

M.F.I

The Blotter

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS

Memorandum 2-92

September 1992

“Marines Supporting Marines”



Law Enforcement Section

The Blotter is a Memorandum
Distributed by the Head, Law Enforcement Section (POS-40),
HQMC, Washington, D.C. 20380-0001

John D. Wintersteen
LTCOL U.S. Marine Corps

138986

138986



LTCOL JOHN D. WINTERSTEEN

Head, Law Enforcement Section (POS-40)
Operations Div, Plans, Policies and Operations Dept
Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps
Washington, D.C. 20380-0001

COMM: (703) 614-4177/2180
FAX: (703) 697-6690

DSN: 224-4177/2180
E-MAIL: GPOS4A:GISWADO1

September 1992

1. In this issue of "The Blotter", we have covered a wide range of topics of general interest to the MP field. Several of them, especially the physical security update and the information from the monitor, probably should find their way into turnover files. Others, such the information on Marine participation in the Los Angeles civil disturbance task force, Captain Hans Miller's editorial and the proposal for changes in the MOS Manual chapter concerning OF58 enlisted MOS's, should be used to stimulate professional discussion within your unit. As I have said in prior issues, the more information on successful programs, awards and other topics Marines in the field submit to us, the better "The Blotter" will be as a means of communication.

2. We are pleased to welcome two new members of our HQMC staff, Captain James Cain and CWO-2 Bret Swanson. Captain Cain joined us from MCAGCC, 29 Palms, where he has been the deputy provost marshal. He has had prior tours at a MEP station, as a MT officer and as CO of HQCo, 9th Marines. CWO-2 Swanson reported here from duty as a NIS Special Agent at Camp Lejeune. Prior to that, he was the I MEF CIDO (and later provost marshal) for Desert Shield/Desert Storm. He has also been an MP, MPI, sergeant of the guard and driver for the Commandant in prior tours. Captain Cain replaces Captain Miller, who is now the operations officer at Camp Lejeune PMO, and CWO-2 Swanson replaces CWO-4 Dan Robinson, who retired in May and is now tending his horses (and looking for a job) in Idaho. Both departing officers made exceptional contributions to the MP field during their tours here at Headquarters.

3. As many in the field know, there have been several recent reorganization proposals that would affect the Law Enforcement, Physical Security and Anti-Terrorism Section (POS-40) in a major way. The proposals have ranged from combining the section with our Navy counterparts at NISCOM (either by integrating us fully with existing sections within NIS, or by establishing a separate Marine Corps directorate there), to sending us south to Quantico (again, either spreading us out among various MCCDC agencies, or by creating a place for us in the MCCDC organizational structure), to dividing up all our functions and spreading them to various HQMC departments, to making the entire Security Branch a section under a new branch (POF: Forward Presence Operations). The new Director of Operations, MGen Eshelman, decided to retain POS as a separate branch, headed by a MOS 5803 lieutenant colonel, for at least six months and then to restudy the proposal to see if it makes sense to "fold in" POS with POF (which now includes portions of the old Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict Branch plus Security Assistance). For us in POS-40, this decision keeps our chain of command to the Director short, which will help us to continue to make great progress in our programs.

Semper fi,

JOHN D WINTERSTEEN

138986

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by
Public Domain

U.S. Marine Corps

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.

HQMC UPDATES

ANNUAL FMF & GARRISON MILITARY POLICE CONFERENCE

The twentieth Annual FMF & Garrison Military Police Conference will be held at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia 15-18 December 1992. The primary purpose of this conference is to develop a consensus on key issues relating to FMF and garrison military police and criminal investigations, and use this consensus to drive change. The secondary purpose is to inform the field on FBI Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) capabilities and advances in criminal investigations research. Additionally, representatives from NIS Headquarters will also be in attendance to continue working with us on the NIS/Marine Corps issues originally identified during the 1991 conference. With the many significant topics on the schedule, the 1992 conference will prove both interesting and productive. The format for this year's conference has been modified considerably. The main focus in 1992 will center around a collective effort to resolve some of the long-standing problems surrounding our OccFld. Accordingly, the traditional stand-up briefings and updates which characterized previous conferences will be kept to a minimum. In order to ensure that conference attendees are fully prepared to discuss knowledgeably all of the issues on the agenda, advance preparation is essential. To that end, conference attendees will be asked to prepare point papers on several key subjects on which they may possess personal expertise or interest. Stand by for further information on the conference.

PROPOSED MOVE TO FORT MCCLELLAN

All of the groundwork on this initiative has been completed. The first two phases of the Interservice Training Review Organization (ITRO) study are finished and the final phase of the study (implementation) is currently underway. A consolidated POI, draft MOU and ISSA were written during the initial phase three meeting, and the facilities that the Marines will be using have already been identified and turned over to the Marine Detachment at McClellan. The only remaining issue to be resolved is the Base Operating Support (BOS) requirement needed to support the move (approximately \$413,000 per year for fiscal years 93-95). A legislative solution to this problem is presently being pursued and the preliminary indications are that the requirement should face little difficulty getting incorporated into the FY 93 Defense Authorization and Appropriation Bills. Once final approval is obtained, we intend to begin implementing the move as soon as possible.

ADVANCED NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS COURSE

For the first time, Marine Corps Staff NCO's are attending the MP Advanced Noncommissioned Officers Course (ANOC) at Fort McClellan, AL. Three Staff Sergeants were chosen to attend this course in order to evaluate it as a possible career level course for Marine Corps Staff NCO's. The ANOC is more combat oriented than the USAF Law Enforcement (LE) Supervisor and LE Superintendent Courses we currently send Staff NCO's to at Lackland AFB, TX.

MILITARY POLICE (MP) IDENTIFICATION CARD

A standard Marine Corps MP identification card has been designed to identify Marine Corps MP personnel. The purpose of this identification device is to facilitate liaison duties with external agencies and other departments when performing official MP duties. Possession of the MP identification card conveys no special privileges - its use other than in an official capacity is strictly prohibited.

The standard Marine Corps MP identification card is intended to replace the variety of existing, locally produced forms currently in use throughout the Marine Corps. Once initial issue of the new form is complete, the use of locally printed forms will no longer be authorized.

An MP identification card should only be issued to those personnel whose official duties require this additional means of identification. Examples include provost marshals and key staff, FMF MP detachment OIC/NCOIC's, special operations or plainclothes personnel, MP investigators, or other MP personnel performing official duties in civilian clothing. It is not intended for "general" issue.

Installation provost marshals and commanding officers of active duty FMF military police companies may request issuance of a block of blank, serialized forms per the format prescribed in Hd, LE/PS ltr 5512 POS-43A of 12 May 1992. All requests will include a copy of the organizational policy pertaining to the distribution and use of the identification card. Preparation and issuance of the card will be performed locally. Strict accountability of MP identification cards must be maintained at all times.

MCO 1600.6B, CRIME PREVENTION ABOARD MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS

The Draft MCO 1600.6B, Crime Prevention, should begin the HQMC staffing process by the time this issue of The Blotter is distributed. We revised this directive with the following goals in mind:

- * To update and streamline Marine Corps crime prevention and security of personal weapons policies.
- * To briefly educate the reader on broad crime prevention concepts and theories, which the Marine Corps has decided to adopt.
- * To provide crime prevention program options to installation commanders and their provost marshals.
- * To serve as an official source of information on where crime prevention materials, publications and information can be obtained.

In addition to the above, the new crime prevention order will encourage use of some community policing principles in designing installation crime prevention plans. In community policing, the military police is proactive and identifies the root causes of disturbances and criminal activity, and takes action to reduce or eliminate these causes. Community policing is much more than the traditional "ticket writing and responding to calls." Military police assume a much broader responsibility in assuring overall community safety, security, and quality of life.

We expect MCO 1600.6B, Crime Prevention Aboard Marine Corps Installations, to be published in the October/November 1992 time frame.

MAIL-OUT PROGRAM

Some time back, POS-40 initiated a mail-out program in which a number of law enforcement video tapes were distributed to the field. The concept was for each MP activity to dub each tape as quickly as possible after receiving it and then mail it off to the next MP activity on the address ladder. Our intention in doing this was to help you beef up your training tape libraries. In order to track the progress of the tapes as they moved through the address ladder, return postcards acknowledging receipt were included in the packages. To date, the program is not quite working as originally envisioned. Some commands are sitting on the tapes, neglecting to mail the return postcard, or simply ignoring the routing ladder. Consequently, at this point we really don't know who has what tapes. We would like to continue this program as new law enforcement training tapes are made available to us. Please check with your training NCO's to ensure we get a quick turnaround on these tapes. In addition to the video tapes, we have also mailed out a copy of the slides used for the "duty" MP brief that was presented at last year's conference and has been used to brief Marine Corps Command & Staff College. Our thought is that you can include the presentation in your own command's PME program to help inform other Marines about what MP's can do in support of the FMF. Like the video tapes, please see what you can do to get these slides moving along as quickly as possible.

MILITARY WORKING DOG (MWD) STATUS REPORT

JUNE 1992

We have been inundated with questions from the field on when (if ever) replacement MWD's will become available. The DoD MWD Agency at Lackland AFB, TX produces approximately 15 dogs per month. That is about the monthly average, and production is not likely to increase noticeably anywhere in the near future. The replacement dogs ordered by Major Cronin in May 1991 are starting to show up now. Additionally, 13 more replacement dogs were also ordered during June 1992. Baring the unforeseen, we should have 29 drug dogs and 27 bomb dogs coming out of the chute in 92 and 93. The first 13 bomb dogs are scheduled to be delivered to the Marine Corps during the month of August 1992.

INSTALLATION OF THE RADIO TRUNKING SYSTEM

In September 1991, Camp Lejeune activated the Marine Corps' first 10 channel trunking system, which significantly expanded their capabilities in mobile radio communications. Radio trunking technology dramatically alleviates Base and Station radio frequency congestion and improves voice security and user access. HQMC (AC/S C4I) is directing engineering survey efforts by Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center of Charleston, SC, to install radio trunking systems at MCAS Cherry Point, MCAS Yuma, and MCAGCC 29 Palms before the end of this year.

FIREARMS SAFETY TIP

The following firearms safety tip was submitted by Major J.D. Henley from PMO Camp Pendleton. He identified a potential safety problem for those PMO's who are still armed with the .45 caliber pistol and may be replacing their older holsters with the Bianchi 99A, "Deluxe Border Patrol" holster (NSN 1095-01-221-7962 or 1095-01-212-9200). The NSN holster was made to fit the M9 or its civilian Beretta equivalents, not the M1911A1 "Government Model." Even though the M1911A1 will fit into the holster, it will ride very low in the holster, preventing the holster retainer strap from holding the pistol securely. This can result in the pistol being dropped (and possibly lost) during vigorous physical activity or the weapon being taken away in a crowd or during a scuffle. The manufacturer cautions that their holsters "should only be used with the specific gun (frame and barrel size) for which it was designed," and disclaims any responsibility for damage or injury resulting from not following this policy. Additionally, although Bianchi makes a 99A specifically for the M1911A1, this holster is also unsuitable for our use since it requires the pistol to be carried with the hammer back and the manual safety engaged, i.e., "cocked and locked." Even with an empty chamber, a M1911A1 with the hammer cocked will raise more than a few eyebrows aboard our installations. Several manufacturers (DeSantis, Tex Shoemaker, and Davis to name a few) do make holsters for the M1911A1 that facilitate hammer down/empty chamber carrying.

MILITARY POLICE IN CIVIL DISTURBANCE OPERATIONS

During the recent Los Angeles riots, Captain John Forquer, Commanding Officer of MP Company, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, California, was sent north with his company of MP's to help restore law and order by securing several key positions within the Los Angeles community of Compton, one of the hardest hit areas during the rioting. despite some drive-by shooting episodes by gang members and threats of retribution, the MP's quickly secured their objectives, restoring order to the area. Equally as important, the presence of the Marines restored the confidence of the area residents. The deployment to L.A. clearly demonstrated the capabilities of MP's in civil disturbance scenarios.

Marines

►From Page B-1

past stores and restaurants reduced to ashes. Outside undamaged stores, people often waved or flashed thumbs-up greetings.

Two battalions, together about 1,300 Marines, left Camp Pendleton on Friday to join other federal troops assisting local law enforcement agencies in the Los Angeles area. They spent Friday night at the Marine helicopter base at Tustin, then Saturday were deployed to forward assembly areas.

A group of about 30 Marines had been at a K mart store in downtown Compton since Saturday, when they took over for National Guard troops who arrived a day earlier. Looters took watches, jewelry, videocassette recorders, small and major appliances from the store before the troops arrived.

Gunshots had been heard in the distance, but "nobody's tried anything" since the troops arrived, Sgt. Keith Heiner said Monday night. He'd worked constant four-hour shifts followed by four-hour breaks without leaving the store since Saturday.

"There's really no need to go anywhere," Heiner said. "We've got everything we need right here."

The Marines' standard-issue MREs, or meals ready to eat, were supplemented by hot dogs, sandwiches and other foods from the store's snack bar.

K mart district manager Jim McShane said the store opened from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday for the first time since the riots began, and business was "relatively good" thanks to the Marines.

A few blocks away the Marines showed a stronger presence outside the Best Way Supermarket, which remained open late into the evening.

Gang leaders pointed out by Compton police officers live in houses nearby and were a constant threat to the store, said Capt. John Forquer, the on-scene commander.

Early in the rioting the manager and a security guard confronted gang members attempting to loot the supermarket, and fired several shotgun blasts into the looters' truck before they fled, Forquer said. The departing gang members promised to return and burn the store, he said.

"They would like to make a stand here because it would make them look good" among their fellow gangsters, the Marine captain said.

Known gang members repeatedly cased the store Monday, but as time dragged on it appeared they were waiting for the troops to leave before they would try to make good their threat, Forquer said.

Marines at one of the city's many "swap meets" made similar observations. The swap meets are warehouse-style businesses where numerous vendors have booths inside where an endless variety of ever-changing merchandise is sold.

"We've had tons of threats" from the gangs, said Staff Sgt. Gary Urso. "They drive by at night and give us the old bang-bang," he said, showing the shape of a gun with his hand. "They tell us to say our prayers."

All the gang members are clearly intimidated by the Marines' heavy fire power, but some have said they will burn the swap meet as soon as the troops leave, Urso said.

Meanwhile, the Korean owners of the swap-meet building and many of the vendors inside show their appreciation by keeping Urso and his crew of 33 Marines well-fed.

"We have not eaten an MRE since we got here," he said. Monday there were 33 Happy Meals from a McDonalds restaurant for breakfast, pizza and Subway sandwiches for lunch, and baskets and bags of more food for dinner, all punctuated by candy and snacks.

During the day, neighborhood children come to have their pictures taken with the Marines, the staff sergeant said. That presents a problem because the Marines don't want to let down their guard, but they need to keep their good image in the community. Sometimes they relent for a quick pose.

Marines stationed at a badly damaged strip mall on a block nearby said the same thing. Two stores there had been burned to the ground, and several others were looted or damaged.

"The biggest problem we have is too much food," said Lance Cp James Riddle as he stood in the shadows of the mall, M-16 in hand.

The greatest excitement of the night appeared to be at a minimal near the Carson Mall where random shots were fired over the heads of Marines. The Leather necks immediately cordoned off an area where the suspects were believed to be, according to the story told enthusiastically by Sgt. Ralph Pietropaola.

Local authorities, Los Angeles County deputies hired by the city of Carson, searched the area and found nothing, but a closer look by Cpls. Brent Pearce and Vincent Hasquin turned up a teen-ager with a gun in the bushes. They held him at bay until the deputies arrested him, according to Pietropaola.

Minutes later one of the Marines fired an illumination flare into the sky to help continue the search. The tactic surprised the deputies, who never carry such equipment, Pietropaola said. However, the other two suspects escaped.

Pfc. Patrick Vein, a 1st Division Marine, stands guard before a burned-out Taco Bell in a downtown Compton strip mall.

Photo / Phil Diehl



Tension high as Marines keep order

LA RIOTS

By Phil Diehl
Staff Writer

COMPTON — Gang members hurled threats, neighborhood children posed for photos, and local business people sent food and encouragement as Marines guarded South Central Los Angeles.

Tensions remained high Monday on the first night after a dusk-to-dawn curfew was lifted for most cities in the Los Angeles area. Marines were instructed to

appear less aggressive and to blend into the shadows of the buildings they defended.

"It's a very conscious effort to look like you're not a threat," said Col. Cliff Stanley, commanding officer in charge of more than 900 Marines at command posts and assembly areas in Compton and Carson.

"The most challenging thing here is that there is no enemy, at least not like in South West Asia," Stanley said. "The biggest danger is indiscriminate shooting."

Compton was among the cities hardest hit by arsonists and looters during the rioting last week. Marines patrolling the streets in Dunwoody on Monday night drove

► See Marines, Page B-4

HENDERSON HALL NEWS

Vol. 6, No. 23

Arlington, Va.

Serving Marines and their families in our nation's capital

June 12, 1992

DNA Program offers DoD positive ID

By Master Sgt. Linda Lee, USA
American Forces Information Service

A simple test involving a few drops of blood and an oral swab may mean no more service members will ever be buried in the Tomb of the Unknowns.

The samples highlight an individual's DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, profile. The pattern is a genetic fingerprint unique to that person, said Army Dr. Maj. Victor Weedn. Under most circumstances, remains can be identified by matching DNA samples, he explained.

"It is sometimes very hard to identify remains. Some bodies are badly fragmented, some are burned beyond recognition," said Weedn, a deputy medical examiner with the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C. The DNA program "may not lead to an identification in every case, because DNA in exceptional cases becomes so degraded that it can't be analyzed. But it can help in the vast majority of cases."

DNA samples have already proven their worth in providing positive identification, he said. Operation Desert Storm was the first major conflict in which the United States had no unknown dead, he asserted.

Weedn hopes to have the military's DNA program under way within the next few months. He believes the entire program, with all military services participating, will be completely operational by 1994. Samples from all service members on active duty should be on file by the year 2000.

The first DNA samples will be taken from new recruits. Current active duty members will have samples taken over the next few years. These samples will be collected only for identification purposes, he said.

Two cards with blood stains, the person's name and personal information, a fingerprint and signature make up one part of the DNA identification program, said Weedn. In addition, an oral swab will be taken from inside the person's cheek. The swab and one DNA blood card will be kept at a central repository. Both will be barcoded for accurate filing and retrieval. The second blood card will be kept with the medical records.

At the central repository, the swab can be stored in a preservative solution at room temperature; the blood card will be kept at minus 20 degrees Celsius. The careful storage should preserve the specimens for the length of service members' careers, said Weedn.

"An identification program shouldn't be based on just one form of identifying, like visual, fingerprints or teeth," he explained. Currently, the military uses fingerprints and dental x-rays to make identifications. These methods will continue to be used, but they don't always work, said Weedn. The military is held to higher standards of identification procedures than civilian authorities, he said, adding that the new DNA method allows identification when other methods can't.

Because teeth resist decomposition and incineration, about 90 percent of the bodies can be

identified, said Weedn. But fragmented teeth or spotty dental records can make identifications difficult. In addition, "water fluoridation programs are more and more successful, so there is less dental restoration to use as a means of identification," he said.

Experience has shown that only 70 percent of all military remains can be identified by using fingerprints, said Weedn. The military's fingerprint cards are kept on file with the FBI, which rejects about 30 percent as unacceptable. "Identification can't be made if there is no fingerprint card on file or if there is a lack of printable fingers," he said.

DNA samples can also speed up identifications in mass-casualty situations because of the speed with which new testing can be performed. Also, only partial remains may be available for identification. He said this is where DNA samples will prove their value.

Weedn said the start-up cost for the DNA program is relatively inexpensive. A \$3 cost for each kit for each service member includes the blood stain cards, oral swab, fingerprint ink, blood prick and storage bags. Additionally, establishment and operation of a central repository will cost about \$500,000 per year, estimated Weedn.

"This is really a very people-oriented program," said Weedn. "This represents the high priority that the U.S. military places on the humanitarian goal of returning service members' remains to their families."

New security systems replace human sentries

Cpl David J. Ferrier

He has been walking around the fenced-in armory for nearly six hours, with a military radio lashed to his back and his M-16A2 rifle slung over his shoulder. It is almost midnight and the Marine is tired.

For a moment his mind strays to conjure a picture of his girlfriend, and his pacing stops during his lapse of attention. Snapping back to reality after only a second or two, he continues along his confined route. Only two more hours to go before his relief arrives.

The situation described above is how armories and magazine storage areas aboard Marine Corps bases are now guarded — by armed Marines patrolling lonely posts for hours at a time. But new sophisticated security systems and building upgrades will replace the Marine sentry in the next few years.

The Physical Security Equipment Program's goal is to increase the security of essential or critical Marine Corps assets, and to reduce the number of personnel required to perform guard duties. The program will incorporate intrusion detection systems, closed-circuit televisions, access-control systems and other electronic devices.

These devices will be controlled by state-of-the-art computers.

The need to upgrade security has been identified since about 1983, but installations that purchased equipment did not possess the technical expertise to design and install the equipment, said Maj T.L. Hess of the Law Enforcement and Physical Security Section, Headquarters Marine Corps.

This resulted in unreliable systems, expensive spare parts, systems that did not meet security requirements and high costs. After a 1987 survey which criticized the fragmented approach in which security systems and concepts were developed, Headquarters Marine Corps assumed authority to approve and maintain most electronic security systems.

The Physical Security Equipment Program is divided into four separate programs. The first is the Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Intrusion Detection Systems Program. This program installs detection devices at all Marine Corps bases containing categories I-IV arms and categories I-II ammunition and explosives where 24-hour armed security is presently required. Category I includes the most destructive weapons like Stinger and Dragon missiles, while category IV includes less dangerous weapons like the M-9 9mm pistol.

Hess said the program is highly expandable: It can be placed on every building aboard base and can not only detect unauthorized entry, but it can also detect fires and control the building's climate.

“

Every post requiring a 24-hour sentry equates to six Marines including training, rotations and other details like the rifle range. With the force reductions, now is the wrong time to put Marines on guard posts when you can use them elsewhere.

-- Maj. T.L. Hess

”

24-hour armed guards.

The Automated Entry Control System Program presently installs sensors at flight line entry points where armed military police currently control access. It also enhances the security of aircraft and critical aviation equipment essential to Marine Air Ground Task Force operations.

The program will virtually eliminate the need for military police to man air station entry points. AECS can also be used at other critical facilities.

A combination of card readers, turnstiles, cameras and entry pads are used to control access. Three options are available to the commanding officer depending upon the threat. The first option allows the person entering the area to swipe his access card through a automated teller machine-like reader. Using option two, the person must swipe the card and enter a personal identification number. Option three uses the previous two, but scans the person's photo on the card. An operator inside the building then compares the image on the card with the camera image and an image stored previously in the system's computer.

The Ported Coaxial Cable Intrusion Detection System is the third program which enhances flightline security by detecting intruders in restricted area. The final program upgrades the security for Marine Helicopter Squadron-1 aircraft to the same level other presidential aircraft have. It incorporates the previous two programs.

All of the security programs are expected to save the Marine Corps an estimated \$377 million in personnel costs during the next 10 years. This will release more than 1,000 Marines from guard duty at armories, magazines and other facilities, allowing them to return to their parent units.

All funding comes from HQMC. Camp Lejeune has 57 armories, magazines and buildings that will receive upgrades and equip-

rotations and other details like the rifle range," said Hess. "With the force reductions, now is the wrong time to put Marines on guard posts when you can use them elsewhere."

Hess said besides saving \$25,000 per Marine per year per post, the systems don't get bored, fall asleep or be transferred or discharged.

Besides installing new equipment, a second program, the Physical Security Structural Upgrade Program, will correct structural deficiencies in buildings not yet up to standard. This includes 388 magazines, 177 armories and 22 alarm control centers Corpwide that will receive upgraded walls, windows, doors, locks, fencing and lighting.

This program will also reduce the number of Marines required to stand guard duty. Hess said both programs will pay for themselves in less than a year with the money the Marine Corps saves in manpower. Both the Physical Security Equipment Program and the Physical Security Structural Upgrade Program must be used together with security procedures, said Hess.

All three form an interlocking pattern of circles with the asset being guarded falling in the overlapping area. Hess said without procedural, physical and electronic security working in conjunction, there is a weakness in security.

"The feedback from the fleet so far has been positive," Hess said. "Commanders will appreciate these programs as their Marines return to their parent units. I can't think of any Marine who enjoys guard duty, particularly if he enjoys his military occupational specialty."

Hess said the greatest benefit of the program is the additional time which can now be spent on training instead of marching around an armory. In addition the programs will ensure training devices and simulators are not stolen or damaged, which could result in a loss of valuable equipment and training

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE MOS MANUAL

For the past several years, the recommendation to make MOS 5813 a secondary vice primary MOS has been discussed at our annual conference. The primary gripe is that because it has become over the years a small yet top heavy MOS, many of our otherwise highly qualified 5813's simply cannot get promoted. This is evidenced by the fact that 17 of 55 MOS 5813 Corporals (30.9%) and 11 out of 35 Sergeants (31.4%) are at high year tenure. Realizing that every solution to every problem has its own hidden cost (i.e., HQMC (MMEA) does not track assignments by secondary MOS), POS-40 solicited comments on the recommendation. All concurred. The six page POS Comment next under recommends that MOS 5813 become a secondary MOS. Note also the additional changes, to include creation of new SRT and MPI secondary MOS's. What do you think?

POS-41
1200
17 Aug 1992

POS Comment on TE-310 r/s of 14 Jul 1992

Subj: **FINAL DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE
MOS MANUAL (MCO P1200.7J)**

1. As occupational field (occfld) specialists for the military police portion of occfld 58, we request the following changes and additions to the enlisted portion of the MOS manual:

a. Request additional MOS's (skill identifiers) be created for the following military police related special skills:

(1) **Special Reaction Team (SRT) Member: AMOS 5815.**

(2) **Military Police Investigator (MPI): AMOS 5819.**

b. Creation of these additional skill identifiers is a necessary management tool to help this office track Marines who have received this specialized training. Currently, valuable manpower resources are wasted when assigning formal school quotas and determining the number of school seats required, because there is no system to determine where the greatest need exists.

c. A proposal to change MOS 5813 (Accident Investigator) from a primary MOS to an additional MOS has been staffed, and is awaiting implementation. We further request that this new AMOS be extended to the grade of Master Gunnery Sergeant (E-9).

d. Request the current title for MOS 5812 (Military Police Dog Handler) be changed throughout the MOS manual to **Military Working Dog Handler**, to reflect commonly accepted Department of Defense (DoD) terminology.

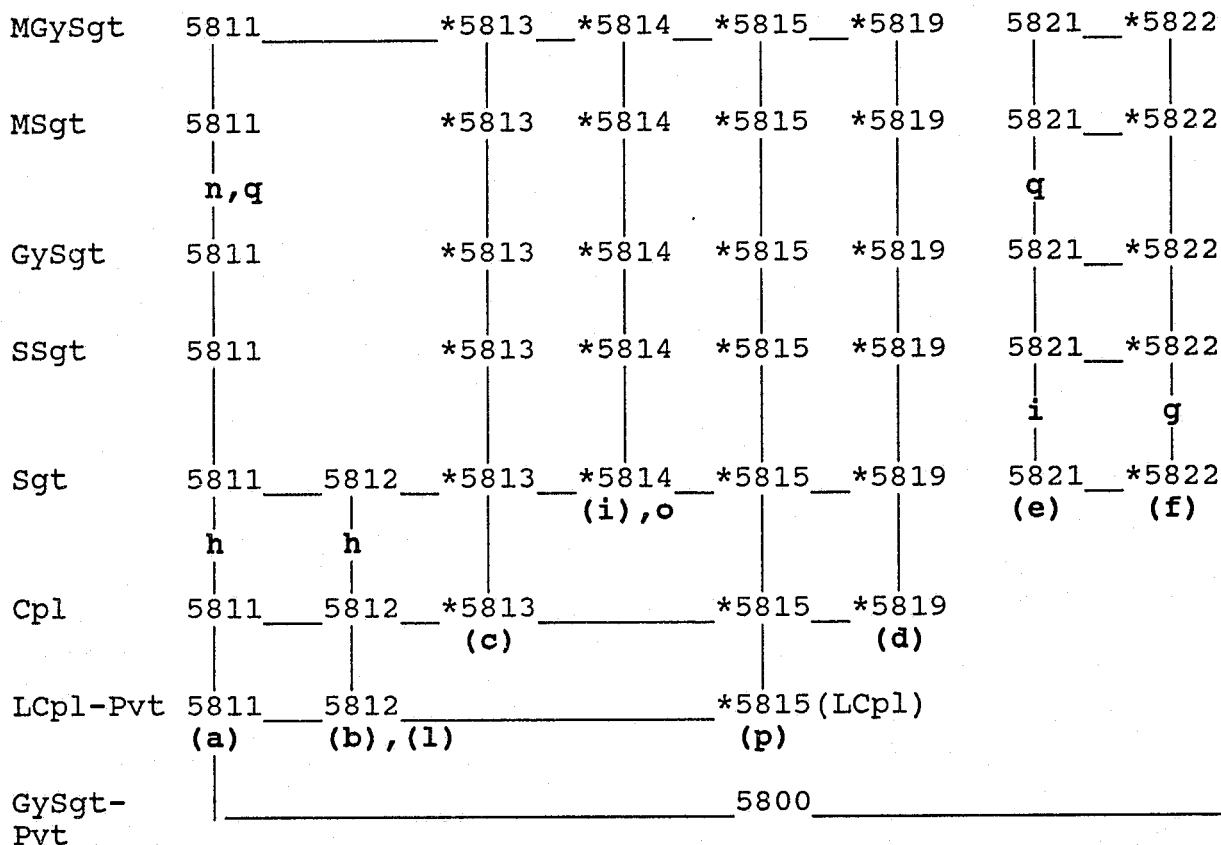
e. Request the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy Course be added as a career level course for Gunnery Sergeants with the primary MOS of 5811 or 5821.

f. Changes in formal training courses should be incorporated, as indicated in the revised structure chart below.

g. Once all changes are complete, we expect the revised military police portion of the occfld 58 structure to be as follows:

Subj: FINAL DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE
MOS MANUAL (MCO P1200.7J)

REVISED STRUCTURE CHART, OCCFLD 58 (LESS CORRECTIONS)



* - Additional MOS only.

<u>MOS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
5800	Basic Military Police and Corrections Marine
5811	Military Police
# 12	Military Working Dog Handler
# 13	Accident Investigator
# 14	Crime Prevention/Physical Security Specialist
# 15	Special Reaction Team Member
# 19	Military Police Investigator
5821	Criminal Investigator
# 22	Polygraph Examiner

Identifies skill designators.

FORMAL TRAINING (to be attended at level indicated on chart; () indicates course is "required;" other courses available as indicated).

Subj: FINAL DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE
MOS MANUAL (MCO P1200.7J)

- a. Law Enforcement (Military Police) Course
- b. Patrol Dog Handler Course
- c. Traffic Management and Accident Investigator Course
- d. U.S. Army Military Police Investigator (MPI) Course
- e. Apprentice Criminal Investigation Division Special Agent Course
- f. DoD Polygraph Examiner Training Course
- **g. Polygraph Examiner Refresher Training Course
- h. U.S. Army Military Police Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course
- i. U.S. Army Military Police Conventional Physical Security Course
- j. (Corrections only)
- k. (Corrections only)
- l. Detector Dog Handler Course
- m. (Corrections only)
- n. U.S. Army Military Police Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course
- o. Crime Prevention Techniques and Programs Course
- p. U.S. Army Military Police Special Reaction Team (SRT) Course or Equivalent
- q. Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy Course

** Advanced polygraph training must be received every 2 years.

2. The following description of MOS 5815 should be added after the description for MOS 5814:

"i. Skill Designator, MOS 5815, Special Reaction Team (SRT) Member (MGySgt to LCpl)

(1) Summary. A special reaction team is comprised of military police personnel trained to give an installation commander the ability to counter or contain a high-risk incident (aka special threat situation) surpassing normal law enforcement capabilities. All team members should be cross-trained in all team duties. As a minimum, the special reaction team must be capable of isolating a crisis scene, providing proficient marksmanship support, conducting tactical movement and building entry, and clearing of buildings in a variety of light and weather conditions.

(2) Requirements/Prerequisites

(a) Must have a minimum of 1 year experience as a military police specialist.

Subj: FINAL DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE
MOS MANUAL (MCO P1200.7J)

(b) Satisfactorily complete the Special Reaction Team Course, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL; Tactics for Emergency Services Teams Course, 3280th Technical Training Group, Lackland AFB, TX; regional FBI Special Weapons and Tactics course; or HQMC-approved equivalent.

(c) Maintain high level of physical fitness (at least 250 on PFT) and agility; be capable of performing arduous tasks over sustained periods.

(d) Qualify as an expert with service rifle and pistol.

(e) Must have normal color and night vision, correctable to 20/20.

(f) Must have normal hearing.

(g) Possess a high degree of maturity and self-discipline.

(h) To be assigned only as a secondary MOS or as a billet designator.

(3) Duties

(a) MGySgt to LCpl

1 Participate as a member of a special reaction team in support of law enforcement and security operations.

2 Strictly comply with all lawful general and special orders issued by competent authority.

3 Establishes concealed marksmanship/observer site from which information is gathered and targets engaged.

4 Supports law enforcement operations by delivering precision fire on selected targets.

5 Operates and maintains weapons and equipment employed by special reaction teams.

(b) MGySgt to Cpl. Provide leadership commensurate to grade and billet.

Subj: FINAL DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE
MOS MANUAL (MCO P1200.7J)

(4) Related DOT Classification/DOT Code

- (a) Police Officer 375.263-014.
- (b) Sheriff, Deputy 377.263-010.
- (c) Tactical Officer.

(5) Related Military Skill

- (a) Marine Corps Security Force (MCSF) Close Quarters Battle (CQB) Team Member 8154.
- (b) Scout Sniper 8541."

3. The following description of MOS 5819 should be added after the description for MOS 5815:

"j. Skill Designator, MOS 5819, Military Police Investigator (MGySgt to Cpl)

(1) Summary. Military police investigators normally perform a variety of military police duties, but may be tasked to initiate minor investigations not normally falling within the purview of the Criminal Investigations Division (CID). Military police investigators may be assigned to augment CID during times of increased investigative caseload or when a special need exists. Typical duties are similar to those performed by criminal investigators.

(2) Requirements/Prerequisites

(a) Satisfactorily complete the Military Police Investigator Course, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL.

(b) Must have a minimum of 1 year experience as a military police specialist to be considered for the Military Police Investigator Course.

(c) Accreditation of military police investigators will be accomplished by the provost marshal on an as needed basis.

(3) Duties. See MOS 5821, Criminal Investigator.

Subj: FINAL DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE
MOS MANUAL (MCO P1200.7J)

(4) Related DOT Classification/DOT Code

- (a) Detective 375.267-010.
- (b) Police Officer 375.263-014.
- (c) Sheriff, Deputy 377.263-010.

(5) Related Military Skill

- (a) Criminal Investigator 5821.
- (b) Polygraph Examiner 5822.
- (c) Accident Investigator.

4. We also request the following changes to the officer portion of the MOS Manual:

a. Paragraph 1230.1.b.(2) on page 1-84 should be changed to read "Successful completion of either the Security Officer Basic Course at Lackland AFB, TX, the Military Police Officer Basic Course at Fort McClellan, AL, and/or six months OJT accompanied by a favorable recommendation from the Commanding Officer."

RATIONALE: The Marine Corps will send Marine Corps lieutenants to Fort McClellan for basic MP officer training in FY 93 because of the superior combat training available there. Additionally, because many company grade officers lateral move into the MP field from other MOS's, some otherwise qualified 5803's never get the opportunity to attend basic MP training. Allowing them to OJT for six months with a favorable endorsement from their CO will resolve this problem.

5. The Security Branch points of contact are Maj R. Barry Cronin (POS-41) or Major T. L. Hess (POS-43) at 4-4177/4-2180.

EDITORIAL

"PARTING SHOTS"

by Capt Hans J. Miller
Antiterrorism, Physical Security &
Crime Prevention Officer, HQMC

They say all good things come to an end. As I prepare to depart these 'hallowed' halls of Headquarters, Marine Corps for the second (and last?) time, I have collected some observations I would like to share with the MP community.

We have come a long way since our occupational field was created in the early seventies! Back then, all installation military police were drawn from FMF and other base units. Often, the only training provided consisted of deucey force training and weapons qualification, before us "MP's" were issued armbands, white gear, white hats, wooden nightsticks, and were told to "go out and enforce the law."

American Law Enforcement as a whole has evolved significantly since that time. Spurred by civil suits and tort litigation, as well as Supreme Court decisions, police agencies were forced to professionalize. Smart police leaders took a pro-active stance and established effective training programs. Often, this meant overcoming internal resistance from those who screamed: "...but we've always done it this way!" and all of the proverbial nay-sayers who seem to infest every police and sheriff's department in the country.

Here in the military, we've had our share of problems. Some of the more irresponsible policies of the past, such as wiring magazine wells shut to reduce careless discharges, posting military police and sentries without proper weapons and equipment, and allowing privately owned vehicles to drive onto and park on flightlines have (mostly) gone away. As law enforcement and security professionals, we must keep up the pressure to ensure these bad policies will never come back.

It seems that most of our personnel problems can be attributed to two factors: a lack of maturity, or a lack of training. Good, solid, Marine Corps leadership, including effective counseling and discipline, are the best cures for the former. Establishing a climate conducive to training can nip the latter in the bud.

How many military police personnel subscribe to police related journals such as Law and Order, Police Marksman, or Police Magazine? How many of our MP's and CID agents even know these journals exist? How many NCO's, Staff NCO's and officers attend law enforcement related off-duty education at the local community college or other learning institution? How many PMO's and FMF MP companies have a system to educate our personnel on new law enforcement tactics, revised Marine Corps policies, Federal court

decisions, or new laws of the land? How many installation PMO's and FMF MP companies have a system of cooperative cross-training in place to ensure our young MP's at both organizations receive both installation as well as FMF MP training? How many provost marshals and company commanders "bite the bullet" and allow their best career MP's or CID agents time off to attend civilian Basic Law Enforcement Training (BLET) or Police Officer's Standard Training (POST) certification courses?

While we have come a long way, we still have a long way to go. The latest round of bloody training budget cuts has taken its toll on our chances for formal school training. With possible personnel reductions, we might be busier than ever at both our installation and FMF MP units. We must be innovative. We must establish effective roll call training programs, and integrate training into duty hours. And we must document all training. **Undocumented training is like it never happened!**

An example of an innovative approach to training is establishing "duty experts" for different individual training standards among our own NCO's, Staff NCO's, and officers. Units in the same geographical area, whether FMF MP companies or PMO's, would share these same "duty experts" during training cycles. If our duty experts become good enough, they could even provide training to civilian law enforcement agencies, and establish the Marine Corps military police as a key player among well known law enforcement training organizations.

Whether or not personnel of a given unit have received proper training shows in their everyday performance. Trained MP's are more confident, enthusiastic, and less likely to use unnecessary force. Proper training even affects their general military appearance and level of courtesy when dealing with the public. Well trained MP's have high morale, because they know what they are doing. Plain and simple, **good training is good business.**

Well, enough from the soapbox. Time to clean out the desk for Capt James Cain (of MCAGCC Twentynine Palms fame), trade my charlies for utilities, and head south to the beautiful Carolina beaches. If your duties ever bring you to Camp Lejeune, stop by at PMO and say Hello. We'll have a cup of coffee waiting for you.

Semper Fidelis,
(and be careful out there)

Capt Hans J. Miller, POS-43A

"What have you done for the Marine Corps lately?"

PHYSICAL SECURITY UPDATE

Below is a copy of a briefing on physical security, which we recently provided to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Installation and Logistics and to the Commanding General, Marine Corps Systems Command (Comptroller). It contains some very helpful information to explain what drives the Marine Corps Physical Security program. You are encouraged to reproduce this briefing for your physical security specialists, and to insert it into turnover files.

PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT PROGRAM

<p>THE GOAL OF THE PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT / ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEMS PROGRAM IS TO INCREASE THE SECURITY OF ESSENTIAL OR CRITICAL MARINE CORPS ASSETS AND TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL REQUIRED TO PATROL AND SECURE THESE ASSETS</p>

WHAT IS PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT?

"A generic term encompassing any item, device, or system that is used primarily for the protection of Government property, including nuclear, chemical, and other munitions, personnel, installations, and in the safeguarding of national security information and material, including the destruction of such information and material both by routine means and by emergency destruct methods". (DoD Dir 3224.3)

WHAT ARE ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEMS?

"That part of physical security concerned with the safeguarding of personnel and property by use of electronic systems. These systems include, but are not limited to, intrusion detection systems (IDS), automated entry control systems (AECS), and video assessment systems". (DoD 5200.8-R)

WHAT IS AN INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM?

"A system consisting of sensors capable of detecting one or more types of phenomena, signal media, annunciators, and energy sources for signaling the entry or attempted entry into an area protected by such a system". (DoD 5100.76M)

"A system for signaling entry or attempted entry into a protected area. An IDS may consist of a sensor(s) to detect one or more types of phenomena, signal transmission media, an alarm annunciator, and single or multiple power source". (OPNAVINST 5530.13A)

WHAT DOES PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT INCLUDE?

- Perimeter barriers
- Physical barriers, facility hardening and active delay or denial systems
- Security lighting
- Communication systems (used by security personnel)
- Key and lock controls
- Stringent construction criteria for arms, ammunition, and explosives storage areas and armories
- Access control systems (personnel and vehicular entry control)
- Security training programs
- Intrusion detection systems
- Surveillance systems (closed circuit television or thermal imagers)
- Motion detection and assessment devices
- Weapons/explosives/contraband detection equipment
- Other capital plant or investment equipment specifically designed for physical security or antiterrorism

WHAT POLICIES APPLY TO PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT?

- DOD 0-2000.12 - DOD Combatting Terrorism Program
- DOD 3224.3 - Physical Security Equipment et al
- DOD 5100.76-M - Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition & Explosives
- DOD 5200.8R - Physical Security Program
- CJCS MOP 51 - Aircraft Piracy of Military and Military Contract Aircraft
- SECNAVINST 3300.2 - Combatting Terrorism Program
- OPNAVINST 5530.13A - Department of the Navy Physical Security Instruction for Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (AA&E)
- OPNAVINST 5530.14B - Department of the Navy Physical Security and Loss Prevention
- MCO 1630.3A - Military Police Detention Space Standards
- MCO 3302.1B - The Marine Corps Antiterrorism Program
- MCO 5500.13A - Physical Security
- MCO 5500.14 - Flight Line Security

WHICH SPECIFIC POLICIES MUST SERVICES IMPLEMENT

- Must institute Combatting Terrorism (sic Antiterrorism) programs, and support them with adequate programming, planning, and funding; must establish military construction programming policies to ensure that antiterrorism protective features for facilities and installations are included in the planning and design of military and minor construction projects; and, must provide funding and programming support for physical security equipment issues, as they relate to the Combatting Terrorism program. (DOD Dir 0-2000.12, SECNAVINST 3300.2)
- Must establish a centrally managed physical security equipment program to ensure that physical security equipment considerations are incorporated into the planning, development, acquisition, deployment, installation, and support of weapon system programs, antiterrorist installation programs, tactical force protection packages, and the programs described by DoD 5100.76-M; DoD Instructions 5220.30 and 5210.71; and DoD Directives 5210.63, 5210.64, 5210.65, and 5210.73.
(DoD Dir 3224.3)
- Must ensure that arms, ammunition, and explosives in their custody are protected in accordance with the requirements of DoD 5100.76-M; apply enough human resources and funds to arms, ammunition, and explosives physical security programs at all levels. (DoD 5100.76-M)
- Before any electronic security system, or any off-the-shelf items are acquired, shall review the proposed project for conformity with current standards and criteria. Such approval for Marine Corps sites shall be sought from the Commandant of the Marine Corps (ATTN: POS-43A). (DoD 5100.76-M)
- Unless continuously manned or under constant surveillance, including closed circuit television, class II-III arms storage facilities and class I-II bulk storage areas (nonnuclear missiles, rockets, ammunition, and explosives) shall be provided with an intrusion detection system (IDS) which includes a volumetric sensor. (DoD 5100.76-M)
- Must coordinate the acquisition of physical security equipment and establish procedures to identify requirement for related research. (DoD 5200.8-R)
- Shall develop appropriate operational concepts or security standards to provide security systems with the capability to detect, assess, communicate, delay, and respond to an unauthorized attempt at entry by physical security threats (see Figure 2-1) for critical assets designated by the Component under each security system level. (DoD 5200.8-R)

- Shall establish procedures to ensure that all military construction projects are reviewed at the conceptual stage and throughout the process so that appropriate physical security, antiterrorist or protective design features are incorporated into the design; use MIL-HNBK-1013/1, Design Guidelines for Physical Security of Fixed Land-Based Facilities, MIL-STD-1785, System Security Engineering Program Management Requirements, and other approved security engineering guidance for information.
(DoD 5200.8-R)

- Shall develop, establish, and maintain policies and procedures to control access to installations, including using a defense-in-depth concept to provide graduated levels of protection from the installation perimeter to critical assets.
(DoD 5200.8-R)

- Shall harden existing essential communications structures against attacks. This includes large antenna support legs, antenna horns, operations building and cable trays. Future construction programs for communications facilities should include appropriate hardening of essential structures.
(DoD 5220.8-R)

- Must prevent the hijacking of military or military contract aircraft by initiating security measures designed to minimize vulnerabilities and by detecting potential hijackers before they board the aircraft. Includes use of X-rays, explosives detector dogs, and weapons detection devices. (CJCS MOP 51)

- Must apply human resources and funds to arms, ammunition, and explosives physical security programs. (OPNAVINST 5530.13A)

- Must make every effort to select intrusion detection system equipment of optimum performance, standardization (for ease of maintenance), cost-effectiveness, and the absolute minimum of false alarms. (OPNAVINST 5530.13A)

- Must provide an intrusion detection system in facilities where arms and category I and II missiles, rockets, ammunition, and explosives are stored, unless they are continuously manned or under constant surveillance, CCTV being acceptable.
(OPNAVINST 5530.13A)

- Must surround category I and II missiles, rockets, ammunition, and explosives storage areas with security fencing.
(OPNAVINST 5530.13A)

- New construction and physical security enhancement modifications (new intrusion detection alarm system equipment, security fencing, security lighting, etc.) to existing buildings, facilities, sites, etc., shall comply with the requirements of OPNAVINST 5530.14B and appropriate physical security design/technical manuals. (OPNAVINST 5530.13A)

- Give particular attention to protecting high risk targets. Key personnel, training and advisory teams in foreign countries, special weapons, aviation facilities, logistics storage areas (to include arms, ammunition, and explosives), and command, control, and communications facilities are examples of such targets. (MCO 3302.1B)

- Aircraft systems and support activities are prime targets for terrorists. Their high cost and importance dictate the requirement for a dedicated program to enhance physical security of these critical assets. (MCO 3302.1B, MCO 5500.14)

- All flight line restricted areas will use an integrated barrier system. Flight lines, hangars, and similar restricted areas encompassed by the Flight Line Security Program will be provided with security fencing and lighting which meet the standards prescribed by OPNAVINST 5530.14B. Taxiways, runways, and areas where aviation safety precludes fencing will be protected by intrusion detection systems (IDS). (MCO 5500.14)

WHAT DOES THE PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT PROGRAM NOT INCLUDE?

- Classified Information
- Sensitive Compartmented Information Systems
- Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Weapon Systems
- Chemical Agents
- Nuclear Reactors and Special Nuclear Materials
- Special Access Programs

WHAT ESSENTIAL OR CRITICAL ASSETS MUST BE PROTECTED BY SECURITY SYSTEMS (TO INCLUDE ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEMS AND BARRIERS)?

- All command, control, and communications (C3) facilities, e.g. emergency operations centers, communications and computer facilities, radio relay facilities, ~~exehapone~~ ^{exempt} space, antennas and antenna fields, broadcasting facilities, navigational aids

- Critical intelligence gathering facilities
- Presidential transport systems
- Research, development, and test assets
- Alert facilities
- Arms, ammunition, and explosives

- Nonalert resources and assets, e.g. high risk/high value warehouses, piers, motor pools, aircraft flightlines, air station ramps, control towers, aircraft rework facilities, ancillary aviation facilities, funds and negotiable instrument storage areas
- POL/power/water/supply storage facilities
- Exchanges and commissaries
- Controlled drugs and precious metals
- Training assets, e.g. operational flight trainers

CONCEPT

- ▶ Integrates Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives Intrusion Detection System (AA&E IDS), Automated Entry Control System (AECS), Ported Coaxial Cable IDS (PCCIDS), other electronic security systems, and phased expansion of peripheral components into a state-of-the-art, Marine Corps-wide Electronic Security System (ESS).
- ▶ Ensures that critical facilities meet minimum DoD and DON standards and criteria.
- ▶ With impending force structure reductions, physical security equipment provides technological solutions to manpower intensive security requirements...Marine Corps-wide.
- ▶ Ensures that Marine Corps Electronic Security Systems are reliable and maintainable into the twenty-first century.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- ▶ Requirement to detect and prevent intrusion into certain areas and to protect critical facilities and assets.
- ▶ Installations independently procuring, installing, and maintaining ESS by default.
 - ▶▶ Installations did not possess technical expertise
 - ▼▼ RESULT:
 - Unreliable or non-functional systems
 - Existing systems did not meet security requirements
 - Diversity of systems that confuse operators
 - Unwieldy to maintain
 - Local funds wasted to reprocur equipment that failed to function properly
 - Functional obsolescence
 - Cannot be integrated
 - Extensive spare parts requirements
 - High cost of local procurement/leasing and maintenance
 - ▼▼ Physical security system design and test criteria did not reflect current threat capabilities.

- ▼▼ Resource allocation, adequate prioritization, and trade-off decisions inconsistent among installations.
- ▶ In 1986, determination that Marine Corps approach to procurement of ESS was fragmented.
 - ▼▼ NO policy on IDS capabilities
 - ▼▼ NO specifications
 - ▼▼ NO direction on ESS design, procurement, installation, and maintenance
- ▶ In 1987, HAC survey and investigations staff criticized DoD for fragmented approach in which physical security requirements were developed and physical security equipment was procured.
- ▶ In 1989, each service required to implement and fund centrally managed physical security equipment program.
- ▶ To date, DoD has approved 4 prior Marine Corps initiatives submitted by CMC (POS) pertaining to physical security equipment. In total, the Physical Security Equipment Programs are projected to save the Marine Corps \$377 million in personnel costs over the expected ten year life-cycle of electronic security systems. These savings equate to 1266 Marines performing security duties at critical facilities.
- ▶ The Physical Security Equipment Program capital-labor substitution (procurement of off-the-shelf IDS equipment to replace armed security at sites) has been commended by the Undersecretary of Defense (Security Policy), DOD Physical Security Review Board, DOD Physical Security Equipment Action Group, and Joint Security Chiefs Council
- ▶ Currently, requirement for CMC (POS) to approve all electronic security systems.
- ▶ Security permeates all phases of acquisition - not just operational phase ... CMC (POS) awareness that security is a significant cost driver.
- ▶ Installation commanders retain ultimate responsibility for physical security, but minimum standards needed to ensure similar assets receive equivalent security
- ▶ **BOTTOM LINE:**

COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS to properly protect critical facilities and assets
REPLACE OUTMODED SYSTEMS that are costly to maintain and don't do the job

UPGRADE SECURITY in long-neglected areas; remedy observed problems in existing systems; meet future needs through inherent ESS expansion capabilities
SAVE MANPOWER through capital-labor substitution; greater efficiency in terms of protection afforded versus security manpower requirements
DECREASE MAINTENANCE COSTS and/or improve maintenance concepts

ACQUISITION STRATEGY

- ▶ The Physical Security Equipment / Electronic Security System Program consists of two phases:
 - ▶▶ PHASE I (FY87-96) - Design, procurement, and installation of ESS to be accomplished at the following facilities:
 - PRESIDENTIAL TRANSPORT SYSTEMS
 - FLIGHT LINES
 - SECURITY RISK CATEGORY I-II BULK A&E STORAGE FACILITIES
 - SECURITY RISK CATEGORY I THROUGH III ARMS STORAGE FACILITIES
 - NEW MILCON REQUIRING PHYSICAL SECURITY CAPITAL PLANT EQUIPMENT
 - ▶▶ PHASE II (FY94-indefinite) - Design, procurement, and installation of ESS to be accomplished under CMC (POS) centralized management at the following facilities:
 - SELECTED C3 FACILITIES
 - RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND TEST FACILITIES
 - ALERT FACILITIES (i.e. Emergency Operations Centers)
 - SELECT SECURITY RISK CATEGORY III-IV A&E BULK STORAGE FACILITIES
 - NONALERT RESOURCES AND ASSETS (i.e. Disbursing Offices, Selected Senior Officer Quarters)
 - POL/POWER/WATER/SUPPLY STORAGE FACILITIES
 - EXCHANGES AND COMMISSARIES
 - PHARMACIES AND OTHER CONTROLLED DRUG STORAGE AREAS
 - TRAINING ASSETS (i.e. Operational Flight Trainers)
 - NEW MILCON REQUIRING PHYSICAL SECURITY CAPITAL PLANT EQUIPMENT

PROGRAM COORDINATION

- ▶ Marine Corps Systems Command is responsible for the acquisition portion of the programs
- ▶ CMC (POS) centrally coordinates the design, installation, and maintenance of the Physical Security Equipment Program; as Program Manager, CMC (POS) identifies long term ESS requirements
- ▶ The Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, Charleston, SC, as the Technical Manager and Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR), is responsible for the design, procurement, and installation of Marine Corps Electronic Security Systems
 - ▶▶ Provide preliminary engineering estimates and designs for new facilities requiring ESS
 - ▶▶ Develop base electronic systems engineering plans (BESEP's)
 - ▶▶ Develop installation design packages (IDP)
 - ▶▶ Develop procurement specifications and installation statements of work for ESS using NDI approach
 - ▶▶ Through a single contract with a commercial contractor, procures and installs commercial IDS at critical facilities
 - ▶▶ Develops peripheral component specifications and statements of work to enable installations to procure and install ESS that is compatible with existing ESS
 - ▶▶ Develops maintenance specifications and statements of work to be used by installations to contract for commercial maintenance
 - ▶▶ Preserves systems integrity through configuration management, site assistance visits, and reviews of contract solicitations for expansion to ESS to other unprotected critical facilities

PHYSICAL SECURITY STRUCTURAL UPGRADE PROGRAM (PHSSUP)

Attached is the current Plan of Action and Milestones for the Physical Security Structural Upgrade Program. Those of you who attended the 1991 FMF & Garrison Military Police Conference may recall a brief on this subject.

As stated at the conference, we must maximize obligation of annual funding for this program to preserve the program stature as a Special Program.

FY 92 was a harrowing year for the program. At the end of the third quarter, we anticipated a failure to obligate \$309,000 in O&MMC funding...this would have been catastrophic for the future well-being of the program, particularly when each program is a likely target of programmatic cuts due to fiscal austerity. We were lucky THIS TIME to accelerate enough projects to obligate FY 92 funding; in our opinion, this "luck" was attributable to the efforts of HQMC Facilities Branch and not to installation support (in most cases).

PHSSUP will only remain viable through the active involvement of installation physical security specialists and facilities planners. We again ask that Provost Marshals reinvigorate your attention to the merits that PHSSUP has on your installation. Note the planned FY 93 projects. Shortly, HQMC Facilities Branch (LFF-2) will ask each installation to indicate ability to execute their listed projects in the first 6 months of FY 93 per an "M2/R2 Contract Advertising Forecast (CAF); responses are due 15 September 1992. LFF-2 will again send out a CAF query in March 1992 for the second 6 months of FY 93, in order to fund "straddle" projects. HEADS UP! This is important, so please pass on the attachment to your physical security chief for coordination with your Public Works facilities planner(s).

**PHYSICAL SECURITY STRUCTURAL UPGRADE PROGRAM
PLAN OF ACTION AND MILESTONES**

1. Issue. This POA&M addresses major repair and minor construction (M2/R2), as a subset of Military Construction (MILCON), for physical security per OPNAVINST 5530.13A, OPNAVINST 5530.14B, MCO P11000.5, and MCO P11000.12.
2. Background. The Commandant of the Marine Corps (POS-43) exercises responsibility for the physical security structural upgrades of all deficient facilities storing any arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E) within the Marine Corps. Additionally, Special Weapons and AA&E Ashore Branch, Crane Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center provides database, engineering, and technical inspection support to POS-43. AA&E and other vital structures must meet prescribed security criteria as a deterrent to theft and sabotage.
3. Impact. The Physical Security Structural Upgrade Program (PHSSUP) is the best means by which the Marine Corps corrects AA&E facility deficiencies in the Maintenance of Real Property (MRP) program. At present, PHSSUP affects 177 armories, 388 magazines, and 22 control centers that do not meet security criteria, e.g. hardening, fencing, and lighting. The Marine Corps recognizes PHSSUP as a Special Program; therefore, LFF-2 funds PHSSUP by fencing approximately \$1.2 million annually. Without PHSSUP, additional Marine Corps personnel would be required for security and checks of deficient facilities.
4. Estimated Core Funding. The following represents estimated MILCON appropriations to be sought and fenced for PHSSUP:

FY 92 - \$1,260,000
FY 93 - \$1,260,000
FY 94 - \$1,100,000
FY 95 - \$1,400,000
FY 96 - \$1,300,000
FY 97 - \$1,200,000
FY 98 - \$1,200,000
FY 99 - \$1,200,000

5. Validated Projects. The following projects are planned and validated for execution:

<u>PROJ #</u>	<u>CWE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u> (See Note 1)
<u>FY 92</u>			
QU92AE/1	\$ 80,000	Design of Physical Security Projects QU376R/QU377R/QU378R	Programmed
AL940RS	\$127,800	Ammo Bunker, MCLB Albany	Programmed
PA004R	\$178,000	Armory Addition, MCB CAMPEN	Programmed
PE999R	\$173,000	Security Upgrading Various Areas	Programmed
KB229R	\$130,000	Weapons Clearing Area, Various Armories	Programmed
KB956R	\$185,000	Magazine Area Admin Fac, MCAS Kaneohe Bay	Programmed
NR201R	\$158,400	Armory Addition, MCAS New River	Programmed
SM405R	\$ 67,000	Harden Guard Houses, Camp Smith	Programmed
LE139R	\$ 87,000	Convert Drive-In to Impound Lot, MCB CAMLEJ	Programmed
PI106R	\$ 78,000	Upgrade Magazine A-9, MCRD Parris Island	Straddle
	\$1,264,200	Total Required	
	\$ 4,200	Shortfall	
<u>FY 93</u> (See Note 2)			
AL940RS	\$ 89,000	Construct Ammunition Magazine	Planned
KB250R	\$160,000	Flightline Security Fence	Planned
SM904R	\$178,000	Construct Armory	Planned
IW840R	\$ 30,000	Upgrade AA&E Storage Fac, MCAS Iwakuni	Planned
NR801R	\$141,000	Ordnance Storage Facility	Planned
PE137R	\$184,000	Armory Addition, Los Flores, MCB CAMPEN	Planned
SM902R	\$ 92,000	Rifle Range "B" Improvement	Planned
QU131R	\$186,000	Construct SNCO Armory	Planned
SM903R	\$144,000	Small Arms/Pyrotechnics Magazine	Planned
PE244R	\$153,000	Armory Addition, Los Flores, MCB CAMPEN	Planned
PA318R	\$158,000	Expand Station Ordnance	Planned
QU309R	\$11**000	Reinforce Armory, Bldg. 27211, MCCDC	Planned
KB353R	\$120,000	Modify Bldg. 211/Convert Brig to Armory	Planned
QU377R	\$131,000	Security Improvements, WTBn Armories	Planned
QU378R	\$ 70,000	Security Improvements, ASA	Planned

<u>PROJ #</u>	<u>CWE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
QU316R	\$ 95,000	Security Improvements, Bldg. 24006	Planned
QU376R	\$ 82,000	Security Improvements, Mainside Armories	Planned
QU379R	\$159,000	Construct Magazine, ASA	Planned
KB355R	\$268,000	Install Pre-Fab Magazines	Planned
IW216RS	\$153,500	Security Improvements, Bldg. 610	Pending Validation
CP315R	<u>\$ 90,800</u>	Security Improvements, Bldg. 294	Pending Validation
	\$2,794,300	Total Required	
	\$1,534,300	Shortfall	
<u>FY 94</u>			
PE421R	\$190,000	Emergency Power/Lighting, Various	Planned
PA409R	\$158,000	Expand Station Ordnance	Planned
PE420R	\$191,000	Emergency Power/Lighting, Various	Planned
YU460R	\$296,400	Install Perimeter Lighting, P-111	Planned
ET406R	<u>\$254,000</u>	Physical Security Improvements at Gate M1	Planned
	\$1,089,400	Total Required	
	\$ 10,600	Projected Balance	
<u>FY 95</u>	(See Note 3)		Unplanned
<u>FY 96</u>			Unplanned
<u>FY 97</u>			Unplanned
<u>FY 98</u>			Unplanned
<u>FY 99</u>			Unplanned

NOTES

1. Project numbers begin with two alphabetic characters ("Alpha Code") denoting the installation. A listing of activity alpha codes is contained in Appendix D, MCO P11000.5, as follows:

AL	MCLB Albany	BA	MCLB Barstow	BE	MCAS Beaufort
CP	MCAS Cherry Point	EI	MB Washington	EL	Camp Elmore
ET	MCAS El Toro	FU	MCAS Futenma	HH	HQBN HQMC
IW	MCAS Iwakuni	KB	MCAS Kaneohe Bay	LE	MCB Camp Lejeune
NR	MCAS New River	OK	MCB Camp Butler	PA	MCAS Campen
PE	MCB Camp Pendleton	PI	MCRD Parris Island	QU	MCCDC Quantico
SD	MCRD San Diego	SM	Camp Smith		

2. This list is contingent upon ability to execute within a given FY. While all of the above projects result from completed DD 1391's, designs may be incomplete. Generally, designs are funded in one fiscal year, with subsequent funding of the project installation during the following fiscal year.

3. Projects in the budget outyears will expand as DD 1391's are submitted for consideration and validated by CMC (POS-43).

"KIDS N' KOPS"

On 1-3 June 1992, the Camp H.M. Smith Military Police hosted the first annual "Kid's n' Kops" program at the Pearl City Elementary School. The Kid's n' Kops program is designed to cause elementary school children and the military police to interact in a fun and entertaining environment. The Kid's n' Kops program is not intended to duplicate the "this is your brain, this is your brain on drugs" message of the D.A.R.E. curriculum. Instead, the Kid's n' Kops program introduces the children to positive role models and teaches them that law enforcement professionals are a part of the community and can be a child's best friend.

522 kindergarten through sixth graders and 50 MP's took part in this three day event. The military police conducted puppet shows and skits for the kindergarten through third grade students. The puppet shows emphasized "stranger danger" and options the kids may use to get out of dangerous situations. The skits emphasized the danger of gang membership, how to resist gang pressure, and the danger of ingesting mom and dad's medicine. The military police conducted a "pint-sized" field meet for the older students, grades four through six. Events included the dizzy-izzy, sit-ups, aardvark relays, and the tug-of-war. The MP's demonstrated the event, to the amusement of the students, and then participated in the events with the kids.

The program was well received by the students, faculty, and the Mariners assigned to the Provost Marshal Office, Camp H.M. Smith. Approximately 25% of the student body are dependent children of active duty Marines and Sailors residing in the Manana Housing Area. The Manana Housing Area falls under the jurisdiction of the Camp Smith military police. MP's patrolling the housing area have already noticed a change in the childrens' attitudes. The kids are more comfortable approaching and talking to the military police, and when the MP's pass by, the kids always respond with a friendly wave.

Anyone interested in learning more about the "Kid's n' Kops" program is strongly encouraged to contact the Camp H.M. Smith Provost Marshal, Major Dave Estridge, for more information about this outstanding program.

MONITOR'S CORNER

The following remarks were provided by Captain John Simmons, the MOS 5803 Company Grade Monitor. Please ensure that all of the company grade officers within your organization get a chance to see this. Additionally, it is especially important that they fill out the enclosed Duty Preference Form and return it to the monitor.

Greeting from Headquarters! I'm glad to see a publication like The Blotter for the military police field. It provides a unique forum to facilitate communication within the field. I will try to provide a section in each publication to keep you informed on what is going on in regard to the officer assignment business. I look forward to working with you in the future while trying to place your duty preferences in consonance with the needs of the Marine Corps. As I begin to work your next assignment with you, here are some thoughts:

**** Duty Preference Form. Whether or not you are a mover this year, please take the time to fill out the Duty Preference Form. I need the information, especially current telephone numbers, to facilitate timeliness in issuing your orders. MCO 1300.8P addresses Marine Corps Personnel Assignment Policy. The form is located at enclosure (1).

**** Career Level Schools (CLS). This years CLS screening for MPOA is complete and results will be published in an August ALMAR. This fiscal year we had four seats to fill. The CLS screen for Amphibious Warfare School (AWS) begins in October and the results will be published in an ALMAR during January 1993. I don't have the breakdown of seats yet; however historically we have received two seats per class for 5803's. Enclosure (2) provides information about criteria used for AWS screening.

**** Extensions on Station. Please communicate with me ASAP if you desire to extend on station. Extensions on station will not normally be approved if you are in the WestPac queue.

**** Points of Contact. I receive numerous calls requesting information on specific programs. Surprisingly, very few 5803's apply for special programs. Enclosure (3) provides a list of key points of contact at HQMC for specific programs that can help you in cutting through unnecessary red tape and getting answers fast.

**** Duty Stations. Enclosure (4) is the most current authorized strength report for MOS 5803. The list shows the location and quantity of authorized MP billets in the Marine Corps. This may not necessarily coincide with your respective T/O's. Also keep in mind this does not include overstaffs, "B" billets, T2P2, or any other additional assignment.

**** Promotion Zones. Zones have not been set yet. However, the current projection for the bottom of the FY94 Majors' board is 1 October 1987. The board is scheduled to convene in February 1993 and should last approximately six weeks. The current projection for the bottom of the Captains' board has not yet been set. Make sure that current photos are submitted and records are up-to-date!

Sgt Manhertz is my assistant and he can help you with questions about your orders once you have been assigned. Generally, I will discuss with you where you will be assigned and Sgt Manhertz will write your orders and any other necessary correspondence.

Semper Fi,

J.W. SIMMONS
Captain, U.S. Marine Corps

Encl: (1) Duty Preference Form
(2) AWS Screening Criteria
(3) Points of Contact
(4) MOS 5803 Authorized Strength Report

Mailing Address: Commandant of the Marine Corps (MMOA-1)
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
Washington, DC 20380-0001

Telephone: Commercial: (703) 614-1860/1124/1909
DSN: 224-1860/1124/1909
FAX: 224-1986

E-Mail: GMOA1I:HQ:USMC

DUTY PREFERENCE FORM

Date _____

Name _____ Rank _____ PMOS _____ AMOS _____
Last First

Marital Status _____ Children (#, Ages) _____

Home Phone _____ DAUSDR _____ Geo-Bachelor (Circle) Y N

Last Command _____ Date Last Departed FMF (Mo/Yr) _____

PAST ASSIGNMENTS (Indicate period, Mo/Yr)

FMF (In Grade) _____ MCSF/MarBks _____ SOI _____

MCRD _____ Sea Duty _____ I&I _____

Recruiting _____ MCCDC _____ MSG _____

High Level Staff _____ Other _____

DUTY PREFERENCE

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

GENERAL COMMENTS/SPECIAL CONCERNS

MONITOR COMMENTS

AWS AVAILABILITY CRITERIA

The following guidelines are used to determine which officers are available for assignment to CLS:

(a) Officers serving overseas accompanied or Hawaii tours of duty will be available for school 90 days before their RTD's.

(b) Officers serving in overseas dependents restricted tours will be available for transfer up to 30 days before their RTD's.

(c) Officers serving in CONUS commands will be considered available for CLS after serving 24 months on station by 1 August 1992. Normally officers in external billets, SEP/ADP payback tours, Marine Corps Districts, or serving in one-for-one billets will serve a full 3 years at their duty station.

(d) There are no deferrals for CLS.

The screening process for AWS is automatic for all officers within my population based on the above availability criteria.

ENCLOSURE (2)

KEY POINTS OF CONTACT

MMOA-3:

SPL PROG/SPT

MAJOR TOOLIN

PLANS OFFICER

224-4278

Major Toolin handles the lateral move and career broadening tour programs.

MAJOR MCCULLOCH

EDUCATION/SEP OFFICER

224-4278

Major McCulloch handles the following education programs: CDP, ADP, SEP, FLEP, FAO, and OLMSTEAD.

MAJOR ROBINSON

RES/RETN OFFICER

224-2740

Major Robinson handles extension on active duty requests and augmentation.

MMOA-4

OFFICER COUNSELING/EVALUATION

CAPT WEBBER/CAPT LAMMERS

CO GDE COUNSELORS

224-2286

Officer counseling/evaluation can provide you with an honest assessment of your competitiveness in relation to your peers, types of duty you should steer towards, and provide sound advice on timing for a lateral move/career broadening tour. I highly recommend each officer take advantage of this service.

MMSR

RETIREMENT/SEPARATIONS

CAPT BLACKWOOD

RETIREMENTS

224-2454

CAPT ASCUNCE

SEPARATIONS

224-1288

MISCELLANEOUS:

MMPR

PROMOTION BRANCH

224-1889

MMPE

PERFORMANCE EVAL BRANCH

224-2494

MMRB

RECORDS BRANCH

224-5770

ENCLOSURE (3)

*** AUTHORIZED STRENGTH REPORT ***
 PREPARED 9JUN92 FOR OCT93 - COMPLETE ROLLUP
 (MOS/MCC SORT)

15:55 WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1992

MOS	MCC - DESCRIPTION	COL	LTC	MAJ	CPT	LT	WO	TOTAL
5803	C15 - I-I 2DMPCO HQSVCBN PITTSBURGH	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	C77 - I-I MPPLT(+) 1STMPCO H&SBN DA	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	C87 - I-I 1STMPCO HQSVCBN LEXINGTON	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	D10 - I-I MPCO HQBN TWIN CITIES MN	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	J9A - MC ADMINDET USA POLICE SCHOOL	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	M75 - MC ADMINDET USAF MIL TRNG CTR	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	NBP - HQ USCENTCOM JT BILL	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	QAQ - T/O 5105 P&P DEPT HQMC	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
	O11 - HQBN HH HQMC ARLINGTON VA	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	O12 - MCCDC QUANTICO VA	0	0	2	2	3	0	7
	O13 - MCB CAMP LEJEUNE NC	0	1	2	1	2	0	6
	O14 - MCB CAMP PENDLETON CA	0	1	2	1	3	0	7
	O15 - MCAGCC 29 PALMS CA	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	O16 - MCRD PARRIS ISLAND SC	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	O17 - MCRD SAN DIEGO CA	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	O19 - MCLB BARSTOW CA	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	O22 - MCAS CHERRY POINT NC	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
	O23 - MCAS EL TORO CA	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	O24 - MCAS(H) NEW RIVER JACKSONVILL	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	O25 - MCAS(H) TUSTIN CA	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	O26 - MCAS BEAUFORT SC	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	O27 - MCAS YUMA AZ	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	O36 - HMX 1 MCAF MCCDC QUANTICO VA	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	O44 - MCAS IWAKUNI JAPAN	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	O45 - MCAS(H) FUTENMA OKINAWA	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	O63 - MCLB ALBANY GA	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	O91 - MCAS KANEHOE BAY HI	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
	O92 - MCB CAMP BUTLER OKINAWA	0	1	1	2	0	0	4
	1CG - MAG 39 3DMAW CAMP PENDLETON C	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	1CO - HQ I MEF CAMP PENDLETON CA	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	1C1 - HQ III MEF OKINAWA JAPAN	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	1C2 - 3D FSSG OKINAWA JAPAN	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	1DZ - CSSD 12 29 PALMS CA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	1EH - 3DMAW MCAS YUMA AZ	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	1F1 - HQ II MEF CAMP LEJEUNE NC	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	110 - HQ FMFPAC CAMP SMITH HI	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	111 - HQ FMFLANT NORFOLK VA	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	121 - 1ST MARDIV CAMP PENDLETON CA	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
	122 - 2D MARDIV CAMP LEJEUNE NC	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
	124 - 3D MARDIV OKINAWA JAPAN	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
	130 - 1ST MEB KANEHOE BAY HI	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	142 - 2D MAW CHERRY POINT NC	0	0	1	2	2	0	5
	143 - 3D MAW EL TORO CA	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
	145 - 1ST MAW OKINAWA JAPAN	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
	146 - HQ 1ST MAW DET IWAKUNI JAPAN	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	151 - 2D FSSG CAMP LEJEUNE NC	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
	160 - 2D MAW NEW RIVER NC	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	165 - 2D MAW BEAUFORT SC	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	169 - 1ST FSSG CAMP PENDLETON CA	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	226 - MCSFBN HQ LANT NORFOLK VA	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	233 - MB 8TH & I STS WASHINGTON DC	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	272 - MCSFBN HQ PAC MARE ISLAND CA	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	438 - FLAG ALW COMNAVPHIL	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
-----		0	11	34	35	33	0	113

AWARDS

Marine Corps MP Military Working Dog (MWD) teams from Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler, Okinawa, Japan and Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii once again captured the spotlight by sweeping their respective annual MWD regional competitions. Provost Marshals are encouraged to continue sending articles and newspaper clippings about their MP's to HQMC for inclusion in future editions of The Blotter.

MCB CAMP BUTLER

Marine Corps MWD teams from MCB Camp Butler were named top dogs in the Third Annual Okinawa Open Military Working Dog Competition hosted at Kadena Air Force Base, Okinawa, Japan. The Marine MWD teams competed in the joint service competition with 28 other teams representing the Air Force, the Army, the Marine Corps, and the Navy. The Marines placed first through fourth overall in the competition. Out of the 21 trophies awarded, the Marine teams took 16 of the trophies, to include "Best Kennels in the Pacific Command" trophy. Marine Lance Corporal Daniel E. Bennett and his military working dog "Nero" swept the competition by taking two first place trophies and a second place trophy, earning the team the coveted title of "top dog" of the competition. The competition took place over a period of four days and consisted of several events. The MWD's and handlers were evaluated in the areas of obedience, obstacle course, scouting, building search, and aggression. Military working dog handlers and their dogs came from commands throughout the Pacific Theater. The competition allowed the different services to test the skill of their MWD teams in the types of scenarios they are likely to encounter in the day-to-day performance of their duties. The event also exposed the various participants to the different training techniques used by some of their competitors, thereby enabling them to continue improving their own MWD capabilities. While the Marine Corps MWD teams of MCB Camp Butler continually spend a significant amount of their time supporting U.S. and Japanese customs operations, they were nonetheless able to achieve a decisive victory in this extremely demanding competition. Congratulations to PMO Camp Butler on a job well done!

HQMC

1stLt John "J.D. Commanding" Troutman was awarded a Navy Commendation Medal for his superior performance of duties while assigned to MP Company, 2nd Marine Division during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

CWO4 Dan Robinson retired from the Marine Corps on 22 May after 20 years of faithful service. Throughout his impressive career, the "Gunner" was always on the cutting edge of his profession. He will be sorely missed by his many friends and acquaintances in the MP and CID fields. Upon his retirement, Dan was awarded a Meritorious Service Medal by LtGen Stackpole at HQMC.

MCAS KANEOHE BAY

For the sixth year in a row, the MCAS Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii MP dog handlers and their MWD's persevered against keen competition to dominate the Sixth Annual Hawaiian Island Police Dog Competition 29-30 May 1992. In addition to teams from Kaneohe Bay, military K-9 units from Pearl Harbor, Camp H.M. Smith, Hickham AFB, and the U.S. Army Schofield Barracks participated in the event, as well as civilian K-9 teams from Honolulu, Kauai and Maui. In all, a total of 34 dog teams were entered into the competition. Like their counterparts at MCB Camp Butler, the K-Bay team won not only the "Top Kennel" honors, but also swept the first three places in the overall "Top Dog" event. K-Bay took nine of 21 total trophies awarded. The teams were tested in five categories: explosives detection, narcotics detection, obedience/obedience course, scouting, and aggression. First place in the explosive detection category was won by LCpl Carla Lowery of Camp H.M. Smith and her MWD "Nero."

MP teams from Kaneohe Bay also distinguished themselves during the 1992 annual Police Week competitions. In addition to taking first place in both the men's and women's divisions of the Annual Flag Pole Race, K-Bay MP's also took first place in the kayak race and placed second in the bowling, volleyball, and obstacle course competitions.

The K-Bay MP's completed their run of impressive competitive performances by capturing second place in the men's open category of the 19th Annual Carole Kai Bed Race. To the uninitiated, the bed race has to be one of the strangest competitions going. Two four man relays push a bed on wheels a quarter of a mile and through a slalom type obstacle course. Dozens of teams compete in this popular event every year. Run through the streets of downtown Honolulu, the bed race raises a considerable amount of money for local charities. With only two days practice, the Marines still managed to beat everyone but the Australian team. "We went down to have a good time," said GySgt Richard Barnes, one of the Kaneohe Bay bed pushers, "and we're looking forward to having an even better time next year. We plan on doing more preparation for the race...and we're keeping the same bed."

Kaneohe Bay K-9s named 'top dogs' 6 years straight

Story and photos
by Sgt. Kevin Doll

The Kaneohe Marine MP dog handlers and their canine partners claimed the title of top kennel for the sixth straight year May 29-30 in the Sixth Annual Hawaiian Island Police Dog Competition.

Also claiming the three Top Dog honors were K-Bay K-9s. Sonja, a 6-year-old Dutch shepard and her handler Cpl. Kevin Sanchez were first place finishers. Second place went to Rob, a 7-year-old Belgian malinois and his handler LCpl. Matthew Slusser. Third place was claimed by Rens, a 3-year-old Belgian malinois and his handler LCpl. Eric M. Falkenberg.

Also participating in the competition were military K-9 units from NS Pearl Harbor, Camp H.M. Smith, Hickam Air Force Base and the Army's Schofield Barracks along with civilian police departments from Honolulu, Kauai and Maui. A total of 34 dogs competed.

The dogs were tested in five categories: Explosives detection, narcotics detection, obedience/obedience course, scouting and aggression.

A supply warehouse here was used for the detection competition with explosives and drugs hidden among storage crates. When a dog believed he had found the object, he sat down and looked at his owner. Some dogs gave false signals and some didn't find all of the hidden materials, which counted against them.

"During detection, the dogs are trained to give a passive response," Smith said. "The last thing you want is a dog tearing into the drugs or explosives."

In the obedience and obedience-course competition, the dogs' basic skills were put to the test.

"Obedience is the most important aspect of a dog's training," Smith said. "The basic obedience commands are 'sit,' 'down,' 'heel' and 'stay.' All commands have both a verbal and hand signal."

For the obedience competition, dogs had to remain at the heel position, beside its handlers legs, as the handler performed various facing and marching movements. Distance control was also tested. Commanding the dog to stay, the handler walked 50 feet away. Using only verbal commands and then only hand signals, the dogs were recalled to the heel position before moving over to the obedience course.

The obedience course consisted of hurdles, a seven-foot high ramp, a tunnel and a window obstacle. Obstacles were marked with cones to denote ones not to be completed, which not all dogs could resist doing anyway.

The scouting event tested a dog's natural ability to hunt. A person was hidden in one of six vehicles and it was the dog team's responsibility to correctly identify which one, in 90 seconds or less. The handler first tested for the wind direction and faced his dog into it. This

allowed the hunted's scent to blow into the dog's face, making it easier to detect. If it sounds difficult, it was; not all K-9 teams correctly identified the vehicle in which the person was hiding.

Finally, the teams were judged on what K-9 units are known and feared for: aggression. The main purpose of a dog during suspect apprehension is the protection of the handler and it's this controlled aggression that was tested. Two simulated aggressors harassed dog teams by rushing them and simulating gunfire attacks. The handlers first commanded their dogs to remain heeled and when the simulated attacks were repeated the dogs were commanded to attack. Controlled bites were also judged. In one attack, dogs had to keep the bite for 15 seconds and another attack called for immediate release, which again some dogs had too much enthusiasm to do. During the suspect search, as the dog watched, the simulated suspect again attacked the handler, only to be quickly locked onto by the police dog. Then the dog was commanded to heel, all while keeping an eye on the suspects.

"Military dogs receive approximately four to six months training at Lackland AFB," Smith said. "When we receive them, we work with them for about two months to bring them up to our proficiency. If the dog's skills meet the satisfaction of the Station CO and he believes it is capable of performing the mission, the dog becomes part of the force."

The results of the 6th Annual Hawaiian Island Police Dog Competition were:

Top Kennel

1. MCAS Kaneohe
2. Honolulu Police Dept.
3. Schofield Barracks

Top Dog

1. Sonja; Handler Cpl. Kevin Sanchez, KMCAS
2. Rob; Handler LCpl. Matthew Slusser, KMCAS
3. Rens; Handler LCpl. Eric Falkenberg, KMCAS

Drug Detection

1. Victor; Handler Spc. William Bacon, Schofield Barracks
2. Munko; Handler Officer Ronald Kaneta, HPD
3. King; Handler Officer Ed Higa, HPD

Explosive Detection

1. Nero; Handler LCpl. Carla Lowery, Camp Smith
2. Bronco; Handler PO1 Bryan K. Fischer, NS Pearl Harbor
3. Kim; Handler Officer Herb Nakamura

Obedience

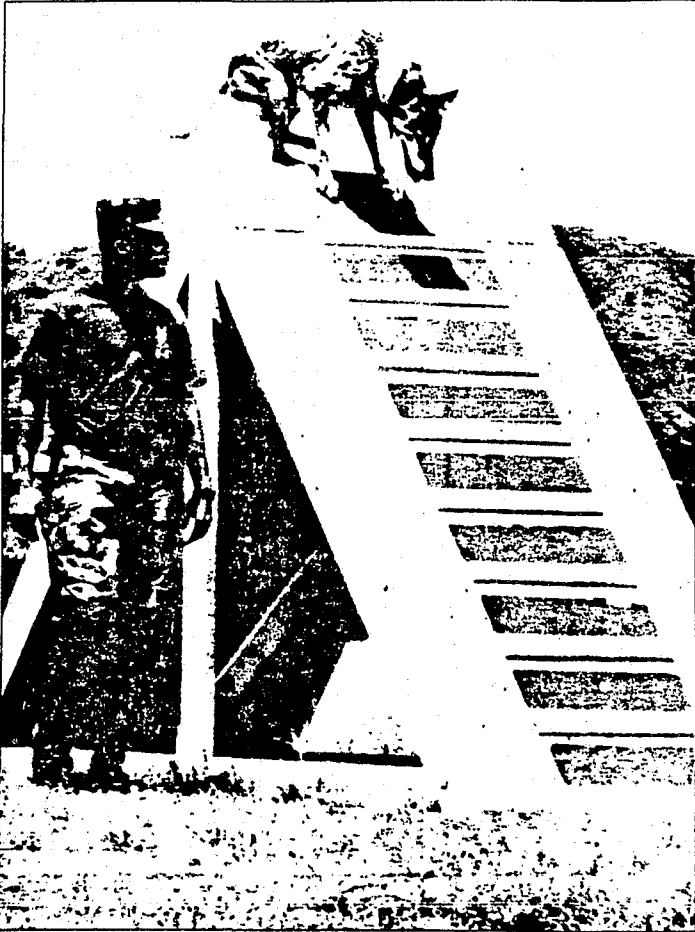
1. Kimba; Handler Cpl. Rex Sweet, Schofield Barracks
2. Rob; Handler LCpl. Matthew Slusser, KMCAS
3. Duco; Handler LCpl. George Masraff, KMCAS

Scouting

1. King; Handler PO2 David Zabinski, NS Pearl Harbor
2. Sonja; Handler Cpl. Kevin Sanchez, KMCAS
3. Barry; Handler AFC Kathleen Hayes, Hickam AFB

Aggression

1. Jasso; Handler Officer Mark Tangs, HPD
2. Duco; Handler LCpl. George Masraff, KMCAS
3. Sonja; Handler Cpl. Kevin Sanchez, KMCAS



A K-9 team from Schofield Barracks crosses the ramp in the obedience course competition.



Jasso, a German shepherd for HPD, tackles a simulated aggressor during the aggression competition.



A K-Bay K-9 team correctly identifies the vehicles with a man hidden inside during the scout competition.

MPs reclaim Flag Pole victory



By Sgt. Kevin Doll

Station military police ran a 13-mile "beat" Saturday, defeating other service MP teams in the 1992 Annual Flag Pole Race.

Both the five-person men and women K-Bay teams finished first in their category in the relay race, which started at the Station flag pole and finished at the Bellows AFS MP station. The race capped off a week of competition in the National Police Week observance.

K-Bay cops, breaking the tape at 1:21:08, ran more than three minutes faster than second place winners, the Army's Schofield Barracks MP Co., who crossed

the finish line at 1:24:12. Hickam AFB's 15th Security Police claimed third place with a 1:25:25 finish.

It was a battle to the finish in the women's competition as only 20 seconds separated the top two finishers. K-Bay's women endured to take home the gold with a 1:52:48 run time, with Schofield Barracks 58th MP Co. hot on their trail at 1:53:08. The women of Schofield Barracks 25th MP Co. crossed the finish line with a 1:56:25 time to take the bronze.

According to race coordinator 1stLt. Suzette Shije, the event was the largest to date.

"We had 13 male teams and four female teams enter this year," she said. "We lost the

trophy last year to Schofield, the exact team we beat this year. We wanted it back and we did it."

Other events K-Bay MPs participated in during the Police Week observance included bowling, and obstacle course run, a pistol shoot, a volleyball competition, and kayak race and a tug-of-war.

Station MPs also claimed a first place win in the kayak race and finished second in bowling and the obstacle course. K-Bay claimed both a second and third place win in the volleyball competition.

"Overall, this is the best we've done in the Police Week competition," Shije said.



(Above) K-Bay MP Sgt. Pam Flint, center, crosses the finish line as teammates 1stLt. Suzette Shije, left, and LCpl. Michelle Wright accompany her. (Top Left) GySgt. Richard Barnes breaks the finish line tape as teammates Sgt. Robert Chapman, LCpl. Dwayne Smith and SSGT. Alan Gulland back him up in the 1992 Flag Pole Race.

Station Marines excel in annual charity bed race

By Sgt. Kevin Doll

If you happened to see a bunch of MPs pushing a bed around a few weeks ago, you weren't seeing things. In fact, you can be proud of them.

This band of bed-bearers, on short notice, scraped together a team and competed in the internationally famous Annual Carole Kai Bed Race in downtown Honolulu recently. When the sheets finally settled, the K-Bay team claimed second place in the men's open category. Teams advanced in race standings by competing in single-elimination heats.

"We were beat in the final race by the Australians," said team member GySgt. Richard Barnes. "But with only two days training, we were all surprised at how well we did."

The MP team was sponsored for the season's race in a rivalry the Mutual Insurance Companies of New York. Teams were composed of eight men each, had their "home" high in the saddle. Sgt. Polly Tapp, said the group of being the MP bed queen. Teams had to build their beds and have it inspected by race coordinators for safety specifications.

"It was a quarter-mile race," Barnes said. "Part of it was on the bed to the halfway point, and then they had to get up and then the other five pushed it back. It was the first time Barnes competed in the race, but MP SSGT. Alan Gulland is a seven-year veteran of the sport."

"We're going to push a good team," Barnes said, "and we're looking forward to having an even better team next year. We plan on doing more preparation for the race, and we're keeping the same bed."



K-Bay supporters and team members of the 19th Annual Carole Kai Bed Race.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/PHYSICAL SECURITY/COMBATTING TERRORISM
SECTION (POS-40)
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380-0001

SECTION HEAD

POS-40 LTCOL WINTERSTEEN (703) 614-4177
(E-Mail: GPOS4A:GISNAD01)

MILITARY POLICE/CID/TRAINING UNIT

POS-41 MAJOR CRONIN (UNIT HEAD) 614-2180
(E-Mail: GPOS4B:GISNAD01)

POS-41A VACANT (MP OPS/MWD OFFICER) 2180
(E-Mail: GPOS44:GISNAD01)

POS-42 CWO2 SWANSON (CID OFFICER) 2180
(E-Mail: GPOS41:GISNAD01)

POS-42A GYSGT JONES (POLYGRAPH/TRAINING) 2180
(E-Mail: GPOS4C:GISNAD01)

PHYSICAL SECURITY/COMBATTING TERRORISM/
CRIME PREVENTION UNIT

POS-43 MAJOR HESS (UNIT HEAD) 614-2962
(E-Mail: GPOS42:GISNAD01)

POS-43A CAPT MILLER (ANTITERRORISM OFFICER) 2962
(E-Mail: GPOS43:GISNAD01)

POS-43B SSGT GLASS (PHYS SECURITY CHIEF) 2962
(E-Mail: GPOS45:GISNAD01)

DSN prefix for Headquarters Marine Corps is 224.

LE Section FAX (shared w/IG) (703) 697-6690
(at SO/LIC) (703) 614-3568

If it is necessary to contact one of the above personnel after normal working hours, you may call the HQMC Command Center at (703) 695-7366 (DSN 225-7366). They maintain a directory and will assist you in contacting someone from this section.