures – 4

- E1. References, continued
- E2. Definitions
- E3. Further Guidelines
- E4. Acknowledgment of Limited Legal Representation (Sample)

E1. ENCLOSURE 1

REFERENCES, continued

- (e) Section 141(b) of title 10, United States Code
- (f) DoD Directive 5525.7, "Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense Relating to the Investigation and Prosecution of Certain Crimes," January 22, 1985
- (g) Section 3238 of title 18, United States Code
- (h) Chapter 403 of title 18, United States Code
- (i) Section 7 of title 18, United States Code
- (j) *Pennsylvania v. Muniz*, 496 U.S. 582, at 601 (1990)
- (k) *United States v. D'Anjou*, 16 F. 3d 604 (4th Cir. 1993)
- (l) *United States v. Minns*, 917 F. Supp. 488 (1994)
- (m) Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure of title 18, United States Code
- (n) Section 1385 of title 18, United States Code
- (o) Section 1585a of title 10, United States Code
- (p) Section 4027 of title 10, United States Code
- (q) Section 7480 of title 10, United States Code
- (r) Section 9027 of title 10, United States Code
- (s) Section 3052 of title 18, United States Code
- (t) Section 878(a)(3) of title 21, United States Code
- (u) Section 3053 of title 18, United States Code
- (v) Section 3142 of title 18, United States Code
- (w) *United States v. Murphy*, 18 M. J. 220 (CMA 1984)
- (x) Chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code
- (y) *County of Riverside v. McLaughlin*, 500 U.S. 44 (1991)
- (z) *Gerstein v. Pugh*, 420 U.S. 103 (1975)
- (aa) Chapter 207 of title 18, United States Code
- (ab) *United States v. Caceres*, 440 U.S. 741 (1979)
- (ac) Section 101(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code
- (ad) Section 101(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code
- (ae) DoD Directive 5525.1, "Status of Forces Policies and Information," August 7, 1979
- (af) Section 3261(a) of title 18, United States Code
- (ag) Chapter 13 of title 21, United States Code
- (ah) Section 206 of title 37, United States Code
- (ai) Section 101(d)(7) of title 10, United States Code
- (aj) Section 101(a)(8) of title 10, United States Code
- (ak) Section 1101(a)(22) of title 8, United States Code
- (al) Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2002 Edition)
- (am) Section 5 of title 18, United States Code

E2. ENCLOSURE 2

DEFINITIONS

E2.1.1. Accompanying the Armed Forces Outside the United States. As defined in Section 3267 of the Act, the dependent of:

E2.1.1.1 A member of the Armed Forces; or

E2.1.1.2. A civilian employee of the Department of Defense (including a nonappropriated fund instrumentality of the Department of Defense); or

E2.1.1.3. A DoD contractor (including subcontractor(s) at any tier); or

E2.1.1.4. An employee of a DoD contractor (including subcontractor(s) at any tier); and

E2.1.1.5. A person residing with such member, civilian employee, contractor, or contractor employee outside the United States; and

E2.1.1.6. A person not a national of or ordinarily resident in the host nation.

E2.1.2. Active Duty. Full-time duty in the active Military Service of the United States. Such term includes full-time training duty, annual training duty, and attendance, while in the active service, at a school designated as a Military Service school by law or by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned. Such term does not include full-time National Guard duty. (See 10 U.S.C. 101(d)(1) (reference (ac)).)

E2.1.3. Armed Forces. The Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard, and their respective National Guard and Reserve components. (See 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(4) (reference (ad)).)

E2.1.4. Arrest. To be taken into physical custody by law enforcement officials.

E2.1.5. Charged. As used in the Act and this Instruction, this term is defined as an indictment or the filing of information against a person under reference (i). (See analysis to Section 3264 of reference (c), the legislative history of the Act.)

E2.1.6. Civilian Component. A person or persons “employed by the Armed Forces outside the United States” as defined in subparagraph E2.1.11. and Section 3267(a)(1) as amended, of the Act. A term used in SOFAs.

E2.1.7. Defense Criminal Investigative Organizations (DCIOs). The DCIS, the Army’s Criminal Investigation Command, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. References to defense criminal investigators refer to military and civilian special agents assigned to the DCIOs. When the DCIS is not included in the reference to criminal investigative organizations, the other organizations are collectively referred to as the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations.

E2.1.8. Dependent. As used in the Act, a person for whom a member of the Armed Forces, civilian employee, contractor (or subcontractor(s) at any tier) has legal responsibility while that person is residing outside the United States with or accompanying that member of the Armed Forces, civilian employee, contractor (or subcontractor(s) at any tier), and while that responsible person is a member of the Armed Forces, or employed by or obligated to perform a contractual obligation to the Department of Defense. For purposes of this Instruction, a person’s “command sponsorship” status while outside the United States is not to be considered, except that there shall be a rebuttal presumption that a command-sponsored individual is a dependent. By agreement with the DHS, this definition includes those persons for whom a member of the United States Coast Guard has similar responsibility while that person is residing outside the United States with or accompanying that Coast Guard member.

E2.1.9. Designated Commanding Officer (DCO). A single military commander in each foreign country where U.S. Armed Forces are stationed, as contemplated by DoD Directive 5525.1 (reference (ae)).

E2.1.10. Detention. To be taken into custody by law enforcement officials and placed under physical restraint.

E2.1.11. District. A District Court of the United States.

E2.1.12. Employed by the Armed Forces Outside the United States. Any person employed as:

E2.1.12.1. A civilian employee of the Department of Defense (including a non-appropriated fund instrumentality of the Department of Defense); or

E2.1.12.2. A DoD contractor (including subcontractor(s) at any tier); or

E2.1.12.3. An employee of a DoD contractor (including subcontractor(s) at any tier);

E2.1.12.4. A civilian employee, contractor (including a subcontractor(s) at any tier), and a civilian employee of a contractor (or subcontractor(s) at any tier) of any other Federal Agency, or any provisional authority, to the extent such employment relates to supporting the mission of the Department of Defense overseas; and, when the person:

E2.1.12.4.1. Is present or resides outside the United States in connection with such employment; and

E2.1.12.4.2. Is not a national of or ordinarily resident in the host nation.

E2.1.13. Federal Magistrate Judge. As used in the Act and this Instruction, this term includes both Judges of the United States and U.S. Magistrate Judges, titles that, in general, should be given their respective meanings found in reference (m). (See footnote 32 of reference (c).) The term does not include Military Magistrates or Military Judges, as prescribed by reference (b), or regulations of the Military Departments or the Department of Defense.

E2.1.14. Felony Offense. Conduct that is an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year. See 18 U.S.C. 3261(a) (reference (af)). Although the Act uses the conditional phrase “if committed within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States,” acts that would be a Federal crime regardless of where they are committed in the United States, such as drug crimes contained in 21 U.S.C. Chapter 13 (reference (ag)), also fall within the scope of Section 3261(a) of the Act. (See reference (i) and the analysis to Section 3261 of reference (c), the legislative history of the Act.)

E2.1.15. Host Country National. A person who is not a citizen of the United States, but who is a citizen of the foreign country in which that person is located.

E2.1.16. Inactive Duty Training. Duty prescribed for Reservists by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned under 37 U.S.C. 206 (reference (ah)), or any other provision of law; and special additional duties authorized for Reservists by an authority designated by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned and performed by Reservists on a voluntary basis in connection with the prescribed training or maintenance activities of the units to which they are assigned. Inactive Duty Training includes those duties performed by Reservists in their status as members of the National Guard while in Federal service. (See 10 U.S.C. 101(d)(7) (reference (ai)).)

E2.1.17. Juvenile. A person who has not attained his or her eighteenth birthday, as defined in reference (h).

E2.1.18. Military Departments. The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. (See 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(8) (reference (aj)).)

E2.1.19. National of the United States. As defined in 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22) (reference (ak)).

E2.1.20. Outside the United States. Those places that are not within the definition of “United States” in subparagraph E2.1.25., and, with the exception of subparagraph 7(9) of reference (i), those geographical areas and locations that are not within the Special Maritime and Territorial Jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in reference (i). The locations defined in subparagraph 7(9) of reference (i) are to be considered “Outside the United States” for the purposes of this Instruction. (See reference (a).)

E2.1.21. Qualified Military Counsel. A Judge Advocate who is a graduate of an accredited law school or is a member of the bar of a Federal court or of the highest court of a State and who the Judge Advocate General of the Armed Force of which he or she is a member certifies as competent to perform such duties under the Act.

E2.1.22. Staff Judge Advocate. A judge advocate so designated in the Army, the Air Force, or the Marine Corps; or the principal legal advisor of a command in the Navy and the Coast Guard who is a judge advocate, regardless of job title. (See Rule for Courts-Martial 103(17), Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2002 Edition) (reference (al)).)

E2.1.23. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). SOFAs are bilateral international agreements between a sending State (SS) and a receiving State (RS), which define the legal status of SS personnel and property in the territory of the RS. The purpose of such an agreement is to set forth rights and responsibilities between the SS and the host government on such matters as criminal and civil jurisdiction over SS personnel, the wearing of uniforms and the

carrying of arms by SS personnel, tax and customs relief for the SS, entry and exit of SS personnel and property, and resolution of damage claims.

E2.1.24. Third Country National. A person whose citizenship is that of a country other than the United States and the foreign country in which the person is located.

E2.1.25. United States. As defined in 18 U.S.C. 5 (reference (am)), this term, as used in a territorial sense, includes all places and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except for the Panama Canal Zone.

E3. ENCLOSURE 3

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

E3.1.1. Civilians employed by the Armed Forces outside the United States who commit felony offenses while outside the United States are subject to U.S. Federal criminal jurisdiction under the Act, and should be held accountable for their actions, as appropriate.

E3.1.2. Civilians accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States who commit felony offenses while outside the United States are subject to U.S. Federal criminal jurisdiction under the Act, and shall be held accountable for their actions, as appropriate.

E3.1.3. Former members of the Armed Forces who committed felony offenses while serving as a member of the Armed Forces outside the United States, but who ceased to be subject to the UCMJ court-martial jurisdiction under 10 U.S.C. 802 and 803 (reference (b)) without having been tried by court-martial for such offenses, are subject to U.S. Federal criminal jurisdiction under the Act and should be held accountable for their actions, as appropriate.

E3.1.4. The procedures of this Instruction and DoD actions to implement the Act shall comply with applicable international law, SOFA, and other international agreements affecting relationships and activities between the respective host nation countries and the U.S. Armed Forces. These procedures may be employed outside the United States only if the foreign country concerned has been briefed or is otherwise aware of the Act and has not interposed an objection to the application of these procedures. Such awareness may come in various forms, including but not limited to SOFAs containing relevant language, Diplomatic Notes or other acknowledgements of briefings, or case-by-case arrangements, agreements, or understandings with appropriate host nation officials.

E3.1.5. Consistent with the long-standing policy of maximizing U.S. jurisdiction over its citizens, the Act and this Instruction provide a mechanism for furthering this objective by closing a jurisdictional gap in U.S. law and thereby permitting the criminal prosecution of covered persons for offenses committed outside the United States. In so doing, the Act and this Instruction provide, in appropriate cases, an alternative to a host nation's exercise of its criminal jurisdiction should the conduct that violates U.S. law also violate a host nation's law, as well as a means of prosecuting covered persons for crimes committed in areas in which there is no effective host nation criminal justice system.

E3.1.6. In addition to the limitations imposed upon prosecutions by Section 3261(b) of the Act, the Act and the procedures of this Instruction should be reserved generally for serious misconduct for which administrative or disciplinary remedies are determined to be inadequate or inappropriate. Because of the practical constraints and limitations on the resources available to bring these cases to successful prosecution in the United States, initiation of action under this Instruction would not generally be warranted unless serious misconduct were involved.

E3.7. The procedures set out in the Act and this Instruction do not apply to cases in which the return of fugitive offenders is sought through extradition and similar proceedings, nor are extradition procedures applicable to cases under the Act.

E4. ENCLOSURE 4

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LIMITED LEGAL REPRESENTATION (SAMPLE)

1. I, _____, have been named as a suspect or defendant in a matter to which I have been advised is subject to the jurisdiction of the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000 (Section 3261, et. seq., of title 18, United States Code); hereinafter referred to as “the Act.” I have also been informed that certain initial proceedings under 18 U.S.C. § 3265 may be required under this Act, for which I am entitled to be represented by legal counsel.

2. I acknowledge and understand that the appointment of military counsel for the limited purpose of legal representation in proceedings conducted pursuant to the Act is dependent upon my being unable to retain civilian defense counsel representation for such proceedings, due to my indigent status, and that qualified military defense counsel has been made available.

3. Pursuant to the Act, _____, a Federal Magistrate Judge, has issued the attached Order and has directed that military counsel be made available:

____ For the limited purpose of representing me at an initial proceeding to be conducted outside the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3265.

____ For the limited purpose of representing me in an initial detention hearing to be conducted outside the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3265(b).

4. _____, military counsel, has been made available in accordance with DoD Instruction 5525.11 and as directed by the attached Order of a Federal Magistrate Judge.

5. I (do) (do not) wish to be represented by _____, military counsel _____ (initials).

6. I understand that the legal representation of _____, military counsel, is limited to:

a. Representation at the initial proceedings conducted outside the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3265. _____ (Initials)

b. The initial detention hearing to be conducted outside the United States pursuant to the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000 (18 U.S.C. § 3261, et. seq.). _____ (Initials)

Signature of Person To Be Represented By Military Counsel

Signature of Witness*

Attachment:

Federal Magistrate Judge Order

(*Note: The witness must be a person other than the defense counsel to be made available for this limited legal representation.)

APPENDIX F

AFFIDAVIT in the matter of (SUBJECT NAME HERE)

I. Purpose of this Affidavit

1. This affidavit is provided to support a referral of law enforcement information to the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) and the United States Department of Defense (DoD) for prosecutorial action under the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (18 U.S.C. § 3261, et al.) and/or the Uniform Code of Military Justice (10 U.S.C. § 801, et al.). The subjects of this referral is (SUBJECT NAME HERE).

II. Affiant

2. I, _____ (AGENT NAME HERE) _____, the affiant, am a Special Agent with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and during my tenure as a Special Agent, I have conducted and participated in numerous investigations of criminal activity, including, but not limited to, the investigation of illegal controlled substances, larceny, fraud, and sexual assaults. During the investigation of these cases, your affiant has executed, or participated in the execution of, numerous search warrants, and seized evidence of these violations. In addition, I have received formal training from both the U.S. Army and other law enforcement agencies in the area of sexual assault investigations. I graduated as the honor graduate of the Apprentice Special Agent Course, a U.S. Army criminal investigation course, on 3 June 2008. I have attended the U.S. Army Military Police School, One Station Unit Training, in Fort Leonard Wood, MO, in March of 2000. I am currently assigned to _____ CID Office in _____, Iraq. I am the lead investigator in this investigation.

3. The facts and information contained in this affidavit are based upon my personal observations and knowledge of this investigation to include the taking and reviewing of witness statements and the observations of other officers and agents involved in this investigation as related to me in their official capacity.

4. This affidavit contains information necessary to support a referral of this case to DOJ and/or DoD. It is not intended to include each and every fact and matter observed by me or known to CID.

III. Background

5. Mr. _____ (SUBJECT NAME HERE) is an American Citizen, born in New York, United States on or about _____. His residence is located at _____, _____, New York, 12345.

6. Mr. _____ (SUBJECT NAME HERE) is a contract employee of _____ (Contractor Name) as a _____ assigned to the _____ via contract number _____, issued by CDR, HQ-U.S. Army Material Command Logistic Support Element. He was working under a Letter of Authorization (LOA) issued on __ Oct 08, by _____ (Contractor Name).

7. Mr. _____ (SUBJECT NAME HERE) entered the Iraq Theater of Operations on or around __, 2008 by traveling, upon information and belief, from the United States to Kuwait and into Iraq. Mr. _____ was assigned to the _____ in the _____ Area of Operations (AO) and began working at the _____ located on the _____.

IV. Nature of the Offense

10. On _____ (Date), Mr. John Q. Public, a friend of Mr. _____ (SUBJECT NAME HERE), reported to CID Agents that Mr. _____ (SUBJECT) confided in him that he was with a female (victim) on

_____ and said they "...took advantage of her". Mr. _____(SUBJECT) stated the victim said she did not think this was a good idea and Mr. _____(SUBJECT), stated, "_____" and then (facts of sexual assault here). Additionally, Mr. _____(SUBJECT) stated he attempted to rape another female in New York City, but the "logistics did not work out". Mr. Public did not know the name of the female Soldier that Mr. _____(SUBJECT) was referring to, but said he remembered she worked at the _____ and was an Army Officer with the rank of _____.

11. On _____, CID Agents interviewed the victim, who stated she was with Mr. _____(SUBJECT) only one time around the middle to end of _____ at their CHU on _____. Another male, Mr. John Q. Friend, was present for most of the night and they all talked and listened to music.

15. On _____, CID Agents interviewed the victim, under a testimonial immunity memorandum, who rendered a sworn statement, wherein she detailed she was intoxicated and sexually assaulted by Mr. _____(SUBJECT). She stated she remembered Mr. _____(SUBJECT) saying _____. She remembers Mr. _____(SUBJECT) putting his penis in her without her consent. The victim stated she blacked out shortly afterwards, unable to remember further details of the incident. The victim provided buccal swabs for identification of a DNA profile for later comparison.

16. On _____, CID Agents executed a search authorization for the room of Mr. _____(SUBJECT) and collected, as evidence, bedding from the room of Mr. _____(SUBJECT) and buccal swabs from Mr. _____(SUBJECT) for identification of a DNA profile for later comparison.

17. On _____, CID Agents interviewed Mr. _____(SUBJECT), who initially agreed to speak with CID, but subsequently requested legal counsel after being asked if he knew the victim.

21. The bedding collected as evidence is currently pending examination by the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL). Anticipated completion date is _____, 2009.

22. The computer systems seized as evidence is currently pending examination by the _____, Camp _____, Iraq. Anticipated completion date is _____, 2009.

Agent Name
Special Agent, Seq # 0000
U.S. Army CID
Camp _____ CID, _____, Iraq

Subscribed and Sworn Before Me, A Person By Law to Administer Oaths,

This _____ Day of _____, 2009, at:

Signature of Person Administering

Name of Person Administering

Authority to Administer Oath: 10 USC 936

APPENDIX G

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND
1777 HARDEE AVENUE SW
FORT MCPHERSON GA 30330-1062

AFOP-FM

27 MAR 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Guidance on Establishment of Provisional Organizations

1. References:

- a. Army Regulation (AR) 220-5, Designation, Classification, and Change in Status of Units, 3 October 1991.
- b. Headquarters, Forces Command (FORSCOM) Memorandum, subject: Approval Authority for Provisional Organizations, 10 July 2003, enclosed.
- c. Forces Command C-2 EXORD, FORSCOM Modular Force C-2 Implementation Strategy, 6 September 2006.

2. The purpose of this memo is to provide guidance and procedures for submitting requests to U. S. Forces Command (FORSCOM) for provisional organizations under provision of AR 220-5, paragraph 2-5, and for organizing provisional units after FORSCOM approval.

3. The Commanding General, FORSCOM, has withheld from subordinate commanders the authority to approve the organization of provisional units. At present, he delegated this authority to the FORSCOM Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7.

4. Requests for provisional organizations will be limited to not more than two units per brigade-sized unit (e.g., brigade level and company level), absent special circumstances. Requests will explain any special circumstances which may support approval of more than two provisional units per brigade-sized unit. Requests will include the approximate number of Soldiers who will be attached to the provisional unit (e.g., the number of non-deploying Soldiers remaining behind in the rear provisional organization(s)) and the effective date (EDATE) desired. When a provisional unit supports a deploying unit, the provisional unit's EDATE will not be earlier than 90 days prior to the parent organization's deployment. As specified in AR 220-5, provisional organizations will be organized for limited periods, not to exceed two years.

5. The organization of a provisional unit is not a change in the force structure. Provisional units are composed of personnel temporarily detached from their assigned positions in a MTOE or TCA unit. The establishment of a provisional unit is not a basis for requisitioning personnel, supplies, or equipment from agencies outside the command in which the unit is organized; therefore, organizations providing personnel to form provisional units will not be backfilled from replacement sources by reason of these attachments. Routine promotion, reduction, or reassignment of a Soldier attached to a provisional unit remains the responsibility of the commander of the MTOE or TCA unit to which the individual is permanently assigned. Consistent with his grade and position, the commander of a provisional unit may reduce a Soldier UP Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

6. Units requesting to establish a provisional organization must process requests through their tactical chain and the Senior Commander on the installation where the unit is located for endorsement. Where the Senior Commander on the installation does not exercise Training and Readiness Authority (TRA) over the parent organization, the Senior Commander exercising TRA may require the endorsement of his office prior to the forwarding of a provisional unit request to FORSCOM. Any such requirement will be published and a copy of the requirement provided to the point of contact for this policy.

7. After FORSCOM approves the request, the Senior Commander of the installation where the parent unit and proposed provisional unit are located will ensure:

- a. Assignment of an appropriate DUIC for each provisional unit;

- b. Issuance of an order establishing the provisional organization. The descriptive title of the unit on the order will include the word “provisional” as part of its designation;
 - c. Selection of a commander for the provisional unit. The commander of the provisional unit will formally assume command of the provisional unit IAW AR 600-20; and
 - d. Issuance of an order properly attaching Soldiers to the provisional organization;
8. Not later than 90 days after redeployment of the parent organization (for rear provisional organizations) or two years, whichever occurs first, the Senior Commander will ensure:
- a. Issuance of an order disestablishing the provisional organization and ensuring that all actions are properly vested in the commander of the parent organization; and
 - b. Termination of the attachment of Soldiers to the provisional organization by formal order.
9. Requests for provisional organizations will be forwarded to FORSCOM G-3/5/7, AFOP-FM, for staffing through the headquarters and to the FORSCOM G-3/5/7, or the Commanding General for signature. To expedite the request, the unit will forward the signed request packet to the FORSCOM SJA, Mr. John Plotkin, via e-mail John.Plotkin@conus.army.mil. for an initial legal review before staffing of the action begins within FORSCOM.
10. A request for retroactive approval must be submitted to FORSCOM for any provisional unit that was established without prior approval of FORSCOM. The commander of the parent organization will submit a written report to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, FORSCOM, which contains the following information: the identity of the inappropriately organized provisional unit; the date of the provisional unit's establishment, with copies of all documentation establishing the provisional unit; a summary of the categories of actions taken by the “commander” of the provisional unit which will be affected should retroactive approval not be approved; and the corrective action, if any, required due to the unauthorized establishment of the provisional unit. Simultaneously with the submission of the commander's request, the affected commander's servicing Staff Judge Advocate will provide a written report to the FORSCOM Staff Judge Advocate that sufficiently identifies each Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, court-martial, and adverse administrative action taken by the commander of the improperly established provisional unit, together with an analysis of any corrective action required as a result of the improper establishment of the provisional unit.
11. For further information, contact Lareen Peeples, DSN 367-6455.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

//signed//
 JOHN A. YINGLING
 Major General, USA
 Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

Encl

DISTRIBUTION:
 COMMANDERS
 I CORPS AND FORT LEWIS (AFZH-RM)
 III CORPS AND FORT HOOD (AFZF-RM)
 XVIII ABN CORPS AND FORT BRAGG (AFZA-RM)
 3D INF DIV (MECH) AND FORT STEWART (AFZP-RM)
 10TH MTN DIV (LI) AND FORT DRUM (AFZS-RM)
 101ST ABN DIV AND FORT CAMPBELL (AFZB-RM)
 4TH INF DIV AND FORT CARSON (AFYB-RM)
 NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER AND FORT IRWIN (AFZJ-RM)
 JT READINESS TRAINING CENTER AND FORT POLK (AF-ZX-RM)
 1ST INF DIV AND FORT RILEY (AFZN-RM)

1ST ARMY, FORT GILLEM (AFKA-RM)
ATSCOM, FORT RUCKER (AFATS-RM)
20TH SUPPORT COMMAND (CBRNE)
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND (AFCB-RM)
320 AAMDC, FORT BLISS (AFVL-RM)
7TH SUSTAINMENT BDE, FORT EUSTIS (AFFG-RM)
49TH QM GROUP, FORT LEE (AFFL-G-RM)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND
1777 HARDEE AVENUE SW
FORT MCPHERSON GA 30330-1062

AFOP-PLF

JUL 1 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Approval Authority for Provisional Organizations

1. This is to clarify the approval authority for provisional organizations. The Forces Command (FORSCOM) Commanding General retains the authority to approve the organization of provisional units. Conditions for establishing a provisional unit are described in Army Regulation 220-5, paragraph 2-5.
2. Requests for the establishment of provisional organizations should be sent to the FORSCOM Commanding General, ATTN: AFOP-PLF.
3. For additional information, contact Ms. Lareen Peeples, DSN 367-6455.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

//signed//
JULIAN H. BURNS, JR.
Major General, USA
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
COMMANDER
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
FIFTH UNITED STATES ARMY
I CORPS AND FORT LEWIS
III CORPS AND FORT HOOD
XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS AND FORT BRAGG
NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER AND FORT IRWIN
JOINT READINESS TRAINING CENTER AND FORT POLK
U.S. ARMY RESERVE COMMAND
U.S. ARMY SOUTH
32D ARMY AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND

NOTES

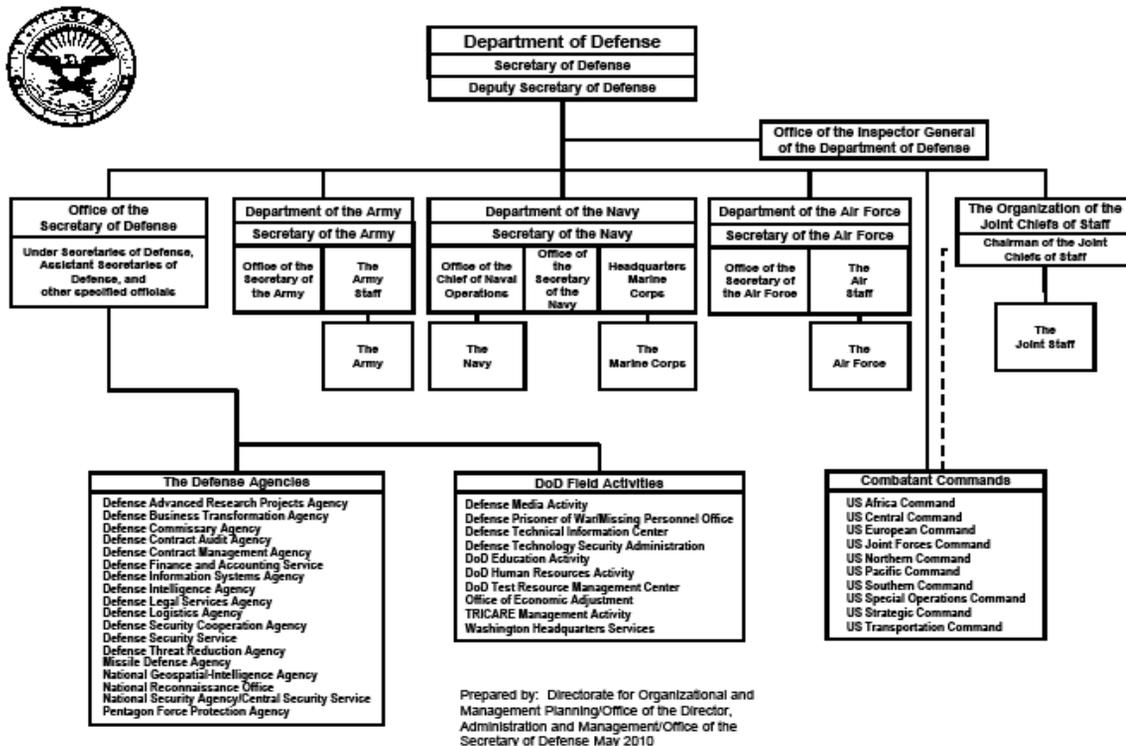
CHAPTER 24

JOINT OPERATIONS



Department Of Defense

I. The Department of Defense (DoD) is responsible for providing the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States. The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Under the President, who is also Commander-in-Chief, the SECDEF exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department which includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, three Military Departments, the Unified Combatant Commands, the DoD Inspector General, the Defense Agencies, and the DoD Field Activities.¹



¹ Office of the Secretary of Defense, Organization and Functions Guidebook [http://odam.defense.gov/omp/Functions/Organizational_Portfolios/Organizational_and_Functions_Guidebook.html](http://odam.defense.gov/omp/Functions/Organizational_Portfolios/Organization_and_Functions_Guidebook.html) (last visited June 3, 2010).

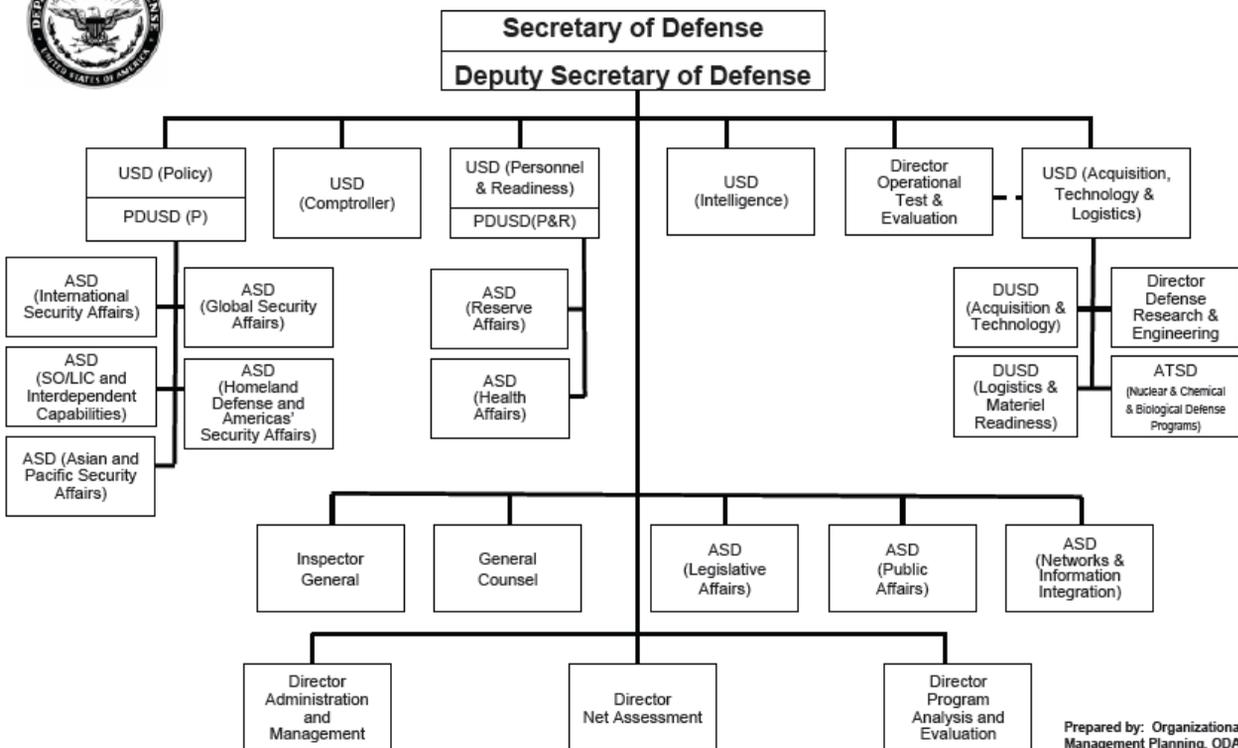
II. The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) is the principal defense policy advisor to the President and is responsible for the formulation of general defense policy and policy related to all matters of direct and primary concern to the DoD, and for the execution of approved policy. Under the direction of the President, the SECDEF exercises authority, direction, and control over the DoD.²

III. The Deputy Secretary of Defense is delegated full power and authority to act for the SECDEF and to exercise the powers of the SECDEF on any and all matters for which the SECDEF is authorized to act pursuant to law.³

IV. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) is the principal staff element of the SECDEF in the exercise of policy development, planning, resource management, fiscal, and program evaluation responsibilities. OSD includes the immediate offices of the Secretary; Deputy Secretary of Defense, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics; Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness; Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller); Director of Defense Research and Engineering; Assistant Secretaries of Defense; General Counsel; Director of Operational Test and Evaluation; Assistants to the Secretary of Defense; Director of Administration and Management, and such other staff offices as the SECDEF establishes to assist in carrying out assigned responsibilities.⁴



Office of the Secretary of Defense



Prepared by: Organizational & Management Planning, ODA&M, OSD
Date: January 2008

hart reflects PAS officials and those reporting directly to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense

² *Id.*

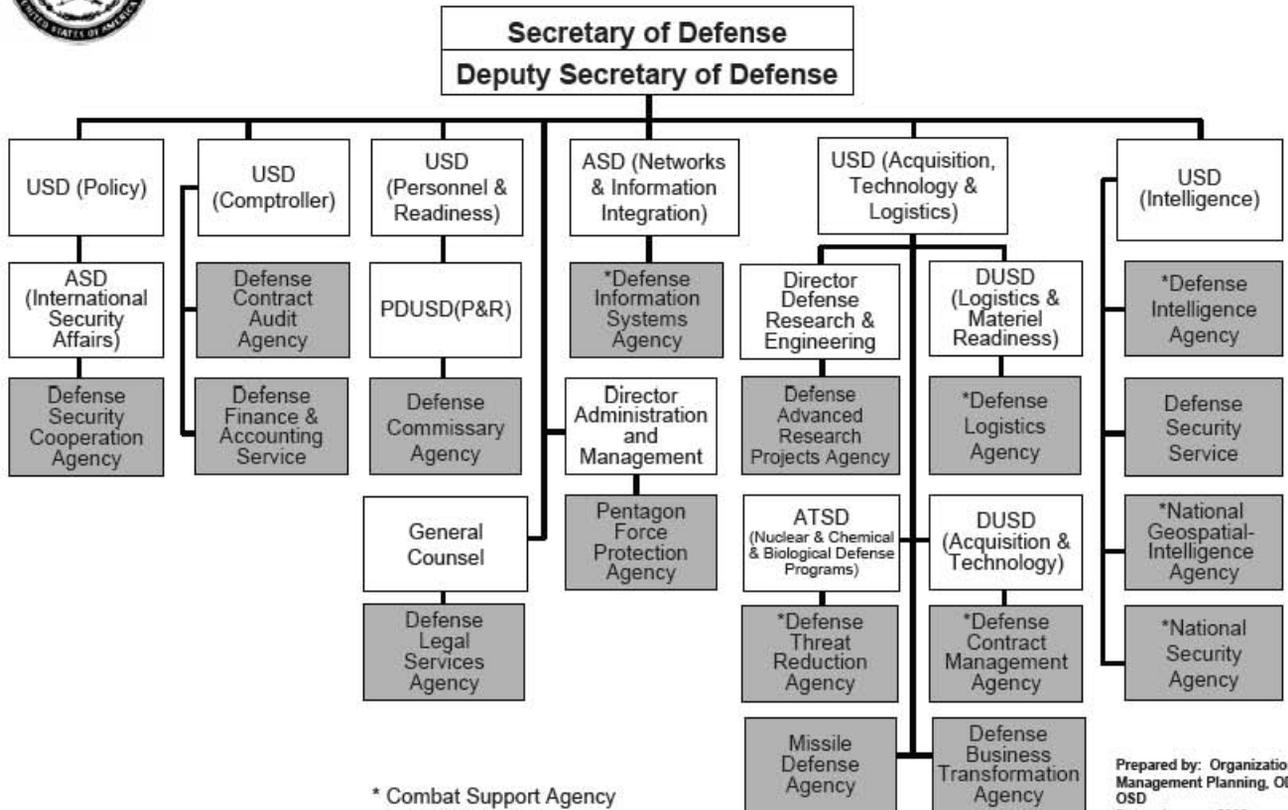
³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

V. **The Defense Agencies**, authorized by the SECDEF pursuant to the provisions of Title 10, United States Code, perform selected consolidated support and service functions on a Department-wide basis; Defense Agencies that are assigned wartime support missions are designated as Combat Support. ⁵



Defense Agencies



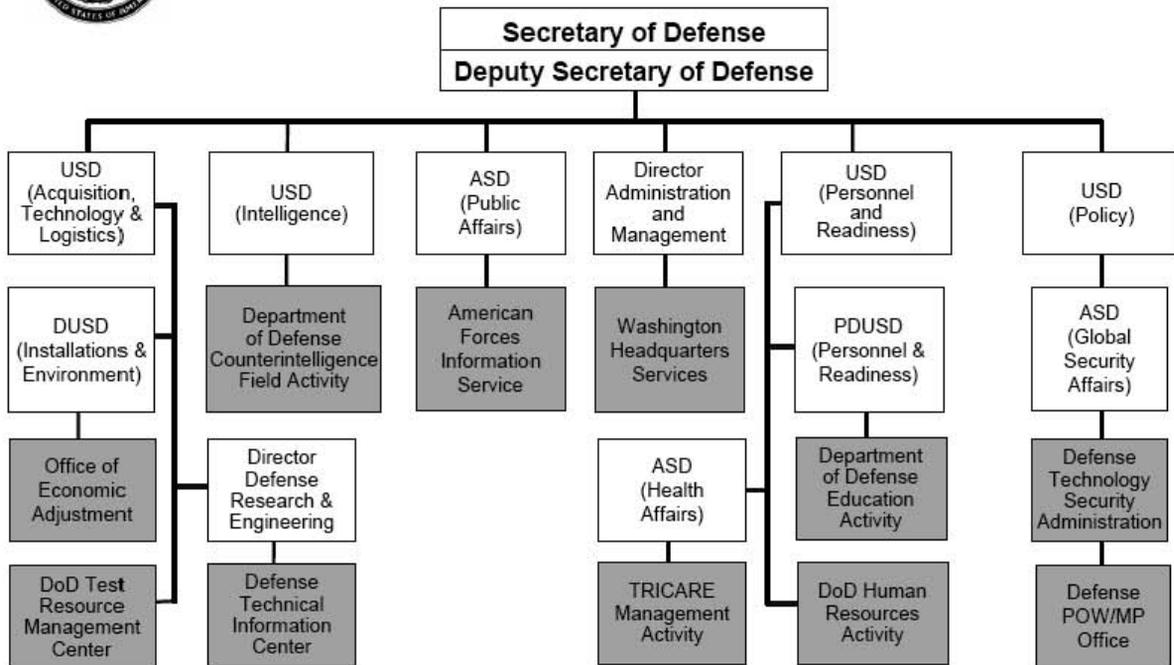
Prepared by: Organizational & Management Planning, ODA&M, OSD
Date: January 2008

⁵ *Id.*

VI. The DoD Field Activities are established by the SECDEF, under the provisions of Title 10, United States Code, to perform selected consolidated support and service functions of a more limited scope than Defense Agencies.⁶



DoD Field Activities



Prepared by: Organizational & Management Planning, ODA&M, OSD
Date: January 2008

⁶ Id.



JOINT COMMAND AND STAFF

The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) consist of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The collective body of the JCS is headed by the Chairman (or the Vice Chairman in the Chairman's absence), who sets the agenda and presides over JCS meetings. Responsibilities as members of the JCS take precedence over duties as the Chiefs of Military Services. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) is the principal military adviser to the President, SECDEF, and the National Security Council (NSC), however, all JCS members are by law military advisers, and they may respond to a request or voluntarily submit, through the Chairman, advice or opinions to the President, the SECDEF, or NSC. The executive authority of the JCS has changed. In World War II, the JCS acted as executive agents in dealing with theater and area commanders, but the original National Security Act (NSA) of 1947 saw the JCS as planners and advisers, not as commanders of combatant commands. In spite of this, the 1948 Key West Agreement allowed members of the JCS to serve as executive agents for unified commands, a responsibility that allowed the executive agent to originate direct communication with the combatant command. Congress abolished this authority in a 1953 amendment to the NSA. Today, the JCS have no executive authority to command combatant forces. The issue of executive authority was clearly resolved by the Goldwater-Nichols DoD Reorganization Act of 1986: "The Secretaries of the Military Departments shall assign all forces under their jurisdiction to unified and specified combatant commands to perform missions assigned to those commands..."; the chain of command "runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense; and from the Secretary of Defense to the commander of the combatant command."

I. CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF (CJCS)

A. The Goldwater-Nichols DoD Reorganization Act of 1986 identifies the CJCS as the senior ranking member of the Armed Forces. As such, the CJCS is the principal military adviser to the President. He may seek the advice of and consult with the other JCS members and combatant commanders. When he presents his advice, he presents the range of advice and opinions he has received, along with any individual comments of the other JCS members.

B. Under the DoD Reorganization Act, the Secretaries of the Military Departments assign all forces to combatant commands except those assigned to carry out the mission of the Services, i.e., recruit, organize, supply, equip, train, service, mobilize, demobilize, administer and maintain their respective forces. The chain of command to these combatant commands runs from the President to the SECDEF directly to the commander of the combatant command. The CJCS may transmit communications to the commanders of the combatant commands from the President and SECDEF, but does not exercise military command over any combatant forces.

C. The Act also gives to the CJCS some of the functions and responsibilities previously assigned to the corporate body of the JCS. The broad functions of the CJCS are set forth in Title 10, United States Code, and detailed in DoD Directive 5100.1. In carrying out his duties, the CJCS consults with and seeks the advice of the other members of the JCS and the combatant commanders, as he considers appropriate.

II. VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

The DoD Reorganization Act of 1986 created the position of Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff who performs such duties as the CJCS may prescribe. By law, he is the second ranking member of the Armed Forces and replaces the CJCS in his absence or disability. Though the Vice Chairman was not originally included as a member of the JCS, Section 911 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1992 made him a full voting member of the JCS.

III. ASSISTANT TO THE CHAIRMAN

This three-star oversees matters requiring close personal control by the Chairman with particular focus on international relations and politico-military concerns.

IV. MILITARY SERVICE CHIEFS

The military Service Chiefs are often said to “wear two hats.” As members of the JCS, they offer advice to the President, the SECDEF, and the NSC. As the chiefs of the Military Services, they are responsible to the Secretaries of their Military Departments for management of the Services. The Service Chiefs serve for four years. By custom, the Vice Chiefs of the Services act for their chiefs in most matters having to do with day-to-day operation of the Services. The duties of the Service Chiefs as members of the JCS take precedence over all their other duties.

V. THE JOINT STAFF

A. The Joint Staff assists the CJCS in accomplishing his responsibilities for: the unified strategic direction of the combatant forces; their operation under unified command; and for their integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces. The “Joint Staff” is composed of approximately equal numbers of officers from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and Air Force. In practice, the Marines make up about 20 percent of the number allocated to the Navy.

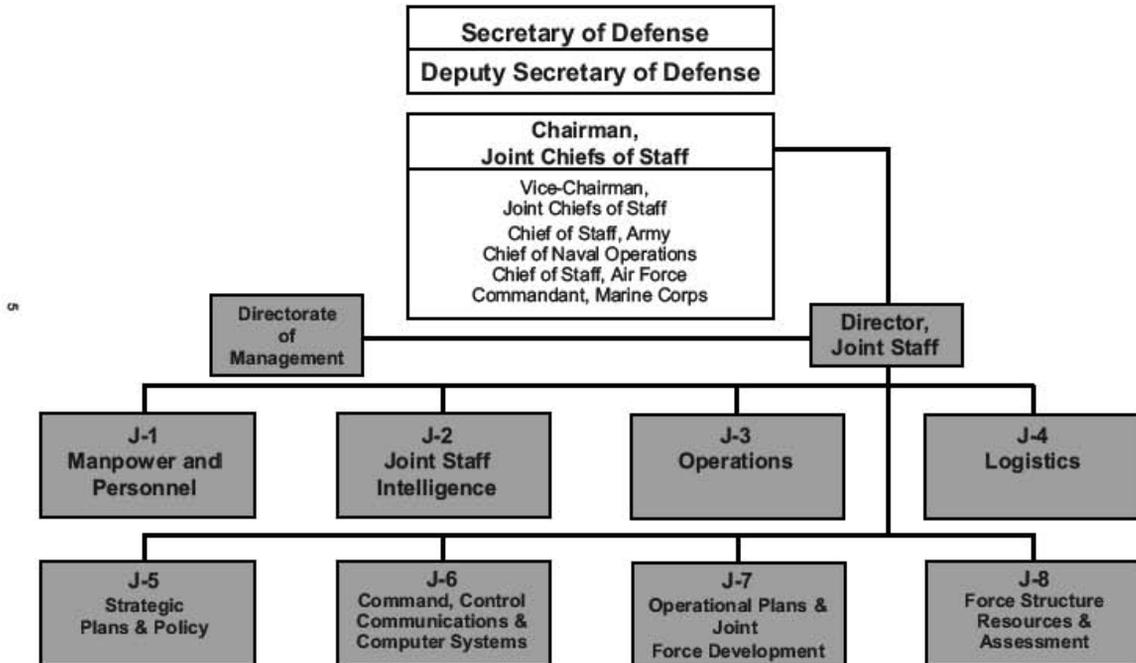
B. Since its establishment in 1947, the Joint Staff is prohibited by statute from operating or organizing as an overall armed forces general staff; therefore, the Joint Staff has no executive authority over combatant forces.

C. The CJCS, after consultation with other JCS members and with the approval of the SECDEF, selects the Director, Joint Staff, to assist in managing the Joint Staff. By law, the direction of the Joint Staff rests exclusively with the CJCS. As the Chairman directs, the Joint Staff also may assist the other JCS members in carrying out their responsibilities.

D. In the joint arena, a body of senior flag or general officers assists in resolving matters that do not require JCS attention. Each Service Chief appoints an operations deputy who works with the Director, Joint Staff, to form the subsidiary body known as the Operations Deputies or the OPSDEPS. They meet in sessions chaired by the Director, Joint Staff, to consider issues of lesser importance or to review major issues before they reach the JCS. With the exception of the Director, this body is not part of the Joint Staff. There is also a subsidiary body known as the Deputy Operations Deputies (DEPOPSDEPs), composed of the Vice Director, Joint Staff, and a two-star flag or general officer appointed by each Service Chief. Currently, the DEPOPSDEPs are the Service directors for plans. Issues come before the DEPOPSDEPs to be settled at their level or forwarded to the OPSDEPS. Except for the Vice Director, Joint Staff, the DEPOPSDEPs are not part of the Joint Staff.

E. Matters come before these bodies under policies prescribed by the JCS. The Director, Joint Staff, is authorized to review and approve issues when there is no dispute between the Services, when the issue does not warrant JCS attention, when the proposed action is in conformance with CJCS policy, or when the issue has not been raised by a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Actions completed by either the OPSDEPs or DEPOPSDEPs will have the same effect as actions by the JCS.

Joint Chiefs of Staff



Date: January 2008

NOTES



ARMY

Battles are won by the infantry, the armor, the artillery, and air teams, by soldiers living in the rains and huddling in the snow. But wars are won by the great strength of a nation—the soldier and the civilian working together.

General of the Army Omar N. Bradley

I. ARMY MISSION

A. The Army's mission is to fight and win our Nation's wars by providing prompt, sustained land dominance across the full range of military operations and spectrum of conflict in support of Combatant Commanders. "The Army exists to serve the American people, protect enduring national interests, and fulfill the Nation's military responsibilities."¹

B. The Army accomplishes its mission by: (1) "[e]xecuting Title 10 and Title 32 United States Code directives, to include organizing, equipping, and training forces for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat operations on land; [and (2)] [a]ccomplishing missions assigned by the President, Secretary of Defense, and combatant commanders, and Transforming for the future."²

II. ARMY FORCE STRUCTURE

A. The major warfighting elements of the operational Army are the modular corps, modular divisions, brigade combat teams (BCT) and support brigades. Operational units are task-organized to make the most effective use of the functional skills and specialized equipment. In addition to conventional organizations, the Army maintains a number of Special Operations units. Major modular force organizations include:

1. *Army Service Component Command (ASCC), or Theater Army.* Armies are commanded by 3- or 4-star Generals. Of the ten ASCC headquarters, six are focused on geographic regions (the five Combatant Commands, plus Korea), while four are focused on functional areas.³

2. *Corps.* Corps are commanded by 3-star Generals. There are currently four modular corps headquarters: I Corps (Fort Lewis, WA); III Corps (Fort Hood, TX); V Corps (Germany); and XVIII Airborne Corps (Fort Bragg, NC).⁴

3. *Divisions.* Divisions are commanded by 2-star Generals. The Army has 18 modular division headquarters (10 Active Component and 8 National Guard).⁵ These modular division headquarters will remain as

¹ U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 1, THE ARMY para. 2-26 (14 June 2005).

² U.S. Army, <http://www.army.mil/info/organization/> (last visited May 19, 2010).

³ *Id.* The ten ASCCs are: U.S. Army Africa (USARAF); U.S. Army Central (USARCENT); U.S. Army North (USARNORTH); U.S. Army South (USARSO); U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR); U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC); Eighth Army (EUSA); U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC); Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC); and U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Strategic Command (USASMDC/ARSTRAT). The first six are geographic commands and the last four are functional commands. *Id.*

⁴ *Id.* at Corps link.

⁵ *Id.* at Divisions link. The ten active component Divisions are: 1st Armored Division (Wiesbaden, Germany); 1st Cavalry Division (Fort Hood, TX); 1st Infantry Division (Fort Riley, KS); 2nd Infantry Division (Camp Red Cloud, Korea); 3rd Infantry Division (Fort Stewart, GA); 4th Infantry Division (Fort Carson, CO); 10th Mountain Division (Fort Drum, NY); 25th Infantry Division (Schofield Barracks, HI); 82nd Airborne Division (Fort Bragg, NC); 101st Airborne Division (Fort Campbell, KY).

currently designated (e.g., light, armored, airborne, and air-assault); however, these headquarters will routinely have all types of brigades task-organized to them for operations.

4. *BCT*. Commanded by Colonels, “BCTs are the Army’s basic tactical maneuver units, and the smallest combined arms units that can be committed independently.”⁶ BCTs conduct offensive, defensive, and stability operations and may contain artillery, engineer, and combat service support units. The BCT staff includes a Brigade Judge Advocate (BJA) (O-4), an Operational Law Attorney (O-3), and a Senior Paralegal NCO (E-7) who are responsible for providing legal services across all six core legal disciplines: military justice, international and operational law, administrative and civil law, contract and fiscal law, legal assistance, and claims.⁷ Maneuver BCTs will be one of three modular packages: Infantry, Heavy, or Stryker.

a. *Infantry BCT (IBCT)*. “The IBCT is designed around two infantry battalions; each battalion consisting of three rifle companies and a weapons company.”⁸ IBCTs are primarily light infantry units. Some specialized IBCTs are designated as airborne or air assault.

b. *Heavy BCT (HBCT)*. “The HBCT is designed around two combined arms battalions (CAB); each battalion consisting of two infantry and two armor companies.”⁹ HBCTs utilize large, heavily armored, tracked vehicles such as the M1 Abrams tank, the M2/M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, and the M109 Paladin howitzer.

c. *Stryker BCT (SBCT)*. The Army developed the SBCT to combine the strengths of its light and heavy forces and their technological advantages, providing a strategically responsive force for future contingencies. The SBCT is centered on the Stryker vehicle, a wheeled light armored vehicle.

5. *Combat Support Brigades*. Combat support brigades perform specialized functions in support of BCTs and other forces, and are typically under the control of a Division headquarters. There are five types of combat support brigades: (1) Fires Brigade; (2) Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB); (3) Battlefield Surveillance Brigade (BfSB); (4) Combat Support Brigade (Maneuver Enhancement) [CSB(ME)]; and (5) Sustainment Brigade.

Army Units

Unit	Commander/Leader	Approx. Size	Unit	Commander/Leader	Approx. Size
Army	General or Lieutenant General	100,000+	Battalion	Lieutenant Colonel	500-1,000
Corps	Lieutenant General	50,000	Company	Captain	100-200
Division	Major General	20,000	Platoon	Lieutenant	40-50
Brigade	Colonel	3,000-4,000	Squad	Staff Sergeant	10-13

B. In addition to units, Army personnel are divided into branches:

1. *Combat Arms*. These branches, which are traditionally involved in the conduct of actual fighting, include Infantry, Armor, Field Artillery, Air Defense Artillery, Engineers, Aviation, and Special Forces.

2. *Combat Support*. These branches provide operational assistance to Combat Arms, including engagement in combat when necessary, along with additional responsibilities in providing logistical administrative support to the Army and include Signal, Chemical, Military Intelligence, Military Police, and Civil Affairs.

The eight modular National Guard Divisions are: 28th Infantry Division (Harrisburg, PA); 29th Infantry Division (Fort Belvoir, VA); 34th Infantry Division (Saint Paul, MN); 35th Infantry Division (Fort Leavenworth, KS); 38th Infantry Division (Indianapolis, IN); 40th Infantry Division (Los Alamitos, CA); 42nd Infantry Division (Troy, NY); 49th Armored Division (Austin, TX).

⁶ U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-90.6, THE BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM, para. 2-1 (4 Aug. 2006) [hereinafter FM 3-90.6].

⁷ See U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 1-04, LEGAL SUPPORT TO THE OPERATIONAL ARMY, para. 4-4 – 4-19 (15 Apr. 2009).

⁸ FM 3-90.6, *supra* note 6, para. 2-26.

⁹ *Id.*

3. *Combat Service Support*¹⁰. These branches provide logistical and administrative support and include Adjutant General, Chaplain, Finance, Quartermaster, Medical, Ordnance, Transportation, and the Judge Advocate General.

¹⁰ Doctrinally, the distinction between Combat Arms, Combat Support, and Combat Service Support is rapidly blurring, and the terms are becoming obsolete as all branches are blended together in the BCT.

NOTES



U.S. MARINE CORPS

I. MISSION

A. Under 10 U.S.C. § 5063, the Marine Corps' primary mission is to be "organized, trained, and equipped to provide fleet marine forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign." In addition, the Marine Corps provides detachments and organizations for service on armed Navy vessels, security detachments for the protection of naval property at naval stations and bases, and such other duties as the President may direct.

B. The ground, air, and supporting forces that make up the Marine Corps are trained and equipped to make available to the President and the unified Combatant Commanders the capability to react quickly to any military contingency in the world. As a result, Marine operational forces are "task organized" and deployed to meet whatever contingency mission they may be assigned, ranging from a natural disaster, such as OPERATION UNIFIED ASSISTANCE, the relief effort following the December 2004 Southeast Asian Tsunami, to sustained ground combat such as in OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF). Because Marine forces often deploy from and are sustained by sea-based platforms, they are referred to as "expeditionary" (being able to operate in areas where there was previously no supporting infrastructure).

II. FORCE STRUCTURE

A. The Marine Corps is organized as the nation's "force in readiness" into four broad categories: Headquarters Marine Corps (the Commandant of the Marine Corps and his advisory staff agencies); Operating Forces; Reserves; and the Supporting Establishment (personnel, bases, and activities that support the operating forces). According to 10 U.S.C. § 5063, "the Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy, shall be so organized as to include not less than three combat divisions and three air wings, and such other land combat, aviation, and other services as may be organic therein." The Marine Corps present force structure is approximately 202,100 active duty Marines and 39,600 Reservists.

B. The operating forces (as supplemented by the Reserves) are considered the heart of the Marine Corps. They constitute the forward presence, crisis response, and fighting power available to the Combatant Commanders. Marine Corps Forces Command (MARFORCOM) is one of three major Marine Corps commands (along with U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific (MARFORPAC) and U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Reserve (MARFORRES)) that provide operating forces. Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Command (COMMARFORCOM) serves as a principal adviser to the Commander, U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM), on Marine Corps matters. Along with the Commandant of the Marine Corps, he is responsible for organizing, training, and equipping forces for employment as directed by the CDR, USJFCOM. About 64 percent of all active duty Marines are assigned to these operating forces. As dictated by 10 U.S.C. § 5063, operating forces are made available from four (3 active, 1 reserve) Divisions, Wings, and Marine Logistics Groups (MLG). I and II Marine Expeditionary Force (I and II MEF) (MEFs are discussed below) are provided by the Commander, MARFORCOM, to the Commander, USJFCOM, and the III MEF are provided by the Commander, MARFORPAC, to the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command. This assignment reflects the recently realigned peacetime disposition of Marine Corps Forces (MARFOR). Marine forces are apportioned to the remaining geographic combatant commands for contingency planning and are provided to the Combatant Commands when directed by the Secretary of Defense.

C. The MLG,) within the MEF, performs the combat service support function. This organization contains the maintenance, supply, engineer support, landing support, motor transport, medical, dental, and other units necessary

to support sustained combat operations. The MLG is also tasked with providing legal services to the operational units. This is accomplished through the Legal Services Support Section (LSSS) within the MLG. The LSSS consists of approximately twenty lawyers performing the functions of prosecution, defense, and administrative law. In garrison, the legal assistance function is performed by the host installation. When the MLG is deployed, however, this function transfers to the LSSS. While the Officer in Charge (OIC) is responsible for supporting the legal needs of the operational commands, he or she does not provide legal advice to the commanding general of the wing or division. That traditional duty remains with the SJA. Each major command (division, wing, logistics group) has an SJA and a small legal staff consisting of a Deputy SJA and two or three clerks. The bulk of the legal assets remain in the LSSS. During OIF, lawyers have been directly assigned to deploying Battalion and Regimental staffs to provide legal counsel directly to that respective commander. This change, however, is not permanently embedded into the USMC Table of Organization (T/O).

III. TASK ORGANIZATION: THE MARINE AIR-GROUND TASK FORCE (MAGTF)

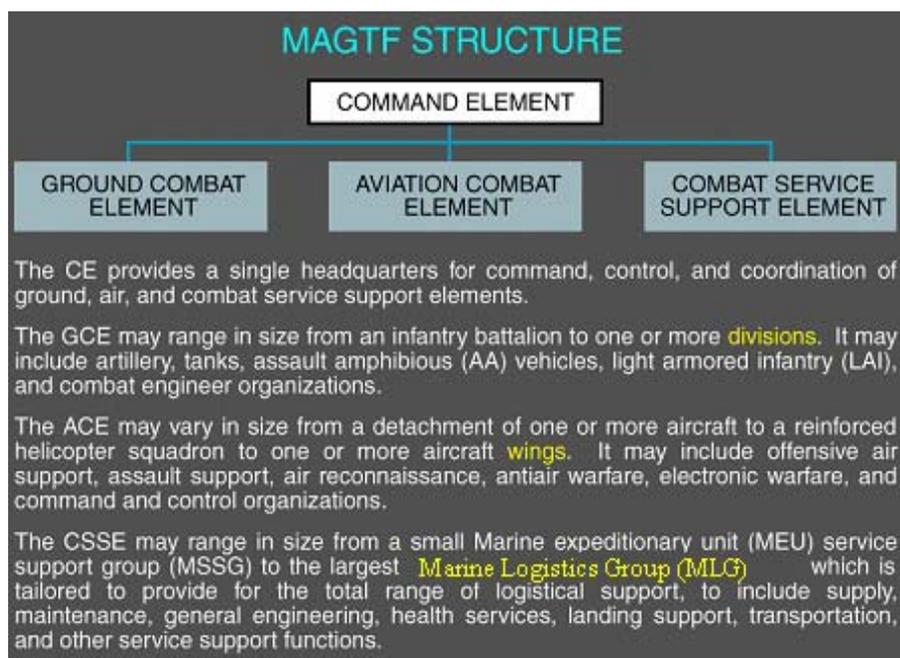
A. In order to meet mission-oriented expeditionary requirements, the Marine Corps has developed the concept of Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) organization. The MAGTF is the Marine Corps principal organization for the conduct of all missions across the range of military operations. The MAGTF provides a combatant commander or other

operational commander a versatile expeditionary force for responding to a broad range of crisis and conflict situations. MAGTFs are balanced, combined arms forces with organic command, ground, aviation, and sustainment elements. It is a building block concept: the fleet/joint commander's operational requirement or task is analyzed, and the appropriate units are drawn from a Marine division, aircraft wing, and MLG into an air-ground-logistics team under one commander to meet the task. The resulting MAGTF may be of any size, and the weight and composition of its component

elements may vary, depending on the mission and enemy situation. In each case, there will be a MAGTF command element (CE), a ground combat element (GCE) (under certain conditions, more than one), an aviation combat element (ACE), and a combat service support element (CSSE).

B. Four types of MAGTFs can be task organized as follows: the MEF, the Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB), the Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) (MEU (SOC)), and the Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force (SPMAGTF).

C. A MEF is the principal Marine Corps warfighting organization, particularly for a larger crisis or contingency, and is normally commanded by a lieutenant general. A MEF can range in size from 20,000 to 90,000 Marines and sailors, from less than one to multiple divisions and aircraft wings, together with one or more MLGs. With sixty days of accompanying supplies, MEFs are capable of both amphibious operations and sustained operations ashore in any geographic environment. With appropriate augmentation, the MEF command element is capable of performing as a Joint Task Force (JTF) Headquarters. A MEF will normally deploy in echelon and will designate its lead element as the MEF (Forward). MEFs are the primary "standing MAGTFs," existing in peacetime as well as wartime. The Marine Corps has three standing MEFs: I MEF is based in California and Arizona; II MEF is based in North and South Carolina; and III MEF is forward-based in Okinawa and mainland Japan.



D. A MEB is an intermediate-size MAGTF that bridges the gap between the MEF and the MEU, ranging in size from 3,000 to 9,000 Marines and sailors, and is normally commanded by a brigadier general. A MEB can operate independently or serve as the advance echelon of the MEF. It is normally composed of a reinforced infantry regiment, a composite Marine Air Group (MAG), and a Brigade Service Support Group (BSSG). With thirty days of supplies, a MEB is capable of conducting amphibious assault operations and maritime prepositioning force (MPF) operations. During potential crisis situations, a MEB may be forward deployed afloat (typically aboard fifteen amphibious ships, including five large-deck amphibious assault ships) for an extended period in order to provide an immediate combat response.

E. Forward deployed MEU(SOC) embarked aboard amphibious shipping (typically three ships) within a larger naval Expeditionary Strike Group (ESG) package operate continuously in the areas of responsibility of numerous unified combatant commanders. A MEU(SOC) is typically comprised of approximately 2,100 Marines and sailors. These units provide the President and combatant commanders an effective means of dealing with the uncertainties of future threats by providing forward-deployed units which offer unique opportunities for a variety of quick reaction, sea-based, crisis response options in either a conventional amphibious/expeditionary role or in the execution of maritime special operations. MEU(SOC) train for operations to be executed within six hours of receipt of the mission. The forward-deployed MEU(SOC), forged and tested in real-world contingencies, remains the benchmark forward operating Marine force. The MEU is commanded by a colonel and deploys with fifteen days of accompanying supplies. It is composed of a reinforced infantry battalion, a composite squadron, and a combat logistics battalion.

F. A SPMAGTF is task organized to accomplish a specific mission, operation, or regionally focused exercise. As such, SPMAGTFs can be organized, trained, and equipped to conduct a wide variety of expeditionary operations ranging from crisis response to training exercises and peacetime missions. Their duties cover the spectrum from NEOs to disaster relief and humanitarian missions as seen after the Asian Tsunami in the Indian Ocean in 2004.

G. **Air Contingency Forces.** Both MARFORCOM and MARFORPAC maintain Air Contingency MAGTFs (ACM) in a continuous state of readiness. ACMs are air-deployable forces available to the unified combatant commanders. ACM lead elements can deploy within eighteen hours of notification. The size can vary, with a task organization designed to meet the mission, threat, and airlift availability. An example of an ACM deployment occurred during the 2004 rebel uprising in Haiti in support of what would later be called Operation Secure Tomorrow.

H. **Maritime Prepositioning Force.** As is evident from the above, an overriding requirement for MAGTFs, and especially MEU (SOC) MAGTFs, is the ability to plan rapidly and effectively for the execution of real world contingencies with the forces, lift, logistics, and enemy situation at hand. MAGTFs deploy by amphibious shipping and airlift and are sustained on the ground by their own organic assets, as well as by Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) or other prepositioned equipment. The MPF program, which began in 1981, consists of sixteen self-sustaining, roll-on/roll-off ships, civilian-owned and operated under long-term charters to the Military Sealift Command (MSC). The MPF is organized into three Maritime Prepositioning Ships Squadrons (MPSRON): MPSRON-1, based in the Mediterranean; MPSRON-2, based at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean; and MPSRON-3, based in the Guam-Saipan area. Each MPSRON provides enough tanks, artillery, vehicles, ammunition, supplies, food, fuel, and water to support a MEB for thirty days of combat. The ships can be used separately or in larger groups to support smaller or larger MAGTFs. A single MPF ship is capable of supporting a MEU for thirty days.

NOTES



NAVY

“90% of the world’s commerce travels by sea; the vast majority of the world’s population lives within a few hundred miles of the oceans; nearly three quarters of the planet is covered by water. Seapower protects the American way of life.”¹

I. NAVY MISSION

A. **Maritime Strategic Concept.** “The expeditionary character and versatility of maritime forces provide the United States the asymmetric advantage of enlarging or contracting its military footprint in areas where access is denied or limited. Permanent or prolonged basing of our military forces overseas often has unintended economic, social or political repercussions. The sea is a vast maneuver space, where the presence of maritime forces can be adjusted as conditions dictate to enable flexible approaches to escalation, de-escalation and deterrence of conflicts. The speed, flexibility, agility and scalability of maritime forces provide joint or combined force commanders a range of options for responding to crises. Additionally, integrated maritime operations, either within formal alliance structures (such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) or more informal arrangements (such as the Global Maritime Partnership initiative), send powerful messages to would-be aggressors that we will act with others to ensure collective security and prosperity. *United States seapower will be globally postured to secure our homeland and citizens from direct attack and to advance our interests around the world.*”² The following six capabilities comprise the core of U.S. maritime power and reflect an increase in emphasis on those activities that prevent war and build partnerships:

1. **Forward Presence.** Maritime forces will be forward deployed, especially in an era of diverse threats to the homeland.
2. **Deterrence.** Preventing war is preferable to fighting wars. Deterring aggression must be viewed in global, regional, and transnational terms via conventional, unconventional, and nuclear means.
3. **Sea Control.** The ability to operate freely at sea is one of the most important enablers of joint and interagency operations.
4. **Power Projection.** Our ability to overcome challenges to access and to project and sustain power ashore is the basis of our combat credibility.
5. **Maritime Security.** Creating and maintaining security at sea is essential to mitigating threats short of war, including piracy, terrorism, weapons proliferation, drug trafficking, and other illicit activities.
6. **Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response.** Building on relationships forged in times of calm, we will continue to mitigate human suffering as the vanguard of interagency and multinational efforts, both in a deliberate, proactive fashion and in response to crises.

B. “The mission of the Navy is to maintain, train and equip combat-ready Naval forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression and maintaining freedom of the seas.”³

¹ U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, & U.S. Coast Guard, *A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower* (2007), available at <http://www.navy.mil/maritime/MaritimeStrategy.pdf>.

² *Id* (emphasis in original)

³ Mission of the Navy, available at <http://www.navy.mil/navydata/organization/org-top.asp>.

II. NAVY ORGANIZATION AND FORCE STRUCTURE

A. The Department of the Navy has three principal components: The Navy Department; the operating forces, including the Marine Corps, the reserve components, and, in time of war, the U.S. Coast Guard (in peace, a component of the Department of Homeland Security); and the shore establishment.

1. The Navy Department is comprised of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), and the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OpNav). The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) is the senior military officer in the Navy, and thus is akin to the Chief of Staff of the Army or Air Force.⁴

2. The operating forces commanders and fleet commanders have a dual chain of command. Administratively, they report to the CNO and provide, train, and equip naval forces. Operationally, they provide naval forces and report to the appropriate Combatant Commanders. As units of the Navy enter the area of responsibility for a particular Navy area commander, they are operationally assigned to the appropriate numbered fleet (also referred to as “chopping” in or out of that fleet’s operational control or OPCON.) All Navy units also have an administrative chain of command (i.e., administrative control or ADCON) with the various ships reporting to the appropriate Type Commander.⁵

3. The shore establishment provides support to the operating forces (known as “the fleet”) in the form of: facilities for the repair of machinery and electronics; communications centers; training areas and simulators; ship and aircraft repair; intelligence and meteorological support; storage areas for repair parts, fuel, and munitions; medical and dental facilities; and air bases.⁶

B. Three types of Naval power projection are the Carrier Strike Group (CSG), the Amphibious Ready Group (ARG), and its embarked Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU).

1. A CSG generally consists of an aircraft carrier (CVN),⁷ its embarked air wing (CVW)⁸ of approximately eighty fixed and rotary-winged aircraft,⁹ a cruiser and two destroyers,¹⁰ a replenishment ship,¹¹ and a submarine.¹² A CSG is normally commanded by a Rear Admiral (lower or upper half, one or two stars respectively), who has a Lieutenant Commander (O-4) as his staff judge advocate (SJA). The SJA is the only lawyer assigned to the Admiral’s staff.¹³

⁴ Navy Organization, available at <http://www.navy.mil/navydata/organization/org-over.asp>. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, available at <http://www.navy.mil/navydata/organization/org-cno.asp>. The Marine Corps and Coast Guard are discussed elsewhere.

⁵ The Operating Forces, available at <http://www.navy.mil/navydata/organization/orgopfor.asp>. Example: A guided missile destroyer (DDG) homeported in San Diego reports *administratively* to a Destroyer Squadron (DESRON, i.e., its Type Commander), but deploys as part of a Carrier Strike Group (*see infra*), which reports *operationally* to Commander Third Fleet (C3F) when the CSG is transiting from San Diego to Hawaii, to Commander Seventh Fleet (C7F) when the CSG is transiting from Hawaii through the Indian Ocean, and to Commander Fifth Fleet (C5F) when the CSG arrives in the Arabian Gulf. C5F is dual-hatted as Commander U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (COMNAVCENT), the Naval Component Commander for Central Command (CENTCOM). *See generally* COMNAVCENT/C5F Mission & Area of Operations, available at <http://www.cusnc.navy.mil/mission/index.html>.

⁶ The Shore Establishment, available at <http://www.navy.mil/navydata/organization/org-shor.asp>.

⁷ “CVN” is the hull classification symbol or code for “Carrier, Aircraft (Nuclear-Propulsion)” (i.e., nuclear powered aircraft carrier). There are currently 11 nuclear powered aircraft carriers. Each has a crew of approximately 3,200 sailors. *See generally* U.S. Navy Fact File—Aircraft Carriers, available at http://www.navy.mil/navydata/fact_display.asp?cid=4200&tid=200&ct=4.

⁸ An air wing adds approximately 2,400 sailors onboard the aircraft carrier.

⁹ An embarked air wing will generally consist of F/A-18C/D Hornets and F/A-18E/F Super Hornets, EA-6B Prowlers (soon to be replaced by the EA-18G Growler), E-2C Hawkeyes, C-2A Greyhounds, and MH-60R/S, and HH-60H Seahawk helicopters.

¹⁰ The cruisers and destroyers provide defense against air, surface, and submarine threats.

¹¹ This ship performs underway replenishment of food, ammunition, fuel, repair parts, and other provisions for the other CSG ships.

¹² Attack submarines (SSN) are designed to seek and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships; project power ashore with Tomahawk cruise missiles and Special Operation Forces; carry out Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) missions; support Carrier Strike Groups; and engage in mine warfare. *See generally* U.S. Navy Fact File—Attack Submarines – SSN, available at http://www.navy.mil/navydata/fact_display.asp?cid=4100&tid=100&ct=4.

¹³ The CSG Staff is typically assigned to a particular aircraft carrier (i.e., a CSG Staff is assigned to each of the eleven aircraft carriers). The strike group commander, if not operating as head of, or a component of a Joint Task Force (JTF), will usually be operating under the direction of a numbered fleet commander (*see supra*), who will have a more senior staff judge advocate (generally an O-5), but the strike group commander will rely almost exclusively on his own SJA for advice on a variety of issues

2. An ARG generally consists of a “big-deck” amphibious assault ship (LHA/LHD), its embarked MEU including its Aviation Combat Element (ACE) of approximately thirty fixed and rotary-winged aircraft,¹⁴ and two smaller “amphibs” (LPD/LSD). Each of the three amphibs in an ARG will have a variety of landing craft used to transport Marines ashore, such as Landing Craft Air Cushioned (LCAC), Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAV), and Landing Craft Utility (LCU). If the mission requires a Flag or General Officer to lead, then the force package will be referred to as an Expeditionary Strike Group (ESG). This larger ESG may also include a cruiser and two destroyers, and a submarine. An ARG/ESG will normally have an O-3 or O-4 SJA.

C. Strategic Deterrence. The U.S. Navy maintains the ability to respond to nuclear aggression or threats with highly reliable, credible and survivable nuclear forces. Specifically, undetected ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) provide the most survivable leg of the U.S. strategic defense arsenal.¹⁵ Since the 1960s, strategic deterrence has been the SSBN’s sole mission.¹⁶ Each SSBN has two crews, Blue and Gold, which alternate manning the submarine. This maximizes the SSBN’s strategic availability while maintaining the crew’s training readiness and morale at high levels.

D. Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD). IAMD is a core mission of the U.S. Navy and one of the key enabling capabilities that the Navy provides the joint force, assuring access in the maritime domain. The Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) is the mobile sea-based component of the Missile Defense Agency’s BMD System that is certified, deployed, and contributing to the ongoing BMD System development. Aegis BMD is capable of defeating short to intermediate range, unitary and separating, midcourse phase, ballistic missile threats with the Standard Missile-3 (SM-3), as well as short range ballistic missiles in the terminal phase with the SM-2.

ranging from rules of engagement, to military justice and foreign claims. Note also that each carrier typically has two Judge Advocates (JAs) as part of the “ship’s company,” typically an O-4 and an O-3. Those JAs work for the commanding officer of the carrier (an O-6), and will be primarily concerned with discipline on board the carrier. However, the strike group SJA and the carrier SJA often cooperate on various legal issues.

¹⁴ An ACE generally has a mix of AV-8B Harriers capable of Vertical/Short Take Off and Landing (V/STOL), along with rotary assets such as the CH-53E Super Stallion, CH-46 Sea Knight, AH-1Z Super Cobra, UH-1N Huey, or MV-22 Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft.

¹⁵ See generally U.S. Navy Fact File—Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarines - SSBN, available at http://www.navy.mil/navydata/fact_display.asp?cid=4100&tid=200&ct=4.

¹⁶ Beginning in 2002, four *Ohio* class guided-missile submarines were converted into guided missile submarines (SSGN). Armed with tactical missiles and equipped with superior communications capabilities, SSGNs provide the Navy with an unprecedented combination of strike and special operation mission capability within a stealthy, clandestine platform. Each SSGN is capable of carrying up to 154 Tomahawk or Tactical Tomahawk land-attack cruise missiles and has the capacity to host up to 66 SOF personnel at a time. See generally U.S. Navy Fact File—Guided Missile Submarines - SSGN, available at http://www.navy.mil/navydata/fact_display.asp?cid=4100&tid=300&ct=4.

NOTES



AIR FORCE

I. AIR FORCE MISSION

A. The mission of the United States Air Force (USAF) is to fly, fight, and win . . . in air, space, and cyberspace. To achieve that mission, the USAF has the following vision: The USAF will be a trusted and reliable joint partner with our sister services known for integrity in all of our activities, including supporting the joint mission first and foremost. We will provide compelling air, space, and cyber capabilities for use by the combatant commanders. We will excel as stewards of all Air Force resources in service to the American people, while providing precise and reliable Global Vigilance, Reach and Power for the nation.

B. The 12 core functions of the USAF align with other services' functions to provide a full complement of military might to the Combatant Commanders. These 12 core functions are: nuclear deterrence operations, air superiority, space superiority, cyberspace superiority, command and control, global integrated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), global precision attack, special operations, rapid global mobility, personnel recovery, agile combat support, and building partnerships. Underlying the USAF's ability to carry out these functions is a shared commitment to three core values: *integrity first, service before self, and excellence in all we do.*

II. AIR FORCE STRUCTURE

A. **USAF Organization.** The USAF has three components: Active Duty, the Air National Guard, and the Air Force Reserve. The USAF organizes, trains, and equips air forces through its Major Commands (MAJCOM). Active duty and Reserve component MAJCOMs are subdivided into Numbered Air Forces (NAF), wings, groups, and squadrons.¹

1. **MAJCOM.** MAJCOMs are organized on a functional basis in the United States and a geographic basis overseas. They accomplish designated phases of Air Force worldwide activities. Also, they organize, administer, equip and train their subordinate elements for the accomplishment of assigned missions. MAJCOMs generally are assigned specific responsibilities based on functions. MAJCOMs are normally commanded by a General (O-10).

2. **NAF.** The NAF is the senior war-fighting echelon of the USAF. A NAF conducts operations with assigned and attached forces under a command element. When participating in joint operations, the tasked NAF presents its forces to the Joint Forces Commander as an Aerospace Expeditionary Task Force (AETF). Normally a Lieutenant General (O-9) commands a CONUS NAF, while a Major General (O-8) commands an OCONUS NAF.

3. **Wing.** The fundamental unit for generating and employing combat capability is the wing, which has always been the Air Force's prime war-fighting instrument. A wing contains all of the organic assets required to accomplish its organizational function. For instance, a fighter wing has subordinate groups that provide combat, combat support, and combat service support functions in support of the wing's air combat mission. There are four main groups within a typical wing: the operations group; the maintenance group; the mission support group; and the medical group. Normally, a senior Colonel (O-6) commands a wing.

¹ U.S. Air Force Fact Sheet, The U.S. Air Force, (Dec. 2008) <http://www.af.mil/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=2> (last visited 14 May 2009).

4. **Group.** There are several mutually-related squadrons within a group. For example, within a mission support group, there are usually civil engineer (CE); mission support (MS) (including personnel, family support and education flights); contracting; services; and security forces squadrons. Groups are normally commanded by a Colonel (O-6).

5. **Squadron.** The basic fighting unit of the USAF is the squadron. Squadrons are not designed to conduct independent operations. They interact with other Squadrons to provide the necessary synergy to conduct effective air and space operations. Combining squadrons or squadron elements, such as fighters, refueling and airlift, into deployable groups or wings, is the purpose of an AETF. Squadrons are normally commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel (O-5).

B. Organizing for Air Operations.

1. **Joint Task Force (JTF).** A JTF is a force composed of assigned or attached elements of the Army, the Navy or the Marine Corps, and the USAF, or two or more of these Services, which is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense or by the Commander of a Unified Command, or an existing JTF (Joint Pub 1-02). A JTF often contains a ground component, an air component and a naval component.

2. **Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC).** The JTF commander derives authority from the joint force commander who has the authority to exercise operational control, assign missions, direct coordination among subordinate commanders, and redirect and organize forces to ensure unity of effort in the overall mission accomplishment. The joint force commander will normally designate a JFACC. The JTF commander assigns the JFACC's responsibilities and include, but are not limited to, planning, coordination, allocation, and tasking based on the JTF commander's apportionment decision. Using the joint forces commander's guidance and authority, and in coordination with other Services component commanders and other assigned or supporting commanders, the JFACC will recommend to the joint force commander apportionment of air sorties to various missions or geographic areas.²

3. **Air Operations Center (AOC).** The AOC is the principal air operations installation from which aircraft and air warning functions of combat air operations are directed, controlled, and executed. It is the senior agency of the USAF Component Commander from which command and control of air operations are coordinated with other components and Services.

4. **Aerospace Expeditionary Force (AEF).** AEFs are composite organizations of aerospace capabilities from which a tailored AETF, composed of Aerospace Expeditionary Wings, Aerospace Expeditionary Groups, and Aerospace Expeditionary Squadrons, is created to provide forces to meet theater Commander-in-Chief requirements. An AEF is not a discrete war-fighting unit.

5. **AETF.** An AETF is a tailored, task-organized aerospace force presented to a joint force commander consisting of a deployed NAF headquarters, or command echelon subordinate to a NAF headquarters, and assigned and attached operating forces (command element plus operating forces). An AETF can be sized depending on the level and nature of the conflict, and the size of the aerospace component required. The AETF is commanded by the designated Commander, Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR) and is activated by MAJCOM G-series orders.

6. **Aerospace Expeditionary Wing (AEW).** An AEW is a wing or a wing slice assigned or attached to an AETF or an in-place NAF by MAJCOM G-series orders. Normally, the AETF or in-place NAF commander also exercises OPCON of AEWs. An AEW is composed of the wing command element and some groups. The AEW commander reports to a COMAFFOR.

7. **Aerospace Expeditionary Group (AEG).** An AEG is an independent group assigned or attached to an AETF or in-place NAF by MAJCOM G-series orders. Normally, the AETF or in-place NAF commander also exercises OPCON of AEGs. An AEG is composed of the group command element and one or more squadrons. The AEG, depending on the size and structure of the AEF, is the lowest command echelon of AEFs that may report directly to a COMAFFOR.

² AFDD 2, Organization and Employment of Aerospace Power (3 Apr. 2007), available at <http://www.fas.org/irp/doddir/usaf/afdd2.pdf>.



SEMPER PARATUS

COAST GUARD

CORE VALUES: HONOR, RESPECT AND DEVOTION TO DUTY

I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a brief overview of the Coast Guard's missions and the unique operational law issues faced by the Coast Guard, with a focus on the Coast Guard's interaction with the Department of Defense (DoD) services. As an armed force, the Coast Guard shares many similar national security roles with the DoD services, and thus it must be prepared to address many of the same operational law issues. Nonetheless, because of its role as the nation's primary maritime law enforcement agency, Coast Guard missions involve many unique operational law issues that are different from those ordinarily faced by the DoD services. Principal among these differences is that Coast Guard law enforcement missions, which often involve exercising jurisdiction over foreign-flagged vessels, potentially have a direct impact on U.S. foreign relations. As a result, Coast Guard operational cases and the legal issues arising therein are often resolved through the interagency process.¹

II. MISSION

A. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is a military, multi-mission, maritime service and one of the Nation's five armed forces.² Its mission is to protect the public, the environment and U.S. economic interests in the Nation's ports and waterways, along the coast, on international waters, or in any maritime region as required to support national security.³ Following the events of September 11, 2001, the USCG was transferred to the

¹ See The Maritime Operational Threat Response (MOTR) Plan (Approved by POTUS November 8, 2006) of the National Strategy for Maritime Security called for in NSPD-41/HSPD-13 (Maritime Security Policy, December 21, 2004).

² See 14 U.S.C. § 1, which provides: "The Coast Guard as established January 28, 1915, shall be a military service and a branch of the armed forces of the United States at all times. The Coast Guard shall be a service in the Department of Homeland Security, except when operating as a service in the Navy." See also 10 U.S.C. § 101(a)(4)-(5) (defining the Coast Guard as an "armed force" and a "uniformed service"). But see 10 U.S.C. § 101 (a)(8) (excluding the Coast Guard from the definition of "military department").

³ See Coast Guard Publication 1, U.S. Coast Guard: America's Maritime Guardian (1 May 2009). This fundamental mission reflects the Coast Guard's statutorily mandated primary duties. See also 14 U.S.C. § 2, which provides:

The Coast Guard shall enforce or assist in the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; shall engage in maritime air surveillance or interdiction to enforce or assist in the enforcement of the laws of the United States; shall administer laws and promulgate and enforce regulations for the promotion of safety of life and property on and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States covering all matters not specifically delegated by law to some other executive department; shall develop, establish, maintain, and operate, with due regard to the requirements of national defense, aids to maritime navigation, ice-breaking facilities, and rescue facilities for the promotion of safety on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; shall, pursuant to international agreements, develop, establish, maintain, and operate icebreaking facilities on, under, and over waters other than the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; shall engage in oceanographic research of the high seas and in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and shall maintain a state of readiness to function as a

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)⁴ and focused on its homeland security mission; however, the USCG continues to carry out its other core missions as it has for more than 200 years by statutory mandate.⁵

B. In the maritime environment, there is no geographical limit to the Coast Guard's authority (although the exercise of that authority may be subject to flag and coastal State consent in accordance with international law). To the extent that seizure, arrest, and prosecution are desired outcomes of any maritime interdiction, the USCG is well positioned to enforce U.S. law on the high seas and in U.S. and foreign territorial seas.

C. Since the beginning of the Republic, Congress has authorized the USCG to exercise broad law enforcement authority upon the high seas and waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, and aboard any vessel, wherever located, that is subject to the jurisdiction, or to the operation of any law, of the United States.⁶ The Coast Guard is also specifically authorized to respond to acts of maritime terrorism.⁷ The Coast Guard routinely exercises its maritime law enforcement authority on foreign flag vessels thousands of miles from the United States, sometimes on the high seas, and sometimes in foreign waters.⁸ The USCG is also authorized to carry weapons ashore, and to make seizures and arrests at maritime facilities.⁹ Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, and petty officers are also designated by statute as officers of the customs.¹⁰

D. Coast Guard law enforcement and homeland security operations cover a wide spectrum of activities including maritime smuggling of illicit drugs and other contraband, migrant smuggling and human trafficking, acts of piracy, enforcement of U.N. Security Council resolutions, acts of violence in maritime navigation, and maritime transportation of weapons of mass destruction. International and domestic law govern the Coast Guard's conduct of maritime interdiction operations. Generally, international law applicable to Coast Guard operations focuses on the exclusive jurisdiction of flag States on the high seas, and the sovereign rights and control exercised by coastal States in coastal waters. Thus, except in the exercise of national or collective self-defense, flag State and coastal State cooperation and consent are required for most maritime interdiction activities not undertaken pursuant to the enforcement of U.N. Security Council resolutions. Accordingly, USCG maritime interdiction activities throughout the world must take into consideration the need to cultivate and sustain such cooperation and consent.

E. Consistent with the well-settled legal principles discussed above, the USCG seeks flag or coastal State consent for extraterritorial enforcement operations on foreign vessels or in foreign waters, or exercises a variety of international legal authorities to obtain authority and jurisdiction over vessels not otherwise subject to unilateral U.S. jurisdiction. Toward that end, the Coast Guard, as executive agent for the Department of State, has negotiated and completed more than 60 bilateral agreements between the United States and other countries that provide expedited procedures or pre-approval for obtaining flag or coastal state consent for the Coast Guard to conduct boardings and searches of foreign flagged vessels suspected of various illegal activities.¹¹ In cases in which such agreements are not in place, the Coast Guard takes a leading role in the MOTR process to coordinate interagency concurrence and assistance in approaching foreign governments for authorization to take appropriate action.

F. The Coast Guard is specifically authorized to lend assistance to, and receive assistance from, other federal and state agencies. The Coast Guard may utilize its personnel and facilities . . . to assist any Federal agency, State, Territory, possession, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, to perform any activity for which such personnel and facilities are especially qualified." Furthermore, "the Coast Guard, with the consent of the head of the agency concerned, may avail itself of such officers and employees, advice, information, and facilities of any

specialized service in the Navy in time of war, including the fulfillment of Maritime Defense Zone command responsibilities.

⁴ See Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. §§ 103, 888, 1704. DHS organization and a description of its agencies can be viewed at www.dhs.gov.

⁵ See 6 U.S.C. § 468.

⁶ 14 U.S.C. § 89 (a).

⁷ 33 U.S.C. § 1226.

⁸ See e.g., 46 U.S.C. 70501-70507.

⁹ 46 U.S.C. § 70117.

¹⁰ 4 U.S.C. § 143; 19 U.S.C. § 1401.

¹¹ The text of all bilateral agreements relating to Coast Guard boarding activities are reproduced in the Coast Guard Operations Law Group's (OLG) Fast Action Reference Materials (FARM). The FARM is available by contacting the legal advisor to the Chief of Coast Guard Office Of Law Enforcement (CG-531) at U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters.

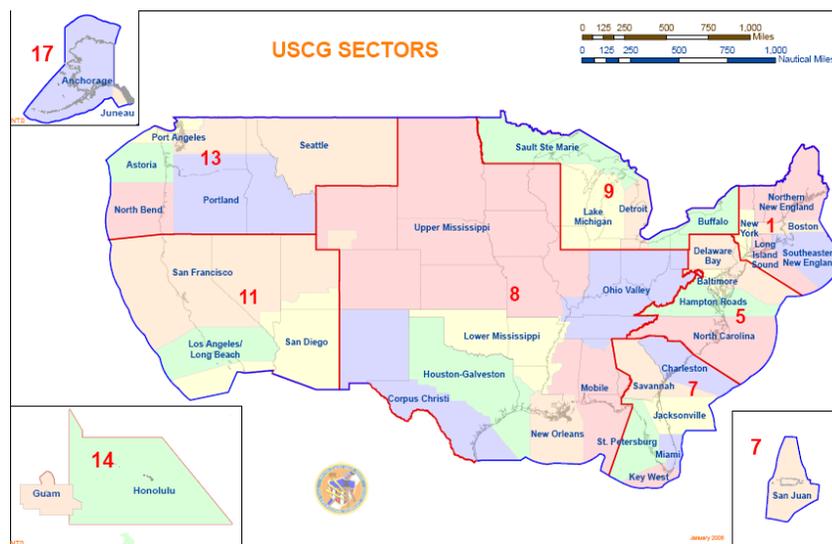
Federal agency, State, Territory, possession, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia as may be helpful in the performance of its duties." This unique authority provides the Coast Guard with great flexibility in partnering with DoD and other federal and state agencies to support various missions.¹²

III. ORGANIZATION

A. The USCG ordinarily operates under DHS. "Upon the declaration of war if Congress so directs in the declaration or when the President directs," the USCG may transfer to the Department of the Navy.¹³ While operating as part of DHS, the Commandant of the USCG reports directly to the Department's Secretary. Coast Guard Headquarters is responsible for policy development and overall USCG operations and logistics.

B. The Coast Guard's current reorganization plan calls for operations to be directed by an Operations Command (OPCOM) located in Norfolk, VA. OPCOM will direct activities among nine Districts located throughout the United States. Each District exercises operational control over shore commands such as Sectors, Air Stations, Small Boat Stations, and similar units. While OPCOM will exercise operational control over larger Coast Guard cutters, the Districts and Sectors have operational control of smaller cutters. There are command centers at U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, OPCOM, Districts and Sectors to control operations within their areas of responsibility (AOR). The Deputy Commandant for Operations (DCO) is responsible for the development, implementation and oversight of policies relating to all Coast Guard operations and reports to the Commandant.

The following chart shows the Coast Guard's geographical alignment of Sectors within each numbered District:



IV. MISSION OVERVIEW

A. The USCG's history reveals a gradual accumulation of additional responsibilities, resulting primarily from its status as the nation's primary maritime law enforcement agency and protector of U.S. ports and waterways.¹⁴ Although the USCG occupies a unique position as a military service that serves as the nation's primary maritime law enforcement agency, and now the lead Federal agency for maritime homeland security, it is probably best known for its humanitarian service to the public.

¹² 14 U.S.C. § 141.

¹³ See 14 U.S.C. §§ 1, 3; see also Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2006, Conf. Rept., H. Rept. 109-413, § 211, as adopted by House and Senate conferees 6 Apr 2006 (to accompany H.R. 889).

¹⁴ See generally Coast Guard Publication 1, *U.S. Coast Guard: America's Maritime Guardian* (1 Jan. 2002).

B. The USCG's fundamental roles are to protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic and security interests. This responsibility covers the following areas: in America's inland waterways, ports and harbors; along 95,000 miles of U.S. coastline; in the U.S. territorial seas; in the nearly 3.4 million square miles of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ); and on international waters, as well as in other maritime regions of importance to the United States. Reflecting its multi-mission character, prior to September 11, 2001, the USCG organized its missions in five distinct core roles: Maritime Security, Maritime Safety, Protection of Natural Resources, Maritime Mobility, and National Defense.¹⁵ Although each role is composed of several missions, many missions benefit more than one role. For example, while fisheries enforcement is a maritime security mission, it also serves the Coast Guard's Protection of Natural Resources role. The Homeland Security Act (HLSA) of 2002, which transferred the USCG to DHS, categorizes the USCG's missions as either Homeland Security or Non-Homeland Security missions.¹⁶ The USCG's Homeland Security missions consist of the following: Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security; Drug Interdiction; Migrant Interdiction; Defense Readiness; and other Law Enforcement.¹⁷ Non-Homeland Security missions consist of the following: Marine Safety; Search and Rescue; Aids to Navigation; Living Marine Resource Protection (Fisheries Enforcement); Marine Environmental Response; and Polar Icebreaking.¹⁸ The following brief description of the USCG's principal missions is organized around this HLSA framework, but in certain places links those missions to the USCG's core roles.

V. HOMELAND SECURITY MISSIONS

A. Maritime Homeland Security (MHLs)/Maritime Homeland Defense (MHLd).

1. As both a military service and a Federal law enforcement agency, the USCG plays a unique role in homeland security and homeland defense. Although the notion of homeland security had always been incorporated into the USCG's maritime security role,¹⁹ the USCG refocused its capabilities in the homeland security mission in the wake of the September 11th terrorist attacks. Following those attacks, the USCG quickly organized and conducted the largest port security operation since World War II to protect the U.S. Marine Transportation System (MTS). The USCG immediately deployed resources and established security zones around vessels and significant critical infrastructure such as power plants, bridges, dams, and locks, in addition to providing overall security in U.S. ports. Additionally, on September 21, 2001, the USCG promulgated temporary regulations creating Naval Vessel Protection Zones (NVPZ), in order to ensure the safety and security of U.S. naval vessels within U.S. territorial waters. The temporary NVPZ regulations were subsequently made permanent.²⁰

2. As the Nation's lead maritime law enforcement agency, the USCG carries out its homeland security mission as a law enforcement agency working with the Department of Justice (DoJ), as well as with components and bureaus of DHS. In addition to its general law enforcement authorities, the USCG draws on a broad range of legal authorities specifically tailored to port and waterway safety and security²¹ to carry out its homeland security functions. Moreover, the Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) of 2002,²² while establishing new security requirements, clarified USCG legal authorities and provided additional enforcement capabilities. Maritime Safety and Security Teams (MSST) are an example of one such capability. MSSTs are quick-response forces capable of rapid, nationwide deployment via air, ground, or sea transportation in response to changing threat conditions and evolving Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) mission requirements. MSSTs were created to "safeguard the public and protect vessels, harbors, ports, facilities, and cargo in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. from destruction, loss or injury from crime, or sabotage due to terrorist activity."²³

B. Maritime Law Enforcement, Drug Interdiction and Migrant Interdiction.

¹⁵ See *id.*; see also 6 U.S.C. § 468(a).

¹⁶ See 6 U.S.C. § 468(a).

¹⁷ *Id.* § 468(a)(2).

¹⁸ *Id.* § 468(a)(1).

¹⁹ See 6 U.S.C. §§ 468(a), (c), & (e).

²⁰ 33 C.F.R. §§ 165.9, 165.2025(b), 165.2030(b).

²¹ See, e.g., 33 U.S.C. § 1225 (waterfront safety); 33 U.S.C. § 1226 (Port, harbor, and coastal facility security); 46 U.S.C. § 70118 (law enforcement ashore); 50 U.S.C. § 191 (Regulation of anchorage and movement of vessels during national emergency); and 14 U.S.C. § 91 (Safety of naval vessels).

²² Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) of 2002, Pub. L. 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064.

²³ 46 U.S.C. § 70106.

1. Since its founding as the Revenue Marine in 1790,²⁴ the USCG has been the Nation's primary maritime law enforcement agency. The USCG's statutorily-defined law enforcement mission provides that it "shall enforce or assist in the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."²⁵ Coast Guard active duty commissioned, warrant, and petty officers are authorized to "make inquiries, examinations, inspections, searches, seizures, and arrests upon the high seas and waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, for the prevention, detection, and suppression of violations of laws of the United States."²⁶ The USCG, unlike the DoD services, is not constrained by the Posse Comitatus Act,²⁷ which prohibits the use of the Army or Air Force to execute the laws of the United States, or by 10 U.S.C. § 375, which prohibits direct participation by DoD personnel in search, seizure, arrest, or other similar activities unless otherwise authorized by law. Notwithstanding this prohibition, DoD assistance to USCG law enforcement missions could include: providing information collected during military operations; using military equipment and facilities, or providing DoD personnel to operate and maintain that equipment; and using U.S. Navy vessels to embark USCG Law Enforcement Detachments (LEDETS) for counterdrug support and homeland security missions.²⁸ Maritime Law Enforcement missions involve significant DoD-USCG interaction, as USCG LEDETS are required by law to be deployed on U.S. Navy ships assigned to a "drug-interdiction area" to interdict illegal narcotics.²⁹ LEDETS may also deploy on U.S. Navy or allied vessels in support of maritime homeland security or related operations. Drug traffickers operating from South and Central America typically transport multi-ton loads of cocaine on fishing vessels, other commercial vessels, "go-fast" vessels and self-propelled semi-submersibles (SPSS). Drug loads in the primary maritime transportation zones typically range in size from two to ten tons, but loads in excess of 20 tons are not uncommon. Coast Guard LEDETS and other boarding team personnel receive extensive training in the counter-narcotics mission and are uniquely qualified to find well-concealed drug loads in a wide variety of vessels, collect other evidence and prepare detailed prosecution case packages in support of investigators and U.S. Attorneys.

2. The USCG's alien migrant interdiction operations are part humanitarian operations, part border control, and part law enforcement. Because migrants take great risks to flee their countries, often sailing in overloaded and unseaworthy conditions, USCG migrant interdiction operations often begin as search and rescue operations. Nonetheless, these migrants pose a significant potential security threat and, as outlined in Executive Orders and other Presidential directives, the President has suspended the entry of undocumented aliens into the U.S. and established a policy that the USCG interdict migrants as far as possible from U.S. shores.³⁰ The nature of the migrant interdiction mission continues to change in response to increasingly sophisticated smuggling operations and enhanced security risks that undocumented migration poses to the U.S.

C. National Defense.

1. The USCG is at all times an armed force of the United States.³¹ Indeed, the USCG, is a military, multi-mission maritime service that has answered America's calls continuously for over 220 years. In addition to its status as a Federal maritime law enforcement agency³² within the DHS, the USCG "shall be a military service and a branch of the armed forces of the United States at all times."³³ Thus, although the more familiar non-defense missions dominate the public perception of the USCG, it remains a military service. The Coast Guard's role as both a maritime law enforcement agency and a military service is not a matter of changing "hats" depending on the

²⁴ The Revenue Marine was also known as the Revenue Cutter Service.

²⁵ 14 U.S.C. § 2.

²⁶ 14 U.S.C. § 89.

²⁷ 18 U.S.C. § 1385. The Act was made applicable to the Navy and Marine Corps by policy. See DoDD 5525.5, DoD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials, at E4.3, 2.2.1. (15 Jan. 1986); SECNAVINST 5820.7B (22 Mar. 1988).

²⁸ 10 U.S.C. §§ 371-382; 10 U.S.C. § 379 (mandating the assignment of Coast Guard personnel to certain naval vessels for law enforcement purposes).

²⁹ 10 U.S.C. § 379.

³⁰ See Pres. Proc. 4865 (1981) (suspending entry of undocumented aliens into the United States by sea); E.O. 12807, *supra* note 24, 57 Fed. Reg. 23133 (1 June 1992) ("Kennebunkport Order"); Presidential Decision Directive 9, 18 June 1993. The Supreme Court, in *Sale v. Haitian Centers Council, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 155 (1993), upheld the presidential authority to control U.S. borders and suspend the entry of undocumented aliens into the U.S. See also E.O. 13276 (15 Nov. 2002) (Delegation of Responsibilities Concerning Undocumented Aliens Interdicted or Intercepted in the Caribbean Region).

³¹ 14 U.S.C. § 1 (establishing the U.S. Coast Guard as a military service and branch of the armed forces); 10 U.S.C. § 101 (a)(4) (including "the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard" in the definition of "armed forces").

³² 14 U.S.C. § 89.

³³ 14 U.S.C. § 1.

mission - the Coast Guard is at *all* times military and at *all* times may exercise its unique and broad law enforcement authority. During peacetime, the USCG supports the Navy and regional Combatant Commanders by participating in military exercises, providing polar icebreaking capabilities, and conducting Freedom of Navigation (FON) operations. The USCG has served alongside the U.S. Navy in critical national defense missions in every major conflict in the Nation's history, and today is prepared to support DoD's homeland defense mission.

VI. NON-HOMELAND SECURITY MISSIONS

A. Marine Safety. The USCG's Maritime Safety role involves a variety of mission areas, including establishing design and equipment standards, inspecting merchant and recreational vessels, conducting search and rescue operations, and tracking icebergs in the North Atlantic. Each of these missions is carried out with the fundamental goal of protecting the lives and safety of Americans in the maritime arena. Two of the principle missions encompassing the Maritime Safety role are marine safety and search and rescue.

B. Search and Rescue. From the founding of the U.S. Life Saving Service in 1848, Search and Rescue (SAR) has been a cornerstone USCG mission.³⁴ The USCG is the lead U.S. agency for maritime SAR in U.S. waters. Each year, the USCG saves thousands of lives and millions of dollars of property. Established and operated under international³⁵ and national legal obligations and standards, the USCG serves as a model for SAR services in other countries.

C. Living Marine Resource Protection and Fisheries Enforcement. Protecting the EEZ and key areas of the high seas is an important mission for the USCG. The U.S. EEZ is the largest in the world, containing 3.3 million square miles of ocean and 90,000 miles of coastline, in which the USCG carries out the Nation's primary at-sea fisheries enforcement activities. In carrying out this mission, the USCG enforces both international treaties and domestic fisheries laws, primarily the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act³⁶ that extended U.S. fisheries management authority out to the full 200 nautical miles authorized by international law.³⁷ The USCG's fisheries priorities, in order of importance, are: (1) to protect the U.S. EEZ from foreign encroachment; (2) to enforce domestic fisheries laws; and (3) to enforce international fisheries agreements. The USCG's efforts reflect the substantial economic interest the Nation has in protecting its ocean resources.

D. Marine Environmental Protection.

1. In response to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on March 23, 1989, Congress passed the Oil Pollution Act of 1990³⁸ (OPA 90), through which the USCG regulates the shipping industry to reduce the likelihood of oil spills. The Act placed new demands on the USCG and solidified the role of the USCG as the Federal agency with primary responsibility for preventing and responding to maritime oil spills. USCG Captains of the Port (COTP) are the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC) for instances involving oil and hazardous substances in all coastal, and some inland, areas. The Coast Guard was the lead agency for the federal response to the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010. The District Commander for the Eighth Coast Guard District (headquartered in New Orleans) was designated as the FOSC for *Deepwater Horizon* response and the Commandant of the Coast Guard was designated as the National Incident Commander (NIC).

2. Increasingly, the USCG is playing an active role in the prosecution of environmental crimes involving other Federal statutes, such as the Clean Water Act (CWA),³⁹ the Act to Prevent Pollution From Ships (APPS),⁴⁰ the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA),⁴¹ the Ocean Dumping Act,⁴²

³⁴ 14 U.S.C. § 88; 14 U.S.C. § 2.

³⁵ See International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue Convention (SAR Convention), 1979, with Annex, T.I.A.S. No. 11093.

³⁶ 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

³⁷ See United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, 1833 U.N.T.S. 397 (entered into force 16 Nov. 1994), art. 57.

³⁸ Pub. L. No. 101-380, 104 Stat. 507 (1990).

³⁹ 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*

⁴⁰ 33 U.S.C. §§ 1901-1912.

⁴¹ 42 U.S.C. §§ 9610-9675.

⁴² 33 U.S.C. §§ 1401 *et seq.*, as amended.

and the Refuse Act.⁴³ Criminal prosecutions have also been based upon False Representations of an Official Matter.⁴⁴

E. Maritime Mobility: Aids to Navigation and Icebreaking.

1. The U.S. Marine Transportation System (MTS) “facilitates America’s global reach into foreign markets and the nation’s engagement in world affairs.”⁴⁵ The USCG is a leading force in ensuring a safe and efficient marine transportation system. Pursuant to its maritime mobility role, the USCG is responsible for maintaining aids to navigation;⁴⁶ administering the Nation’s bridges; providing waterways and vessel traffic management systems; and conducting icebreaking operations.

2. Additionally, the USCG plays a substantial role in, and is the country’s principal point of contact for, diplomatic efforts involving international marine transportation issues at the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

VII. USE OF FORCE POLICY/RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

Since a primary USCG mission is law enforcement, most USCG use of force issues arise in that context. The USCG’s use of force in law enforcement operations is governed by the USCG Use of Force Policy,⁴⁷ which implements the reasonableness requirement of the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.⁴⁸ USCG units adhere to the Standing Rules of Engagement (SROE)⁴⁹ for individual and unit self-defense, wherever located, when operating under DoD Tactical Control outside U.S. territory, and when engaged in national self-defense. Similarly, Navy units operating under USCG TACON follow the USCG Use of Force Policy for employing warning shots and disabling fire pursuant to 14 U.S.C. § 637, and the SROE for all other purposes.

⁴³ 33 U.S.C. § 407.

⁴⁴ See 18 U.S.C. § 1001; Maritime Law Enforcement Manual (MLEM), COMDTINST M16247.1D, chs. 6, 9, and 12.

⁴⁵ Coast Guard Publication 1, *supra* note 14, at 11.

⁴⁶ See 14 U.S.C. § 81.

⁴⁷ See Maritime Law Enforcement Manual (MLEM), COMDTINST M16247.1D, ch. 4.

⁴⁸ See *e.g.*, *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985); *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).

⁴⁹ Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. Forces, CJCSI 3121.01B, 13 Jun. 2005.

NOTES



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

I. OVERVIEW

A. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has existed since 1949, yet its organizational structure remains obscure to many Judge Advocates (JA). This chapter discusses its structure and decision making process.

B. Twelve countries founded NATO on 4 April 1949 by signing the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, D.C. Because it was signed in Washington, the North Atlantic Treaty is often referred to as the “Washington Treaty.” Today, NATO’s Headquarters are located in Brussels, Belgium.

C. Article 9 of the North Atlantic Treaty develops the basic structure of NATO, establishing a “Council to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty.” This Council is known as the North Atlantic Council (NAC). All NATO members have a Permanent Representative (PermRep) of ambassadorial rank who represents them in the NAC. PermReps must be available “to meet promptly at any time.” The NAC meets regularly in “Permanent Session,” to fulfill its treaty based obligation. The NAC occasionally meets at the level of Ministers of Defense (aka DEFMIN), where the U.S. is represented by the Secretary of Defense, and at the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (aka FORMIN), where the U.S. is represented by the Secretary of State. The NAC meets less frequently at a “Summit” meeting of NATO Heads of State and Government, where the U.S. is represented by the U.S. President.

D. Article 9 also created “such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary,” specifically requiring establishment of a defense committee now known as the NATO Military Committee (MC). The MC is composed of the Military Representatives (MilReps), usually general officers of three star or equivalent rank, from all NATO members. The MC is the senior military authority in NATO and the primary source of military advice to the Secretary General and the NAC. The MC meets regularly in Permanent Session. The MC occasionally meets at the level of Chiefs of Defense (aka CHODs), where the U.S. is represented by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

E. Article 9 also specifically tasks the MC to “recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.” Article 3 requires “the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, [to] maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.” Thus NATO seeks to be interoperable across numerous military forces, many with several branches.¹ The individual nations have joint and individual responsibilities to be able to defend themselves and others.

F. There are five other “subsidiary bodies”: The International Staff (IS), the International Military Staff (IMS), the Political Committee, and the two Strategic Commands. The IS provides direct support to the NAC and the civilian committees under them. The IS facilitates reaching consensus among the Allies on the political side of NATO by chairing meetings, preparing policy recommendations, and drafting communiqués and reports. The IMS provides support for the Military Committee and is composed of military officers from each NATO country. The IMS facilitates reaching consensus among the Allies on the military side of NATO by chairing meetings, and preparing draft military advice. The Political Committee is a forum for regular political consultations chaired by the Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs. Its members are the political advisors (POLADs) of each NATO delegation. Besides keeping abreast of political trends and developments of interest to the members, the Political Committee prepares studies of political problems for discussion by the NAC and submits reports on subjects to be debated. The Political Committee is tasked to follow up on and implement NAC decisions.

¹ Iceland has no military, yet is a member of the NATO Alliance.

G. The Strategic Commands (SC) of NATO are Allied Command Operations (ACO) and Allied Command Transformation (ACT).² ACO is located at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in Mons, Belgium, located about forty-five miles south of NATO Headquarters. ACT is located in Norfolk, Virginia. The SCs are responsible to the Military Committee for the overall direction and conduct of all NATO military matters within their command areas. The SCs provide direct advice about their command to the Military Committee and are authorized to provide direct advice to the NAC on matters pertaining to their commands while keeping the Military Committee simultaneously informed. When preparing for and conducting operations, the SCs may receive political guidance directly from the NAC, although this is typically done via the MC. ACO and ACT are continuously represented at NATO Headquarters by representatives from their respective staffs to facilitate the timely two-way flow of information.

H. Article 5 is the heart of NATO in that “[t]he Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all” This Article forms the basis for collective self-defense, but it is not unlimited since “if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such *action as it deems necessary*, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.” [emphasis added]. The first time NATO invoked Article 5 was in response to the September 11, 2001 attacks against the United States, by sending five Airborne Warning And Control Systems (AWACS) aircraft from NATO Allies to assist in U.S. continental defense operations.³

I. Article 5, as well as Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, requires notification to the United Nations Security Council of measures taken in self-defense. Actions planned or actually undertaken pursuant to Article 5 are referred to as “Article 5 Operations.” Article 6 defines the area where Article 5 applies, that is, essentially, “on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America” or the islands in the North Atlantic “under the jurisdiction of any of the Parties . . . north of the Tropic of Cancer.” Also included in the geographic confines of Article 6 are attacks “on the forces, vessels, or aircraft of any of the Parties when in or over these territories . . . the Mediterranean Sea or the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.” Besides Article 5 operations, NATO conducts Article 4 operations, such as Peace Support Operations (PSO).⁴ The first NATO PSO was the Implementation Force (IFOR) in the Balkans in 1995, pursuant to the General Framework Agreement for Peace (GFAP, also known as the Dayton Peace Accord).

J. NATO has expanded six times and now numbers “at” twenty-eight members, the most recent two members (Albania and Croatia) having joined in April 2009. The expansion process is elaborated in Article 10 of the Treaty. Specifically, “any other European State” may be invited to join NATO. The invitation is made by unanimous agreement/consensus of the current members and is based on the invitees’ ability to further the principles of the Treaty and “contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area.”

K. To assist the candidate nation, NATO has developed the Membership Action Plan (MAP). While not establishing criteria, MAP is a consultative process between NATO and the prospective member State to ascertain the State’s progress toward membership. MAP is divided into five areas dealing with political and economic issues, military and defense issues, resource issues, security issues, and legal issues. Each aspiring nation drafts an annual “national programme” on preparations for possible membership, setting objectives for its preparations, and containing specific information on steps being taken on the preparations. Participation in MAP does not imply a timeframe for or guarantee of NATO membership. Decisions on membership have been, and will continue to be, “taken” on a case-by-case basis by the NAC at a NATO Summit. The Alliance has no precondition for stationing troops or nuclear weapons on the territory of new members. New members must accede to several key NATO status and technical agreements.

² Traditionally, ACO and ACT were known as Strategic Allied Command Europe (SACEUR) and Strategic Allied Command Atlantic (SACLANT), respectively. The Commander of U.S. European Command (EUCOM) is dual-hatted as the Commander of ACO, and is still referred to as SACEUR. The Commander of U.S. Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) was formerly dual-hatted as the Commander of ACT, and was typically referred to as SACT (pronounced “sack T”) vice SACLANT. With French reintegration into NATO’s military command structure in 2009, France is now filling the SACT position.

³ <http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=44663>.

⁴ Article 4 of the NATO Treaty provides that “[t]he Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.”

L. The Alliance rests upon commonality of views and a commitment to work for unanimity/consensus. To enhance the consensus building process, NATO developed the “silence procedure.”⁵ The silence procedure permits the members to have a vote after discussions and debates have been held at the staff/action officer level in working groups.

M. The NAC typically tasks the Military Committee to provide guidance on an issue. The MC provides guidance to the SCs, who develop their input and report back to the MC. Then the MC tasks the IMS to develop a document called an IMS Working Memorandum (IMSWM). This document is sent to the MilReps for consideration and coordination with their respective capitals. After reviewing the IMSWM, each NATO Ally can either maintain silence (with or without providing comments), or formally express their disagreement by breaking silence. This is the so-called “silence procedure.” If silence is maintained, this means that the member State does not vehemently disagree with the content of the IMSWM. If all members maintain silence, then the IMSWM goes forward to the NAC as a MC Memorandum (MCM) of military advice. Silence is broken by a member nation sending a letter to the IMS indicating its objection and the rationale for this objection. When silence is broken, the cognizant working group typically meets again to attempt to achieve consensus.

N. After this subsequent attempt at consensus, the Chairman of the Military Committee may convene the MC to discuss the issue. If consensus is reached at the MC, the MCM is sent forward to the NAC as military advice. If not, however, the Chairman may send forward his own recommendation, called a Chairman’s Memorandum (CMCM), to the Secretary General as military advice, noting the different positions of Allies. Consensus is the goal, but occasionally there is a lack of understanding, requiring a member to explain the importance of their position or perspective regarding an issue. Since the process may move quickly, or the Chairman may request approval “at the table,” members assign very senior and knowledgeable officers to the position of MilRep (as noted previously, usually three star flag officers) and Deputy MilRep (usually one star flag officers).

II. THE U.S. DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

A. The formulation of the U.S. position at NATO involves interagency coordination between the Department of Defense (DoD), Department of State (DOS), and the Joint Staff. The U.S. Mission to NATO (i.e. the Ambassador’s staff) and the U.S. Military Delegation (MILDEL) to the NATO Military Committee (i.e. the U.S. MilRep’s staff) are physically located across the main corridor from one another in the NATO Headquarters building, and coordinate with each other on a daily basis. On issues within the cognizance of the European Union, coordination is established with the U.S. Mission to the EU (USEU), also located in Brussels, Belgium.

B. When the U.S. position is formulated and interagency guidance received by the U.S. Mission and MILDEL in Brussels, the U.S. planners begin to work the issue with the IMS and the other Allies’ staffs in Brussels to arrive at consensus. If this background work is successful, the issue is resolved by the document “passing silence.”

III. NATO RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

A. “With the exception of self-defence,” the NATO Rules of Engagement (ROE) “provide the sole authority to NATO/NATO-led forces to use force.”⁶ The NATO ROE are:

written as a series of prohibitions and permissions When issued as prohibitions, the rules are orders to commanders not to take the designated action(s). When issued as permissions, they define the limits of the threat or use of force, or of actions that might be construed as provocative, that commanders may take to accomplish their mission.⁷

In contrast with the U.S. Standing ROE, which are generally considered *permissive*, NATO ROE may be considered by some to be more *restrictive* in nature.

⁵ Under the “silence procedure,” basic premises of a text are first negotiated in one or more working groups, after which a draft version is circulated. If no NATO member “breaks silence” by proposing an amendment (implying that the member State still has fundamental problems with parts of the text), all members are considered to have adopted the text (i.e., silence implies consent).

⁶ MC 362/1, NATO Rules of Engagement, 30 June 2003, at p. 2, ¶ 2. The NATO ROE are marked “NATO Unclassified, Releasable to Pfp/EU/SFOR/KFOR/ISAF/Australia.”

⁷ *Id.* at p. 7, ¶ 15.

B. International law, including the law of armed conflict, applies to all NATO military operations. With the different obligations of each NATO member to “relevant conventions and treaties, every effort will be made to ensure . . . that a common approach is adopted . . . for the purposes of military operations.”⁸

C. NATO members must also adhere to their respective national laws. Each nation has two separate obligations under this provision. Each nation must issue instructions restricting and/or amplifying the ROE to their troops to ensure compliance with their respective national laws. “[N]ations must inform the NAC and the Strategic Commander of any inconsistencies [i.e. caveats], as early as possible.”⁹ While separate obligations may exist under other treaties and conventions, the unifying element in NATO is the commitment in the Preamble to the Washington Treaty to maintaining a common defense under the rule of law.

D. NATO defines “self-defense” as “the use of such necessary and proportional force, including deadly force, by NATO/NATO-led forces and personnel to defend themselves against attack or an imminent attack.”¹⁰ The definition is further refined by defining “necessary” as “indispensable,”¹¹ “proportional” as “a response commensurate with the perception of the level of the threat posed,”¹² “imminent” as “manifest, instant and overwhelming,”¹³ and “attack” as “the use of force against NATO/NATO-led forces and personnel.”¹⁴ NATO also employs the concept of “extended self-defence” to “defend other NATO/NATO-led forces and personnel in the vicinity from attack or imminent attack.”¹⁵

E. Guidance regarding the “use of force during peacetime operations and operations prior to the commencement of armed conflict” is contained in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the NATO ROE.¹⁶ Once an armed conflict has commenced in which NATO/NATO-led forces are involved as combatants, the NATO ROE recognize that “[c]are must be taken . . . to ensure that any ROE requested and authorized do not unduly restrict, beyond the restrictions imposed by international law, the commander’s ability to effectively carry out the mission and obtain Military Advantage.”¹⁷ Annex A is entitled “Compendium of Rules of Engagement,” and lists “a menu of possible options.”¹⁸ Specific guidance on the use of ROE in each of the various war-fighting mediums are contained in Annexes B (Air), C (Land), and D (Maritime). There is also a glossary in Annex F that is helpful. The Compendium may be obtained from the Center for Law and Military Operation (CLAMO) via SIPRNET (see the CLAMO chapter for contact information).

⁸ *Id.* at p. 3, ¶ 4.c.

⁹ *Id.* at p. 3, ¶ 5.

¹⁰ *Id.* at p. 4, ¶ 7.

¹¹ *Id.* at p. 4, ¶ 7.a.

¹² *Id.* at p. 4, ¶ 7.b.

¹³ *Id.* at p. 4, ¶ 7.c.

¹⁴ *Id.* at p. 4, ¶ 7.d. Appendix 1 to Annex A of the NATO ROE, entitled Hostile Intent and Hostile Act, clarifies this guidance.

¹⁵ *Id.* at p. 4, ¶ 8.

¹⁶ *Id.* at pp. 5-6, ¶¶ 10-11.

¹⁷ *Id.* at p. 6, ¶ 12.

¹⁸ *Id.* at pp. 7-8, ¶ 15.

MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS

“We are . . . guided by the conviction that no nation can build a safer, better world alone. Alliances and multilateral institutions can multiply the strength of freedom-loving nations. The United States is committed to lasting institutions like the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the Organization of American States, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as well as other long-standing alliances. Coalitions of the willing can augment these permanent institutions. In all cases, international obligations are to be taken seriously. They are not to be undertaken symbolically to rally support for an ideal without furthering its attainment.”

U.S. National Security Strategy, 2002

“The only thing worse than having allies is not having them.”

Popularly attributed to Sir Winston Churchill

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2. United States National Security Strategy March 2006
3. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-16, MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS (7 Mar. 2007)
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5. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), 8 June 1977, 1125 U.N.T.S. 48. Not ratified by the United States
6. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (13 Jan. 1993), 32 I.L.M. 800 (CWC)
7. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and on Their Destruction, 18 Sept. 1997, 36 I.L.M. 1507 (Ottawa Treaty). Not ratified by the United States
8. Convention on Cluster Munitions, CCM//77 (30 May 2008). Not in force.
9. ABCA Coalition Operations Handbook (14 Apr. 2008)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Doctrinally, operations conducted by more than one nation are defined as “multinational operations.”¹ These may be subdivided into those undertaken within the structure of a formal alliance and those undertaken by an ad hoc coalition. An alliance is a relationship that results from a formal agreement (e.g., treaty) between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives that further the common interests of the members. A coalition is an ad hoc arrangement between two or more nations for common action. Coalitions may be formed for a single occasion or a longer period, but usually address a narrow sector of common interest. They may not provide commanders with the same commonality of aim or degree of organizational maturity as alliances.

B. Both alliances and coalitions may be used across the full spectrum of military operations, and may require co-ordination not only with other multinational partners but also with a variety of U.S. government agencies, host nation authorities, and intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations.

C. Judge Advocates (JAs) should be aware and understand the impact upon operations of differences in multinational partner laws, doctrine, organization, weapons, equipment, terminology, culture, politics, religion, and language.

¹ See JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-16, MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS (7 Mar. 2007) [hereinafter JOINT PUB. 3-16].

II. PLANNING MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS

A. Perhaps the biggest challenge to any multinational operation is the requirement to protect the cohesion of the force. Political, practical, and legal considerations shape the nature of multinational action. Commanders must be clear about the terms under which national contingents will operate, and the possible political effect of their conduct of operations upon the strength and cohesion of the multinational force.

B. Judge Advocates must be conversant with and advise on the differing legal regimes applicable to multinational partners.² Signature and ratifications of treaties are published in the United Nations Journal and may be accessed electronically via the UN treaty database. Moreover, JAs must be aware that States parties to treaties may not interpret their obligations and responsibilities in exactly the same manner as the United States. This is a potential source of friction which may reduce the cohesion of the multinational force.

C. Other factors which may limit the military capabilities of multinational partners include linguistic and communications issues, domestic political considerations, doctrine, organization, training, technology levels, and casualty tolerance. Indeed, it is not uncommon for nations to limit their role within a multinational operation on the basis of such factors – for example, participation may be restricted to support or strictly defensive roles. However, multinational commanders may be able to reduce the impact of such differences by merging capabilities in order to balance weaknesses in one contingent with strengths in others.

D. The rationalization, standardization, and cooperation procedures for formal alliances may assist with planning in this regard.³ Moreover, JAs should familiarize themselves with any bilateral agreements between multinational partners, including status of forces agreements (SOFAs) or status of mission agreements, which may shape the legal landscape.

III. C-2⁴

A. Command relationships in multinational operations involve both national and multinational chains of command. U.S. policy dictates that the President, as Commander in Chief, always retains national command authority but may place U.S. forces under the operational control (OPCON) of a multinational commander.⁵

B. While multinational operations within formal alliances lend themselves to an integrated command structure (i.e., where an integrated multinational headquarters supports the designated commander), a coalition operation is often characterized by a lead nation command structure which may or may not rotate. Less common is a parallel command structure where no single force commander is designated and consensus often stems from compromise. As exemplified by the C-2 structure for the Operation DESERT STORM coalition, lead nation and parallel command structures may exist alongside one another and may evolve as the operation progresses.

IV. MILITARY JUSTICE

Jurisdiction over U.S. personnel suspected of committing criminal offenses is decided on a case-by-case basis in accordance with applicable international agreements with host nation authorities. It is U.S. policy to retain jurisdiction in all criminal cases to the fullest extent possible. This position is common to most nations willing to contribute forces to multinational operations, who will seek, as far as practicable, to retain exclusive criminal jurisdiction over their own forces.⁶ Foreign military commanders exercising OPCON or tactical control (TACON) over U.S. forces do not administer discipline. The converse is also true; U.S. commanders exercising OPCON or TACON over multinational forces do not administer discipline over those forces.

² The legal regime applicable to each state depends upon that state's treaty and customary international law obligations.

³ See JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, INSTR. 2700.01C, INTERNATIONAL MILITARY AGREEMENTS FOR RATIONALIZATION, STANDARDIZATION, AND INTEROPERABILITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, ITS ALLIES AND OTHER FRIENDLY NATIONS (8 Feb. 2008).

⁴ Given the almost limitless possible variations on coalition structures, predetermined C2 structures are of limited assistance. *But see* JOINT PUB. 3-16, *supra* note 1, ch. II (notional command structures).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Such was the position during OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, where Coalition Provisional Authority Order Number 17 provided for coalition force immunity from Iraqi criminal jurisdiction.

V. DETENTION OPERATIONS

A. It is imperative that multinational force commanders provide clear guidance for detention operations in a multinational environment. Multinational forces may also be involved in detaining criminal suspects who pose a threat to the force or law and order in the state in which they are operating.

B. The treatment and management of detainees is of particular importance to a number of multinational partners, including Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Concerns that may need to be addressed include different national interpretations for determining enemy prisoner of war (EPW) status as well as the procedures involved.

C. Many European multinational partners have significant human rights obligations in relation to individuals held in detention or internment facilities run by their deployed military forces.⁷ Additionally, the Canadian government has faced similar concerns over the handling of Afghan detainees by Canadian Forces personnel. Human rights obligations impact on areas such as transfer to civilian authorities or other multinational partners, and may in fact shape the willingness of some multinational partners to detain civilians during overseas military deployments.⁸ One possible solution is to negotiate an arrangement establishing procedures for the transfer of EPWs, civilian internees, and civilian detainees between multinational partners, as was done during OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM.⁹

D. Given the heightened political sensitivities surrounding the issue of management and treatment of detainees, policy is increasingly decided at the national level. Thus, the multinational force commander may provide overarching guidelines as to the powers of troops to detain and the rights of detainees, but the precise detail regarding treatment, review and management is a national issue.

E. Engagement with the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) is a central issue when considering detainee issues. Because detention facilities, even during multinational operations, are usually administered by individual nations, the confidential reports provided by the ICRC tend to be directed to national governments.¹⁰

VI. USE OF FORCE

A. Rules of Engagement (ROE)

1. While an alliance may issue ROE which apply to the entire multinational force, it is rare for the ROE for any coalition operation to be contained within a single document. More commonly each contingent operates under national ROE. The U.S. standing ROE (SROE) provide that U.S. forces assigned to be OPCON or TACON to a multinational force follow the ROE of that force if authorized by the SECDEF.¹¹ When U.S. forces under U.S. OPCON or TACON operate in conjunction with a multinational force, reasonable efforts are made to establish common ROE. If this is not possible, U.S. forces operate under the SROE.¹²

2. When each coalition partner operates under national ROE, differences in terminology may result in different triggers for the use of force during the same operation. Even when the terminology looks familiar, JAs must ensure that they understand the coalition partner's meaning in advance of a mission. For example, the United States and United Kingdom have different doctrine concerning "hostile intent." While the U.S. meaning is constant,

⁷ Article 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights provides that the rights apply to those within the jurisdiction of a State party. Case law has determined this can include civilians detained by military forces operating overseas.

⁸ During OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, the only coalition partners to establish detention facilities were the United States and United Kingdom, the latter establishing an internment camp in Basra.

⁹ An Arrangement for the Transfer of Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Civilian Detainees Between the Forces of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Australia (23 Mar. 2003) (on file with CLAMO).

¹⁰ Where a detention facility is administered by several nations, it is understood that the ICRC will provide reports to the facility commander, who passes the report up his national and multinational reporting chains.

¹¹ CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, INSTR. 3121.01B, STANDING RULES OF ENGAGEMENT/STANDING RULES FOR THE USE OF FORCE FOR U.S. FORCES, encl. A, para. 1(f)(1) (13 June 2005) [hereinafter CJCSI 3121.01B].

¹² *Id.*, encl. A, para. 1(f)(2).

and use of lethal force in response is always permitted, the U.K. meaning is mission-specific, and use of force in response must be specifically authorized in the ROE.¹³

3. It is essential for the ROE for each coalition partner to be understood and continually reviewed, as they are likely to be subject to change (particularly if the nature of the operation changes in the view of that coalition partner). Differences in terminology should be minimized and joint consultation while drafting the ROE is beneficial.

B. Self-Defense

1. Regardless of the terms of the ROE or any SOFA, U.S. forces retain the right to use necessary and proportional force for unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstration of hostile intent.¹⁴ U.S. forces must have specific authorization to use collective self-defense and defend multinational forces.¹⁵ This contrasts with the position of other multinational forces that retain the inherent right to defend themselves or others irrespective of nationality.

2. Self-defense is a concept that varies in meaning between countries. Since self-defense seems such a common and basic concept, this seems counter-intuitive. JAs must not assume that multinational partners, when talking about self-defense, share the U.S. understanding. Some nations require specific ROE to authorize self-defense. Others believe that the right of self-defense is inherent, but use different criteria to determine when the right is triggered. Differences in interpretation may also arise in relation to the ability of commanders to limit Soldiers acting in self-defense, the ability or requirement to fire warning shots, and the ability to act in defense of multinational forces in the absence of specific ROE.

3. Self-defense rules in relation to protection of property often differ very significantly. British and Canadian forces are not permitted to use lethal force to defend property unless the loss of or damage to that property will result in an immediate threat to life. The designation of property as “mission essential” and the requirement for the loss or destruction of such property to cause an imminent threat to life will vary from state to state, and JAs should be conversant with such differences.

C. Targeting / Military Objectives

1. States may come to different conclusions regarding whether certain objects are military objectives in accordance with Art. 52(2) of Additional Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.¹⁶ Differences of opinion often arise in relation to television and radio stations that are state-owned or may be used for propaganda purposes, symbols of the enemy regime such as palaces and statues, and civilian (non-uniformed) enemy regime officials. In addition, some multinational partners may not view certain objects as politically acceptable targets despite their permissibility under international law. These may be prohibited outright, or require high-level approval before engagement. An impermissible target may affect not only a multinational partner’s ability to deliver ordnance onto that object, but also the level of support which may be provided to U.S. forces engaging it. For example, if the target is impermissible, that multinational partner may also be prohibited from refueling strike aircraft, providing airborne early warning and control, or participating in the planning for that mission.

2. Despite the legality of an operation against a military objective, some multinational partners may have particular sensitivities which need to be considered if the support of their public is to be maintained. Consultation in the planning process may help to avoid potential negative consequences for multinational force cohesion.

3. Multinational partners may also strike a different balance when conducting collateral damage assessments, based on the determination of whether the anticipated concrete and direct military advantage outweighs the expected incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or combination thereof.

D. Anti-Personnel Landmines (APL)

¹³ U.K. Ministry of Defense, Joint Service Publication 398, app. A1 (partially classified document).

¹⁴ CJCSI 3121.01B, *supra* note 11, encl. A, para. 1(f)(1).

¹⁵ *Id.*, encl. A, para. 3(c).

¹⁶ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), June 8, 1977, 1125 U.N.T.S. 48 [hereinafter AP I]. Article 52(2) provides, in part, that “military objectives are limited to those objects which by their nature, location, purpose or use make an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage.”

1. Unlike many other nations the United States is not bound by the Ottawa Treaty, which prohibits developing, producing, acquiring, stockpiling, retaining or transferring APL, either directly or indirectly, and from assisting, encouraging or inducing any of these activities.¹⁷ When APL use is under consideration during a multinational operation, it is important to understand the parameters of the APL prohibition for a particular multinational partner, especially regarding assistance and whether the partner is permitted to take tactical advantage of U.S. employment of APL.

2. These parameters depend upon national interpretation and policy, so are not necessarily the same for each state. The prohibition on assistance may impact a multinational partner's ability to be involved in air-to-air refueling, transport, or even mission planning. While several multinational partners have issued unclassified guidance on their national interpretation of their obligations, these documents provide insufficient detail for mission planning.¹⁸ Accordingly, JAs should seek advice from multinational legal advisors regarding their nation's position.

E. Riot Control and Riot Control Agents (RCA)

1. The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) prohibits the use of RCA "as a method of warfare."¹⁹ The phrase does not enjoy universal definition and interoperability issues arise with several states, including the United Kingdom and Germany, not sharing the U.S. interpretation. The view adopted by the United Kingdom and Germany is that the CWC places a total prohibition on the use of RCA in an armed conflict. Indeed, other multinational partners apply this prohibition to situations that do not amount to armed conflict.

2. The use of military personnel in policing and riot control work is fraught with difficulties. Consultation with multinational partners is essential to determine if their troops are permitted to participate in such operations, and whether they have the necessary training, equipment, and experience to do so.

VII. COMMUNICATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE SHARING

A. The release of classified information to multinational partners is governed by national disclosure policy (NDP).²⁰ Multinational partners frequently request access to U.S. information, but the security classification of such information may preclude this. Lack of multinational partner access to SIPRNET is a major interoperability issue as a large amount of operational information is transmitted via this means.

B. While NDP tends to be controlled by CENTCOM, JAs should be aware of the existence of international standardization agreements, such as those established within standing alliances (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) standardization agreement (STANAG)). Such documents provide a useful starting point for

¹⁷ Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and on Their Destruction art. 1(1), Sept. 18, 1997, 36 I.L.M. 1507.

¹⁸ See Landmines Act 1998 (UK) (the statute permits UK military members to participate in the planning of and conduct of military operations in which other coalition partners lawfully use APLs); Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act 1997 (Canada) (can participate in an operation with a State that uses APL but may not actively assist). Declaration to the Ottawa Convention by Australia (assistance does not include permissible indirect support such as the provision of security for the personnel of a State not party to the Convention engaging in such activities). Copies of classified policies releasable to the United States are on file with the International and Operational Law Department, The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School. A similar convention regarding the use of cluster munitions was opened for signature in December 2008. This treaty will come into force upon ratification by thirty nations. To date, only three have ratified, but more than one hundred have already signed. See Convention on Cluster Munitions, CCM//77 (30 May 2008), available at <http://www.clustermunitionsdublin.ie/pdf/ENGLISHfinaltext.pdf>.

¹⁹ Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction art. 1, Jan. 13, 1993, 32 I.L.M. 800.

²⁰ See NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION MEMORANDUM (NSDM) 119, DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED UNITED STATES MILITARY INFORMATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (20 July 1971); NATIONAL DISCLOSURE POLICY (NDP) 1, NATIONAL POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MILITARY INFORMATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (1 Oct. 1988); U.S. DEP'T OF DEFENSE, DIR. 5230.11, DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MILITARY INFORMATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (16 June 1992); CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, INSTR. 5221.01B, DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO COMMANDERS OF COMBATANT COMMANDS TO DISCLOSE CLASSIFIED MILITARY INFORMATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (1 Dec. 2003) (C1, 13 Feb. 2006) (delegating to the commanders of combatant commands the authority to disclose classified military information to foreign governments and international organizations in certain circumstances).

policies for conducting multinational intelligence operations, but the unique nature of coalition operations means that their application may require modification based on the circumstances.²¹

VIII. INVESTIGATIONS AND CLAIMS

A. Incidents that give rise to investigations, including accidents and alleged war crimes, may involve members of more than one multinational partner force. Each multinational partner has its own national requirements for investigations and release of information and it may not be possible for all partners to adopt the same policy. While there is no simple solution, early discussion of the types of incidents to be investigated by each multinational partner, as well as the information which will be released, may minimize the impact of national policy differences.

B. Each nation also tends to have its own policies and procedures with regard to claims received by the force, and such differences may be exploited by the local population by way of “forum shopping.” However, JAs should be aware that differences may be due to domestic law (e.g., where a SOFA removes the legal requirement to pay compensation, a multinational partner may lack the legal basis for making such payments). Nonetheless, alliance operations may generate common claims policies or procedures which multinational partners are requested to follow. Coalition partners should likewise consider, to the extent possible, adopting common policies and procedures.

IX. FISCAL LAW

Many multinational partners do not have the same degree of fiscal regulation as the United States. Multinational partners often make logistic requests of the United States. JAs must understand and be able to explain U.S. fiscal limitations, especially the operation of acquisition and cross-servicing agreements (ACSAs). In some circumstances, a multinational partner’s greater fiscal flexibility may be used to achieve multinational force objectives that cannot be funded from U.S. sources.

X. RECONSTRUCTION/CIVIL AFFAIRS EFFORTS

Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) may be established in support of multinational operations, with multinational partners providing all or a portion of a PRT’s personnel. Moreover, those personnel may be civilian, military, or both. According to the U.S. Center for Army Lessons Learned, “PRTs are intended to improve stability in a given area by helping build the host nation’s legitimacy and effectiveness in providing security to its citizens and delivering essential government services.”²² While there is no alliance or coalition doctrine with respect to PRTs, documents such as the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) PRT Handbook provide guidance.

XI. EXCHANGE PERSONNEL

The United States has a number of permanent individual exchange positions with other nations. Deployed exchange personnel must comply with their own domestic law. Thus an exchange officer’s government may place conditions on involvement in certain operations if its domestic law or policy is more restrictive than that of the host unit. Exchange personnel are essential to promoting multinational interoperability and disseminating lessons learned from previous multinational operations. They can also be key to explaining to other multinational partners how the evolving nature of an operation may impact them, and therefore prevent misunderstanding and risk of weakening the strength and unity of the multinational effort.

XII. THE AMERICAN-BRITISH-CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN (ABCA) PROGRAM²³

ABCA evolved from the World War II coalition, a security relationship between the United States and her Anglo-Saxon allies based on a common culture, historical experience, and language. The ABCA Armies’ Program was seeded in 1946 when British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery recommended to U.S. Army General Dwight D. Eisenhower that America, Britain, and Canada “cooperate closely in all defense matters.” Although not a formal alliance, ABCA has become an interoperability standard-bearer. The ABCA nations have served together in ad hoc

²¹ See also ABCA COALITION INTELLIGENCE HANDBOOK (Mar. 2009).

²² See CENTER FOR ARMY LESSONS LEARNED, HANDBOOK 07-34, PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION TEAM (PRT) PLAYBOOK (Sept. 2007) (providing a detailed analysis of the nature and roles of PRTs), available at <http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/call/docs/07-34/07-34.pdf>.

²³ ABCA expanded its membership in 2006 to include New Zealand.

coalitions on several occasions. ABCA nations developed the Coalition Operations Handbook,²⁴ now in its fourth edition, to assist in the establishment of coalitions, and serve as a guide to resolving interoperability issues.

XIII. RESOLVING INTEROPERABILITY ISSUES

A. Interoperability issues may be successfully managed through:

1. early and effective communication to identify differences;
2. resolution of those differences where possible; and
3. where resolution is difficult or impossible, ensuring differences are not overstated and action is taken to ensure they are factored into mission planning and execution.

B. The development of relationships between multinational partner legal advisors is an important aspect of this process. Operational and training experience is valuable and is enhanced by bilateral, multilateral, and institutional contacts. Indeed, the U.S. Army JAG Corps has established exchange officers in the United Kingdom and Canada. Moreover, multinational partner legal advisors sent to the United States on exchange or for training develop an understanding of U.S. military culture and ethos, as well as becoming acquainted with U.S. Army JAG Corps doctrine, training, and equipment.

XIV. WORKING IN AN ALLIANCE OR COALITION

Close working relationships and liaison networks at all levels are key to multinational operational planning, and should be cultivated with actual and potential multinational partners. However, each operation will be different, and key liaison appointments and requirements should be reviewed during the planning phase. Potential future multinational partners, including both traditional allies and less familiar partners, should maintain awareness of and ensure interoperability with each other's doctrine and technology. This requires forces to be organized, and regularly trained and resourced, for interoperability with partners. Moreover, successful multinational action requires extensive information sharing between multinational partners.

²⁴ ABCA COALITION OPERATIONS HANDBOOK (14 Apr. 2008).

NOTES

CHAPTER 25

THE MILITARY DECISION MAKING PROCESS AND OPERATION PLANS

REFERENCES

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2. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-0, OPERATIONS (17 Sept. 2006 w/ Ch. 2, 22 Mar. 2010).
3. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, JOINT PUB. 3-33, JOINT TASK FORCE HEADQUARTERS (16 Feb. 2007).
4. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 3-0, OPERATIONS (27 Feb. 2008).
5. U.S. DEP'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 5-0, THE OPERATIONS PROCESS (26 Mar. 2010).
6. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, MANUAL 3122.01A, JOPES Vol. I (Planning Policies and Procedures) (29 Sept. 2006).
7. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, MANUAL 3122.03C, JOPES Vol. II (Planning Formats and Guidance) (17 Aug. 2007).

I. OPERATIONS PLANS AND ORDERS IN THE ARMY ARENA

A. The military decision making process (MDMP) is an established and proven analytical process (Figure 1). It is an established planning methodology that integrates the activities of the commander, staff, subordinate headquarters, and other partners to understand the situation and mission; develop and compare courses of action (COAs); decide on a COA that best accomplishes the mission; and produce an operations (OPLAN) or operation order (OPORD). The difference between an OPLAN and OPORD is that an OPLAN becomes an OPORD when the commander sets an execution time. The Judge Advocate (JA) must be involved in every aspect of the MDMP process, beginning with the Plan Development process, not merely the Plan Review stage. Participation in the Plan Development process enables JAs to assist in the development of a plan that is suitable, feasible, and legal. Judge Advocates can accomplish this by fully integrating themselves into the planning staff and providing direct input into the decision-making process.

B. The planning staff will vary in size and composition depending on the complexity of the operation and the size of the unit. The key players in the Brigade Combat Team (BCT) will be the brigade S-3 (operations officer), S-2 (intelligence), S-4 (logistics officer), and the brigade fire support coordinator (FSCoord). These officers are primarily responsible for taking the brigade commander's intent and producing a workable, thorough OPORD. There are other important members of the planning staff, usually a representative from each of the warfighting functions (WFF; doctrinal replacement for the battlefield operating systems) and perhaps Air Force, Air & Naval Gunfire Liaison Company (ANGLICO), allied and special operations forces (SOF) liaisons, and of course the BJA. These supporting members of the planning staff all take an active part in the planning process and have the responsibility of assisting the key players in fulfilling the commander's intent. Significantly, all these officers have other crucial duties in the BCT. The planning staff comes together upon the receipt of a warning order (WARNO) from higher headquarters, then plans, produces an order, and moves into the execution phase.

C. The planning staff at the Division level or higher will usually consist of officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs) who serve on that staff as their primary duty. The planning staff may be called the Battle Management Cell (BMC) or the Future Plans Group (FPG). The operational law (OPLAW) attorneys at the Division level will work on a daily basis with the BMC. The relationship between those JAs and the officers who make up this planning cell is as crucial as the JA's knowledge of relevant legal issues.

D. **OPLAW Concerns in Plans and Orders.** By fully participating in the MDMP, JAs can engage the staff on legal issues during the planning process as well as review the plans and mission orders for all legal issues. Legal issues may be found throughout the plan; therefore, the JA should read the entire plan. The JA must know the law and be able to identify operational issues that raise potential legal issues. Every plan will address many OPLAW issues including, but not limited to, rules of engagement; criminal jurisdiction; claims; displaced persons; riot control agents; command and control; and fiscal law. The Legal Annex provides the JA a place to capture guidance on policy matters contained in other annexes throughout the plan.

Key Inputs	Step	Key Outputs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher headquarters' plan or order or a new mission anticipated by the commander 	<p>Step 1: Receipt of Mission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commander's initial guidance Initial allocation of time 	
Warning Order			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher headquarters' plan or order Higher headquarters' knowledge and intelligence products Knowledge products from other organizations Design concept (if developed) 	<p>Step 2: Mission Analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mission statement Initial commander's intent Initial planning guidance Initial CCIRs and EEFI Updated IPB and running estimates Assumptions 	
Warning Order			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mission statement Initial commander's intent, planning guidance, CCIRs, and EEFI Updated IPB and running estimates Updated assumptions 	<p>Step 3: Course of Action (COA) Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COA statements and sketches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tentative task organization Broad concept of operations Revised planning guidance Updated assumptions 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated running estimates Revised planning guidance COA statements and sketches Updated assumptions 	<p>Step 4: COA Analysis (War Game)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refined COAs Potential decision points War-game results Initial assessment measures Updated assumptions 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated running estimates Refined COA Evaluation criteria War-game results Updated assumptions 	<p>Step 5: COA Comparison</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluated COAs Recommended COAs Updated running estimates Updated assumptions 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated running estimates Evaluated COAs Recommended COA Updated assumptions 	<p>Step 6: COA Approval</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commander-selected COA and any modifications Refined commander's intent, CCIRs, and EEFI Updated assumptions 	
Warning Order			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commander-selected COA and any modifications Refined commander's intent, CCIRs, and EEFI Updated assumptions 	<p>Step 7: Orders Production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved operation plan or order 	
CCIR	commander's critical information requirement	EEFI	essential element of friendly information
COA	course of action	IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield

Figure 1: The Military Decision Making Process (MDMP).

E. For a detailed description of the MDMP, see Appendix B of FM 5-0, The Operations Process (March 2010). A brief synopsis of the 7-step MDMP is provided below. See also Paragraph D-133 (Staff Judge Advocate), Appendix D (Staff Responsibilities and Duties), FM 6-0, Mission Command: Command and Control of Army Forces.

F. MDMP Step 1: Receipt of Mission.

1. The MDMP begins with the receipt or anticipation of a new mission. The general actions within the receipt of mission step are: alert the staff; gather the tools; update running estimates; conduct initial assessment; issue the commander's initial guidance; and issue the initial WARNO. Upon receipt of a new mission, the unit's operations section alerts the staff of the pending planning requirement. The unit's standing operating procedure (SOP) will identify who is to participate and where they should assemble. The staff (including the JA) prepares for the mission by gathering the tools needed to conduct mission analysis. These include:

- a. Higher headquarters order or plan.
 - b. Map of the area of operations (AO).
 - c. Appropriate field manuals.
 - d. Any existing staff estimates.
 - e. SOP for both your own and higher headquarters.
2. The JA must also prepare for the upcoming mission analysis by having the proper resources to include:
- a. Current ROE with any changes and any requests for changes.
 - b. Relevant status of forces agreement (SOFA) or relevant local law in the anticipated AO.
 - c. Higher headquarters Legal Annex.
 - d. International and Operational Law Department's Law of War Documentary Supplement.
 - e. OPLAW Handbook.

3. A critical decision made during the "receipt of mission" step is the allocation of available time. The commander must provide guidance to subordinate units as early as possible to allow them the maximum time for their own planning and preparation for operations. As a general rule, the commander allocates a minimum of two-thirds of available time for subordinate units to conduct their planning and preparation. This leaves one-third of the time for the commander and his staff to do their planning. The commander will then issue initial planning guidance to the staff. In a time-constrained environment, the commander may decide to abbreviate the MDMP.

4. The final task during this step is to issue a WARNO to subordinate and supporting units.

G. MDMP Step 2: Mission Analysis.

1. Mission analysis is crucial to the MDMP. It allows the commander to begin battlefield visualization, a combination of *situational awareness* (achieving a clear understanding of the current state of friendly forces in relation to the enemy and environment) and *commander's intent* (the desired end state that represents mission accomplishment and the key tasks that will get the force from the current state to the end state). The result of mission analysis is defining the tactical problem and beginning the process of determining feasible solutions. It consists of 17 steps (see Figure 2), not necessarily sequential, and results in the staff formally briefing the commander. The JA has an important role in each step.

2. Significant legal issues may arise during each of the above steps. The JA must ask the difficult questions of the plans officer leading the mission analysis to ensure that all relevant legal concerns are worked into the plan. **The Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES) checklist at the end of this chapter provides a useful checklist of legal issues that commonly arise.** Above all else, by actively participating in the mission analysis phase of orders development, the JA will become intimately familiar with the operation's parameters.

Key Inputs	Process	Key Outputs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher headquarters plan or order • Higher headquarters' intelligence and knowledge products • Knowledge products from other organizations • Updated running estimates • Initial commander's guidance • COA evaluation criteria • Design concept (if design precedes mission analysis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the higher headquarters' plan or order • Perform initial IPB • Determine specified, implied, and essential tasks • Review available assets and identify resource shortfalls • Determine constraints • Identify critical facts and develop assumptions • Begin composite risk management • Develop initial CCIRs and EEFI • Develop initial ISR synchronization plan • Develop initial ISR plan • Update plan for the use of available time • Develop initial themes and messages • Develop a proposed mission statement • Present the mission analysis briefing • Develop and issue initial planning guidance • Develop COA evaluation criteria • Issue a warning order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved mission statement • Initial commander's intent • Initial CCIRs and EEFI • Initial commander's planning guidance • Information themes and messages • Updated IPB products • Updated running estimates • Assumptions • Resource shortfalls • Updated operational timeline • COA evaluation criteria <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: fit-content; margin: 20px auto; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Warning Order</div>	
CCIR	commander's critical information requirement	IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
COA	course of action	ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
EEFI	essential element of friendly information		

Figure 2. Mission Analysis

H. MDMP Step 3: COA Development. After receiving the restated mission, commander's intent, and commander's planning guidance, the staff develops courses of action (COAs) for the commander's approval. The commander must involve the entire staff in COA development. The commander's guidance and intent focus the staff's creativity to produce a comprehensive, flexible plan within the time constraints. Typically, the staff will develop at least two, and as many as five, different COAs for the commander to consider.

1. The staff will develop a concept of operations for each COA. The concept of operations describes how arrayed forces will accomplish the mission within the commander's intent. It concisely expresses the "how" of the commander's visualization, summarizing the contributions of each WFF (intelligence, movement and maneuver, fire support, protection, sustainment, command and control), as well as information operations (IO). Also, the operations officer will prepare a COA statement and supporting sketch for each COA. The COA statement clearly portrays how the unit will accomplish the mission and explains the concept of operations. The sketch provides a picture of the maneuver aspects of the concept of operations.

2. The JA must know the legal advantages and disadvantages of each COA and be ready to brief them if required. For example, COA 1 may involve bypassing a major urban area and subsequently using indirect fire on

enemy forces defending the city. COA 2 might involve the destruction of an enemy dam in order to flood a likely enemy counterattack axis of advance. COA 3 might use FASCAM mines to achieve the same end. Each COA presents unique legal issues that the JA must be prepared to brief to the commander in a simple advantage/disadvantage style.

3. Most staffs use a synchronization matrix during COA development. The top of the matrix shows the “H-hour” (the hour at which the operation begins) sequence (e.g., H-4, H-hour, H+2, etc.), which allows the staff to synchronize the COA across time and space in relation to anticipated enemy action. The first column on the left usually contains WFF, IO, projected enemy actions, and decision points to be made at certain H-hours. The synchronization matrix provides a highly visible, clear method for ensuring that planners address all WFF when they are developing COAs and recording the results of wargaming. The matrix clearly shows the relationships between activities, units, support functions, and key events. It assists the staff in adjusting activities based on the commander’s guidance and intent, as well as the enemy’s most likely COAs.

I. MDMP Steps 4-6: COA Analysis / COA Comparison / COA Approval.

1. COA Analysis.

a. Using the process of wargaming to visualize the flow of battle, COA Analysis identifies which COA will accomplish the mission with minimum casualties, while best positioning the force to retain the initiative for future operations. During wargaming, the staff takes a COA and begins to develop a detailed plan, while determining the strengths and weaknesses of each COA. Wargaming tests a COA or improves a developed COA.

b. The JA should be an active participant in the wargaming process. Such participation will not only increase the JA’s knowledge of both the military and operational planning, but will also provide opportunities to address other legal issues that inevitably will arise as the staff wargames each COA. For example, during wargaming, the staff member playing the part of the opposing force may react to a U.S. air assault deep behind his lines by using poison gas on the landing zone. Suddenly, an unplanned legal issue is presented to the staff, and the JA is given the opportunity to resolve it before the COA is approved.

2. COA Comparison.

a. Each staff officer analyzes and evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of each COA from his or her perspective, using evaluation criteria developed prior to wargaming. Staff members present their findings for the others’ consideration. Each WFF representative will rate each COA according to how well his or her function can support it. From these numerical ratings, a decision matrix will be assembled in which each COA is compared for supportability according to WFF. After completing the matrix and the analysis, the staff identifies its preferred COA and makes a recommendation to the commander.

b. Although JAs are not included as one of the WFF representatives, their input before this phase is crucial, since an initial COA may not be supportable from a legal standpoint. For example, COA 1 may rely on the use of riot control agents (RCA), without approval from the proper authority, for the suppression of enemy air defense (SEAD) on the drop zone before a planned airborne assault. In such a case, the JA must identify the critical issue during the COA development, and before the staff spends precious time and resources planning it.

3. *COA Approval.* After the decision briefing, the commander selects the COA he believes will best accomplish the mission. If the commander rejects all developed COAs, the staff will have to start COA development all over again. If the commander modifies a proposed COA or announces an entirely different one, the staff must wargame the revised or new COA to derive the products that result from that process. Based on the commander’s decision, the staff will immediately issue another WARNO with the essential information subordinate units need to refine their plans.

J. MDMP Step 7: Orders Production.

1. Based on the commander’s decision and final guidance, the staff refines the COA, completes the plan and prepares to issue the order. The staff prepares the order or plan by turning the selected COA into a clear, concise concept of operations and required supporting information.

2. The plans officers may ask the JA to read the finished order to see if it meets general standards of clarity, internal consistency, and completeness. The JA should seek every opportunity to serve in such a capacity, as it demonstrates that she is considered “one of the team.” Increasingly, JAs serve as the “honest broker” in the review of plans and orders. Good advice to JAs serving in such a role is to: (a) look at the *entire plan*—both of

your unit and of the higher unit; (b) *read and study* the mission statement and commander's intent (ask: Are the statement and intent clear? Do they sufficiently define the parameters of the operation, while affording the requisite flexibility to the unit?); (c) carefully review the parts of the plan that discuss fire support, civil affairs, military police, intelligence (particularly low level sources), acquisition, and funding. Look to the command's authority to undertake proposed actions. Consider:

- a. Express authority (e.g., the mission statement).
 - b. Implied authority (e.g., the authority to detain civilians can be implied from the mission to "restore order"; the authority to undertake minor, short-term repairs to a civilian power plant, thereby enabling lights to operate, can be implied from the mission to "enhance security and restore civil order").
 - c. Inherent authority (e.g., authority—always—to protect the force).
 - d. Watch out for "mission creep," in that you should help the commander stay in his lane. When dealing with the State Department (DoS), typically through the Country Team, do not presume DoD/DoS synchronization. Protect the commander and use technical channel communications and resources. Remember that "color of money" issues are important, particularly in post-combat stability, security, transition, and reconstruction (SSTR) operations. See this Handbook's Fiscal Law Chapter.
3. When called upon to proofread an order, try to use the following checklist:
- a. Does the order use doctrinally-established terms?
 - b. Is there sufficient detail to permit subordinate commanders to accomplish the mission without further instructions?
 - c. Is there sufficient detail for subordinate commanders to know what other units are doing?
 - d. Does the order focus on essential tasks?
 - e. Does the order limit the initiative of subordinate commanders? That is, does it prescribe details of execution that lie within the subordinate commanders' province?
 - f. Does the order avoid qualified directives such as "try to hold" or "as far as possible"?
 - g. After finishing the order, does the reader have a grasp of the "big picture" of the operation?

II. OPERATION PLANS AND ORDERS IN THE JOINT ARENA

A. The Joint Task Force (JTF) OPLAN in Context.

1. Almost all future contingency operations will be based on the JTF, which will consist of combat and support units from all Services. The JTF will have one commander, who will be responsible for coordinating the complex interplay between the Services to produce maximum combat power. The JTF OPLAN is the mechanism by which this objective is planned. It does not exist in a vacuum. In that regard, as a supporting plan to the OPLAN of a particular Combatant Command, the JTF OPLAN must reflect the guidance contained in the Combatant Command OPLAN and be structured in such a way as to assist in the overall accomplishment of the Combatant Command mission.

2. Combatant Command OPLANs are the mechanisms through which Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) will accomplish national security objectives, as well as the derived military objectives and tasks assigned to them in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). This is one of the principal documents prepared by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) for the purpose of translating national security policy (formulated by the National Security Council (NSC)) into strategic guidance, direction, and objectives for operational planning by Combatant Commands.

3. Planning for military operations is conducted either deliberately or in crisis action mode.

a. *Deliberate (a/k/a contingency) planning.* Deliberate planning is triggered by the JSCP for the development of Combatant Command OPLANs or other plans. Deliberate planning involves four phases: (1) strategic guidance; (2) concept development; (3) plan development; and (4) plan refinement.

b. *Crisis action planning.* Crisis action planning is initiated by CJCS orders during a crisis, resulting in the development of an OPORD. Crisis action planning involves three phases: (1) situational awareness; (2) planning; and (3) execution.

4. As indicated earlier, JOPES is a single, standardized framework for developing and executing plans and orders, and is used to coordinate the actions of the various Services to accomplish a mission. It prescribes a standardized format that is uniform, predictable, and thorough. Judge Advocates should be familiar with the JOPES format for constructing OPLANs and OPORDs because the relevant information will be located in standardized areas in the plan. For example, the legal annex will always be Appendix 4 to Annex E. The ROE are always Appendix 6 to Annex C. Note that the format and annexes for JOPES plans and orders differs slightly from the standard format and annexes for Army plans and orders.

B. Reviewing Plans and Mission Orders.

1. *Types of Plans and Mission Orders.* Units plan for specific contingencies and missions with OPLANs or contingency plans (CONPLANs). CONPLANs are abbreviated and require additional planning to become OPLANs. Once the time of execution is set, an OPLAN becomes an OPORD. Combatant Commands, and units down to the Division level, prepare and maintain OPLANs and CONPLANs days, months, or even years prior to execution. These plans, in conjunction with the forces assigned or apportioned to the CCDR, enable the staff to develop the Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD). The TPFDD is a sequenced plan that details the flow of forces into theater using available lift or transport assets. It determines the priority and sequence of units that the JA must ensure are trained in the ROE, and will impact the composition and availability of legal assets in theater.

2. *Responsibility for Plan and Order Review.* Operational Law attorneys must periodically review all existing OPLANs and CONPLANs, though the responsibility for the review rests with the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA). The plans review process must be continuous, with the SJA's representative in constant coordination with the G-3 Plans (or the J-3/5 or J-5 if the JA is working with a JTF element). The SJA's representative must be in the decision-making cycle not only of his or her unit, but of the next higher unit as well. The JA should be a member of the plans team and a "known commodity," not an interloper in the operations planning process.

3. At brigade level and below, written and oral mission orders are often prepared and executed within hours.

4. *The OPLAN/OPORD Review Process.* The appendix to this chapter contains an OPLAN checklist using the JOPES format. Though structured for the review of OPLANs at higher echelons, the checklist offers an extensive list of issues to look for in plans and mission orders at all levels of command. Judge Advocates with more experience than time may prefer to use a shorthand approach to OPLAN/OPORD review. The FAST-J method, which precedes the OPLAN checklist, is a good generalized mechanism for this review.

5. *Developing the Legal Appendix to an OPLAN.* A detailed and easily understood Legal Appendix to an OPLAN/OPORD, complete with relevant references, is essential. Specific Legal Annexes or Appendices must be tailored to each operation, and developed on the basis of individual mission statements and force composition. In addition, pay particular attention to tailoring a "General Order Number One" to each operation. For example, what worked (and made sense) in a conventional conflict may not be prudent for a UN peacekeeping operation. The appendix to this chapter includes relevant JOPES formats, as well as an example of Appendix 4 to Annex E (Legal) for U.S. Forces Haiti, the U.S. component of the UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), FRAGO 16 of OPLAN 2380 (Uphold Democracy).

6. *Personal Preparation for Deployment.* Deploying JAs must ensure that their personal affairs are current and that they are prepared for deployment to include personal equipment, TA-50, weapons qualifications, and necessary security clearances. SJAs and other leaders must train subordinate JAs on preparation for, and execution of, deployment.

7. *Preparation of the Legal Deployment Package.* A deployment package includes tactical and office equipment, office supplies, and reference materials. This equipment should be packed and ready for deployment at all times. Store deployment materials in footlockers, plastic truck boxes, or other containers, and keep them up to date to prevent delays during the deployment sequence. Check the contents and condition of the containers according to a schedule. Determine how the deployment package can be palletized. Keep load plans for vehicles on file. Know how to prepare vehicles and equipment for air movement or shipment. In most units, the SJA deployment package is the responsibility of the OPLAW Attorney or NCO, but the Legal Administrator and the

Chief Paralegal NCO must participate in the preparation and care of the deployment package. Train on executing the office deployment plan. Take the deployment package to the field. Tailor the materials for your unit's AO and likely missions. The deployment package should include all applicable SOFAs; country law and area studies; and publications of the Combatant Command with responsibility for the country in which operations will occur.

8. *Deployment SOP.* Deployable SJA offices must maintain an up-to-date deployment SOP, checklists and "smart," or "continuity," books. Corps and Division SOPs will necessarily vary as a result of differences in missions and force composition. To the extent possible, SOPs for SJA offices operating in the same theater should be coordinated for the purpose of ensuring uniformity and consistency of approach toward the provision of legal services to combat commanders. Deployment SOPs must be exercised and refined periodically.

THE FAST-J METHOD FOR OPLAN/OPORD REVIEW

1. **FORCE**

When and what do we shoot?

Mission?

Commander's Intent?

ROE?

2. **AUTHORITY**

To conduct certain missions

- "Law enforcement"

- Training (FMS, FAA)

- HCA

To capture/detain locals

3. **STATUS**

Ours

- Law of the Flag (combat or vacuum [e.g., Somalia])

- SOFA

- Other (e.g., Admin. & Tech., P. & I. through Diplomatic Note)

Theirs

- Status

- Treatment

- Disposition

4. **THINGS**

Buying (Contracting)

Breaking (Claims)

Blowing Up (Targeting)

5. **JUSTICE**

Jurisdiction (Joint or service specific)

Convening Authorities

Control Measures (GO # 1)

TDS, MJ Support

APPENDIX

FORMATS FOR LEGAL APPENDICES

[See JOPES Volume II, *available at* http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/manuals.htm]

NOTE: ADDITIONAL SAMPLE LEGAL ANNEXES ARE CONTAINED IN THE JAGCNET (CLAMO) DATABASE.

(Standardized JOPES Format, **Rules of Engagement Appendix**)

CLASSIFICATION

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND
APO AE 09128
28 February 1999

APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX C TO USCINCEUR OPLAN 4999-99 () RULES OF ENGAGEMENT (ROE) ()

() References: List DoD Directives, rules of engagement (ROE) issued by the CJCS, and existing and proposed ROE of the supported commander to be applied when conducting operations in support of this OPLAN.

1. () Situation

a. () General. Describe the general situation anticipated when implementation of the plan is directed. Provide all information needed to give subordinate units accurate insight concerning the contemplated ROE.

b. () Enemy. Refer to Annex B, Intelligence. Describe enemy capabilities, tactics, techniques, and probable COAs that may affect existing or proposed ROE on accomplishment of the U.S. mission.

c. () Friendly. State in separate subparagraphs the friendly forces that will require individual ROE to accomplish their mission; for example, air, land, sea, SO, hot pursuit. Where appropriate, state the specific ROE to be applied.

d. () Assumptions. List all assumptions on which ROE are based.

2. () Mission. Refer to the Basic Plan. Further, state the mission in such a way that ROE will include provisions for conducting military operations according to the "Laws of War."

3. () Execution

a. () Concept of Operation

(1) () General. Summarize the intended COA and state the general application of ROE in support thereof. Indicate the time (hours, days, or event) the ROE will remain in effect.

(2) () U.S. National Policies. Refer to appropriate official U.S. policy statements and documents published by the command pertaining to ROE and the Laws of War. Include reference to ROE for allied forces when their participation can be expected. When desired, include specific guidance in a tab. Refer to a separate list of NO STRIKE targets in Appendix 4 to Annex B, which may include facilities afforded special protection under international law.

b. () Tasks. Provide guidance for development and approval of ROE prepared by subordinate units.

c. () Coordinating Instructions. Include, as a minimum:

(1) () Coordination of ROE with adjacent commands, friendly forces, appropriate second-country forces, neutral countries, appropriate civilian agencies, and Department of State elements.

(2) () Dissemination of ROE.

(3) () Provision of ROE to augmentation forces of other commanders.

(4) () Procedures for requesting and processing changes to ROE.

4. () Administration. Provide requirements for special reports.

5. () Command and Control. Refer to the appropriate section of Annex K. Provide pertinent extracts of information required to support the Basic Plan, including:

a. () Identification, friend or foe, or neutral (IFFN) ROE policy.

b. () Relation of ROE to use of code words.

c. () Specific geographic boundaries or control measures where ROE are applicable.

d. () Special systems and procedures applicable to ROE.

CLASSIFICATION

(Standardized JOPES Format, **Legal Appendix**)

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HEADQUARTERS, U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND
APO AE 09128
28 February 1999

APPENDIX 4 TO ANNEX E TO USCINCEUR OPLAN 4999-99 () LEGAL ()

() References: Cite the documents specifically referred to in this plan element.

1. () Legal Basis for the Operation. Recite appropriate international and domestic law.
2. () General Order Number One. Recite for wide dissemination.
3. () General Guidance. See appropriate references, including inter-Service support agreements.
4. () Specific Guidance. Coordinate with supporting commanders and Service component commanders on the items listed below. For each subheading, state policies, assign responsibilities, and cite applicable references and inter-Service support agreements:
 - a. () International Legal Considerations.
 - b. () Legal Assistance.
 - c. () Claims.
 - d. () Military Justice.
 - e. () Acquisitions During Combat or Military Operations.
 - f. () Fiscal Law Considerations.
 - g. () Legal Review of Rules of Engagement.
 - h. () Law of War.
 - i. () Environmental Law Considerations.
 - j. () Intelligence Law Considerations.
 - k. () Humanitarian Law.
 - l. () Operations Other Than War.
 - m. () Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons.
 - n. () Targeting and Weaponry (including nonlethal weapons).
 - o. () Enemy Prisoners of War.
 - p. () Interaction with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other nongovernmental and Private Voluntary Organizations (NGOs/PVOs).

CLASSIFICATION

SAMPLE LEGAL APPENDIX

APPENDIX 4 TO ANNEX E TO USFORHAITI OPORD(U)
LEGAL (U)

(U) **REFERENCES:**

- a. UN Charter (U)
- b. UN Security Council Resolutions 867 (1993), 905, 917, 933, 940, 949, 964 (1994), 975 (1995)(U)
- c. Multinational Force (MNF) Status of Forces Agreement, dated 8 Dec 1994 (U)
- d. UN Status of Mission Agreement, dated XXXXXXXX (U)
- e. Agreement for Support of UNMIH, dated 19 Sep 1994 (U)
- f. Governors Island Agreement of 3 July 1993 (U)
- g. UN Participation Act (UNPA), 22 U.S.C. § 287 (U)
- h. Foreign Assistance Act (FAA), 22 U.S.C.. § 2151-2429 (U)
- i. Joint Pub 0-2, Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF) (U)
- j. U.S.-Haiti, Bilateral Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement, dated 28 Jan 1955 (U)
- k. International Agreement Negotiation: DoD Directive 5530.3, and CINCUSACOM 5711.1A (U)
- l. Service regulations on Legal Assistance: AFI 51-504, AR 27-3, JAGMAN (USN/USMC) (U)
- m. Uniform Code of Military Justice and Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984 (U)
- n. Service regulations on Military Justice: AFI 51-201, AFI 51-202, AR 27-10, JAGMAN (U)
- o. CINCUSACOMINST 5710.3A, Political Asylum (U)
- p. Claims: AR 27-20, DA Pam 27-162, JAGMAN, JAGINST 5890.1 AFM 112-1B, DoD Directive 5515.8 (U)
- q. International Law: DA Pam 27-1 (Treaties Governing Land Warfare), DA FM 27-10 (Law of Land Warfare), NWP 9 (Rev. A)/FMFM 1-10 (Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations), AFP 110-20 (Selected International Agreements), AFP 110-31 (International Law-The Conduct of Armed Conflict and Air Operations), AFP 110-34 (International Law-Commander's Guide to the Law of Armed Conflict) (U)
- r. Control and Registration of War Trophy Firearms: AR 608-4, OPNAVINST 3460.7A, AFR 125-13, MCO 5800.6A (U)

1. a. (U) **General Guidance.** JTF USFORHAITI will conduct operations in Haiti as the U.S. military component of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), OPCON to the Commander, UNMIH. Reference (a) establishes the general legal foundation for peacekeeping operations (Chapter VI) and peace enforcement operations (Chapter VII). References (b), (d), (e), and (f) are the specific authorizations for the UNMIH. References (g) and (h) contain statutory authority for U.S. manpower and logistics contributions to United Nations operations. Reference (i) establishes the general policy for addressing legal issues of U.S. joint service operations.

b. (U) The JTF SJA will:

- (1) Provide legal advice to JTF and Staff.
- (2) Serve as a single point of contact for operational legal matters affecting forces under the operational command of JTF within Haiti.
- (3) Monitor foreign criminal jurisdiction matters involving U.S. personnel within Haiti.
- (4) Ensure all plans, rules of engagement (ROE), policies, and directives, are consistent with the DoD Law of War Program and domestic and international law.
- (5) Monitor foreign claims activities within country.

2. (U) **Specific Guidance.**

a. (U) **Claims.**

(1) (U) U.S. Claims. The Department of the Army (DA) has been assigned Executive Agency, UP ref (p), for claims arising from U.S. operations in Haiti. An Army Judge Advocate will be appointed as a Foreign Claims Commission to adjudicate U.S. claims, where possible, and forward them to DA. Any residual claims resulting from U.S. operations should be addressed through the SJA, USFORHAITI, to the Chief, Foreign Claims Branch, U.S. Army Claims Service, Ft. Meade, Maryland, DSN 923-7009, Ext. 255.

(2) (U) UN Claims. Per ref (e), the UN has held the United States and all U.S. members of the UNMIH harmless from all claims arising from acts or omissions committed by U.S. personnel serving with the UNMIH.

Commanding officers of U.S. personnel assigned to the UNMIH will be sensitive to any damage caused by members of their command. Claims arising from UN operations will be submitted per UN direction, in accordance with the UN claims procedures, ref (d), and UN directives.

(3) (U) Claims investigations. Any injury of a civilian or damage of personal property will be reported to the SJA, JTF USFORHAITI, immediately. JTF USFORHAITI will coordinate with the commanding officer of the service member involved in any alleged claim to ensure that an officer from that service is appointed to conduct a thorough investigation into the matter. All claims investigations will be promptly completed and forwarded to the SJA for review. Information copies will be forwarded to the SJA, U.S. Atlantic Command (USACOM). Unless otherwise directed, the SJA, JTF USFORHAITI, will review the investigation, and after approval by JTF USFORHAITI, forward the report through the appropriate chain of command for adjudication and payment.

b. (U) International Legal Considerations.

(1) (U) Status of Forces. UP of para. 52, of ref (c), any residual MNF personnel in country after transition to UNMIH will be covered by the MNF SOFA, ref (c). Reference (d) details the status of UNMIH, its component personnel, and assets. All questions regarding status and privileges should be referred to the Legal Advisor, Commander, UNMIH. Any U.S. bilateral security assistance elements will be given administrative and technical status of embassy personnel, as provided for in Article V of ref (j), upon negotiation of an implementing agreement.

(2) (U) Peacekeeping Operations. The UNMIH is a peacekeeping operation as described in Chapter VI, reference (a). It is organized under the command of the United Nations, exercised on behalf of the Security Council and the Secretary-General by a Special Representative. Both a military and a civilian component report to the Special Representative. Logistics support may be provided in part by one or more contractors. Participating nations give operational control of their military component forces to the Military Component Commander, UNMIH, but retain all other functions of command.

(3) (U) Jurisdiction Over Non-UNMIH Personnel. Per ref (d), jurisdiction over non-UNMIH personnel remains with the GOH.

(4) (U) Political asylum. UNMIH personnel are not authorized to grant political asylum. U.S. personnel should forward requests for asylum in the U.S. by immediate message to CINCUSACOM and refer applicant to the U.S. diplomatic mission. Temporary refuge will be granted only if necessary to protect human life. Reference (o) provides detailed information concerning political asylum and temporary refuge.

c. (U) Legal Assistance. JTF USFORHAITI will make arrangements for legal assistance for U.S. personnel of the UNMIH. U.S. service components should ensure maximum use of pre-deployment screening for wills and powers of attorney to reduce demands for emergency legal assistance. Component commanders will make arrangements for legal assistance for personnel assigned or attached to their respective forces. Use inter-service support to maximum extent. Ref (l) applies.

d. (U) Military Justice.

(1) (U) The inherent authority and responsibilities for discipline of the commanders of U.S. military personnel assigned to UNMIH, described in references (i), (m) and (n), remain in effect.

(2) (U) Courts-martial and nonjudicial punishment are the responsibility of service component commands, IAW service regulations.

(3) (U) Component commanders will establish appropriate arrangements for disciplinary jurisdiction, including attachment orders for units and individuals, where appropriate.

(4) (U) Immediately report to component and the JTF SJA all incidents in which foreign civil authorities attempt to assume jurisdiction over U.S. forces. The SJA, JTF USFORHAITI, will coordinate all military justice actions with the SJA, USACOM.

(5) (U) Jurisdiction. Under the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the UN, criminal and civil jurisdiction over U.S. members of UNMIH resides solely with the United States. Detailed guidance on the jurisdictional status of the UNMIH is contained in ref (d).

(6) (U) Criminal investigations. JTF USFORHAITI will coordinate with the commanding officer of any U.S. service member who is allegedly involved in an act of criminal misconduct to ensure that an official from the appropriate investigative service is appointed to conduct a thorough investigation into the matter. Allegations against non-military U.S. nationals should be forwarded to an appropriate investigative service after consultation with the SJA, JTF USFORHAITI. Allegations against non-U.S. persons will be forwarded to the UNMIH Special Representative for proper disposition. Completed reports of investigation that involve U.S. nationals shall be reviewed by the SJA, approved by JTF USFORHAITI, and forwarded to the appropriate authority, with copies to the SJA, USACOM, and the UNMIH Special Representative.

e. (U) Reporting violations of the Law of War and ROE.

(1) (U) Acts of violence. UNMIH personnel will report all acts of violence, to include homicides,

assaults, rapes, robberies, abductions, and instances of mayhem or mass disorder, immediately to their commanding officer. Those officers shall immediately pass reports to JTF USFORHAITI and the UNMIH Special Representative. UNMIH personnel will interfere with the actions of Haitian military or police personnel only as authorized by the rules of engagement.

(2) (U) Law of War. Ref (d) requires that military personnel assigned to UNMIH apply the minimum standards of the Law of War contained in ref (q). Component commanders who receive information concerning a possible violation of the Law War and ROE will:

(A) (U) Conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether violations were committed by or against U.S. personnel.

(B) (U) Cooperate with appropriate allied authorities should their personnel be involved.

(C) (U) Report all suspected violations to the JTF SJA, as well as through service component channels, according to service regulations, utilizing OPREP-3 procedures.

(D) (U) When U.S. personnel are involved as either victims or perpetrators, or when directed by CINCUSACOM, conduct a complete investigation, preserve all evidence of the suspected violation, and take appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action.

(E) (U) Provide copies of all OPREPs, initial reports and reports of investigation to SJA, JTF USFORHAITI, and SJA, USACOM.

f. (U) Captured Weapons, war trophies, documents, and equipment. Component commanders will establish immediate accountability for all captured property, including weapons, trophies, documents and equipment. See refs (q) and (r), and MNF Guidelines, for disposition of captured public and private property remaining from MNF operations. UN directives apply to any items seized during the duration of UNMIH.

g. (U) Host Nation Support and Fiscal Authority.

(1) (U) Refs (c) and (d) contain basic provisions for host nation support, which is acquired by bilateral logistics agreements or off-shore contracts.

(2) (U) Fiscal authority is always available for U.S. support to U.S. forces, even when they are assigned a UN mission. UN operational requirements, even those involving U.S. personnel, should be supported under the authority discussed below. However, logistics support for U.S. forces which is above and beyond the capacity of UN logistics operations, and determined by the command to be essential to the sustainment of U.S. forces, is authorized under Article II of the U.S. Constitution and 22 U.S.C. § 2261.

(3) (U) Authority for support to other nations participating in MNF, provided under provisions of sections 506 (Drawdown), 451 and 632 (Peacekeeping) of the FAA [ref (h)], will terminate upon transition of those contingents to UNMIH.

(4) (U) U.S. support to UN operational requirements, the UNMIH staff, or UNMIH contingent nations should be effected pursuant to ref (e). Ref (e) and section 2357 of ref (h) require a request in writing from the UN, with a commitment for reimbursement. UN procedures should be used to ensure proper documentation of the request, and proper accounting of funds for reimbursement. Support for the UN may also be provided under separate authority, pursuant to section 7 of the UN Participation Act (22 U.S.C. § 287), where reimbursement may be waived by the NCA.

(5) (U) Economy Act reimbursement from DoS, cross-servicing agreements, separate 607 agreements with participating countries, and other alternate authorities may be relied on to support third countries in the absence of a UN request. Cross-servicing agreements are currently in effect with several nations participating in UNMIH. Copies of the agreements can be obtained from J-4 or SJA, USACOM. As a last resort, in cases of an emergency request for food or shelter from other contingents, the President's Article II authority may be relied on to support a DoD response.

h. (U) Legal Review of the Rules of Engagement (ROE). UNMIH ROE are in effect as of 31 March 95. In cases not covered by the UNMIH ROE, U.S. Standing ROE (SROE) are in effect. U.S. MNF forces remaining in Haiti after transition to UNMIH will continue to operate under MNF ROE until redeployment to home station. The Commander, UNMIH, may promulgate further UN ROE policies. The SJA should review any policies or proposed changes to the UNMIH ROE, to ensure compliance with PDD 25 and other U.S. law and policy. Any modifications to the UNMIH ROE that will effect U.S. forces should be coordinated with USACOM prior to implementation.

i. (U) Law Enforcement and Regulatory Functions. All MNF General Orders are in effect until 31 March; they remain in effect for residual MNF forces in country. Commander, USFORHAITI may promulgate appropriate disciplinary regulations for U.S. forces in Haiti.

j. (U) Component and Supporting Commanders' and Staff Responsibilities: Subordinate component commanders will:

(1) (U) Ensure that all plans, orders, target lists, policies, and procedures comply with applicable law and

policy, including the Law of War and ROE.

(2) (U) Report on all legal issues of joint origin or that effect the military effectiveness, mission accomplishment, or external relations of USFORHAITI to the JTF SJA.

(3) (U) Provide a weekly status of general legal operations for their component to the JTF SJA. This report should include, at a minimum, the following information:

(A) (U) International law - incidents effecting any bilateral or UN agreements, a potential violation of the law of war or ROE, and diplomatic incidents involving U.S. forces the forces, government agents, or nationals of another country.

(B) (U) Military justice - incidents which may give rise to disciplinary action under the UCMJ, as well as the final disposition of such actions, and any U.S. forces in pretrial confinement. Immediately report serious incidents.

(C) (U) Claims - any incidents which may give rise to a claim against the United States or the UN.

k. (U) Acquisitions During Combat or Military Operations.

(1)(U) U.S. forces will acquire most goods and services in Haiti in accordance with UN procedures for contracting, per the authority discussed in paragraph g, above.

(2) (U) Goods and services to satisfy U.S.-specific requirements will be obtained in accordance with applicable U.S. and host nation laws, treaties, international agreements, and directives. Commander, USFORHAITI, does not have the authority to waive any of the statutory or regulatory requirements contained in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

(3) (U) Only contracting officers may enter into and sign contracts on behalf of the U.S. Government. Only those persons who possess valid contracting warrants may act as contracting officers and then only to the extent authorized. Only those persons who have been appointed as ordering officers by competent authority may make obligations under the terms of, or pursuant to contracts.

(4) (U) Avoid unauthorized commitments. Although an unauthorized commitment is not binding on the U.S. Government, in appropriate cases it may be ratified by an authorized person in accordance with the FAR provisions. Unratified unauthorized commitments are the responsibility of the person who made the commitment. In appropriate cases, such persons may also be subject to disciplinary action.

l. (U) International Agreements and Congressional Enactments. All international agreements will be in writing. Pursuant to reference (k), agreements of any kind in which the U.S. or a U.S. military component is a party require the written authorization of CINCUSACOM. Agreements made under UN authority and procedures are not affected by reference (k).

m. (U) Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Weapons. Riot control agents are an authorized method of employing non-deadly force under the UNMIH ROE. No further U.S. authorization is required for their employment.

n. (U) Targeting. A judge advocate will review all fire support targeting lists to ensure compliance with the Law of War and ROE, and will act as a member of the JTF targeting cell.

o. (U) Detainees. [The UNMIH will exercise only that degree of control over non-UNMIH persons that is necessary to establish and maintain essential civic order. UNMIH is not tasked to perform Haitian law enforcement or judicial responsibilities.] Wherever practicable, and as soon as possible, deliver custody of non-UNMIH personnel detained for suspected offenses against UN personnel or property to official representatives of the GOH. Further guidance regarding the detention of non-UNMIH persons is contained in the UNMIH rules of engagement, and ref (d).

p. (U) Interaction with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). All interaction with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should be accomplished through the UNMIH staff, including the civilian staff of the Special Representative. The SJA will continue to monitor all Law of War issues and provide subject matter expertise to the UNMIH staff.

NOTES

CHAPTER 26

CENTER FOR LAW AND MILITARY OPERATIONS (CLAMO)

REFERENCES

1. U.S. DEP.'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 1-04, LEGAL SUPPORT TO THE OPERATIONAL ARMY (15 Apr. 2009).

I. OVERVIEW

The purpose of this chapter is to familiarize operational legal professionals with the Center for Law and Military Operations (CLAMO), encourage the use of CLAMO as a resource provider, and request the submission of information to CLAMO. This chapter also provides information concerning the Army's combat training centers (CTCs) and the Battle Command Training Program (BCTP).

II. CLAMO MISSION

CLAMO is a joint, interagency, and multinational legal center responsible for collecting and synthesizing data relating to legal issues arising in military operations, managing a central repository of information relating to such issues, and disseminating resources addressing these issues to facilitate the development of doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) as these areas affect the military legal community.

III. CONTACTING CLAMO

CLAMO invites contribution of operational legal materials (including legal after action reports (AARs)), ideas from the field, comments about its products, and requests for information/assistance. Please e-mail, call, or write to request or submit materials and ask questions. You may e-mail CLAMO at CLAMO@conus.army.mil. CLAMO's Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) e-mail address is CLAMO@hqda-s.army.smil.mil. You may write to CLAMO at 600 Massie Road, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903-1781. CLAMO's phone number is (434) 971-3248/3256, DSN prefix 521. The CLAMO JAGCNET web page¹ contains CLAMO's most current information and products. CLAMO provides alerts concerning the availability of new resources through CLAMO's Facebook[®] web page.²

IV. CLAMO: A RESOURCE PROVIDER FOR OPERATIONAL LEGAL PROFESSIONALS

A. Description

1. Established by order of the Secretary of the Army in 1988, CLAMO is located at The U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS) in Charlottesville, Virginia. In addition to U.S. Army Judge Advocates (JAs), CLAMO's staff includes legal advisors from the U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Navy, U.S. Coast Guard, Canadian Forces, the British Army, and the German Ministry of Defense.

2. CLAMO strives to be the most responsive resource provider for operational legal professionals in both the classified and unclassified environments, disseminating current best practices and timely lessons learned provided by the operational force, and serving as expert identifiers of emerging legal issues.

B. Information Collection

1. *Unit and Individual AARs.* The primary formal means by which CLAMO collects information is the AAR process. The JAG Corps (JAGC) expects its legal professionals to contribute to the betterment of the Corps by producing and sharing written AARs following significant operational training, exercises, and deployments.

¹ See The Center for Law and Military Operations, *available at* <https://www.jagcnet.army.mil/clamo> (last visited May 24, 2010).

² See CLAMO (Center for Law and Military Operations), *available at* <http://www.facebook.com/pages/CLAMO-Center-for-Law-and-Military-Operations/105770019466402?ref=ts> (last visited May 24, 2010).

Appendix H of FM 1-04 contains the JAGC's doctrinal format for AARs.³ Operational legal professionals should submit their AARs to CLAMO using the contact information above.

2. *CLAMO AARs.* Upon review of submitted AARs or upon the return of a deployed unit or individual, CLAMO may contact legal personnel to set up a formal CLAMO AAR. CLAMO then interviews the personnel to capture their lessons learned. This interview may be telephonic or in person, either at TJAGLCS or the home station of the interviewee(s). From this information, CLAMO produces a formal written AAR approved by the contributing legal personnel. CLAMO encourages contact from individuals desiring to participate in this process.

3. *Operational Products and Information.* CLAMO also collects information provided by deployed legal personnel. CLAMO encourages legal professionals to send any of their products and best practices directly to CLAMO. Additionally, CLAMO also strongly encourages units and personnel to add CLAMO's email address to any standard distribution list used to keep their subordinates and higher headquarters informed. Legal situation reports, operational law updates, and operational summaries contain a wealth of useful information. Placement on the distribution list allows CLAMO to remain apprised of the most current information in the deployed environment without placing an additional burden on deployed legal personnel.

4. *Deployed CLAMO Personnel.* CLAMO occasionally deploys its personnel to operational theaters to collect directly the most current information. These deployments are typically of short duration (90 days) and funded by the receiving unit. In exchange for providing funding, the receiving unit is free to use the deployed CLAMO member as best suits the needs of the unit.

5. *Other Sources.* Finally, CLAMO constantly monitors a variety of sources for information that might be of use to operational legal professionals. Such sources include the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL), classes and lectures at TJAGLCS, the Army's various combat training centers, other services and our allies, public symposiums and conferences, and other open sources.

C. Information Management

1. *Repositories.* CLAMO's primary tools for information management are its repositories. The repositories (both secure and unsecure), serve as the JAGC's central storehouses for operational legal materials. They contain information for current and future reference, as well as for facilitating the development of training, doctrine, force structure, materiel, curriculum and other resources. Materials include primary source documents, directives, regulations, country law studies, graphic presentations, photographs, and various legal products. CLAMO organizes its repositories into the categories of International and Operational Law, Administrative and Civil Law, Contract and Fiscal Law, Claims, Legal Assistance, Military Justice, Multinational Operations, Interagency Operations, Homeland Security Operations, DOTMLPF and Country Materials.

2. *Repository Locations.* CLAMO's website on JAGCNET (<https://www.jagcnet.army.mil/clamo>) provides access to CLAMO's SharePoint repository on the unsecured network. This repository contains all of CLAMO's materials and is searchable using a free-text search. As of this writing, CLAMO is in the process of making the same repository available on the SIPRNET. CLAMO's SIPRNET knowledge management portal is under construction as of this writing at <https://jagkm.army.smil.mil/clamo>. It will eventually contain all the information available on the non-secure site, as well as additional classified material.

3. *Repository Access.* As CLAMO's knowledge management structure develops and matures, you may occasionally have trouble reaching the information you need. Additionally, required security protocols sometimes block access for non-U.S. Army JAGC members. Should this occur, do not hesitate to contact CLAMO directly. Not only will CLAMO assist you in obtaining the information, but also your experiences with the systems will help CLAMO make the adjustments necessary to provide the maximum allowable accessibility.

D. Information Dissemination

1. *Websites.* CLAMO's websites are its most far-reaching tools for information dissemination. Constantly updated, they contain the most current information. From CLAMO's JAGCNET website at <https://www.jagcnet.army.mil/clamo>, you can access all of CLAMO's AARs and products, as well as "Hot" items CLAMO considers to be of the greatest current value to operational legal professionals. Similarly, CLAMO's SIPRNET portal under development at <https://jagkm.army.smil.mil/clamo> will also eventually contain the latest information.

³ U.S. DEP.'T OF ARMY, FIELD MANUAL 1-04, LEGAL SUPPORT TO THE OPERATIONAL ARMY (Apr. 2009).

2. *Deployed Resource Library DVD*. Recognizing operational legal professionals are not always in an environment where there is access to a network, CLAMO also produces the Deployed Resource Library DVD. This DVD contains those materials most likely to be of use to a legal professional in an immature theater or contingency environment. CLAMO distributes these DVDs upon request. Use the contact information above to request copies.

3. *Publications*. CLAMO also disseminates information through its many written texts. CLAMO writes on a wide variety of topics ranging from current operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, to domestic operational law, to rule of law operations. Additionally, to assist operational legal professionals in avoiding the relearning of lessons previously identified, CLAMO publishes a compendium of lessons learned during major operations since 1994. Use the contact information above to request copies of CLAMO publications (or the Operational Law Handbook or Documentary Supplement). CLAMO's publications include:

- a. *Tip of the Spear: After Action Reports from July 2008 – August 2009* (2009) (2010 edition forthcoming).
- b. *Forged in the Fire: Legal Lessons Learned During Military Operation 1994-2008* (2008).
- c. *Rule of Law Handbook: A Practitioner's Guide for Judge Advocates* (2009) (2010 edition forthcoming).
- d. *Domestic Operational Law Handbook* (2009) (2010 edition forthcoming).
- e. *Legal Lessons Learned from Afghanistan and Iraq: Volume II, Full Spectrum Operations* (1 May 2003 to 30 June 2004) (2005).
- f. *Legal Lessons Learned from Afghanistan and Iraq: Volume I, Major Combat Operations* (11 September 2001 to 1 May 2003) (2004).
- g. *U.S. Government Interagency Complex Contingency Operations Organizational and Legal Handbook* (2004).
- h. *Deployed Marine Air-Ground Task Force Judge Advocate Handbook* (2002) (2010 edition forthcoming)/
- i. *Law and Military Operations in Kosovo, 1999-2001: Lessons Learned for Judge Advocates* (2001).
- j. *Law and Military Operations in Central America: Hurricane Mitch Relief Efforts, 1998-1999: Lessons Learned for Judge Advocates* (2000).
- k. *Rules of Engagement Handbook for Judge Advocates* (2000).
- l. *Law and Military Operations in the Balkans, 1995-1998: Lessons Learned for Judge Advocates* (1998).
- m. *Law and Military Operations in Haiti, 1994-1995: Lessons Learned for Judge Advocates* (1995).

4. *The Legal Center and School*. CLAMO's location at TJAGLCS enables the rapid communication of current operational materials and lessons learned to the school faculty and legal center directorates. This allows the timely incorporation of current best practices and lessons learned into the JAGC's educational process, as well as into force structure, doctrine, and training development. In a matter of days, the Legal Center and School can teach and incorporate the latest lessons learned from operational legal professionals.

5. *The Combat Training Centers (CTCs) and the Battle Command Training Program (BCTP)*. The Army has three CTCs and one Training Program: The Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC), the National Training Center (NTC), the Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC), and the Battle Command Training Program (BCTP). Each of these focuses on specific elements of a broad spectrum of military operations and incorporates lessons from all recent operations, including those in the Balkans, Afghanistan, and Iraq. CLAMO's relationship with the legal personnel assigned to the CTCs and BCTP allows it to both gather lessons learned during training rotations and share those and other lessons with and among the CTCs and BCTP for immediate implementation by training units.

6. *Individual Operational Legal Professionals*. CLAMO also disseminates information directly to individuals. CLAMO encourages operational legal queries from the field. Use the contact information above to

submit a query. In response to such requests for information/assistance, CLAMO attempts to locate the resource(s) necessary to assist the requestor. In keeping with CLAMO's vision of being the most responsive resource provider for operational legal professionals, initial responses go out within twenty-four hours of receipt. The nature of some requests, however, necessitates a longer time to gather a complete response.

V. COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS AND THE BATTLE COMMAND TRAINING PROGRAM

This section describes the CTCs and BCTP, whom they train, and the role of the judge advocate(s) and paralegal(s) at each.

A. The Joint Readiness Training Center.

1. The JRTC is located at Fort Polk, LA. This CTC focuses primarily on training brigade combat teams (BCTs) and attached units for full spectrum operations (FSO) and mission readiness exercises (MREs) for specific deployments. This occurs through tough, realistic training conditions in both remote and urban environments.

2. A rotation at JRTC varies in length, but generally lasts from fourteen to twenty-one days. Units ordinarily begin planning for their JRTC rotation more than seven months before the rotation and identify their training objectives to JRTC from home station 210 days before execution. Around ninety days before the rotation, the unit will send primary staff members to JRTC for the Leadership Training Program (LTP).

3. The Brigade Judge Advocate (BJA) and the Paralegal NCOIC should both attend LTP. The Trial Counsel (TC) should also attend if the TC's trial schedule permits. During the LTP, the brigade staff (including the BJA) use the Military Decision Making Process to plan their operation. The BJA will prepare the brigade legal appendix, rules of engagement, and conduct a legal review of the full draft operations order (OPORD). Preparation of the order requires access to classified and unclassified computer systems. Without access to those systems, the brigade JAs will not complete their responsibilities at LTP. The brigade JAs will meet the OPLAW Planner at the start of LTP and meet the OPLAW Observer/Controllers (O/Cs) during the time set aside for O/C linkup at the end of the LTP session. Brigade JAs should use those meetings to incorporate the lessons learned from previous rotations and get best practices from the O/Cs to prepare their brigade legal section (BLS). Judge Advocates should identify their personnel, equipment, and training requirements for the upcoming rotation.

4. Based on the requirements identified at LTP, the BJA and Paralegal NCOIC should develop a deployed standard operating procedure (SOP) which includes a draft battle rhythm, duties and responsibilities, equipment list (including communication and automation requirements), investigation guide, reporting format, and battle drills. The SOP should also include example claims packets, investigations packets, detention packets, ROE matrices, CERP guidance, and a concept of operation (CONOP) review SOP. The BJA and Paralegal NCOIC must prepare their team for their JRTC rotation through counseling and training.

5. Based on the nature of the JRTC, rotation battalion paralegals should work at their battalions, in accordance with Army doctrine and unit authorizations, rather than consolidated at the brigade level. Ensure paralegals have the training required to spot issues during battalion planning sessions and have a method of communication with the JAs at brigade. Take the time to review battalion-level tactical standing operating procedures (TACSOPs) and integrate paralegal tasks into the battalion TACSOP. The BJA should expect that battalion paralegals will have limited ability to communicate with brigade during the rotation. Pre-rotational training and the SOP must give the battalion paralegal the confidence to operate at the battalion with minimal daily guidance from brigade. For example, a battalion paralegal must understand how to process non-judicial punishment; understand the ROE and mission approval authority; identify/report legal significant acts (SIGACTs); provide administrative assistance for investigations; and support legal services for the battalion command and Soldiers.

6. An Afghanistan or Iraq MRE at JRTC will include a relief in place (RIP) with a fictitious brigade (or outgoing unit). The OPLAW Planner acts as the outgoing Brigade JA (BJA) for the Operations and Intelligence (O&I) Briefing during RIP. For a FSO Exercise (FSE), which may include a forced entry into hostile territory, the JA must rely solely on the OPORD from higher headquarters and the intelligence provided to his unit. JAs should identify issues for the outgoing unit and/or higher headquarters to answer and then send up requests for information (RFIs) as necessary.

7. The BJA must determine how, when, and where BCT units and augmentees will receive operational legal support and rules of engagement (ROE) training for the rotation. Besides the approximately 3,500 troops of the BCT, there may also be units augmenting or requiring support from the BCT during a normal rotation. These

units may include an aviation battalion, an engineer battalion, a combat hospital, or Special Forces units. Other supporting elements may include Civil Affairs (CA) and Psychological Operations (PSYOP) detachments.

8. The JRTC provides a legally rich training environment. The BLS will encounter issues with ROE (including escalation of force, fire control measures, collateral damage estimation); detention operations; human intelligence collection; claims; fiscal law (including Commanders' Emergency Response Program (CERP) or Security Force Funding for theater specific MREs); and investigations (including Financial Liability, Fratricide, Escalation of Force, and Law of Armed Conflict incidents). In addition, there are multiple Situational Training Exercise (STX) Lanes for Combat Convoy, Cordon and Search, Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Defeat, and Key Leader and Street Level Engagements. Very few of the issues that arise for the BLS are "injects." Instead, the vast majority of these issues arise as the result of actions taken by the brigade. For example, with over 1,000 civilians on the battlefield (COBs), units may see a significant number of claims as a result of damage or injuries in civilian-populated areas. Units may have to investigate fratricide or the death of civilians, even though the unit may not be aware that it caused the deaths of those persons, except from allegations made in the local media.

9. The unit's actions or inactions may sway the COBs to the HN or to the insurgents. For the BCT, the prompt payment of claims, the rapid use of CERP monies, and plans in place to affect the neutral civilian populace can have a significant impact on the area of operations. Units will encounter non-governmental organizations (NGOs), competing governmental organizations, political parties, news media, police and paramilitary forces, and insurgent military forces. The presence of these organizations may require JA involvement to determine their status and appropriate treatment by U.S. forces. The International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) may conduct inspections of the brigade detention/internment facility, and JAs will be present during such inspections.

10. There are four JAG personnel at JRTC: two JAs and one paralegal NCO are O/Cs. The O/Cs take a hands-on role in teaching, coaching, and mentoring the BLS members involved in the exercise in an effort to help them improve their respective contributions to their unit's mission. Another JA serves as the OPLAW Planner responsible for the legal content of scenario and replicating the Division or Combined Joint Task Force SJA. O/Cs will conduct "green book" AARs during the training rotation to reinforce positive and negative actions or trends within the BLS or throughout the brigade. The intent of the AARs is to help the BLS become better as a collective whole.

11. Formal AARs occur after the command post exercise (CPX) phase and after the Force on Force (FoF) phase, and a final consolidated BCT AAR occurs at the conclusion of the JRTC rotation. Upon leaving JRTC, the rotational unit receives note cards to assist with actions the unit can take over the short term to improve BLS and unit performance. Later, the BLS and the unit receive a Take Home Packet capturing O/C observations to assist the unit over the long-term.

12. In conclusion, a BLS should begin preparing for its rotation a minimum of 90 days before the rotation. Greater preparation by the BLS results in a higher level of legal support to the brigade during operations. A BLS that arrives with personnel who are untrained for the mission, lacks the prepared materials, and has not developed an ROE card will have far more work than it can handle during the unit's rotation. Similarly, paralegals who are not integrated with their battalion will find themselves pulling far more details than their peers do and unable to perform their mission for the BLS.

B. The National Training Center (NTC).

1. The NTC is located at Fort Irwin, California, in the middle of the Mojave Desert. In July 2004, the NTC training environment shifted from the traditional role of training heavy Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) in mid-to-high intensity conflict, to preparing brigade-level units to support ongoing contingency operations (primarily, deployment to Afghanistan and Iraq). In 2009, this focus began to shift back to mid-to-high intensity conflict.

2. The NTC regularly hosts brigade-sized units—regular Army BCTs, Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCT), or Army National Guard Brigade Combat Teams (collectively, "brigades")—sometimes deploying them directly from the NTC into other theaters of operation. Much like at JRTC, this training uses realistic joint and combined arms training in COE-based scenarios and MRXs. The NTC provides comprehensive training scenarios from force-on-force maneuver fighting in a high-intensity environment, to brigade-size live fire, to stability operations and support operations (SOSO) training in a continuous environment.

3. The maneuver box at the NTC is as large as the state of Rhode Island (1,001 square miles). The depth and width of the battle space gives a brigade the unique opportunity to exercise all of its elements in a realistic

environment. This is often a unit's only opportunity to test its combat service and combat service support elements over a doctrinal distance. Brigades must be able to communicate through up to eight communications corridors, evacuate casualties over forty kilometers, and navigate at night in treacherous terrain with few distinguishable roads. Other environmental conditions, such as a forty to fifty degree diurnal temperature range, winds over forty-five knots, and constant exposure to the sun, stress every system and Soldier to their limits.

4. The NTC typically bases its training scenario on COE scenarios originally developed at Fort Leavenworth. However, as NTC began training brigades for deployment to Iraq and Afghanistan, the scenarios shifted from COE to a true Iraq or Afghanistan scenario with actual Arabic, Dari or Pashto names and Arabic, Dari, or Pashto-speaking role players that emphasize Theater TTPs and problem sets. These MRX rotations have become common at the NTC.

5. The MRX scenario places the brigade in a country or region recently occupied by U.S. and coalition forces, much like Afghanistan or Iraq. The brigade conducts a transfer of authority with the outgoing unit, then takes responsibility for an area of operations containing seven to ten villages populated by 1,000-4,000 civilians (played by contracted personal and 11th ACR Soldiers). The brigade must conduct Full Spectrum Operation (FSO) dealing with local leaders, militant organizations, coalition forces, terrorists, displaced civilians, NGOs, and local and international press. The end state for the brigade is to conduct elections and hand over control of their sector to local security and government leaders.

6. The COE-based scenario deploys the brigade into a country that is on the brink of invasion from its neighboring country. The brigade must conduct Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI) in a new theater of operations. Divisions then have the option to have brigades work through a high intensity conflict (HIC) problem set, fighting through desert and populated areas to restore the international border of the supported country, or the Division may elect to have the brigade spend its first training week conducting decentralized Situational Training Exercises (STX) at the Company level.

7. Units can train for and experience the full range of military operations to include HIC, military operations in urban terrain (MOUT), and Civil-Military Operations (CMO) problem sets – all of which challenge the brigade resources and staff over the course of a 28-day rotation. In the COE scenario, the brigade will typically fight through 5-10 villages populated by civilians, militants and terrorists, and potentially occupied by military forces. After the brigade clears a village, it must conduct CMO to gain the support of the population left behind. The end state for the brigade may include defeat of aggressor forces, restoration of the international borders, reestablishment of safety and security in the host nation, and legitimization of the host nation's government.

8. Each fiscal year, NTC conducts ten rotations, each rotation consisting of twenty-eight days. The first five days (RSOI 1-5) are spent generating combat power and integrating the brigade into the notional division headquarters, 52nd ID (M). During this period, there are host nation visits, civilian demonstrations, FSO missions, media events, and attacks by militants and terrorists. All of these challenge the BJA and civil-military operations cell. The second phase, is 14 training days which can be partitioned into a Situational Training Exercise (STX) period and a Full Spectrum Operations (FSO) period. The normal split is 6 STX and 8 FSO, but 7 and 7, and 5 and 9 rotations have been executed. During STX and FSO, the brigade will occupy a number of forward operating bases (FOB) in the AO. Additionally, the BCT may conduct live fire exercises throughout the course of the rotation.

9. The NTC is the only training area in the U.S. that allows a complete brigade-sized unit to conduct both a live fire attack and a live fire defense integrating all Warfighting Functions, including direct air support from the Air Force and Naval platforms. The final seven days of the typical NTC rotation are regeneration of combat power and redeployment back to the brigade's home station.

10. Judge Advocates can expect to encounter numerous legal issues during all phases of the rotation. During the RSOI phase, JAs will be involved in humanitarian assistance operations, ROE training and annex production, targeting cycle support, military decision-making process, interaction with key host nation civilians, and fiscal operations with an emphasis on CERP, rewards programs and foreign claims. Also included are "real world" legal assistance and military justice actions they must execute in a field environment.

11. During the training days, JAs must deal with issues involving ROE; Law of War (LOW) violations; fratricide; detainee operations (Article 5 tribunals, status reviews, Central Criminal Court of Iraq Trials); evidence collection; targeting (lethal and non-lethal); foreign claims; funding for humanitarian assistance operations; CERP funds; field contracting; support of and interaction with NGOs, CA Soldiers and CMO; PSYOP; and information operations (IO).

12. For more information on how to prepare for, and what to expect during, an NTC rotation, contact CLAMO at CLAMO@conus.army.mil or contact the NTC O/Cs at (760) 380-6652 DSN 470.

C. The Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC).

1. The Joint Multinational Readiness Center is located at Hohenfels, Germany. The JMRC trains multinational and U.S. forces for full spectrum, joint, and combined operations. It provides Brigade Combat Teams with tough, realistic, Army/Joint battle-focused training. The focus is on training adaptive leaders for full spectrum operations by integrating Joint, Interagency, and Multinational elements, and focusing on execution of simultaneous, non-contiguous operations. The integration of multinational forces and combined and joint operations scenarios are major training enablers available at JMRC.

2. The JMRC trains up to a task-organized BCT, with selected division/corps and Joint Force assets. It plans and conducts MRX and mission readiness exercises to prepare units for operational missions and conducts live fire exercises at the nearby Grafenwoer Training Area.

3. The JMRC supports the U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) Expeditionary Training Center with the Deployed Instrumentation System by providing CTC capabilities to deployed forces. It provides doctrinally sound observations, training feedback and trends and lessons learned.

4. The JMRC typically conducts approximately five brigade rotations per year, each with embedded battalion rotations. The JMRC also conducts two MRXs per year and teaches two Individual Readiness Training Situational Training Exercises (IRT STX) per month. Each brigade rotation is comprised of up to three battalion-sized task forces. Rotations typically employ the 3-10-10-3 day rotational task force window model: 3-day deployment/MILES draw; 10-day company-focused lane training (STXs) and Brigade CPX; 10-day force-on-OPFOR maneuver exercise in a counter-insurgency environment, and additionally, movement to contact/attack/defend stages; and a 3-day recovery.

5. With the expansion of multinational training requirements, the JMRC also conducts multiple NATO unit training cycles throughout the year. These multinational training cycles prepare NATO Multinational forces to conduct operations in Afghanistan as Observer Mentor Liaison Teams (OMLTs).

6. Judge Advocates can expect to encounter a wide variety of legal issues at JMRC, whether involved in counter-insurgency, HIC, peacekeeping/enforcement, or stability and support operations. Issues that routinely arise include ROE training and annex production; detention operations; foreign claims; targeting (lethal and non-lethal); LOW violations and investigations; the handling of displaced persons; and fiscal law issues. Although a JMRC rotation is intended to focus broadly on the brigade's systems, Judge Advocates can provide input to the training scenario development (approximately six months prior to the rotation) to incorporate additional, judge advocate specific training events.

7. Currently, there is one JA O/C (known as "Mustang 05") at JMRC. The role of the JA O/C is to oversee the incorporation and execution of legal issues in the training scenario. Additionally, the JA O/C serves as the primary coach and mentor for the JAs and paralegals involved in an exercise to help improve their contribution to the unit's mission. The JA O/C conducts multiple informal AARs throughout the rotations and a more formal AAR occurs at the culmination of the unit's training exercise. Two brigade-wide, instrumented AARs occur during the rotation: one at the mid-point, and one upon conclusion of the rotation. The JA O/C captures his observations in a take home packet provided to the BJA upon the conclusion of the rotation. The JA O/C continues to provide assistance to legal sections as they prepare for deployment after the training rotation.

D. The Battle Command Training Program (BCTP).

1. The BCTP is located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The BCTP supports realistic, stressful training for Army Service Component Commands (ASCCs), corps, division, and BCT commanders. It supports Army components participating in joint exercises to assist the Army Chief of Staff in fulfilling his duties to provide trained and ready units to win decisively on the modern battlefield and conduct contingency operations worldwide.

2. The BCTP is composed of six Operations Groups (OPSGRPs) and a Headquarters. The Operational Law Observer Trainers (OPLAW OTs), three JAs assigned to Headquarters, BCTP, support all of the OPSGRPs. A colonel, known as the Chief, Operations Group (COG), commands each OPSGRP and each has a unique mission.

3. Operations Groups A and D focus primarily on training division, corps, and ASCC-sized units. The exercises ordinarily consist of traditional warfighter exercises (WFX) or specific MRXs. Operations Groups A and D also conduct planning conferences, seminars, and advanced-decision making exercises (ADME) for training units.

4. Operations Group B conducts Counterinsurgency (COIN) and Security Force Assistance (SFA) seminars for deploying brigades and has the capacity to conduct BCT-level WFXs.

5. Operations Group C focuses on training National Guard brigades and active duty BCTs. To accomplish this mission, OPSGRP C has a mobile training team (MTT) that travels to units and conducts seminars for brigade commanders, their staffs, and their subordinate commands. Before WFXs and MRXs conducted by OPSGRPs A, B, C, or D, the designated OPSGRP conducts a seminar at either Fort Leavenworth, KS, or the training unit's home station.

6. Operations Groups F and S conduct WFXs and MRXs for separate and sustainment brigades, respectively. Like the other Operations Groups, F and S provide mission specific seminars prior to the exercise.

7. Operations Group Contemporary Operating Environment (COE) supports all BCTP exercises under a PMEISI construct and with the World Class Opposing Force (WCOPFOR). Operations Group COE provides each exercising unit with the opportunity to engage with highly qualified role players in such diverse roles as diplomats, foreign military officers, local government leaders, media personnel, and others.

8. BCTP differs from NTC, JRTC, and JMRC in two respects. First, BCTP is a "mobile CTC." The OPSGRPs from BCTP travel to the unit to conduct training. Second, with BCTP exercises, there is no tangible maneuver battlespace, or "box." Instead, training occurs via computer simulation within a notional computer-generated box.

9. Many spontaneous legal issues arise naturally during the course of an exercise, such as targeting issues, fratricides, detention operations and civilians on the battlefield. Additionally, OPSGRPs inject legal issues into the training scenario. "Inject" topics include: law of armed conflict; ROE; international agreements; justification of the use of force; contract and fiscal law; military justice; foreign claims; and legal aspects of joint, inter-agency, NGO and international organization coordination.

10. For corps and division MRXs and WFXs, many of these issues are injected via the "PMESII Cell," a neutral exercise control cell that adds greater realism to training events. Normally, two JAs from the training unit or an augmenting unit support the contractors in the PMESII Cell. The tasked JAs inject and track legal issues and provide legal guidance to PMESII Cell personnel on other proposed injects. Other issues are injected by a higher headquarters (HICOM) response cell and subordinate unit response cells. The number of legal events inserted depends on the training unit and the SJA's training objectives. Ideally, the training will stress all members of a unit's legal team and present an opportunity to examine the relationships between the legal team, unit commanders, and staff sections.

11. Approximately one hundred days before a BCTP training exercise begins, the OPSGRP plans and executes a five to seven day Battle Command Seminar (BCS) at Fort Leavenworth, KS, or the unit's home station. The seminar affords the commander and staff an opportunity to focus on MDMP and build the battle command staff. Normally, a reduced staff from the training unit that includes the SJA and the Chief of Operational Law participates in the seminar discussions and an MDMP exercise.

12. The training unit commander's METL is the basis of each BCTP exercise. Once the exercise actually begins, the OPLAW OTs, with help from the JAs working in the Green Cell, support the unit's training objectives by monitoring events that indicate how well the unit has integrated the SJA cell into its operations. All BCTP OTs observe the relationships between the training unit's SJA cell and commanders and staff sections to help identify ways in which the SJA cell can better integrate into the command information process. OPLAW OTs work directly with the SJA to help improve staff functions, information flow, and management processes.

13. Every OPSGRP rotation includes at least two formal AARs lead by the COG. In addition, the OPLAW OT conducts at least one informal AAR with the SJA cell, several "hotwashes," and a great deal of one-on-one mentoring for the JAs undergoing training.

GLOSSARY¹

AAA	Army Audit Agency; Anti-Air Defense Artillery
AADC	Area Air Defense Coordinator
AADCOM	Army Air Defense Command
AADCOORD	Army Air Defense Coordinator
AATF	Air Assault Task Force
ABCA	Australian, British, Canadian, American
ABCC	Airborne Battlefield Command & Control
ABL	Ammunition Basic Load
ABN	Airborne
AC	Active Component
ACA	Airspace Control Authority
ACC	Air Combat Command
ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff
ACMR	Army Court of Military Review
ACP	Army Country Profiles
ACR	Armored Cavalry Regiment
ACSA	Acquisition & Cross-Servicing Agreement
AD	Active Duty; Air Defense
ADA	Air Defense Artillery; Anti-Deficiency Act
ADC	Area Damage Control
ADC-M	Ass't Division Commander-Maneuver
ADC-S	Ass't Division Commander-Support
ADCON	Administrative Control
ADDS	Army Data Distribution System
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADSW	Active Duty Special Work
ADT	Active Duty for Training
AE	Aeromedical Evacuation
AECC	Aeromedical Evacuation Control Center
AELT	Aeromedical Evacuation Liaison Team
AES	Airdrop Equipment Support
AF	Air Force
AFFS	Army Field Feeding System

AFARS	Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement
AFSOC	Air Force Special Operations Command
AG	Adjutant General
AGR	Active (duty) Guard Reserve
AID	Agency for International Development
AJAG	Assistant Judge Advocate General
ALO	Air Liaison Officer
ALOC	Air Lines of Communication
AMC	At My Command; Army Material Command; Air Mobility Command
AMO	Automation Management Office
ANG	Air National Guard
ANGLICO	Air & Naval Gunfire Liaison Company
AO	Area of Operations
AOC	Air Operations Center
AOD	Area-Oriented Depots
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APC	Armored Personnel Carrier
APOD	(Aerial POD) Aerial Port of Debarkation
APOE	Aerial Port of Embarkation
AR	Army Regulation
ARC	American Red Cross
ARFOR	Army Forces
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARRC	Allied Rapid Reaction Corps
ARSOC	Army Special Operations Command
ARSOF	Army Special Operations Forces
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program
ASAP	As Soon As Possible
ASG	Area Support Group
ASIC	All Source Intelligence Center
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
AT	Antiterrorism; Antitank; Annual Training
A&T,P&I	Administrative and Technical Staff, Privileges and Immunities
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATF	Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms
AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network
AVCRAD	Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot (ARNG)
AVIM	Aviation Intermediate Maintenance
AVN	Aviation
AVUM	Aviation Unit Maintenance
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
AWOL	Absent Without Leave
AWRS	Army War Reserve Sustainment

¹ See also DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, as amended through 9 May 2005, available at <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/> (interactive version) or http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp1_02.pdf and FM 1-02 (previously 100-5-1), Operational Terms and Graphics, 21 Sep 2004, available at https://akocomm.us.army.mil/usapa/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/fm1_02.pdf (AKO login required).

BAS	Battlefield Automated Systems	CMCA	Court-Martial Convening Authority
BB	Break Bulk	CMO	Civil-Military Operations
BBP	Break Bulk Points	CMOC	Civil-Military Operations Center
BCOC	Base Cluster Operations Center	CMTC	Combined Maneuver Training Center
BCTP	Battle Command Training Program		
BDE	Brigade	CO	Commanding Officer; Conscientious Objector
BDOC	Base Defense Operations Center		
BDU	Battle Dress uniform	COA	Course of Action
BN	Battalion	COM	Casualty Operations Management
BOMREP	Bombing Report	COCOM	Combatant Command
BSB	Base Support Battalion	COMA	Court of Military Appeals
BOS	Battlefield Operating Systems	COMMZ	Communications Zone
BPS	Basic PSYOP Study	COMSEC	Communications Security
C-2	Command & Control	CONOPS	Continuous Operations
C2I	Command, Control, & Intelligence	CONPLAN	Concept Plan
C3	Command, Control, & Communications	CONUS	Continental United States
		CONUSA	Continental United States Army
C3I	Command, Control, Communications, & Intelligence	COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
C4	Command, Control, Communications, & Computers	COS	Chief of Station
CA	Civil Affairs	COSCOM	Corps Support Command
CAAF	Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	CP	Command Post
		CPX	Command Post Exercise
CAG	Civil Affairs Group	CS	Combat Support
CALL	Center for Army Lessons Learned	CSAR	Combat Search and Rescue
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance & Relief Everywhere	CSB	Combat Support Battalion
		CSE	Combat Support Equipment
CAS	Close Air Support	CSH	Combat Support Hospital
CAV	Cavalry	CSM	Command Sergeant Major
CCIR	Commander's Critical Information Requirements	CSP	Contracting Support Plan
		CSR	Controlled Supply Rate
CCP	Civilian Collection Point	CSS	Combat Service Support
CCT	Combat Control Team	CSSAMO	Combat Service Support Automation Management Office
CD	Counterdrug	CT	Counterterrorism
CDC	Center for Disease Control	CTA	Common Table of Allowances
CDS	Container Delivery System	CTF	Combined Task Force
CE	Corps of Engineers	CV	Combat Vehicle
CENTCOM	Central Command	CW	Chemical Weapons
CEP	Circular Error Probable	CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
CFA	Covering Force Area	CZ	Combat Zone
CFL	Coordinated Fire Line	DA	Department of the Army; Development Assistance
CFZ	Critical Friendly Zone		
CG	Commanding General	DACG	Departure Airfield Control Group
CGSC	Command & General Staff College	DAD	Defense Appellate Division
CI	Civilian Internee; counter-intelligence	DAO	Defense Attaché Office
		DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency		
CID	Criminal Investigation Division	DC	Defense Counsel
CIF	Central Issue Facility	DC	Dislocated Civilian
CIMIC	Civil-Military Cooperation	DCM	Deputy Chief of Mission
CINC	Commander in Chief	DCSLOG	Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics
CJA	Command Judge Advocate	DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans
CJCS	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff		
CJTF	Combined Joint Task Force or Commander, JTF	DCSPER	Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel
		DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration

DFCP	DISCOM Forward Command Post	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration; Forward Assembly Area
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency	FAC	Forward Air Controller
DIAM	Defense Intelligence Agency Manual	FANS	Friendly/Allied Nation Support
DISCOM	Division Support Command	FAO	Food and Agriculture Support
DIVARTY	Division Artillery	FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
DJMS	Defense Joint Military Pay System	FASCAM	Family of Scatterable Mines
DLI	Defense Language Institute	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
DMAIN	Division Main Area	FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
DMPI	Desired Mean Point of Impact	FCA	Foreign Claims Act
DOC	Division Operations Center	FCZ	Forward Combat Zone
DOC	Department of Commerce	FDC	Fire Direction Center
DoD	Department of Defense	FEBA	Forward Edge of the Battle Area
DoJ	Department of Justice	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
DoS	Department of State; Days of Supply	FID	Foreign Internal Defense
DOT	Department of Transportation	FIST	Fire Support Team
DRB	Division Ready Brigade	FLIR	Forward Looking Infrared
DREAR	Division Rear Area	FLOT	Forward Line of Troops
DRF	Division Ready Force	FM	Field Manual
DS	Direct Support	FN	Foreign Nation
DSA	Division Support Area	FNS	Foreign Nation Support
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	FOA	Field Operating Agency
DSJA	Deputy Staff Judge Advocate	FOB	Forward Operating Base
DSOC	Division Support Operations Center	FORSCOM	Forces Command
DSU	Direct Support Unit	FSE	Fire Support Element
DTG	Date Time Group	FSO	Fire Support Officer
DTOC	Division Tactical Operations Center	FSOP	Field Standing Operating Procedures
DX	Direct Exchange	FSU	Finance Support Unit
DZ	Drop Zone	FTM	Full-Time Manning (High Priority NG Units)
EA	Engagement Area; each	FTTD	Full-Time Training Duty (NG Title 32 Status)
E&E	Evasion & Escape	FTX	Field Training Exercise
EAC	Echelons Above Corps	FYI	For Your Information
EAD	Echelons Above Division	G-1 (Division)	Ass't Chief of Staff, Personnel
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System	G-2 (Division)	Ass't Chief of Staff, Intelligence
EDRE	Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise	G-3 (Division)	Ass't Chief of Staff, Operations & Plans
EEP	Embassy Evacuation Plan	G-4 (Division)	Ass't Chief of Staff, Logistics
ENDEX	End of Exercise	G-5 (Division)	Ass't Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs
E.O.	Executive Order; Equal Opportunity	GAD	Government Appellate Division
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	GCMCA	General Court-Martial Convening Authority
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	GJA	Group Judge Advocate
EPW	Enemy Prisoner of War	GPS	Global Positioning System
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	GS	General Support
ESF	Economic Support Fund	GSR	General Support Reinforcing
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival	GSR	Ground Surveillance Radar
EUCOM	U.S. European Command	GSU	General Support Unit
EW	Electronic Warfare	GUARDRAIL	Special Electronic Mission Aircraft
FA	Field Artillery	HA	Humanitarian Assistance
FA	Functional Area	HAHO	High Altitude High Opening

HALO	High Altitude Low Opening	ISB	Intermediate Staging Base
HAP	Humanitarian Assistance Program	ITV	Improved TOW Vehicle
HAST	Humanitarian Assistance Survey Team	J-1	Manpower & Personnel Directorate of a joint staff
H/CA	Humanitarian/Civic Assistance	J-2	Intelligence Directorate of a joint staff
HD	Heavy Drop	J-3	Operations Directorate of a joint staff
HE	High Explosive	J-4	Logistics Directorate of a joint staff
HEAT (round)	High-Explosive Anti-Tank	J-5	Plans Directorate of a joint staff
HEMTT	Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck	J-6	Command, Control, Communications, Computer Systems Directorate of a joint staff
HEP-T	High Explosive Plastic Tracer	JA	Judge Advocate
HHB	Headquarters & Headquarters Battery	JAG	Judge Advocate General
HHC	Headquarters & Headquarters Company	JAAP	Joint Airborne Advance Party
HHT	Headquarters & Headquarters Troop	JAAT	Joint Air Attack Team
HET	Heavy Equipment Transporter	JAGSO	Judge Advocate General Service Organization
HLZ	Helicopter Landing Zone	JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
HMMWV	High-Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle	JESS	Joint Exercise Simulation System
HN	Host Nation	JFACC	Joint Force Air Component Commander
HNS	Host Nation Support	JFC	Joint Force Commander
HOC	Humanitarian Operations Center	JFCOM	Joint Forces Command
HPT	High Payoff Target	JFLCC	Joint Force Land Component Commander
HQ	Headquarters	JIB	Joint Information Bureau
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army	JIC	Joint Information Committee
HSS	Health Service Support	JMC	Joint Movement Center
HUMINT	Human Intelligence	JMRO	Joint Medical Regulating Office
HVT	High Value Target	JOA	Joint Operations Area
I&S	Interrogation & Surveillance	JOPEs	Joint Operations Planning System
IAW	In Accordance With	JP-4	Jet Propulsion Fuel, Type 4
ICM	Improved Conventional Munitions	JRA	Joint Rear Area
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	JRAC	Joint Rear Area Coordinator
ID Card	Identification Card	JRTC	Joint Readiness Training Center
IDAD	Internal Defense and Development	JRX	Joint Readiness Exercise
IDT	Inactive Duty Training (NG Federal Status Training Performed while NOT on Active Duty)	JSAC	Joint State Area Command
IFF	Identification, Friend or Foe	JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules	JSEAD	Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defense
IFV	Infantry Fighting Vehicle	JSOA	Joint Special Operations Area
IG	Inspector General	JSOC	Joint Special Operations Command
IMA	Individual Mobilization Augmentee	JSOTF	Joint Special Operations Task Force
IMINT	Imagery Intelligence	JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
INS	Immigration & Naturalization Service	JTF	Joint Task Force
IO	Investigating Officer	KATUSA	Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army
IPB	Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield	KIA	Killed In Action
IPOA	Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Area	KTO	Kuwait Theater of Operations
IPW	Prisoner of War Interrogation	LAAWS	Legal Automation Army-Wide System
IR	Information Requirements	LAN	Local Area Network
		LAW	Light Antitank Weapon

LAPES	Low Altitude Parachute Extraction System	MOPP	Mission-Oriented Protective Posture
LBE	Load Bearing Equipment	MOUT	Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain
LCE	Load Carrying Equipment	MP	Military Police
LD/LC	Line of Departure/Line of Contact	MPI	Military Police Investigations
LEA	Law Enforcement Authority	MRE	Meal, Ready to Eat
LO	Liaison Officer	MRL	Multiple Rocket Launcher
LOC	Lines of Communication	MSE	Mobile Subscriber Equipment
LOGCAP	Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program	MSG	Military Support Group
LOGPAC	Logistics Package	MSR	Main Supply Route
LOGSEC	Logistics Security	MTF	Medical Treatment Facility
LOS	Line of Sight; Law of Sea	MTOE	Modified Table of Organization & Equipment
LP	Listening Post	MTP	Mission Training Plan
LRF	Laser Range Finder	MTT	Mobile Training Team
LRS	Long Range Surveillance	NAC	North Atlantic Council
LRSU	Long Range Surveillance Detachment	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
LSA	Life Support Area	NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
LSC	Legal Services Command	NEO	Noncombatant Evacuation Operation
LSC	Life Support Center	NFA	No Fire Area
LSO	Legal Support Organization	NFL	No Fire Line
LTACFIRE	Lightweight Tactical Fire Direction System	NG	National Guard
LZ	Landing Zone	NGB	National Guard Bureau
MA	Mortuary Affairs	NGF	Naval Gun Fire
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
MAC	Military Airlift Command	NLT	No Later Than
MACOM	Major Army Command	NORAD	North American Air Defense Command
MBA	Main Battle Area	NOVAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
MCA	Military Civic Action	NSA	National Security Agency
MCC	Movement Control Center	NSC	National Security Council
MCM	Manual for Courts-Martial	NTC	National Training Center
MCS	Maneuver Control System	NVD	Night Vision Device
MECH	Mechanized	O&M	Operations & Maintenance
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation	O/C	Observer/Controller
MEDLOG	Medical Logistics	OCOKA	Observation & Fields of Fire, Cover & Concealment, Obstacles, Key Terrain, and Avenues of Approach & Military Corridors
MEDRETE	Medical Readiness Training Exercise	OCONUS	Outside Continental Limits of the U.S.
METL	Mission Essential Task List	ODA	Office for Disaster Assistance
METT-T	Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops, Time Available	ODT	Overseas Deployment Training
METT-T-P	METT-T Plus Political Factors	OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
MFT	Mighty Fine Trial	OHDC	Overseas Humanitarian Disaster & Civic Aid
MI	Military Intelligence	OJT	On-the-Job-Training
MIA	Missing In Action	OP	Observation Post
MILGP	Military Group	OPCOM	Operational Command
MIL-TO-MIL	Military to Military	OPCON	Operational Control
MJT	Military Judge Team	OPLAN	Operations Plan
MLRS	Multiple Launch Rocket System		
MMC	Materiel Management Center		
MOBEX	Mobility Exercise		
MOS	Military Occupational Specialty		

OPLAW	Operational Law	RSC SJA	Regional Support Command Staff Judge Advocate
OPLAWYER	Operational Law Attorney		
OPORDER	Operations Order	RSO	Regional Security Officer
OPSEC	Operational Security	RSR	Required Supply Rate
ORF	Operational Readiness Float	S-1	Adjutant
PA	Public Affairs	S-2	Intelligence Officer
PAC	Personnel Administrative Center	S-3	Operations and Training Officer
PACOM	Pacific Command	S-4	Supply Officer
PAO	Public Affairs Office	S-5	Civil Affairs Officer
PCA	Personnel Claims Act;	S&S	Supply & Service
PCA	Per Curiam Affirmed	SA	Security Assistance; Secretary of the Army
PCO	Peacetime Contingency Operation		
PEC	Professional Education Center	SAD	State Active Duty (Guard Units Order to State Service)
PERSCOM	Personnel Command		
PIR	Priority Intelligence Requirements	SAC	Stand Alone Capability; Special Agent in Charge
PJA	Post Judge Advocate		
PKO	Peacekeeping Operation	SAM	Surface to Air Missile
PL	Phase Line	SAMS	School of Advanced Military Studies
PLL	Prescribed Load List		
PMO	Provost Marshal Office	SAO	Security Assistance Organization
POC	Point of Contact	SAR	Search & Rescue
POL	Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants	SCI	Sensitive Compartmented Information
POLAD	Political Advisor		
POM	Preparation for Overseas Movement	SCM	Summary Court-Martial
		SCMCA	Summary Court-Martial Convening Authority
POMCUS	Pre-positioning of Material Configured to Unit Sets	S/D	Self-Defense
PRC	Populace & Resources Control	SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
PSC	Personnel Service Company	SERE	Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape
PSS	Personnel Service Support		
PYSOP	Psychological Operations	SF	Special Forces
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization	SFOB	Special Forces Operational Base
PW	Prisoner of War	SFOD	Special Forces Operational Detachment
PZ	Pickup Zone		
PWRMS	Pre-positioned War Reserve Material Stocks	SGS	Secretary of the General Staff
		SHAPE	Supreme HQ Allied Powers Europe
QSTAG	Quadripartite Standardization Agreement (see ABCA)	SIDPERS	Standard Installation/Division Personnel System
RAA	Rear Assembly Area	SITREP	Situation Report
RAP	Rocket-Assisted Projectile	SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
RC	Reserve Component	SLAR	Side-Looking Airborne Radar
RCU	Remote Control Unit	SO	Special Operations
RCZ	Rear Combat Zone	SOCOM	Special Operations Command
RCA	Riot Control Agent	SOF	Special Operations Forces
REDCON	Readiness Condition	SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
REFORGER	Return of Forces to Germany	SOMA	Status of Mission Agreement
REMFS	Rear Echelon Pukes	SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
RFA	Restrictive Fire Area	SME	Subject Matter Expert
RFL	Restrictive Fire Line	SPCM	Special Court-Martial
RJA	Regimental Judge Advocate	SPCMCA	Special Court-Martial Convening Authority
RLC	Regional Legal Center		
ROC	Rear Operations Center	SPT	Support
ROE	Rules of Engagement	SOUTHCOM	Southern Command
ROM	Refuel on the Move	SSCR	Single-Service Claims Responsibility
ROZ	Rear Operations Zone		
RP	Release Point		

SSCRA	Soldiers' & Sailors' Civil Relief Act	UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
STANAG	Standardization Agreement	UNICEF	UN International Children's Emergency Fund
STANAG	Standard NATO Agreement	UNMIH	UN Mission in Haiti
STARC	State Area Command	UNODIR	Unless Otherwise Directed
SWO	Staff Weather Officer	USACAPOC	U.S. Army Civil Affairs & Psychological Operations Command
TA	Theater Army; Table of Allowances	USAFR	U.S. Air Force Reserve
TAA	Tactical Assembly Area	USAIA	U.S. Army Intelligence Agency
TAACOM	Theater Army Area Command	USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
TACAIR	Tactical Air	USALSA	U.S. Army Legal Services Agency
TAC CP	Tactical Command Post	USAR	U.S. Army Reserve
TACFIRE	Tactical Fire Control	USARCS	U.S. Army Claims Service
TACON	Tactical Control	USAREUR	U.S. Army Europe
TACSAT	Tactical Satellite	USASOC	U.S. Army Special Operations Command
TAI	Target Area of Interest	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
TAJAG	The Assistant Judge Advocate General	USG	U.S. Government
TALO	Tactical Airlift Liaison Officer	USIA	U.S. Information Agency
TAMMC	Theater Army Material Management Center	USIS	U.S. Information Service
TBD	To Be Determined	UW	Unconventional Warfare
TC	Trial Counsel or Tank Commander	VFR	Visual Flight Rules
TCP	Traffic Control Point	VHF	Very High Frequency
TCSB	Third Country Support Base	WCS	Weapons Control Status
TDA	Table of Distribution & Allowance	WFZ	Weapons Free Zone
TDS	Trial Defense Service	WHNS	Wartime Host Nation Support
TEWT	Tactical Exercise Without Troops	WHO	World Health Organization
TF	Task Force	WIA	Wounded in Action
THREATCON	Threat Condition	WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
TMO	Transportation Movement Office	WO	Warning Order
TOC	Tactical Operation Center	WP	White Phosphorous
TO&E	Table of Organization and Equipment	WRMS	War Reserve Material Stocks
TOR	Terms of Reference	WPR	War Powers Resolution
TOT	Time On Target (for Arty); Time Over Target for AF	XO	Executive Officer
TOW	Tube-launched, Optically tracked, Wire-guided		
TPFDL	Time Phased Force Deployment List		
TPL	Time Phase Line		
TRADOC	U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command		
TRP	Target Reference Point		
TSOP	Tactical Standing Operating Procedure		
TTP	Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures		
TVA	Target Value Analysis		
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle		
UBL	Unit Basic Load		
UHF	Ultra High Frequency		
UIC	Unit Identity Code		
UMR	Unit Manning Report		
UN	United Nations		

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