

*[NOTE: This PDF version contains the basic regulation with Change 1 incorporated.]*



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# **THE U.S. ARMY RESERVE COUNTERDRUG PROGRAM**

**U.S. ARMY RESERVE COMMAND  
3800 NORTH CAMP CREEK PARKWAY SW  
ATLANTA, GA 30331-5099**

**1 April 1994**

**(with Change 1, 1 November 1994)**

Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources  
**THE U.S. ARMY RESERVE COUNTERDRUG PROGRAM**

**History.** The initial printing of USARC Regulation 500-1 was published on 1 April 1994. This printing publishes change 1.

**Summary.** This change improves the operational processing of counterdrug (CD) missions.

**Applicability.** This regulation applies to HQ USARC, and its subordinate MUSARCs. Local reproduction is authorized.

**Proponent and exception authority.** The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (DCSOPS). The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. Proponents may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief under their supervision within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

**Supplementation.** Supplementation of this regulation is prohibited without prior approval from Commander, USARC, ATTN: AFRC-OPO-O, 3800 North Camp Creek Parkway SW, Atlanta, GA 30331-5099.

**Interim Changes.** Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless authenticated by the Deputy Chief of Staff, Information Management. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration date unless superseded or rescinded.

**Suggested improvements.** Recommendations for changes (DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) will be forwarded to Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (DCSOPS), ATTN: AFRC-OPO-O, 3800 North Camp Creek Parkway SW, Atlanta, GA 30331-5099.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL: ROBERT S. HARDY, JR.  
Brigadier General, USA  
Chief of Staff

*Signed*  
CAROLYN E. RUSSELL  
Colonel, GS  
Deputy Chief of Staff,  
Information Management

**DISTRIBUTION:** B+, Each CONUSA; Each Forces Command Staff Agency (1); Fort McPherson Garrison HQ; Fort McPherson Telecommunication Center; Fort McPherson Operations Center; FORSCOM G3; JTF-4 (Atlantic), Key West, FL; JTF-5, Alameda, CA; and JTF-6, Fort Bliss, TX.

1. Make the following pen and ink changes to USARC Regulation 500-1, 1 April 1994:

a. **Page 3, paragraph 1-6g(3)**: Change to read, "Conducts initial coordination with USARC DCSOPS in determining whether specific CD missions can be accomplished, (delete "and") what specific USAR unit is best suited to conduct the operation, and funding availability."

b. **Page 3, paragraph 1-6h(2)**: Change to read, "Conducts initial coordination with USARC DCSOPS in determining whether specific CD missions can be accomplished, (delete "and") what specific USAR unit is best suited to conduct the operation, and funding availability."

c. **Page 8, Figure 2-3, item 1**: Change to read, "USARC has operational control (OPCON) of all USAR-assigned units."

d. **Page 10, paragraph 3-7c**: Change "AFRC-OPO-P" to read "AFRC-OPO-O."

2. Remove old pages and insert new pages as follows: *(The following symbol preceding a paragraph or subparagraph on replacement pages indicates new or changed material: [#])*

<b>Remove pages</b>	<b>Insert pages</b>
5 and 6 .....	5 and 6

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE COMMAND  
3800 NORTH CAMP CREEK PARKWAY SW  
ATLANTA, GA 30331-5099  
1 April 1994

USARC Regulation 500-1

**Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources**  
**THE U.S. ARMY RESERVE COUNTERDRUG PROGRAM**

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**History.** This is the initial publication of USARC Regulation 500-1.

**Summary.** This regulation prescribes policies and procedures for subordinate Major U.S. Army Reserve Commands (MUSARCs) to request, plan, fund, and execute counterdrug (CD) operations.

**Applicability.** This regulation applies to the USARC and its subordinate MUSARCs. Local reproduction is authorized.

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## **Chapter 1**

### **The Counterdrug Program**

#### **Section I**

##### **General**

##### **1-1. Purpose**

This regulation assigns responsibilities and prescribes policy and guidance for the execution of drug supply reduction through the United States Army Reserve (USAR) Counterdrug (CD) Program and implements FORSCOM OPOARD 7400.90 (Confidential message, FORSCOM, 021830Z Jan 90, subject: Counternarcotics Operations(U)).

##### **1-2. References**

Required and related publications are listed in appendix A.

##### **1-3. Explanation of abbreviations**

Abbreviations used in this regulation are defined in the glossary.

##### **1-4. Responsibilities**

a. Specific U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) responsibilities are prescribed throughout this regulation in chapters relating to functional areas of the individual staff agencies/offices.

b. Overall, the USARC will:

(1) Be the only Headquarters authorized to approve (through the USARC DCSOPS) use of its assigned Reserve units in support of CD operations.

(2) Ensure that its administrative and command structures provide for rapid and effective response for CD support operations.

(3) Provide Command guidance for all USAR TPU and individual soldiers participating in CD planning and operations, in accordance with FORSCOM OPOARD 7400.90 (Confidential message, FORSCOM, 021830Z Jan 90, subject: Counternarcotics Operations(U)).

(4) Control the budget and the disbursement of said funds.

(5) Perform direct mission coordination and approval with FORSCOM.

(6) Maintain concurrence/nonconcurrency authority for all USARC-assigned units participating in CD operations.

(7) Collect all AARs upon completion by assigned USAR unit involved in a CD mission.

c. The Major United States Army Reserve Commands (MUSARCs) will:

(1) Oversee administration and logistics of units under their command who participate in CD operations.

(2) Ensure that a CD point of contact is assigned within their command.

(3) Implement CD planning and support operations in accordance with this regulation for CD operations, budget execution, and reporting.

(4) Direct MUSARC DCSOPS to draft appropriate CD OPLANS and execute subsequent OPORD when authorized.

(5) Request manpower changes necessary to support CD operations (i.e., increase of personnel to manage CD planning, operations, and budgeting).

(6) Ensure that MUSARC DCSOPS draft and forward an AAR upon completion of each CD operation. (see para 3-7).

(7) Publish written guidance which specifies what is authorized during periods of TDY in support of CD operations. The guidance will include but not be limited to the use of rental vehicles, hotels and other expenses. Emphasis should be placed on cost savings in all areas.

(8) Appoint a manager of CD funds with the responsibility to oversee and manage all funds to ensure prudent cost saving measures are implemented and adhered to.

d. U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) will:

(1) Cooperate with civilian law enforcement officials, to a practical extent, in support of the CD program. The implementation of this policy shall be consistent with the needs of national security and military preparedness and the intent of FORSCOM OPORD 7400.90.

(2) Provide assistance, within practicable legal constraints, to support law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in training, reconnaissance, command and control, planning, and logistics for approved CD support operations. These USAR CD actions will provide support to federal, state, and local LEAs, to assist in reducing the supply of illegal drugs within CONUS and OCONUS.

## **Section II Background**

### **1-5. Program overview**

The USAR-CD Program is essential to the security of the United States, the well-being of Reserve personnel, their families, DOD Civilians and the civilian community. The USAR CD Program is applicable to drug supply reduction operations in the CONUS and OCONUS. This section will outline CD program background, planning, and supply reduction responsibilities of agencies/organizations involved in CD activities, including National Command Authority.

a. The USAR CD Program is of critical importance to the U.S. Army Reserve. It includes all resources (personnel, logistics, funding and facilities) and activities employed in the planning, resourcing, development, dissemination, distribution, and management of information related to CD support operations. The USARC will support LEAs, in accordance with the law, by providing equipment and personnel.

b. On September 5, 1989, the President of the United States issued the National Drug Control Strategy pursuant to the Anti-drug Abuse Act of 1988. The President's strategy provides for an integrated program of CD actions designed to move the country substantially closer to the goal of a drug-free America. This guidance is designed to assist in the effective implementation of the President's National Drug Control Strategy within the United States Army Reserve. The supply of drugs into the United States, the use of illegal drugs within the United States, and the associated violence and international instability pose a direct threat to the self-determination and security of the United States.

c. The National Drug Control Strategy provides national policy to DOD and other government agencies and organizations with specific guidance and tasks in the support of the LEA.

d. All federal, state and local law enforcement agencies provide collateral assistance to each other in suppressing the flow of illegal drugs into and inside the CONUS. The USAR provides support to federal, state, and local LEAs in operations designed to reduce the flow of illegal drugs within CONUS and OCONUS.

e. The USAR will not conduct CD support operations without having written approval from Secretary of Defense or the Commander, Forces Command (CDR FORSCOM) or Commander, Joint Task Force Six (see fig 2-2). Informal coordination between the LEAs, MUSARCs, CONUSAs (RCDOs), and JTFs is authorized and encouraged. However, formal and legal coordination is required with the USARC, CONUSA (RCDO), and JTFs prior to executing any CD support operations.

### **1-6. Other office/agency functions and responsibilities**

a. The President of the United States.

(1) Directs, through the National Drug Control Strategy Document and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, DOD involvement in the prevention, interception, detection, monitoring, and prosecution of illegal drug trafficking in the CONUS and OCONUS.

(2) Delegates authority for implementation of CD Programs to the following:

b. The Secretary of Defense.

(1) Executes the President's National Drug Control Strategy by tasking all Commanders-in-Chief (CINCs) in their specific areas of responsibility.

(2) Approves all plans for CD operational support (through the Commanders-in-Chief and their delegates).

(3) Institutes Service Directives to ensure the successful implementation of the President's National Drug Control Strategy and the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts by all Department of Defense (DOD) organizations/agencies.

(4) Creates Regional Logistics Support Offices (RLSO) to provide LEAs assistance in procuring equipment through loans, leases, and transfers from DOD resources to support CD Operations.

(5) Directs DOD to provide training of LEAs in tactical intelligence analysis, tactics, operations, weapons

training/qualification and other crucial skills required for CD support operations.

(6) Directs training in drug rehabilitation for military and DOD personnel through the Drug Demand Reduction Program.

c. The Secretary of the Army.

(1) Oversees CD planning, programs and policies and operations for Active Component (AC) and Reserve Component (RC) forces with coordination/input from FORSCOM, Reserve Forces Policy Board; Chief, Army Reserve (CAR), and Commander, USARC.

(2) Ensures CD budgets for all Army Components are developed and executed accordingly.

d. The Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. Through planning, monitoring and advisement, authorizes the commitment of AC and RC forces in support of the President's National Drug Control Strategy.

e. The Chief, Army Reserve (CAR).

(1) Provides information to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army (CSA) regarding USAR soldier and unit employment in support of CD operations (CONUS and OCONUS).

(2) Controls, allocates, and monitors funding of CD operations through submission of the Program Objective Memorandum.

(3) Assists USARC in planning, programming, and budgeting of CD operations through guidance obtained in the National Command Strategy.

f. Forces Command (FORSCOM).

(1) Validates all AC and USAR CD support operations requested by LEAs. Coordinates with DA, DOD, and the Secretary of Defense on CD operations and concerns to include the Drug Demand Reduction Program.

(2) Approves CD operations through delegation of authority by SECDEF.

(3) Coordinates with USARC to determine feasibility of involvement of USAR forces in CD support operations.

g. Joint Task Force Six (JTF-6).

(1) Has delegated authority to approve operational support involving CD-related training of DLEA personnel, transportation support, and engineer assessments conducted in preparation for military engineering support, providing that the supporting unit's chain of command concurs with the CD operational support mission. This delegation neither constitutes nor implies tasking authority over forces not organic to JTF-6.

(2) Acts as direct liaison with LEAs to coordinate CD operations in states along the southwest border.

(3) Conducts initial coordination with MUSARC DCSOPS in determining whether specific CD missions can be accomplished and what specific USAR unit is best suited to conduct the operation. After the initial coordination is completed, dialogue between JTF-6, MUSARC, and USARC DCSOPS will be necessary for concurrence and funding availability.

(4) Provides tactical control (TACON) over USAR support missions.

(5) Coordinates with El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) to provide real-time intelligence information, and integrate information into CD support planning and operations.

(6) Provides threat assessments to unit commanders participating in JTF-6 sponsored CD support missions.

(7) Submits to FORSCOM, in draft, OPORD Public Affairs guidance for CD support operations. Coordinates with USARC CONUSA or MUSARC. See Chapter 10, Public Affairs.

h. The Continental United States Armies (CONUSAs).

(1) Act as direct liaison with LEAs to coordinate CD operations within their geographical area of responsibility.

(2) Conduct initial coordination with MUSARC DCSOPS in determining whether specific CD missions can be accomplished and what specific USAR unit is best suited to conduct the operation. After the initial coordination is complete, initiate dialogue with the MUSARC and USARC DCSOPS to obtain concurrence and funding availability.

(3) Provide TACON over USAR support missions within their geographical area.

i. Operation Alliance.

(1) Serves as a committee to discuss multi-agency issues and, through the Joint Coordination Group (consisting of representatives from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies), attempts to resolve procedural differences among agencies at the lowest level possible.

(2) Assists all federal, state, county, and local agencies in coordinating law enforcement activities along the US/Mexican border.

(3) Places emphasis on reducing drug activities, including alien smuggling, money laundering, violent crimes, fugitives, and similar criminal violations.

(4) Assists LEAs in information sharing, operational planning, coordination, and resource acquisition.

j. Project North Star.

(1) Serves as a committee to discuss multi-agency issues and, through the Joint Coordination Group (consisting of representatives from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies), attempts to resolve procedural differences among agencies at the lowest level possible.

(2) Assists all federal, state, county, and local agencies and Canadian officials in coordinating law enforcement activities along the US/Canadian border.

(3) Places emphasis on reducing drug activities, including alien smuggling, money laundering, violent crimes, fugitives, and similar criminal violations.

(4) Assists LEAs in information sharing, operational planning, coordination, and resource acquisition.

k. The Commander, Army Reserve Personnel Center.

(1) Locates Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) soldiers for specialized CD operations when trained personnel cannot be found in the TPU force structure.

(2) Transfers personnel from IRR to TPUs if necessary to support CD support missions.

(3) Publishes Active Duty orders for IRR soldiers supporting CD missions.

1. Forces Command (FORSCOM) Staff Weather Support Office. Provides weather information to the USARC DCSOPS, Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence (DCSINT), Staff Aviation Office, and Safety Office as it pertains to current and planned CD operations.

## Chapter 2 Counterdrug Support Missions

### Section I Categories

#### 2-1. General

The SECDEF has delegated authority to CINCs to approve 13 categories of CD operational support missions. Requested support by LEAs will generally meet the criteria described in the following CD support missions. Specific justification must be provided through the proper chain of command in order to provide support to the LEA.

#### 2-2. Categories of CD support missions and criteria

a. **Mission 1 - Ground reconnaissance.** Ground reconnaissance training in drug interdiction areas includes initially detecting and reporting the existence of buildings or the presence/movement of vehicles, vessels, or persons within a certain geographical area. However, authority is not delegated to approve pursuit of suspicious vehicles, vessels, or persons (in order to provide their continuing coordinates to DLEAs); or the systematic and deliberate observation of suspicious vehicles, vessels, or persons on a continuing basis. (This prohibition is not intended to preclude approval of continuing visual observation from a fixed point on the ground as a part of otherwise approved military training missions.) Approved categories include training activities that include the use of:

(1) Unattended ground sensors.

(2) Visual ground reconnaissance (includes mobile patrols and listening posts/observation posts (LP/OP) using binoculars, cameras, night vision devices, and infrared, including FLIR or low-light devices).

(3) Ground Surveillance Radar (GSR).

b. **Mission 2 - Detection, monitoring, and communication of land trafficking.** The detection, monitoring, and communication of:

(1) The movement of surface traffic located in areas outside the boundaries of the United States; and

(2) The detection and communication of the existence or the initial movement into the United States of surface traffic that was first detected outside of U.S. boundaries.

c. **Mission 3 - Aerial and ground reconnaissance.** Aerial reconnaissance of aerial, maritime, or surface areas (land and internal waters and waterways of the U.S. and its territories) from public airspace, restricted to the categories

specified below. Excluded from this approval authority is targeting of vehicles, vessels, or persons. Initial detection and reporting of the presence or movement of vehicles, vessels, or persons within surface areas is permissible. However, authority is not delegated to approve tracking of suspicious vehicles, vessels, or persons to provide their continuing coordinates to DLEAs, unless the activity is a proper continuation of an approved aerial and maritime detection and monitoring mission under Title 10 USC 124. Requests for aerial reconnaissance support to DLEAs must originate from a federal DLEA in accordance with Title 10 USC 374(B). Approved categories are:

(1) Radars, to include synthetic aperture radar.

(2) Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

(3) Aerial visual, including infrared augmented visual, and photographic reconnaissance.

d. **Mission 4 - Counterdrug-related training of DLEA personnel.** The CD-related training of DLEA personnel and associated support does not include participation in operations, unless such participation is specifically authorized.

e. **Mission 5 - Nonherbicidal cannabis eradication.** For government lands, permission of the government authority(ies) who exercise control of government land is required. On private land, written permission of landowner is required.

f. **Mission 6 - Linguist Support.** Includes translator and interpreter support consistent with DOD Reg 5240.1-R and subject to DOD component General Counsel approval (when military intelligence components and/or personnel, as defined in DOD Reg 5240.1-R and component implementing directives, are used to support DLEAs). Does not include authority to approve cryptological support, real-time translation of oral or wire intercepts, direct participation in interrogation activities, or use of counterintelligence assets for CD purposes.

g. **Mission 7 - Transportation.** Authority is delegated to approve all DLEA/foreign DLEA transportation requests under authority of Public Law 101-510, Section 1004. Additionally, authority is delegated to approve transportation under Title 10 USC 374, chapter 18. However, transportation approved under the authority of Title 10 USC 374, chapter 18 requires coordination with the Attorney General and, if transportation is provided to or from locations outside the U.S. (the land area of the several states and any territory, commonwealth, or possession of the U.S.), the Secretary of State. The DOJ or DOS coordination requests will be sent to the Joint Staff (J-3/CNOD) for interagency coordination through OSD, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) and International Security Affairs (ISA) prior to execution. The CINCs are not, repeat not, authorized to approve transportation support in direct tactical support of the operational portions of ongoing DLEA/foreign DLEAs operations or any activities where hostilities are imminent.

h. **Mission 8 - Intelligence analysis.** Includes intelligence analysis support consistent with DOD Reg 5240.1-R and Title V of the National Security Act of 1947



(as amended) and subject to DOD Component General Counsel approval (when military intelligence components and/or personnel, as defined in DOD Reg 5240.1-R and component implementing directives, are used to support DLEAs).

i. **Mission 9 - Tunnel detection.** All information pertaining to tunnel detection is classified. Information on tunnel detection operation will be made available on a need to know basis only.

j. **Mission 10 - Diver support for subsurface hull inspections.** Divers may visually inspect and report to DLEAs any unusual physical hull configurations. Divers may not attempt entry, search, or alteration of features detected.

k. **Mission 11 - Military engineering support or training.** Not to include military construction (MILCON) or provision of materials.

l. **Mission 12 - Use of military vessels for establishing bases of operations for DLEAs.** The operation of a base of operations for DLEAs (except when approved under Public Law 101-510, Section 1004) requires coordination with the Attorney General.

m. **Mission 13 - Maintenance.** Maintenance support provided in accordance with Public Law 101-510, Section 1004 and Title 10 USC 374, chapter 18, not to include the cost of parts or equipment to be funded under Ref e of Title 10 USC 374, chapter 18 or other sources.

## Section II Procedures

### 2-3. Procedures for coordinating USAR CD operational support

a. Federal, state or local LEAs originate requests for DOD CD (Title 10) operational support in CONUS and submit them to either JTF-6 or the CONUSA with geographic responsibility.

[#] b. The JTF-6/CONUSA staff analyzes the LEA request and identifies capabilities of military services, both AC and RC, to support the LEA requirement. For CD support using USAR units/personnel, the JTF-6/CONUSA staff will contact the USARC DCSOPS to request support.

[#] c. *The USARC DCSOPS will analyze the capability to support the request, prepare initial cost estimates, validate funds availability to support the requirement, and coordinate with MUSARCs to provide units/personnel.*

[#] d. *The MUSARCs will submit USARC Form 34-R, CD Support Program Estimate of Mission Costs, to the USARC DCSOPS (ATTN: AFRC-OPO-O) for validation and funds availability (RCS: RCOP-004). The USARC will provide the MUSARC with funds by Funding Authorization Document (FAD) and coordinate mission acceptance with JTF-6/CONUSA.*

e. The MUSARC will coordinate with JTF-6/CONUSA and begin mission planning.

f. The JTF-6/CONUSA prepares an OPORD requesting mission approval by FORSCOM or the SECDEF as

appropriate. Information copies of the OPORD are provided to MUSARC, USARC, DA, the Joint Staff, the DOD Drug Coordinator, and other commands involved.

[#] g. The MUSARC will publish appropriate orders for USAR personnel to conduct the CD support mission.

[#] h. The FORSCOM staff prepares an Execute Order (EXORD) for Commander's approval of the JTF-6/CONUSA OPORD. All CD operations involving intelligence component support require service general council concurrence.

[#] i. The JTF-6/CONUSA staff proceeds with detailed planning for mission execution. The USARC DCSOPS will prepare a message or memorandum to the MUSARC directing mission execution.

j. The MUSARC will ensure the USAR unit or individuals execute the LEA support mission under the TACON of JTF-6/CONUSA.

k. See flowchart of coordination process at figure 2-1.

### 2-4. Counterdrug support mission approval

[#] a. The SECDEF is the approving authority for all CD support missions over 179 days or involving more than 400 personnel. The approval authority for most CD support missions under 179 days has been delegated to Commander, FORSCOM. The FORSCOM Director of Operations, CD Division (AFOP-OD) obtains approval, receives requests for all CD support missions, and issues the EXORD upon *Director of Operations* approval.

b. Upon FORSCOM receipt of the JTF-6/CONUSA request for CD OPORD approval, the USARC DCSOPS is contacted and will verify knowledge of the request. After verification is completed, approval for the CD support mission is granted by SECDEF or Commander, FORSCOM in accordance with delegation of authority.

c. The FORSCOM Director of Operations (G-3) will provide a written approval in the form of an EXORD to the USARC and CONUSA/JTF-6 simultaneously.

d. The USARC, DCSOPS has tasking authority for RC personnel/assets participating in CD support operations; however, RC personnel/assets assigned to United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) -- which includes United States Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (USACAPOC), and United States Army Special Forces -- are not bound by this regulation. The USARC DCSOPS will task all RC units identified in the operational request by message.

e. An OPLAN (see FM 101-5) will be developed by the MUSARC using information obtained in the concept message, and any other pertinent data obtained from the CONUSA/JTF RCDO.

f. Army Reserve personnel/assets cannot participate in any CD support operation without written approval from the USARC, DCSOPS.

g. See flowchart of approval process at figure 2-2.

**Change 1, USARC Reg 500-1**

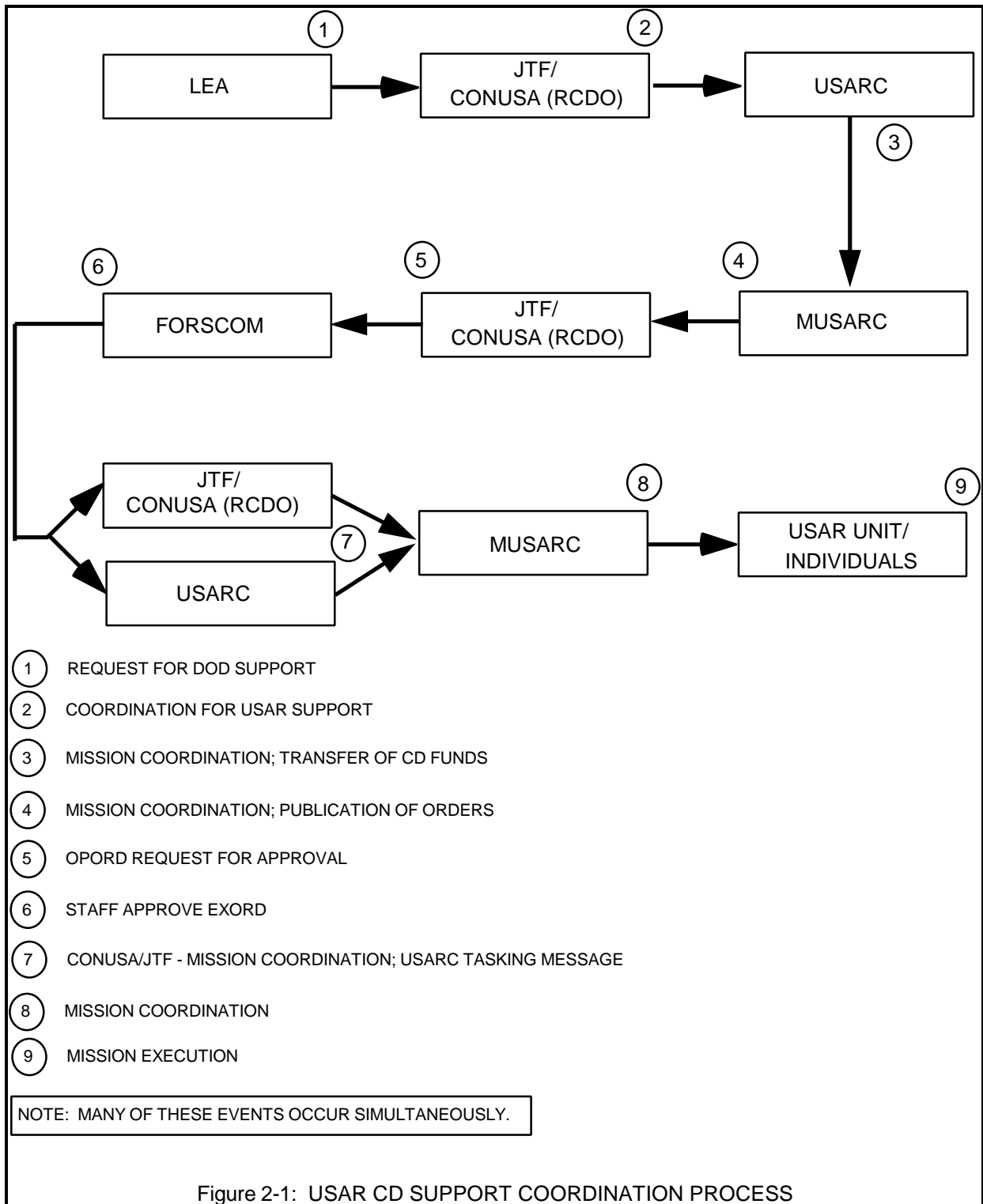
**2-5. Execution of CD support mission**

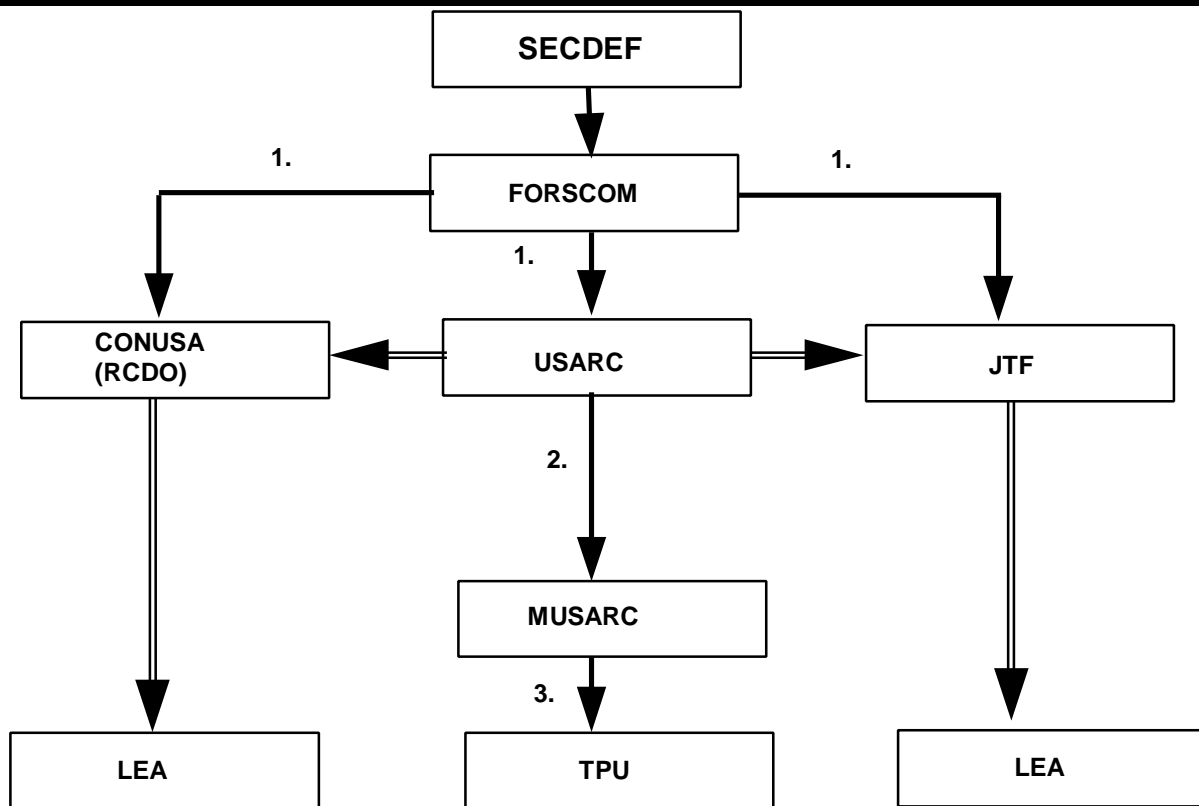
- a. The CONUSA/JTF (RCDO) provides operational oversight for all approved CD support missions.
- b. The MUSARC will retain command and control (C2) of the TPU(s) conducting the CD support mission in accordance with the approved OPLAN.
- c. On execution of the OPORD, the CONUSA/JTF

(RCDO) assumes TACON of all units identified in the CD support mission. The MUSARC will maintain administrative and logistical responsibility for their units.

d. Operational coordination will be a continued process between the TPU and the supported LEA.

e. See flowchart of execution process at figure 2-3.





**LEGEND:**

1. SECDEF/FORSCOM /CJTF-6 by delegation of authority, may approve selected CD missions (See Note 1).
2. USARC will task all USAR assets by: 1) issuing an Execution Order; or 2) issuing a Memorandum.
3. MUSARC will prepare and transmit OPORD to TPU for approved CD missions.

**NOTE:**

CJTF-6, by limited delegation of authority, can only approve operational support involving CD-related training of DLEA personnel, transportation support, and engineer assessment conducted in preparation for military engineering support (providing that the supporting unit's chain of command concurs with the CD operational support mission). This delegation neither constitutes nor implies tasking authority over USAR Forces.

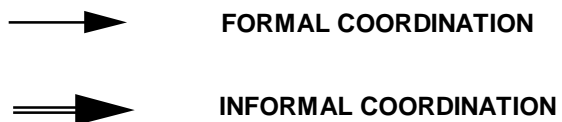
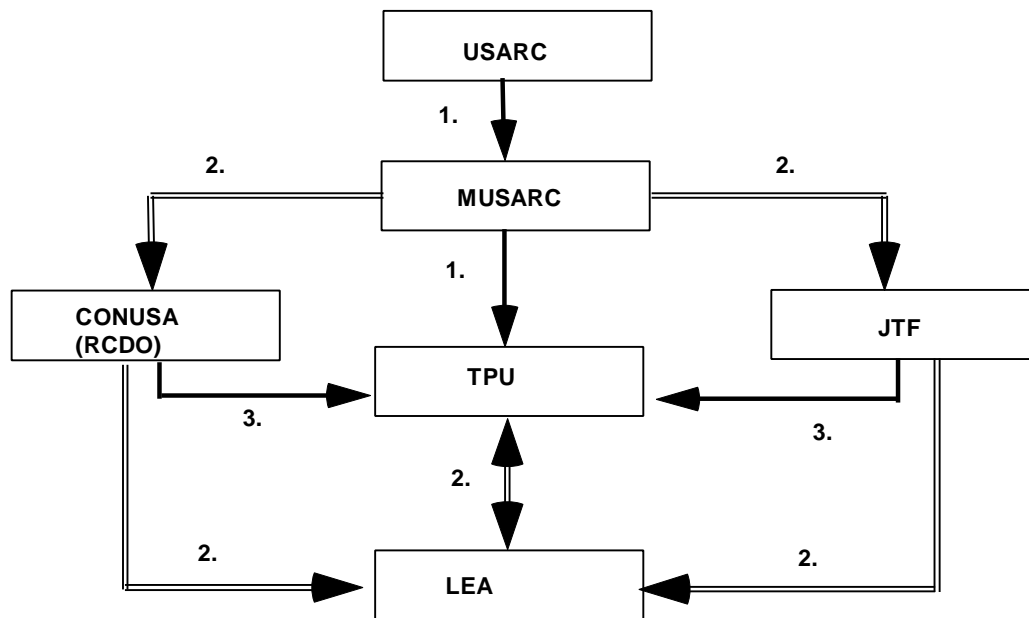


Figure 2-2. USAR CD support mission approval process



**LEGEND:**

1. USARC has operational Command (OPCOM) of all USAR-assigned units.
2. Informal coordination and communications.
3. CONUSA/JTF assumes Tactical Control (TACON) of USAR units upon execution of the OPORD.



FORMAL COORDINATION, C2, or TACON



Informal coordination and communication

**Figure 2-3. USAR CD support mission execution process**

## Chapter 3 Operations

### Section I Responsibilities

#### 3-1. The USARC Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (DCSOPS)

The USARC DCSOPS will:

- a. Coordinate with FORSCOM (AFOP-OD) to obtain approval for all CD missions involving assigned USAR units/personnel.
- b. Serve as USARC lead directorate for all USAR CD planning, coordination, and operations.
- c. Develop policies and procedures to aid in the administration of the CD support planning and operations

by all USAR forces under command and control of the USARC.

d. Maintain operational control of the USAR forces during the execution of CD operations.

e. Develop policies and procedures to govern and monitor the implementation of CD planning and operations by all USAR units assigned.

f. Recommend manpower staffing for operational monitoring, development of programs and policies dealing with CD operations.

g. Coordinate with the CONUSA and JTF-6 (RCDO) to ensure that MUSARCs adequately execute approved CD missions in support of LEAs.

h. Ensure that operations security (OPSEC) measures are:

- (1) Briefed to units supporting CD missions.
- (2) Included as an OPSEC Annex in CD OPLANS.

i. Provide budget execution guidance with the assistance of the DCSOPS budget analyst to MUSARCs through the Counterdrug Financial Report (RCS: RCOP-004), see chapter 6.

j. Collect all after action reports regarding CD operations and recommendations for updating policies and procedures (see para 3-7).

## **Section II OPSEC Guidance/Reporting for CD Support Activities**

### **3-2. General**

This section provides OPSEC procedures and information for TPU's participating in CD support operations.

### **3-3. Operations security (OPSEC)**

The MUSARC commanders will ensure OPSEC measures are included in the planning and execution phases of each CD support operations. This will include, but is not limited to, conducting appropriate OPSEC briefings prior to the execution of operations, providing an OPSEC annex to each OPOD, and providing an OPSEC assessment after the operation has ended. Due to the sensitivity and potential danger to military and civilian law enforcement personnel, OPSEC remains a high priority. All CD operation participants must be aware of essential elements of friendly information (EEFI), essential elements of information (EEI)(see chap 8), and include EEFI in their OPSEC annex for planning purposes, as well as assess OPSEC vulnerabilities for each operation.

### **3-4. Procedures**

Operations security must be fully integrated into the planning and execution phases of each CD operation. This is especially important where drug traffickers have the technology and expertise to learn of planned and future civilian law enforcement efforts to stop illegal drug activities. The essential steps required to integrate OPSEC into CD operations are:

a. Identify OPSEC indicators. For example: *What information would be useful to a drug trafficker regarding our planned operation? (e.g., Where is the operation to be conducted? How many personnel will be conducting the operation? What types of equipment will be used during the operation? What type of security will be enforced during the operation?)*

b. Determine OPSEC vulnerabilities. For example: *Are secure communications with law enforcement agencies available, or must unsecured telephones be used? Will civilian leased vehicles be used or readily identifiable military vehicles?*

c. Devise OPSEC measures. For example: *Do not discuss planned/future CD support operations in public places; brief only essential personnel on operations; wear civilian clothes versus BDUs--depending upon the recommendation of the supported LEA; if and when to*

*lease commercial vehicles during the operation; instituting operational code words for communications.*

d. Prepare OPSEC plans. For example: *Coordinate with Intelligence personnel to determine what capabilities drug traffickers have in the way of communications and logistics. (Note: JTF-6 will provide the necessary intelligence information on drug traffickers in a particular region.)* Deception plans should also be devised, should drug traffickers uncover information about current or future operations.

e. Brief participants. For example: *Emphasize that adverse effects/dangers are possible, should OPSEC procedures be neglected by all personnel prior to, during, and after CD operations.*

f. Execute OPSEC measures and monitor the situation. For example: *Ensure that OPSEC measures you have selected are integrated in daily operations and do not hinder the actual operation. Monitor media disclosures to ensure OPSEC procedures have not been breached. (If breach of OPSEC occurs, deception plan and countermeasures will be initiated. An OPSEC violation will be reported through normal command channels and appropriate countermeasures begun.)*

g. Provide OPSEC follow-up. For example: *Conduct an assessment after the operation to determine what areas need to be refined or changed for future operations. An OPSEC assessment must be included in the AAR and Lessons Learned data (see para 3-7).*

### **3-5. Counterdrug support checklist**

An initial checklist for the commander to plan a CD support mission is provided at figure 3-1. The MUSARC commander will ensure this checklist is used during the feasibility study of the CD support and for preparation of the OPOD.

### **3-6. Counterdrug operations order (OPOD)**

(Sample OPODs are contained in app B.)

a. Based on the LEA request, the CONUSA/JTF prepares an OPOD/Concept Plan for CDR, FORSCOM approval (see fig B-1).

b. Upon receipt of the CONUSA/JTF OPOD/Concept Plan, MUSARC commanders will ensure the supporting USAR unit prepares a unit OPOD. Sample OPODs are provided at figures B-2 and B-3. Figure B-2 is the OPOD illustrated in FM 101-5, and figure B-3 is illustrated in The Joint Staff Officer's Guide. **All paragraphs of these OPOD formats may not be applicable to all CD operations. The non-applicable paragraphs may be deleted as necessary.**

c. Upon approval, Commander, FORSCOM will issue an EXORD to CONUSA/JTF/USARC (see fig B-4).

### **3-7. Counterdrug Support Missions After Action Report (RCS exempt: AR 335-15, para 5-2c(7)), USARC Form 33-R**

a. **Purpose.** To provide USARC DCSOPS and OCAR with timely feedback concerning USAR support to Law Enforcement Agencies for CD operations.

b. In order to standardize the CD after action report (AAR), MUSARC commanders will ensure USAR units complete USARC Form 33-R after participating in CD support missions. Table 3-1 contains instructions for completion of the form and a blank copy is provided at the back of this regulation for reproduction purposes. The USARC Form 33-R is the correct tool for reporting CD operations; it establishes a system for the collection, analysis, dissemination, and implementation of essential data, which will assist in providing better support for future operations. This AAR is an effective mechanism for capturing CD lessons learned by Reserve units at all levels.

The USARC Form 33-R is compatible with the Joint After Action Reporting System (JAARS) and AR 350-28, and is modified to fit USARC CD needs. (This report is in compliance with AR 11-13.) The intent of the form is to avoid redundant work for AAR issues with joint implications and to be the USARC Commander's input to the JAARS as required in AR 11-33.

**c. The USARC Form 33-R will be submitted through channels to this Headquarters, USARC DCSOPS, ATTN: AFRC-OPO-P, not later than 15 days after the close-out of each operation.**

**Table 3-1. Instructions for completing USARC Form 33-R (Counterdrug Support Mission After Action Report, RCS exempt AR 335-15, para 5-2c(7))**

Item	Title	Entry Description
<b>Part A - Mission Data</b>		
1a	MISSION NUMBER.	Enter the mission number given by either JTF-6 or CONUSA for each CD mission (e.g., 1A214-92 or JT154-92).
1b	MISSION DATES.	These are the dates given on the Concept Message and Execution Order that indicate the time frame that the mission is to be conducted.
1c	MISSION LOCATION.	This is the area of operation where the CD operation is to be conducted (e.g., Death Valley National Monument, Nevada).
1d	CONTROLLING HEADQUARTERS/POC/TELEPHONE NUMBER.	This will either be the CONUSA or JTF-6, the point of contact (POC) for that headquarters, and their telephone number (e.g., JTF-6, CPT Smith @ DSN 978-1234, Comm. (915) 568-1234).
1e	MUSARC/POC/TELEPHONE NUMBER.	This will indicate the controlling/responsible MUSARC, along with the POC and their telephone number.
1f	LEA/ADDRESS.	This will depict the Law Enforcement Agency that the USAR component is supporting, along with their local address (e.g., U.S. National Forest Service, 15 Down Circle, San Bernardino, CA 90722).
1g	LEA POC/TELEPHONE NUMBER	Give the lead Law Enforcement Agent and the appropriate telephone number (e.g., Special Agent Frank Martinez, (714) 976-1234).
1h	TYPE OF MISSION	Indicate the type of mission that is depicted on the Concept Message and/or Execution Order (e.g., Aerial Reconnaissance, or Intel Analyst).
1i	DEPLOYMENT DATE	The date that the support unit actually deployed.
1j	REDEPLOYMENT DATE	The date that the support unit actually redeploys.
1k	CLOSE OUT DATE	The date that the support unit completes the mission, to include the time required to bring the unit back to the readiness posture that it was in at the time of deployment.
2a	USAR MAN-DAYS	Indicate the total MAN-DAYS required to complete the mission. This is to be broken down by rank.
2b	RESOURCE OBLIGATIONS	This will be the dollar amount utilized in each of the indicated categories. This is normally a DCSOPS responsibility with the assistance from DCSRM.
2c	EQUIPMENT	Identify the type of equipment utilized on the mission; this will include military and commercial equipment.
3	MISSION NARRATIVE	This information is extracted from the Concept Message and OPORD along with any issues and/or limitations in regard to the conduct of the mission.
4a	DATE	The date the AAR is signed and completed.
4b	TITLE - NAME	Title and name of the person authorized to forward the AAR (e.g., MUSARC's CD representative, ADCSOPS, DCSOPS, etc.)
4c	SIGNATURE	Signature of individual indicated in 4b.
5a-b	MILITARY SUPPORTING UNITS	5a through 5d. Indicate the units (by name) that are involved with the CD mission.
6	METL TASKS ACHIEVED	Indicate each METL task that was accomplished during the mission time frame; this will include build-up and build-down periods.
7	MISSION PLANNING	Provide a complete chronological order of events as they occurred. This should be indicated by military date/time group (e.g., 031200SEP92., the sequence will be phased, if applicable).
8	LESSON LEARNED	It is important that all areas are covered that may assist in future operations. Follow the examples given on the form in 7a, but do not limit the Lessons Learned to these areas if other areas are more appropriate. (Use continuation sheet if required.)
<b>Part B - Law Enforcement Survey (Completed by senior law enforcement officer)</b>		
1	LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY DATA	List Law Enforcement Agency providing report.
2	MISSION DATA	List the mission number/start date/ending date.
3	OVERALL RATING	Check box that indicates appropriate overall rating for the support provided.
4	EVALUATION OF SUPPORT	This requires Yes/No answers. If no, please explain. Enclosures are authorized.
5	SENIOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL DATA	List the most senior LEA in charge of the mission.

## Counterdrug Support Checklist

YES N/A NO

1. SAFETY ISSUES:

- a. Hazardous Training? Risk assessment: \_\_\_\_High \_\_\_\_Moderate \_\_\_\_Low \_\_\_ ( )
- b. Air MEDEVAC support required and coordinated? \_\_\_ \_\_\_
- c. Service members armed? \_\_\_ \_\_\_
- d. Likelihood of confrontation with drug traffickers? \_\_\_ ( )

2. AUTHORITY ISSUES:

- a. Statutory authority(ies).
  - (1) 10 USC 374, Chap 18 (Military Support for Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies)
  - (a) 10 USC 371 (Providing information acquired during military operations to DLEA) \_\_\_
  - (b) 10 USC 372 (Use of military equipment and facilities) \_\_\_
  - (c) 10 USC 373 (Training and expert advice civilian LEA) \_\_\_
  - (d) 10 USC 374 (Maintenance and operation of equipment in support of federal LEA) \_\_\_
  - (e) 10 USC 375 (Restriction on direct participation in search, seizure, or arrest) \_\_\_
  - (f) 10 USC 376 (Waiver of Economy Act reimbursement) \_\_\_
  - (2) Section 1206, Public Law 101-189 (Training Exercises in Drug Interdiction Areas) \_\_\_
  - (3) Section 1004, Public Law 101-510 (Support for CD activities) (as amended) \_\_\_
  - (a) B1 (Maintenance and repair of equipment (from DOD)) \_\_\_
  - (b) B2 (Maintenance and repair of equipment (non-DOD)) \_\_\_
  - (c) B3 (Transportation of personnel, supplies, and equipment) \_\_\_
  - (d) B4 (Establish base of operations or training facility) \_\_\_
  - (e) B5 (CD related training of LEA personnel) \_\_\_
  - (f) B6 (Detection, monitoring and communication of trafficking across U.S. border) \_\_\_
  - (g) B7 (Construction of roads, fences, and lighting at borders) \_\_\_
  - (h) B8 (Establishment of C4 for improved integration of LEA and military activities) \_\_\_
  - (i) B9 (Provision of linguist and intelligence analysis services) \_\_\_
  - (4) 10 USC 124 (DOD lead agency for detection and monitoring aerial/maritime transit) \_\_\_
- b. The SECDEF Approval Required? \_\_\_ ( )
- c. Applicable FORSCOM approval authority (ies): (DOA5)
  - (1) 2A (Ground reconnaissance) \_\_\_
  - (2) 2B (Detection, monitoring, and communication of land trafficking) \_\_\_ \_\_\_
  - (3) 2C (Aerial reconnaissance of surface areas) \_\_\_
  - (4) 2D (CD related training of DLEA personnel) \_\_\_
  - (5) 2E (Nonherbicidal cannabis eradication support) \_\_\_
  - (6) 2F (Linguist support) \_\_\_
  - (7) 2G (Transportation support) \_\_\_
  - (8) 2H (Intelligence analysis support) \_\_\_
  - (9) 2I (Tunnel detection support) \_\_\_
  - (10) 2J (Diver support for subsurface hull inspections) \_\_\_
  - (11) 2K (Military engineering support or training) \_\_\_
  - (12) 2L (Use of military vessels for establishing bases of operations) \_\_\_
  - (13) 2M (Maintenance support) \_\_\_

3. INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY ISSUES:

- a. Service General Counsel approval for intelligence component participation? ( ) \_\_\_ \_\_\_
- b. Intelligence oversight issues (Executive Order 12333/DOD Reg 5240.1-R) resolved? ( ) \_\_\_ \_\_\_
- c. Defense Intelligence Agency validation of collection requirement? \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_
- d. Counterintelligence personnel employed? \_\_\_ \_\_\_ ( )
- e. Cryptologic personnel employed? \_\_\_ \_\_\_ ( )
- f. Targeting individuals, vehicles or point targets involved? \_\_\_ \_\_\_ ( )
- g. Use of Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) or other high tech imagery involved? \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_
- h. Operations Security (OPSEC) considered? ( ) \_\_\_ \_\_\_

**Figure 3-1. CD support checklist**

## Counterdrug Support Checklist (Continued)

	YES	N/A	NO
<b>4. OPERATIONS AND TRAINING ISSUES:</b>			
a. Valid Mission Essential Task List (METL) training?	( )		
b. Short fuse tasking?	( )		( )
c. Unit accepts/volunteers for mission?	( )		
d. Clear rules of engagement? (ROE)	( )		
e. Aviation support required?	( )		
f. Permission obtained to enter private lands?	( )	—	
g. Transport of DLEA personnel to/near arrest sites?	( )		( )
h. Close proximity to DLEA personnel/response team?	( )		
<b>5. ENGINEER ISSUES:</b>			
a. Unresolved environmental issues?	( )		( )
b. Supported DLEA provides materials?	( )		
c. Competition with civilian contractors?	—	—	( )
<b>6. FUNDING ISSUES:</b>			
a. Clear contribution to DLEA efforts to counter flow of drugs into United States?	( )		
b. CD program funds available?	( )		
c. Flying hour program funds available?	( )		
d. If USAR unit, are RPA/OMAR funds available?	( )		
e. Possible antideficiency violation (AR 37-1)?	—	—	( )
<b>7. LOGISTICS ISSUES:</b>			
a. Coordination required with RLSO?			
b. Airlift support required?			
(1) SAAM request?			
(2) JA/ATT request?			
(3) Opportunity airlift request?			
c. Rail transportation request?			
d. Contracting support required?			
<b>8. OTHER POLICY ISSUES:</b>			
a. Within three miles of international border?			( )
b. Coordinated with country team?	( )		
c. Congressional interest?			( )
d. National Guard sensitivities?			( )
e. Coordinated with DLEA national headquarters?	( )		
f. Coordinated with other CINCs/Services/MACOMs?	( )		
g. Public affairs guidance coordinated?	( )		
h. Service members needed for courtroom testimony?			( )
i. Provides three working day advance notice to JCS/OSD?	( )		
j. Employs unique military skills?	( )		
k. Central tasking control number required?			

**Figure 3-1. (continued) CD support checklist**



## Chapter 4 Training

### 4-1. General

a. This chapter provides guidance to MUSARC commanders for use of active duty for training (ADT), annual training (AT), and individual duty for training (IDT) orders for support of CD operations. For information regarding active duty for special work (ADSW) orders refer to chapter 5.

b. The USARC DCSOPS CD Branch (AFRC-OPO-O) is the lead coordinating agency for all CD operations. The CD Branch is responsible for determining the appropriate duty status of all assigned USAR units and individuals participating in CD operations.

### 4-2. Active duty for training (ADT)

a. The primary purpose and content of ADT is training. It will not be used to meet real or perceived manpower shortages to perform organizational missions or administration, or to augment the Active Army.

b. ADT is authorized for full-time attendance at the following types of organized and planned training:

- (1) Specialized skill training.
- (2) Flight training.
- (3) Combat crew training.
- (4) Unit conversion, new or displaced equipment training, and new systems training.
- (5) Refresher and proficiency training.
- (6) Officer acquisition training.
- (7) Professional development and education programs.

c. The only organized and planned training obtained during CD operations that may authorize ADT is flight training and combat crew training. The USARC DCSOPS CD Branch will make a determination based on information obtained in the CD operational concept plan to authorize the use of ADT.

### 4-3. Annual training (AT)/constructive credit

a. Counterdrug operations are not normally performed in an AT status. However, there may be sufficient justification to merit an exception to this policy.

b. If the MUSARC DCST can determine that the supporting unit can satisfy a majority of the unit Mission Essential Tasks List (METL) during a CD mission, an exception to policy may be granted by the USARC DCSOPS. The MUSARC commander may submit a request for exception to policy in the format shown at figure 4-1, with an information copy provided to the CONUSA. The USARC DCSOPS will coordinate the request with the USARC AT coordinator to ensure training dates and schedules are adjusted with the appropriate CONUSA.

### 4-4. Inactive duty for training (IDT)

a. Counterdrug operations are not normally performed during IDT. However, there may be sufficient justification

that may merit a unit commander to support LEAs during IDT weekends.

b. If the unit commander determines a particular CD mission is appropriate for IDT training, he/she may request to perform a CD mission in an IDT status using the format in figure 4-1. The USARC DCSOPS will authorize the mission to be performed in an IDT status as part of the USARC concurrence/request for approval to FORSCOM.

c. The Commander, FORSCOM is the approval authority for CD missions less than 179 days in duration and involving less than 400 personnel. Therefore, CD missions performed in an IDT status must be completed within the 179-day window (unless extension beyond 179 days is approved by SECDEF).

d. The MUSARC commanders will not violate the 179-day rule. If more time is needed to complete the CD mission, JTF-6/CONUSA will request a new mission or additional personnel be identified to continue support to the CD mission.

LETTERHEAD	
(OFFICE SYMBOL) (500)	DATE
MEMORANDUM THRU Commander, (Your Chain of Command) <i>(There may be more than one THRU address.)</i>	
FOR Commander, U.S. Army Reserve Command, ATTN: AFRC-OPO-O, 3800 North Camp Creek Parkway, SW, Atlanta, GA 30331-5099	
SUBJECT: Request for an Exception to Policy to Conduct Counterdrug Mission ( <u>mission number</u> ) in an Annual Training(AT)/Inactive Duty for Training (IDT) Status and Request for Constructive Credit for AT	
1. Reference. (As appropriate; include any suspenses to higher headquarters.)	
2. Project justification (describe clearly why this CD mission can logically be supported in an AT/IDT status).	
3. Mission Essential Task Lists (METL). (List METL accomplishments that can be achieved during this operation.)	
4. For additional information, contact (list here the unit commander or his/her representative).	
Encl Unit METL	SIGNATURE BLOCK OF REQUESTER
CF: (w/encls) CDR, CONUSA, ATTN: (Appropriate Office Symbol)	
<i>(NOTE: Enclosures my be included if they contribute to the justification.)</i>	
<b>Figure 4-1. Sample for preparing an exception to policy for AT/IDT and Constructive Credit for AT</b>	

## Chapter 5

### Personnel

#### Section I

##### General

##### 5-1. Personnel

a. This chapter outlines the USARC policy relative to personnel participating in CD support operations and provides guidance pertaining to active duty for special work (ADSW).

b. This chapter also outlines current programs and assets available in the USARC Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) program.

##### 5-2. Responsibilities

The USARC Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel will:

a. Approve all ADSW tour requests validated by the USARC DCSOPS that exceed 139 days of ADSW in an FY. The requester will forward all CD ADSW tour requests (per AR 135-200, chap 6) through the USARC DCSOPS to the USARC DCSPER.

b. Provide guidance, pursuant to AR 135-381, relating to line of duty (LOD) injuries resulting from CD operations.

c. Serve as the proponent staff agency for the USARC DDR program, and all associated programs and directives for unit drug testing.

d. When necessary, coordinate with CDR, ARPERCEN to transfer personnel from IRR to TPU after identifying specific personnel qualifications needed for technical support to CD operations that are unavailable in current TPU membership.

#### Section II

##### Personnel Management for CD Support Activities

##### 5-3. HIV testing requirements

Army Regulation 135-200, paragraph 1-18, stipulates that soldiers on active duty for more than 30 days, in an ADSW or ADT status, must have negative results from HIV testing administered within 6 months prior to their reporting date. Soldiers scheduled for tours of less than 30 days must have a negative HIV result within 24 months prior to the reporting date. In rare situations when it is impractical to meet this requirement, AR 600-110, chapter 5, allows for orders to be issued for 29 days or less, with a stipulation that the soldier must present a negative HIV test result within the first 29 days of duty, or the tour will be terminated.

##### 5-4. Urinalysis for participants

Soldiers ordered to an ADT or ADSW status (over 30 days' duration) for any CD support activity will be subject to urinalysis testing within a 90-day period immediately preceding the activation date. Coordinate requests for additional urinalysis testing quotas with USARC DCSPER, ATTN: AFRC-PRH-C. Conduct random urinalysis testing

as prescribed by command authorities. Follow all testing procedures outlined in AR 600-85. Use the Forensic Toxicology Laboratory assigned for routine tests, unless otherwise instructed. Include in each box a memorandum addressed to the lab requesting expeditious handling because the samples are related to a special operation. Do not associate any urine specimen with a CD operation.

##### 5-5. Medical support requirements

Army Regulation 135-200, chapter 2-6, authorizes medical treatment and hospitalization of RC soldiers in Army treatment facilities whenever possible. Obtain emergency care necessary to save the life, limb, or eyesight of a soldier from the nearest available civilian or military facility capable of providing such lifesaving care. Prior written authorization is required to use civilian facilities for non-emergency care.

##### 5-6. Line of duty investigations

Procedures and guidance for processing line of duty investigations are found in AR 600-8-1.

##### 5-7. Separations

All separation actions will be accomplished in accordance with ARs 135-175 and 135-178, or as appropriate.

#### Section III

##### Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) Program

##### 5-8. General

The USARC's major effort in the DDR program is to reduce the demand for illegal drugs through education and deterrence. The USARC's first goal is to reduce the use of illegal drugs and alcohol abuse by soldiers, DA civilians, and their families. The second goal is to support the efforts of community-based Anti-Drug Activities. The USAR DDR program is under the auspices of the USARC DCSPER.

##### 5-9. Education

Commanders provide drug awareness education and training to their soldiers, civilian employees, and their families. The training depicts effective measures to alleviate problems associated with drug and alcohol abuse. Training by qualified USAR TPU personnel can also be instrumental in civic action programs for communities (e.g., classes to grade school students and Parent-Teacher organizations). Additionally, courses such as the Demand Reduction Course offered by the National Interagency Counterdrug Institute (NICI) highlight DOD expertise in drug education and support to non-DOD agencies.

##### 5-10. Deterrence

a. The major deterrence programs contained in AR 600-85, were established by DOD Directive 1010.0 and 1010.1. These publications establish policies for the urinalysis program for soldiers and DA civilian employees.

b. The purpose of this USARC program is to provide a deterrence to drug use; preserve the health of military personnel and DA civilians; permit commanders and/or supervisors to assess the security, fitness, and discipline of their commands; and to take appropriate legal and personnel action based upon such assessments.

c. Army Regulation 600-85 contains specific guidance for the collection, handling, and laboratory testing of the urine samples.

## **Chapter 6 Funding**

### **Section I General**

#### **6-1. Purpose**

a. This chapter outlines budget guidance and distribution, and reporting procedures for MUSARC participation in CD supply reduction support missions. Specific rates of dispersal for funding are noted in this chapter. These funds are fenced/restricted and subject to audit. No CD funds can be used without prior approval from the DCSOPS CD Section.

b. This chapter establishes procedures for requesting, obtaining, and reporting Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) and Reserve Personnel, Army (RPA) funds provided by the USARC to support CD supply reduction missions. It establishes resource management guidelines for the MUSARCs in the execution of distributed funds.

#### **6-2. Responsibilities**

The Deputy Chief of Staff, Comptroller (DCSCOMPT) assists the DCSOPS in developing Program Objective Memorandums for submission and approval.

### **Section II Counterdrug Supply Reduction Funding/Reporting Requirements**

#### **6-3. Counterdrug operations funding**

a. Once CD missions are approved/assigned, it is the MUSARC DCSOPS' responsibility to prepare estimates of funding requirements and submit them to the USARC DCSOPS, ATTN: AFRC-OPO-O.

b. The USARC DCSOPS will validate the estimates and provide the funding by initiating the transfer of funds through the USARC DCSCOMPT.

c. During the first, second, and third quarters of the FY, 80 percent funding for each mission will be given to the tasked MUSARC on a Funding Authorization

Document (FAD). Fourth quarter funding will be provided at 100 percent of the validated mission requirements.

d. The USARC DCSOPS will provide the MUSARC funding adjustments based on the mission's initial funding and the actual expenditures. These adjustments will be issued on FADs by the USARC Comptroller.

#### **6-4. Counterdrug reporting requirements**

Each MUSARC participating in counterdrug support operations will prepare an initial estimate and submit monthly obligation reports (as described in paras 6-5 and 6-6 below) for all CD missions to USARC DCSOPS, ATTN: AFRC-OPO-O.

**6-5. Initial CD mission estimate (RCS: RCOP-004), USARC Form 34-R** Estimates for CD missions will be prepared by the MUSARC DCSOPS using the Counterdrug Support Program Estimate of Mission Costs, USARC Form 34-R. Instructions for completing the form and descriptions of required data are contained in Table 6-1. A blank copy of the form is provided at the back of this regulation for local reproduction.

#### **6-6. Monthly CD obligation report (RCS: RCOP-004)**

Each MUSARC providing support to CD missions is required to submit a monthly obligation report for each mission to assist this headquarters in the management and accountability of CD funds. The MUSARC CD Section or Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations should submit this report with input from the Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management. The report should be cumulative and is due the 15th of each month. The following is required:

a. RPA. Extracted by DCSRM from Daily Orders, Ledgers and Finance System (DOLFINS) (TABLETALK) format. The DOLFINS report must include the following information by mission: CD mission number; original orders number; amendments; rank, name; report date; location; purpose; mandays; order total; outstanding commitments; and obligations.

b. OMAR. The report for OMAR (as provided by the DCSRM/DCSCOMPT via DCAS or other current fund control system) must include commitments and obligations by: CD mission; by element of resource (EOR), and by project code for each mission.

### **Section III Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) Funding**

#### **6-7. The DDR Program**

Funding for the DDR program is managed by the USARC DCSPER.

**Table 6-1. Instructions for completing USARC Form 34-R (Counterdrug Support Program Estimate of Mission Costs, RCS: RCOP-004)**

Item	Title	Entry Description
<b>Part A. Administrative Data</b>		
1	MUSARC	Enter name of MUSARC making report.
2	POINT OF CONTACT	Enter name of the point of contact at the MUSARC.
3	PHONE NO.	Enter phone number of the MUSARC point of contact.
4	MISSION NO.	Enter the number of the CD mission being reported.
5	MISSION DATES	Enter the dates the mission is to be conducted.
6	PROJECT CODE	Enter the applicable project code, if known.
<b>Part B. Estimates</b>		
<b>1. APPROPRIATION: OMAR</b>		
1a	TRAVEL/PER DIEM (EOR 2100)	Enter total travel cost using OMAR funds. (Include travel to mission site when using a DD Form 1610, Request for Temporary Duty, and other mission-related travel).
1b	CONTRACTS AND SERVICES (2300/2500)	Enter costs associated with contracts and services required to support the CD mission.
1c	NON -OPTEMPO (GR/FH) S/E (EOR 2600/3100)	Enter cost of all other supplies and equipment.
1d	GROUND OPTEMPO (EOR 2600)	Enter costs for vehicle repair parts, mogas, and diesel fuels.
1e	FLYING HOURS OPTEMPO (EOR 2600)	Enter costs for petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL), consumable repair and spare parts required for normal sustainment of the aircraft systems. Include type of aircraft used in mission and number of hours to be flown in support of CD mission.
1f	OTHER	Enter costs of other contractual services not included above.
1g	TOTAL OMAR FUNDS REQUIRED	Enter total of items 1a through 1f.
<b>2. APPROPRIATION: RPA</b>		
2a	TOTAL RPA MAN-DAYS	Enter total RPA man-days required to complete a mission.
2b	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	Enter total participants by officer, warrant, or enlisted.
2c	TOTAL RPA FUNDS REQUIRED	Enter total funding required for officer and enlisted participants. Reflect the man-day cost, multiplied by the total number of man-days, plus any travel costs and per diem to be included on the RPA orders.
3	REMARKS	Identify any significant problems or concerns regarding CD mission.
4	NAME AND TITLE OF APPROVING AUTHORITY	Print or type name of approving authority.
5	SIGNATURE	Approving authority signs in this block.
6	DATE	Enter date report is approved.
7	TRANSPORTATION	Self-explanatory.
8	LODGING	Self-explanatory.
9	SUPPLIES/CONTRACT SERVICES	Itemize supplies, equipment and contracts associated with CD mission.

## Chapter 7

### Aviation CD Support Activities

#### 7-1. Purpose

This chapter prescribes responsibilities, policies, and procedures as they pertain to USARC aviation assets.

#### 7-2. Responsibilities

a. Chief, Aviation Office will:

- (1) Assist the USARC DCSOPS in coordinating all CD support operations using aviation assets (e.g., aircraft air crews, and aviation peculiar equipment).
- (2) Advise the USARC Commander and staff on all matters related to USARC CD aviation matters.
- (3) Develop policies and long-range plans for the USARC CD aviation program.
- (4) Manage USAR aviation units in support of DCSOPS CD missions.
- (5) Identify and recommend aviation units available (taking into consideration geographic location) with the capabilities (pilots and aircraft) to adequately perform CD operations.
- (6) Coordinate with USARC DCSINT on aviation assets used during intelligence support to CD operations.
- (7) Provide USARC DCSOPS with specific aviation unit capabilities necessary to perform CD operations that involve Reserve aviation assets.

(8) Provide guidance to MUSARC aviation units for CD operations. The guidance will include a flying hour program (specifically for CD missions) and pertinent training requirements for specialized flight programs (e.g., night vision goggles).

(9) Provide guidance to MUSARC aviation units on proper use of aviation equipment for specific CD support operations, through the US. Army Standardization and Training Doctrine.

(10) Manage the USARC CD flying hour program.

b. Chief, Aviation Operations and Plans Branch will:

- (1) Manage USARC CD aviation operations in cooperation with USARC DCSOPS.
- (2) Plan and prepare for current and future missions.
- (3) Develop and implement USAR aviation program operational policies.
- (4) Review and approve mission requests.
- (5) Develop and manage a USAR CD flying hour program (FHP); provide operational control over USAR CD missions.

#### 7-3. Generic missions appropriate for USAR aircraft

a. Air reconnaissance: Reconnoiter an area by air for cultivated and uncultivated marijuana, suspicious water craft, aircraft, or motor vehicles.

b. Training (aviation-related, assisted or required): Personnel receive training on such activities as aerial identification of cultivated and uncultivated marijuana, aircraft safety, aircraft operations and capabilities, or specialized equipment.

c. MEDEVAC missions: The use of MEDEVAC helicopters will be limited to supporting field operations which require aeromedical support.

d. Aerial surveillance: Under the direction of LEA, provide area surveillance of drop zones, airstrips, international borders, coastal waterways, or other suspected drug activity sites. This includes using night vision devices (e.g., night vision goggles, Forward Looking Infrared Radar (FLIR), etc.).

e. Aerial transportation: Provide transport to LEA officers, persons in LEA custody, seized property or contraband by air due to remote locations or time limitations. Support may include the transport of LEA supplies or equipment for CD mission support. Under the direction of federal agencies, transport of illegal aliens involved in drug offenses to a deportation site is authorized. The transportation support provided is intended for operational support activities requiring the services of military helicopters, as opposed to providing administrative travel services.

f. Aerial interdiction: USAR aviation assets (as supporting elements in joint federal activities) track, monitor, and transport LEAs to deter drug trafficking activities.

#### **7-4. Pre-mission planning (aviation)**

a. The USARC Aviation Office will coordinate for the USARC DCSOPS on all CD support missions requiring aviation assets from the USAR. In this capacity, the USARC Aviation Office will:

(1) Serve as the central point of contact for all CD task forces and CONUSA CD offices requiring USAR aviation support.

(2) Determine or validate the number and type of aircraft planned or required, pilot skills required, unique mission equipment requirements, and flying hour requirements associated with mission-specific scenarios.

(3) Identify appropriate aviation units to be tasked to support specific CD missions.

(4) Establish and publish policy/guidance regarding management of the CD flying hour program (FHP) to ensure that ARCOMs are fully reimbursed for flying hours/funding expended in support of CD missions (does not include RPA reimbursements).

(5) Identify LEA personnel other than federal agents that will be transported aboard military aircraft.

b. A sample CD pre-air mission checklist is at figure 7-1. This is a sample format only; MUSARC commanders will ensure supporting aviation units develop a checklist to suit their own needs and that unit air mission commanders and planners use the checklist prior to conducting CD operations.

#### **7-5. Mission execution (aviation)**

a. Notify the USARC Aviation Office of all mission changes that will impact on flying hours and funding reimbursements prior to mission implementation. Do not

increase flying hours above the scheduled amount without coordinating with the USARC Aviation Office.

b. Transportation of civilians in Army aircraft will be in accordance with AR 95-3, paragraph 3-3, and DOD Directive 4515.13-R.

(1) All LEAs, with the exception of federal agents, must complete a DD Form 1381 (Air Transportation Agreement) prior to boarding a military aircraft.

(2) The CONUSA (RCDO) or JTF will ensure that all LEA personnel listed in the OPORD (para 1b. "Friendly Forces" -- see fig B-2) complete the DD Form 1381 and provide a copy to the supporting aviation unit.

(3) The DD Form 1381 may be printed in ink (legibly) or typed. Ensure the form is completed correctly, with the proper information in each item as described below:

(a) Item 1, **DATE**. Date agreement was completed and signed.

(b) Item 2, **PLACE**. Place where agreement was completed and signed.

(c) Item 3, **FULL NAME**. Full name of person being transported (no initials permitted).

(d) Item 4, **PERMANENT ADDRESS**. Permanent address of the person being transported.

(e) Item 5, **SIGNATURE**. Signature of person being transported.

(f) Item 6, **WITNESS**. Signature of two persons observing the person to be transported signing the agreement.

(g) Item 7, **NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON TO BE NOTIFIED EMERGENCY**. The individual to be contacted should an emergency arise involving the civilian being transported.

(4) The FORSCOM execution order will further state if federal, state, and local LEAs will be permitted to fly on USAR aircraft.

c. Prior to any modification of USAR aircraft, MUSARC commanders will notify the USARC Aviation Office.

d. Aviation units will adhere to all applicable military and civilian flight regulations while participating in CD support missions.

#### **7-6. Outside CONUS CD aviation support**

The USAR will not normally be involved in OCONUS missions lasting more than 179 days. If a mission is that long, the USARC will consider prepositioning aircraft and rotating air crews. Outside CONUS CD missions will not supplement AT or overseas deployment training (ODT). Crew rotations should be at least 30 days long.

#### **7-7. Post-mission actions (aviation)**

a. The USARC Aviation Office will review the required AAR (USARC Form 33-R) for actual flying hours expended, lessons learned, and results obtained.

b. The MUSARC will ensure the supporting unit evaluates mission success based on the supported agencies' level of satisfaction with the support provided, as indicated on the Law Enforcement Survey (USARC Form 33-R, Part B).

## COMMANDER'S COUNTERDRUG PRE-AIR MISSION CHECKLIST

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

YES/NO/COMMENT

1. MISSION PLANNING.

- a. Has the mission, flying hours, and unit tasked been coordinated with the USARC, DCSOPS? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What is the mission? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. What is requested? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Resolve any differences between need and want. \_\_\_\_\_

2. TASK ORGANIZATION.

- a. Is the type and mix of aircraft clearly defined? (example: 4 OH-58's & 3 UH-60's) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Who is the lead agency ? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Are all agencies identified with a by-name POC? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Where will the POC be located during the mission? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Are telephone numbers for each POC available? \_\_\_\_\_

3. INTELLIGENCE.

- a. Objective Area Boundaries.
  - (1) Are objective boundaries clearly depicted? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (2) What agency is providing the maps?(what type and scale) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (3) Will the operation be over private, State, or Federal lands? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. The objective.
  - (1) Physical description of the objective (size of plots, structure type, peculiar activities) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (2) List common local indicators of suspicious activities.  
(trails, lab or agricultural equipment, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (3) Size and capability of the local threat? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (4) Expected reaction of local population? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (5) Have booby traps been used in the area? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. OPSEC/Force Protection.
  - (1) Local establishments to be avoided. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (2) When and where distinguishing items(uniforms, hats, etc.) should not be worn? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (3) If requested, provide a roster to the LEA for a records check. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (4) How will the aircraft and vehicles be secured? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (5) Is security required in the crew quarters? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (6) Is a secure source of fuel available? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (7) Is there a need to arm the air crews? \_\_\_\_\_

4. EXECUTION.

- a. START/END DATE: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. START/END TIME: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. START LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. How many flying hours are planned for each day? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. How many days per week? \_\_\_\_\_

**Figure 7-1. Sample format for a Commander's Counterdrug Pre-Air Mission Checklist**

- f. Will there be any night flying? Is there a requirement for night vision goggles? \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Who (LEAs) will be required to fly in the aircraft? \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Who authorizes their flight? \_\_\_\_\_

**5. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS.**

a. Special missions/equipment:

- (1) Is there a requirement for sling loads? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Who will provide the slings? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) Are the crews (ground/air) current? \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Is there a requirement for STABO or rappelling operations? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Who will provide the equipment? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) Are the crews current? \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) Are all participants current? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Flight operations.

- (1) Who will perform flight following? \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) What will the reporting intervals be? \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Is an area familiarization or standardization flight required? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Reports.

- (1) What reports are required? \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) When is each report required? \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Who will do each report? \_\_\_\_\_

d. Miscellaneous.

- (1) Are there any special requirements for rental vehicles or quarters? \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) How will air crews store weapons and ammunition? \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) What local units are available to assist the air crews? \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) What medical support is available? \_\_\_\_\_

**6. SIGNAL AND NAVIGATION.**

a. Radios:

- (1) What radios will be used? \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) What frequencies will be used? \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Will the LEA provide any radios? \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) Is there a need for secure communications? \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) Are radios available with a common band for LEA and military communications? \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) Is there a requirement for joint communications to minimize risk during operations? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Are global positioning system required or available and who will provide them? \_\_\_\_\_

**7. TRANSPORT OR EVIDENCE OR SUSPECTS.**

- a. Does the LEA understand the air crews will not become involved in the chain of custody of evidence? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Does the LEA understand air crews will not transport unescorted suspects? \_\_\_\_\_

**Figure 7-1-(continued) Sample format for a Commander's Counterdrug Pre-Air Mission Checklist**

## Chapter 8 Intelligence

### 8-1. Purpose

a. This chapter outlines the USARC's policy regarding intelligence participation in CD support missions. It prescribes responsibilities for conducting intelligence support operations and discusses types of intelligence assistance and reports.

### 8-2. Responsibilities

The USARC Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence (DCSINT) will:

- a. Assist the USARC DCSOPS in coordinating and planning for all intelligence support activities by USAR Military Intelligence units or individual soldiers participating in CD support to LEAs.
- b. Assist the USAR DCSOPS with all requests associated with USAR intelligence assets.
- c. Assist MUSARCs in conducting Initial Planning Conferences (IPCs) and After Action Reviews for intelligence support to CD missions.
- d. Obtain weather data through coordination with the FORSCOM Staff Weather Office and provide info copies of reports to USARC Aviation Officer.

### 8-3. Intelligence assistance/support

Intelligence support to CD missions will vary based upon the requirements outlined by the LEAs, and may include one or all of the following:

- a. **Analytical assistance:** Generally involves sending a limited number of soldiers (one to three) to aid LEAs in synthesizing available intelligence information before, during, and after CD support operations.
- b. **Signal intelligence support:** Involves employment of tactical, theater, or national level assets to support LEA CD missions.
- c. **Reconnaissance:** Involves employment of air or ground systems to aid LEAs with authenticating and verifying information on drug trafficking activities.
- d. **Imagery analysis:** Involves analysis and interpretation of aerial photography or other imagery products to confirm information on drug trafficking activity in a certain area/region.
- e. **Linguist support:** Involves translation support to CD missions before and after operations. Active translation (simultaneous translation during wiretapping) is prohibited.
- f. **Intelligence mobile training teams:** Intelligence soldiers may be used to train LEA personnel in the area of intelligence disciplines.
- g. The USAR personnel providing support to the CD mission may be required to assist in the preparation of intelligence reports. These reports may be provided by the agency being supported and may include the following: essential elements of friendly information (EEFI), essential elements of information (EEI), classification guidance for

CD operations, reports and distribution, priority intelligence requirements (PIR), Intelligence Estimates, Intelligence Reports (INTREPs), Intelligence Summaries (INTSUMs), Intelligence Liaison Coordination Checklist. (See paras 8-4 through 8-7 and examples at figs 8-1 through 8-5.)

### 8-4. Essential elements of friendly information (EEFI)

Each CONUSA and MUSARC must review and tailor specific mission EEFI to reflect operational responsibilities. The following are examples of the types of EEFI to be considered.

- a. What is the mission and under what circumstances will this OPORD be executed?
- b. What forces will be deployed or redeployed?
  - (1) What air and sea transport support will be used?
  - (2) What is the deployment schedule?
  - (3) What is the vulnerability of deploying forces?
  - (4) How will forces be employed?
  - (5) Will there be any new or unique equipment or force deployments?
  - (6) What is the capability to support sustained CD operations?
- c. What command, control, and communications (C3) procedures will be used?
  - (1) How effective are they?
  - (2) What deficiencies, limitations, and vulnerabilities exist?
  - (3) What special communications support is unique to this operation?
- d. What operations will be conducted by LEA personnel to apprehend drug traffickers?
- e. What are the effects of drug trafficking activities and operations on C3 systems and logistics?
- f. What actions will be taken to cooperate with friendly forces?
- g. What are the rules of engagement for USAR Forces?

### 8-5. Essential elements of information, communications

- a. Radio.
- b. Telephone.
- c. Mobile types.
- d. Open discussion/coordination meetings.
- e. Public Affairs/publication releases.
- f. Mission documents:
  - (1) Maps.
  - (2) Support requests.
  - (3) Photographs.
  - (4) Knowledgeability lists.

### 8-6. Classification guidance for CD operations

The decision to classify information generated during the conduct of CD operations generally rests with the originating authority. Refer to AR 380-5 for control, marking, and handling instructions when it is necessary to classify information. The preferred method for safeguarding information is using the term "Law Enforcement Sensitive" when marking documents, rather



than the normal collateral classifications (such as CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET, or TOP SECRET) used in military documents. Likewise, documents classified as LEA Sensitive will be subject to normal safeguarding and document security measures used in For Official Use Only (FOUO); i.e., "need to know". Examples of information considered as LEA Sensitive are:

- a. Confidential law enforcement sources and undercover operations.
- b. Law enforcement intelligence sources and methods.
- c. Federal law enforcement agency activities.
- d. Federal support to state and local LEA activities.
- e. Joint federal, state, and local law enforcement CD activities.
- f. Military support to domestic law enforcement CD activities.
- g. Sanitized foreign intelligence community products.
- h. Strategic and tactical plans to conduct domestic, bilateral, and multinational CD operations.

- i. Vulnerabilities or capabilities of systems, facilities, or research and development projects involved with CD activities.

**8-7. Counterdrug reports and distribution of reports**

Furnish all data collected in support of Counternarcotics operations to the LEA, based upon their guidance. Do not forward data from these operations to the Headquarters, USARC, or unit headquarters, and supporting personnel will not maintain data without the permission of the supported LEA (and concurrence by USARC DCSINT). The MUSARC commanders will ensure units providing intelligence functional area support to CD operations participate in the AAR process and publish/maintain a file for each mission. Copies of the AAR (USARC Form 33-R) will be forwarded by USARC DCSOPS for publication by The Center for Army Lessons Learned, Ft. Leavenworth, KS.

**Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR)**

1. Organization:
  - a. Structure/Leadership
  - b. Size
  - c. Connections
  - d. Characteristics
2. Methods of Operation:
  - a. Location
  - b. Production/Growth
  - c. Transportation
    - (1) Aircraft: Airfields/routes/deceptive measures
    - (2) Vehicle: Type/routes/deceptive measures
  - d. Use of Public/Private Lands
  - e. Weapons/Use of Force
3. Intelligence: Collection Capabilities
  - (a) HUMINT
  - (b) IMINT
  - (c) SIGINT
4. Counterintelligence:
  - a. Deception
  - b. Camouflage, cover/concealment
  - c. Early Warning
    - (1) Electronic devices
    - (2) Community Support
5. Communications:
  - a. Equipment
  - b. Frequencies/call signs/codes
  - c. HF/VHF/UHF
  - d. Non-electric signals
  - e. Contact/control procedures
6. Intentions: Where, when, why, what, how

**Figure 8-1. Sample format for Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR)**

## Intelligence Estimate

HQ, XXX ARCOM  
Bldg. 202  
Fort Apache, AZ

INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**REFERENCES:** A. Maps and Charts

B. Other relevant documents

Time Zone Used Throughout the Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

**1. MISSION:** (State current or proposed mission of the force designated to support CD operation).

**2. AREA OF OPERATIONS:** (Discuss the characteristics of the area of operations (AO) and their probable effect on drug trafficker/grower (Threat) and Military/LEA (Friendly) courses of action.)

### A. Geography

**(1) Strategic Location:** Describe overall significance of drug smuggling/cultivation activity in the JTF-6 AOR or other locale.

(a) Neighboring townships/counties/foreign states.

(b) Major points of entry: (Land, air and sea) and strategic smuggling routes running through or near the AO.

(c) LEA, State and National Park boundaries.

**(2) Size and Dimensions:** Describe the area in quantifiable terms and make comparisons wherever possible to a similar size known to all; e.g., AO encompasses approximately 1200 square miles, roughly the size of Rhode Island, and is bounded by the following coordinates. Also annotate AO on SitMap/Overlay.

**(3) Relief:** e.g., The San Francisco Peaks provide the dominant relief feature for the area vicinity of Tucson; the eastern half of the slopes rise to 6,000' AGL. Steep slopes and rugged terrain limit crossing peaks and traffic is limited to on road.

**(4) Lines of Communication (LOCs):** Identify highways, roads, trails, airports, airfields, clandestine airstrips, known LZs and DZs and state their effects on both threat and friendly courses of action, also annotate key LOCs on SitMap/Overlay at Annex A.

**(5) Hydrography:** Identify key streams, rivers, arroyos, lakes, inlets, bays, waterways or oceans and state their effects on threat and friendly courses of action, also annotate key hydrographic features on SitMap/Overlay at Annex A.

**(6) Avenues of Approach/Egress:** Identify numerically all known land, air and waterways, or oceans and state their effects on threat and friendly courses of action, also annotate key hydrographic features on SitMap/Overlay at Annex A.

(a) **AA #1:** This land avenue extends from a suspected trafficker assembly area via Mount Mon Observatory (GEO Coordinates) and crosses the county line from Pima to Cochise (GEO Coordinates). It follows a network of arroyos (dried stream beds) to the SE where it continues along the State Road XXX bound for Agua Prieta.

(b) **AA 2#:** This air avenue of approach extends from suspected clandestine airstrip vic Bisbee (GEO Coordinates) and enters the SW sector of the AO at (GEO Coordinates). It follows the Huachuca Mountains to the South where suspected smuggling aircraft conduct landing at LZ Perro or airdrops at DZ Pinto and Manolo.

(c) **AE #1:** This land avenue of egress extends SE from LZ Perro along hard surface road B and then E along gravel road C to a dirt surface road Hwy Z and South to I-10 vic Nogales.

**B. Weather:** (Address current and projected situation and the effects on Threat and Friendly courses of action.)

(1) Temperature.

(2) Precipitation.

(3) Wind (Direction & Velocity).

(4) Light/Astronomical Data.

(5) Seasonal effect on weather and terrain/visibility.

**C. Environmental Hazards, Concern or Restrictions:**

(1) Natural (animals, insects, fire, flora).

(2) Booby Traps.

(3) Other (hunters, poachers, campers, firing ranges, legal/illegal archaeological activities, other criminal activities).

(4) Endangered species.

(5) Environmental or regulatory restrictions on ground movement, flight activity, fuels, power, light, pyrotechnics.

Figure 8-2. Sample format for Intelligence Estimate

## Intelligence Estimate

**3. CIVIL/POLITICAL/ECONOMIC SITUATION:** Briefly address local area demographics, local sensitivities, unique ethnic or cultural situations that may impact on the mission. Identify unique languages/dialects, major industry/products, unemployment, cost of living, etc. Specifically address attitude of the civil populace with respect to support/non-support to LEA, and support/non-support to trafficker/producers. Do not discuss issues not pertinent to the CD mission.

**4. THREAT SITUATION:** Discuss the drug trafficking or growing organizations, their estimated strength and disposition, historical and current activity, estimated strengths and weaknesses. **(CAUTION: When documenting drug smuggling or growing groups or individuals, there may be a need to list information on U.S. persons who are actively involved in the trafficking, production/growing of illegal drugs within or influencing the AO. Such information will only be included when it is essential to and directly related to the mission, and then only in direct coordination with the request of the supported LEA. A U.S. person's information will be UNDERLINED. At the end of the operation, all copies (paper and data) of the intelligence estimate will have the U.S. person's information removed (blackened out, cut out or deleted from file).** Only copies going directly to the supported LEA may remain intact. All estimates containing the U.S. person's data will have a caveat sentence on the **FRONT PAGE** as follows: **WARNING: This document contains U.S. Person's Data deemed critical to the mission by the supported Law Enforcement Agency. All U.S. Person's Data is underlined. This information was gathered solely from the supported LEA under the authority of Title 10 USC 371.**

Executive Order 12333 prohibits DOD from maintaining this information beyond its immediate application to the mission.

**All U.S. Person's Data will be removed (blackened out, cut out) on mission completion.**

**A. Drug Trafficking/Producing Groups or Organizations:** Include leadership and composition if known.

**B. Strength and Disposition:**

**C. Historical Activity:** Identify any trafficking, cultivation, processing patterns, seizure data in the past 1-5 years. Do not include data from past 90 days. This information will assist unit in establishing Named Areas of Interest (NAIs) for their detailed IPB effort.

**D. Current Movements and Activity:** Make this a separate Annex E if information is extensive.

**E. Strengths and Weaknesses:**

**5. THREAT CAPABILITIES:**

**A. Drug Trafficking and/or Production Capabilities:** Outline the threat capability to traffic or produce drugs, to include what type drugs and estimated quantities; where, when, and how (modus operandi).

**B. Supporting Capabilities:** Include intelligence and security, recruitment, training, financing and logistics.

**6. CONCLUSIONS:** Draw conclusions from the content to the preceding paragraphs. This will be the JTF-6 initial assessment and should be updated or changed by the unit conducting the detailed IPB and Annex B to the Mission OPORD.

**A. Probable Threat Courses of Action:** List in order of relative probability of adoption.

**B. Threat Vulnerabilities:** List exploitable vulnerabilities of the smuggler/producer. Draw from paragraph 4E above.

**7. FORCE PROTECTION:**

**A. Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFI):**

**B. Off Limits Areas:**

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Annexes:

A: SitMap

B: Weather/Light Data

C: Target Data (Target List, Target Areas of Interest, Photos/Videos/News Articles)

D: EEI

E: Current Activity (as required)

**Figure 8-2. (continued) Sample format for Intelligence Estimate**

## Intelligence Report Format (INTREP)

Heading:

Precedence:

Originating Agency/Unit:

Action Addressee:

Information Addressee:

Security Classification/Code Word or Nickname:

INTREP Number ( ) as of DTG (Local)

Body:

1. Installation/Event/Sighting Format

Reference/Response: Refer to previous reports and indicate request number, if applicable.

Nature of Installation/Event/Sighting

a. When reporting installation intelligence, refer to specific tactical essential elements of information as dictated in the intelligence estimate.

b. When reporting significant event or sighting information, give a concise narrative description.

Location of the Installation/Event/Sighting. The location may be expressed in a pinpoint location, area, boundary, linear segment, or target number. Use geographic coordinates--Latitude/Longitude--as the preferred method.

### Evaluation

1. **AIM:** The aim of evaluation is to indicate the degree of confidence that may be placed in any item of information that has been adopting an alpha-numeric system of rating which combines the measurement of the reliability of the source of the information with a measurement of credibility of that information when examined in light of existing knowledge.

2. **RELIABILITY:** Reliability of the source is designated by a letter between A and F signifying various degrees of confidence as indicated in Table 1.

**TABLE I  
RELIABILITY OF SOURCE**

A. Completely Reliable

B. Usually Reliable

C. Fairly Reliable

D. Not Usually Reliable

E. Unreliable

F. Reliability cannot be assessed

(1) Completely reliable (A) refers to a tried and trusted source which can be depended upon with confidence.

(2) Usually reliable (B) refers to a source which has been successful in the past but for which there is still some element of doubt in a particular case.

(3) Fairly reliable (C) refers to a source which has occasionally been used in the past and upon which some degree of confidence can be based.

(4) Not usually reliable (D) refers to a source which has been used in the past but has proved more often than not unreliable.

(5) Unreliable (E) refers to a source which has been used in the past and has proved unworthy of any confidence.

(6) Reliability cannot be judged (F) refers to a source which has not been used in the past.

3. **CREDIBILITY:** Credibility of information is designated by a numeral between 1 and 6 signifying varying degrees of confidence as indicated in Table II.

**TABLE II  
CREDIBILITY OF INFORMATION**

1. Confirmed by other sources

2. Probably true

3. Possibly true

4. Doubtful

5. Improbable

6. Truth cannot be assessed

**Figure 8-3. Sample format for Intelligence Report (INTREP)**

a. Confirmed by other sources (1). If it can be stated with certainty that the reported information originates from another source other than the already existing information on the same subject, it is classified as confirmed by other sources and is rated 1.

b. Probably true (2). If the independence of the source of any item of information cannot be guaranteed, but if, from the quantity and quality of previous reports its likelihood is nevertheless regarded as sufficiently established, then the information should be classified as Probably true and given the rating of 2.

c. Possibly true (3). If, despite there being insufficient confirmation to establish any higher degree of likelihood and a freshly reported item of information does not conflict with the previously reported behavior pattern of a target, the item may be classified as Possibly true and given a rating of 3.

d. Doubtful (4). An item of information that tends to conflict with the previous reported behavior pattern of an intelligence target should be classified as doubtful and given a rating of 4.

e. Improbable (5). An item of information that positively contradicts previous reported information or conflicts with the established behavior pattern of an intelligence target in a marked degree should be classified as improbable, and given a rating of 5.

f. Truth cannot be assessed (6). Any freshly reported information which provided no basis for comparison with any known behavior pattern of a target must be classified as truth cannot be assessed and given a rating of 6. Such a rating should be given only when the accurate use of a higher rating is impossible.

**4. RELIABILITY AND CREDIBILITY:** The two aspects of evaluation must be considered independently of each other. The resultant rating will be expressed in whatever combination of letter and number is appropriate. Thus, information received from a usually reliable source which is assessed as probably true will be rated as B2. Information from the same source of which the truth cannot be assessed will be rated as B6.

**Figure 8-3. (continued) Sample format for Intelligence Report (INTREP)**

## Counterdrug (CD) Intelligence Summary (INTSUM)

HEADING

PRECEDENCE

ORIGINATING AGENCY

ACTION ADDRESSEE:

INFORMATION ADDRESSEES

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION/CODE WORD OR NICKNAME

CDINTSUM (Number) For the period ending (DTG)

**Para 1: Summary of Drug Smuggling Activity for the Period.** Will be a summary of those major or significant trafficking activities as related to Intel personnel in support of LEA, by the LEA. It will contain but will not be limited to the following:

**a. Ground Activity:** Summarize movements and activities of drug traffickers. Indicate locations, times, composition, disposition, and any other items of significance. Include actual confirmed transshipment activity, and preparatory activities, i.e., use of spotters, decoy load vehicles, placement of navigational aids, and signaling devices marking routes.

**b. Air Activity:** Summarize major movements and activities of drug traffickers, and support personnel. Indicate locations, times, composition, disposition, and any other items of significance. Include actual confirmed activity, and attempted activity, i.e., aborted missions, air drops, emplacements of ground support crew at drop sites, or countersurveillance teams around landing sites.

**c. Maritime Activity:** Summarize major movements and activities of drug traffickers. Indicate locations, times, number and types of vessels, disposition, and any other items of significance.

**d. Intelligence Activity:** Report on intelligence activities being conducted by drug traffickers.

**e. Counterintelligence Activity:** Report on counterintelligence efforts of drug smugglers to include active and passive measures, i.e., countersurveillance efforts, such as decoys, electronic devices, trip-wire radio transponders, spotters.

**f. New Methods of Operation, Weapons, and Equipment:** List new tactics, weapons, and equipment which may affect the mission and the drug traffickers' capabilities.

**g. Other:** Any item of interest not properly reported in any other paragraph may also be included. (e.g., DEA information on large quantities of chemicals being purchased by individuals that may indicate possible illicit drug manufacturing).

**Para 2: Drug Trafficking Personnel, Cargo, and Equipment Losses:**

**a. Personnel:** List numbers of personnel apprehended or arrested. (Indicate descriptive data: name, sex, citizenship, associated organization if known, clothing, language spoken.)

**b. Vehicles:** List trafficking vehicles seized or interdicted. (indicate type, color, license, state or country of registration, tread patterns of tires, stickers, decals or other identifying marks if known.) (In the case of aircraft or maritime vessels, in addition to the items listed above, indicate tail or hull number if known.)

**c. Equipment and Material:** List other equipment and material losses. Indicate type, color, quantity, brand name, if known. In the case of drug seizures, list quantity and type of drugs seized. Describe packaging to include material, type of outer wrapper and inner wrappers to include markings (either brand names, or destination indicators), and concealment method, if known.

**Para 3: New Obstacles and Barriers:** List those identified during the period and type and location. (Include booby traps, danger areas for observation, roadblocks, construction areas that may impede interdiction efforts, locked gates, and other inhibitors to friendly movement). In the case of barriers, indicate time delay to response forces and recommend reroute, if known.

**Para 4: Administrative Activities:** Summarize enemy activities pertaining to personnel replacements, supply buildup or other logistics activities not included elsewhere in this report. Include POL arriving at clandestine airfields, assembly of "mules" (both human and animal types), ground vehicles, food or beverage delivery trucks at suspected areas.

Figure 8-4. Sample format for Intelligence Summary (INTSUM)

## Counterdrug (CD) Intelligence Summary (INTSUM)

### **Para 5: New Identifications:**

**a. Organizations/Elements:** List new drug related organizations/elements identified during the period. Include type organization/element, location, date/time (local), and unit making the identification.

**b. Personalities:** List significant individuals identified during the period by name, title/rank, position and organization.

**Para 6: Trafficking Movements:** Summarize significant movements by type, activity, location, and organization, if known.

**Para 7: Weather and Terrain Conditions:** Summarize weather and terrain conditions during the period that would have an effect on subsequent operations. Include impact on both friendly and threat forces' operations.

### **Para 8: Brief Analysis of Capabilities and Vulnerabilities:**

(Always included.) Analyze each drug trafficker's capabilities in light of all applicable factors. Discuss trafficker vulnerabilities.

**Para 9: Conclusion (Always Included):** State course of action that the drug traffickers most probably will adopt.

\* **Note:** (1) Para and subparas for which no information has been obtained will be omitted in the preparation of the INTSUM. Each report topic will retain the numerical and letter destination outlined above.

\*\***Note:** (2) Every effort will be made to have a representative from the USARC DCSOPS at the After Action Review for the mission. This report is to be handed to that representative. In the event that a DCSOPS representative is unavailable, the report is to be forwarded to: Commander, U.S. Army Reserve Command, ATTN: AFRC-IN, 3800 North Camp Creek Parkway SW, Atlanta, GA 30331-5099.

\*\*\***Note** (3): If the After Action Review contains U.S. Citizen data, the following warning will be annotated on the document: **WARNING: This document contains U.S. Person's data deemed critical to the mission by the supported Law Enforcement Agency. All U.S. Person's Data is underlined. This information was gathered solely from supported Law Enforcement Agency under the authority of Title 10 USC 371.**

Executive Order 12333 prohibits DOD from maintaining this information beyond its immediate application to the mission. **All U.S. Person's Data will be removed (blackened out or cut out) upon mission completion.**

Figure 8-4. (continued) Sample format for Intelligence Summary (INTSUM)

## Intelligence Liaison Coordination Checklist

- \_\_\_\_\_ Identify the Area of Operations (AO) and the CD targets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Identify past illegal drug activity in AO. Try to pinpoint suspected CD targets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Identify likely encounters by military of LEA personnel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Identify threats to military or LEA (booby traps, violence, intel collection, natural hazards).
- \_\_\_\_\_ Identify threat modus operandi (MO).
  - \* Trafficking routes/methods
  - \* Cultivation methods
  - \* Security methods
  - \* Weapons and equipment
  - \* History of violence
- \_\_\_\_\_ Determine threat organizations, alliances, connections.
  - \* Local
  - \* State or national
  - \* International
- \_\_\_\_\_ Determine threat strengths and weaknesses related to:
  - \* LEA or military CD efforts
  - \* Weather
  - \* Terrain
  - \* Civilian populace
  - \* Economic situation
- \_\_\_\_\_ Determine threat capabilities.
  - \* HUMINT (Scouts, informants)
  - \* SIGINT/EW (Scanners, intercept, phonetaps, jamming)
  - \* IMINT (optical/infrared)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Determine likely threat courses of action during CD Mission.
  - \* Change in MO?
  - \* Confront or avoid contact?
  - \* Cease activities?
  - \* Ability to influence situation
- \_\_\_\_\_ Recommended OPSEC measures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Recommended Ingress/Egress routes and methods.

**Figure 8-5. Sample Intelligence Liaison Coordination Checklist**



## Chapter 9 Legal

### 9-1. Purpose

This chapter outlines the legal considerations and requirements to ensure the effectiveness of the CD Support Program. Direct specific legal questions to the USARC Staff Judge Advocate (SJA).

### 9-2. Responsibilities

The USARC SJA will:

- a. Provide legal guidance regarding the use of force, Rules of Engagement (ROE), Posse Comitatus Act, and property claims that may arise during CD operations.
- b. Provide legal determinations for the USARC, DCSPER regarding Line of Duty (LOD) investigations arising during CD operations.
- c. Provide legal guidance to USARC Provost Marshal for Serious Incident Reporting.
- d. If necessary, provide legal review of contracts undertaken on behalf of CD support activities.
- e. Provide legal interpretation of Title 10, as it relates to USAR involvement in CD support missions.
- f. Provide legal guidance on all matters concerning Drug Demand Reduction Program at all levels of command.

### 9-3. Support role

The role of the Army Reserve in Drug Interdiction and Law Enforcement operations is to support law enforcement agencies. Generally, Reservists are not trained in law enforcement and are ill-prepared for that mission. The MUSARC commanders will ensure personnel are not put in situations that could bring them in direct contact with suspects.

### 9-4. Precommitment briefing

The MUSARC commanders will ensure personnel receive a legal briefing from their commander prior to deployment (see fig 9-1), and will be issued specific written guidance (approved by the MUSARC SJA) for their assigned CD operation. This written guidance will advise the Reservist of ROE, personnel status, tort protection, UCMJ, medical benefits, and retirement points. The MUSARC will ensure records are maintained documenting specific personnel briefed and copies of written guidance provided.

### 9-5. Legal considerations

a. **Lead Agency.** The DOD is the single lead agency of the Federal Government for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the U.S.

b. **Definition of "United States."** In this chapter, the term "United States" means the land area of the several States and any territory, commonwealth, or possession of the U.S.

### c. Performance of detection and monitoring

**function.** DOD personnel may operate equipment to intercept a vessel or an aircraft detected outside the land area of the U.S. for the purposes of:

- (1) Identifying and communicating with that vessel or aircraft; and
- (2) Directing that vessel or aircraft to go to a location designated by appropriate civilian officials.

d. In cases in which a vessel or an aircraft is detected outside the land area of the U.S., DOD personnel may begin or continue pursuit of that vessel or aircraft over the land of the U.S.

### 9-6. Tort liability

The Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) is applicable to Reservists engaged in Drug Interdiction and Law Enforcement Support operations in a Title 10 status. A person whose property is lost, damaged, destroyed, or who suffers personal injury or death as a result of a negligent act or omission of an act by a Reservist acting within the scope of his/her employment, may file a claim against the United States under the FTCA. The Reservist is immune from suit except for Constitutional Torts (i.e., when the Reservist's negligent act or omission of an act constitutes a violation of the Constitutional rights of an injured party, including persons suspected of criminal activity).

### 9-7. Force protection

The MUSARC commanders will ensure that the safety of USAR personnel/equipment is addressed as a part of the overall planning process. The MUSARC commanders will also ensure that MUSARC public affairs activities do not jeopardize the safety of USAR personnel/property by disclosure of operational plans, or personnel identification in photographs and/or video recordings.

### 9-8. Arming of USAR soldiers

During CD support operations, the Army Reserve is in a support role and not directly engaged in law enforcement; therefore, Reservists should rarely be armed. When issued, only use weapons and small arms ammunition for personal protection. Secure all arms and ammunition until issued. Only chamber rounds by order of the senior military member present and in conjunction with the supported LEA. The senior military member must be able to clearly describe what imminent danger exists to warrant the chambering of rounds.

### 9-9. Rules of Engagement (ROE)

Title 10 military support to LEAs is governed by Joint Chiefs of Staff Peacetime Rules of Engagement (ROE): Military personnel may be authorized to be armed with individual issued weapons for self-defense. The following is a general summary of ROE:

- a. Force may be used to defend yourself and others present.
- b. Do not use force if other defensive measures could be effective.
- c. Use only minimum force necessary.
- d. You may detain any person who poses an imminent threat of serious bodily harm to you or others present. Release to civilian LEA soonest.
- e. You may pursue hostile forces only to defend or retrieve military personnel.
- f. You may not pursue hostile forces into another nation's territory without command authority.

#### **9-10. Aircraft safety**

The LEAs will be responsible for establishing and securing landing zones prior to aviation operations. The operation of aircraft constitutes a significant hazard to LEA personnel, USAR personnel, and civilians. Pilots in command (PIC) are responsible for the aircraft and the lives of passengers and crew. In addition to other guidance on aircraft safety, PIC will not fly into or land in known hostile areas and will ensure that passengers are instructed in the principles of aircraft safety. **The PIC has the authority to over-rule the order to chamber rounds on board the aircraft.** If ground fire is encountered, the PIC will make every effort to evade the incoming fire. Aircraft will maintain a minimum safe distance (not less than 200 meters) from any known hostile elements (out of effective small arms' range) when initially inserting law enforcement personnel into the operational area.

#### **9-11. Entering/accessing public and private property**

- a. Access to public property (property under the jurisdiction of state or federal agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, State Parks) does not require landowner permission. However, DLEAs must coordinate with the appropriate state or federal agency having jurisdiction over the land.
- b. The USAR personnel participating in CD support operations with civilian law enforcement agencies will not enter/access private property or lands without proper authorization from the landowner. The USAR personnel will not on their own volition ask landowners' permission to enter/access private property. The MUSARC commanders will ensure personnel are briefed on the specific marked boundaries between public and private lands (maps annotating boundaries will be available for all USAR participants).
- c. The USAR Personnel involved in CD support operations may enter/access private property for lawful purposes when the landowner or other person in lawful possession of the property has consented in writing to such access. In such instances, MUSARC commanders will ensure personnel are informed of the purpose for entry/access and any limitations stipulated by the landowner. At no time will USAR personnel enter/access private property for the purpose of search, seizure, arrest, or act in support of such actions.

d. The civilian LEA in charge of the operation will obtain the written consent of all landowners prior to the start of the CD mission. The MUSARC commander will ensure USAR personnel understand that the LEA must provide copies of the consent documentation to the military personnel, before requesting military personnel enter onto private property. The MUSARC commander will also ensure personnel retain a copy of the consent documentation with all papers related to the conduct of the specific CD operation.

e. Any claim of damage to property or personal injury (alleged as the result of negligence of the Army, DA civilian, or military personnel participating in the operation) will be processed under AR 27-20 and the Federal Tort Claims Act. The CONUSA/JTF-6 will provide a point of contact (POC) for civilians wishing to make a claim for damage to property or personal injury.

#### **9-12. Rules of evidence**

Court system rules provide that exhibits (a document or material object produced and identified in court as evidence) cannot be offered into evidence in legal proceedings unless a chain-of-custody for the evidence can be documented. This is especially true for items subject to adulteration or modification. To ensure admissibility of evidence, only law enforcement officers will seize or possess any items that are, or may become, evidence. At no time will USAR personnel be responsible for maintaining chain of custody for evidence obtained during CD operations.

#### **9-13. Legal support to individuals participating in USAR CD support missions**

- a. The MUSARC commander must be aware that the primary mission of the USAR is to be prepared to mobilize in time of national emergency. To ensure that units and individuals are prepared for such a contingency, MUSARC commanders will ensure supporting units incorporate premobilization legal planning and counseling into the missions of the unit (to include CD operations). Contact with the unit's supporting SJA is necessary to promote effective counseling and preparation of soldiers' personal legal documents such as wills and powers of attorney. (Completion of premobilization legal counseling during routine training periods complies with the requirements of FORSCOM Reg 500-3-3, chap 2, para I.) Complete this counseling prior to a soldier's deployment on an approved CD mission.
- b. The USAR Judge Advocates are authorized, under Office of the Judge Advocate General, to render appropriate premobilization legal counseling and services regardless of the training status of either the RC soldier or the Judge Advocate.
- c. For matters other than mobilization, all USAR personnel entering Active Duty (AD) for a period of 30 days or more are entitled to receive legal assistance services under the provisions of AR 27-3. Normally, the Office of the Judge Advocate of the installation or activity

to which the USAR soldier is assigned or attached will provide such support. Except in the case of emergency, USAR personnel on AD for 29 days or less do not have access to legal assistance.

#### **9-14. Judicial proceedings**

a. The USAR personnel participating in CD support missions may be subpoenaed to testify in judicial proceedings. (The legal authority to compel testimony is the subpoena, not a military order.) Most USAR personnel do not have experience in testifying; therefore, they must receive instructions from their supporting Judge Advocate on relevant procedures. Any USAR personnel involved in judicial proceeding will:

- (1) Obey all subpoenas.
- (2) Not testify unless under a subpoena.
- (3) When under subpoena, be placed on CD support orders (ADT or ADSW) for the period of time necessary for the pretestimony and courtroom testimony preparation, unless already in a duty status.
- (4) Endorse any witness fees and expenses received from civilian authorities to the U.S. Treasury and deliver them to the supporting MUSARC Comptroller.

b. Contact the MUSARC or supporting Staff Judge Advocate where there is a possibility of liability on the part of USAR personnel, the USAR itself, or where evidence has been suppressed or other negative judicial rulings occurred based solely on, or due in part to, the conduct of USAR personnel. The MUSARC SJA will inform the USARC SJA, by memorandum, of all such incidents concerning CD support missions. The MUSARC SJA will provide an information copy to the USARC DCSOPS and the USARC Inspector General.

#### **9-15. Regulatory considerations**

a. **Title 10 USC 124. Detection and Monitoring of Aerial and Maritime Transit of Illegal Drugs:** Department of Defense to be Lead Agency.

b. **Title 10 USC 371. Use of Information Collected During Military Operations.**

(1) The SECDEF may, in accordance with other applicable laws, provide federal, state, or local civilian law enforcement officials any information collected during the normal course of military training or operations that may be relevant to a violation of any federal or state law within the jurisdiction of such officials.

(2) The needs of civilian law enforcement officials for information shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be taken into account in the planning and execution of military training or operations.

c. **Public Law 101-189, Section 1206. Training Exercises in Drug-Interdiction Areas.**

(1) **Exercises Required:** The SECDEF shall direct that the armed forces, to the maximum extent practicable, conduct military training exercises, including training exercises conducted by the RCs, in drug interdiction areas.

(2) **Drug-interdiction areas defined:** For purposes of this section, the term "drug-interdiction areas" includes

land and sea areas in which, as determined by the SECDEF, the smuggling of drugs into the U.S. occurs or is believed to have occurred.

(3) The SECDEF shall ensure, to the extent consistent with national security, that the DOD promptly provide to appropriate civilian law enforcement officials, any intelligence information relevant to drug interdiction or other civilian law enforcement matters.

d. **Title 10 USC 372. Use of Military Equipment and Facilities.** The SECDEF may, in accordance with other applicable law, make any equipment (including associated supplies or spare parts), base facility, or research facility of DOD available to any federal, state, or local civilian law enforcement official for law enforcement purposes.

e. **Title 10 USC 373. Training and Advising Civilian Law Enforcement Officials.** The SECDEF may, in accordance with other applicable law, make DOD personnel available to:

(1) Train federal, state, and local civilian law enforcement officials in the operation and maintenance of equipment, including equipment provided under Section 372 of this title.

(2) Provide such law enforcement officials with expert advice relevant to the purposes of this chapter.

f. **Title 10 USC 374. Maintenance and Operation of Equipment**

(1) In this subparagraph:

(a) The term "federal law enforcement agency" means an agency with jurisdiction to enforce any of the following:

- The Controlled Substance Act 921 USC 801 et seq. or the Controlled Substance Import and Export Act 921 USC 951 et seq.

- Any of sections 274 through 278 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Title 8 USC 1324-1328).

- A law relating to the arrival or departure of merchandise was defined in section 401 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1401) into or out of the customs territory of the U.S. (as defined in general note 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the U.S.).

- The Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 S.C. App. 901 et seq.).

(b) The term "land area of the U.S." includes the land area of any territory, commonwealth, or possession of the United States.

(2) The SECDEF may, in accordance with other applicable law, make DOD personnel available for the maintenance of equipment for federal, state, and local civilian law enforcement officials, including equipment provided under Section 372 of this title.

(3) Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with other applicable law, SECDEF may, upon request from the head of the federal LEA, make DOD personnel available to operate equipment (including equipment provided under Section 372 of this title) with respect to:

(a) A criminal violation of a provision of law specified in paragraph (1)(a) above; or

(b) Assistance that such agency is authorized to furnish to state, local, or foreign government which is involved in the enforcement of similar laws.

(4) All DOD personnel provided to a civilian LEA under this subparagraph may operate equipment for the following purposes:

(a) Detection, monitoring, and communication of the movement of air and sea traffic.

(b) Detection, monitoring, and communication of the movement of surface traffic outside the geographic boundary of the U.S. and within the U.S. (not to exceed 25 miles of the boundary) if the initial detection occurred outside the boundary.

(c) Aerial reconnaissance.

(d) Interception of vessels or aircraft detected outside the boundaries (land, air or sea) of the U.S. for the purposes of communicating with vessels and aircraft in order to direct such vessels and aircraft to proceed to a location designated by appropriate civilian officials.

(e) To facilitate communications in connection with law enforcement programs specified in paragraph (1)(a) above.

(f) Subject to joint approval by the SECDEF and the Attorney General (and the Secretary of State, in the case of a law enforcement operation outside of the land area of the U.S.), transportation of civilian law enforcement personnel and operation of a base of operations for civilian law enforcement personnel.

(5) All DOD personnel provided to operate equipment for the purposes stated in paragraph (4) above may continue to operate such equipment into the land area of the U.S., in cases involving the pursuit of vessels or aircraft where the detection began outside such land areas.

(6) The SECDEF may, in accordance with other applicable law, make DOD personnel available to any federal, state, or local civilian LEA to operate equipment for purposes other than described in subparagraph (3)(b) above only to the extent that such support does not involve direct participation by such personnel in a civilian law enforcement operation, unless such direct participation is otherwise authorized by law.

**g. Title 10 USC 375. Restriction on Direct Participation by Military Personnel.** The SECDEF prescribes such regulations as may be necessary to ensure that any activity (including the provision of any equipment or facility, or the assignment or detail of any personnel) under this chapter does not include or permit direct participation by a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps in a search, seizure, arrest, or other similar activity, unless participation in such activity by such member is otherwise authorized by law.

**h. Title 10 USC 376. Support not to Affect Adversely Military Preparedness.** Support (including the provision of any equipment or facility, or the assignment or detail of any personnel) may not be provided to any civilian law enforcement official under this chapter if the provision of such support will adversely affect the

military preparedness of the U.S. The SECDEF prescribes such regulations as may be necessary to ensure that the provision of any such support does not adversely affect the military preparedness of the U.S.

**i. Title 10 USC 377. Reimbursement.**

(1) To the extent otherwise required by section 1535 of Title 31 (popularly known as the "Economy Act") or other applicable law, SECDEF requires a civilian LEA (to which support is provided under this chapter) to reimburse the DOD for that support.

(2) An agency to which support is provided under this chapter is not required to reimburse the DOD for such support if such support:

(a) is provided in the normal course of military training or operations; or

(b) results in benefit to the element of the DOD providing the support that is substantially equivalent to that which would otherwise be obtained from military operations or training.

**j. Title 10 USC 378. Nonpreemption of Other Law.**

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit the authority of the executive branch in the use of military personnel or equipment for civilian law enforcement purposes beyond that provided by law before 1 December 1981.

**k. NDAA, Section 1004. Additional Support for Counterdrug Activities.**

(1) Support to other agencies - during FY 91, 92, 93 and 94. The SECDEF may provide support for the CD activities of any other department or agency of the Federal Government or of any state, local, or foreign LEA for any of the purposes set forth in subparagraph (2) below, if such support is requested:

(a) By the official who has responsibility for the CD activities of that department or agency of the Federal Government (in the case of support for other departments or agencies of the Federal Government);

(b) By the appropriate official of a state or local government (in the case of support for state or local law enforcement agencies); or

(c) By an appropriate official of a department or agency of the Federal Government that has CD responsibilities (in the case of support for foreign law enforcement agencies).

(2) Types of support. The purposes for which the SECDEF may provide support under subparagraph (1) above are as follows:

(a) The maintenance and repair of equipment that has been provided to any department or agency of the Federal Government or to any state or local government by the Department of Defense for the purposes of--

- Preserving the potential future utility of such equipment for the Department of Defense; and,

- Upgrading such equipment to ensure compatibility of that equipment with other equipment used by the Department of Defense.

(b) The maintenance, repair, or upgrading of equipment (including computer software), other than equipment referred to in subparagraph (2)(a) above for the purpose of--

- Ensuring that the equipment being maintained or repaired is compatible with equipment used by the Department of Defense; and

- Upgrading such equipment to ensure the compatibility of that equipment with equipment used by the Department of Defense.

(c) The transportation of personnel of the United States and foreign countries (including per diem expenses associated with such transportation), and transportation of supplies and equipment, for the purpose of facilitating CD activities within or outside the United States.

(d) The establishment (including unspecified minor construction) and operation of bases of operations or training facilities for the purpose of facilitating CD activities within or outside the U.S.

(e) Counterdrug-related training of law enforcement personnel of the Federal Government, of state and local

governments, and of foreign countries, including associated support expenses for trainees and the provision of materials necessary to carry out such training.

(f) The detection, monitoring, and communication of the movement of--

- Air and sea traffic within 25 miles of and outside the geographic boundaries of the U.S.; and

- Surface traffic outside the geographic boundary of the U.S. and within the U.S., not to exceed 25 miles of the boundary, if the initial detection occurred outside of the boundary.

(g) Construction of roads and fences and installation of lighting to block drug smuggling corridors across international boundaries of the U.S...

(h) Establishment of command, control, communications, and computer networks for improved integration of law enforcement, active military, and National Guard activities.

(i) The provision of linguist and intelligence analysis services.

### **Suggested Legal Brief to Reservists participating in CD Support Operations:**

a. "Your actions in the field are restricted by the **Posse Comitatus Act**. The Posse Comitatus Act makes it a crime for military personnel to "execute the laws." In other words, military personnel may not act as law enforcement officers by conducting searches of people or places, seizures of property, or arrests of individuals. If any of you engage in a search, seizure, arrest, or similar activity, you will be committing a felony punishable by 2 years' confinement and a \$10,000.00 fine. So remember, you are not going to the field to be cops. You are performing military training within the scope of a counterdrug mission to aid a law enforcement agency.

b. When you are in the field, you should avoid contact with local civilians (when I say civilians, I do not mean the law enforcement officials who will be in the field with you). As soon as you see a civilian approaching your area, you should report the fact through your chain of command and avoid contact. If necessary, you should move to avoid contact. You should make your presence known and instruct the individual to go around the operations site. If the civilian retreats or starts to move around the operations site, report the encounter to the DLEA representative on scene. Do not stop or detain the civilian, even if it is apparent that the civilian is engaged in illegal activity, such as drug smuggling.

c. I have just covered what you should do when direct contact with the civilian is avoided. Next, I will cover a situation where contact with a civilian occurs. The rules in this situation are as follows:

(1) You may use reasonable non-deadly force to prevent damage to or theft of government property. In other words, you may tackle a person who is carrying off a box of MREs or tampering with government equipment. You may not, and I repeat may not, use deadly force to protect property.

(2) The only instance in which you may use deadly force is to protect yourself or any other person from death or serious bodily harm. Deadly force may be used only as a last resort and only when lesser degrees of force have been exhausted or are clearly inadequate. Only if the civilian moves threateningly towards you or another party present would deadly force be authorized. If an individual is armed with a gun and your life or anyone else's life is threatened, you may shoot. If an individual steals your weapon and threatens you or another with it, you may use deadly force to protect yourselves. If possible: a) give an order to halt before firing; b) do not fire if shots are likely to harm innocent bystanders. (AR 190-14.)

(3) Recall that when you observe a civilian approaching your training site and you cannot avoid contact, you should make your presence known and instruct the civilian to go around the training site. If the announcement of your presence is not heeded and the civilian pulls out a weapon and aims it at you or any other person present, you may use deadly force against the civilian.

(4) If the civilian pulls out a knife and is not within striking distance of you or anyone else, you are not at the point authorized to use deadly force. In this particular situation, there is no real threat of death or serious bodily harm to you or to a third party.

d. If you have a violent confrontation with a civilian in the field, normally there will be an LEA officer/ agent near you who will take charge of the civilian. What do you do after a violent confrontation if there is no law enforcement officer/agent nearby? The rule is this: If you have properly used force to defend yourself or someone else present, you may forcibly detain the civilian until a civilian law enforcement officer/agent arrives to take charge of the situation and arrest the civilian. This is the only instance in which you may search the civilian to ensure that he or she is not armed. You may not use deadly force to prevent the escape of the prisoner unless, in the course of the escape attempt, the civilian threatens or uses deadly force against you, other USAR members in the operation, or innocent bystanders.

e. Each of you are individually responsible for your actions in the field. If you injure or kill anyone in violation of the rules I have outlined, you may be subject to criminal prosecution. If you search, arrest or stop a civilian other than under the circumstances I have described, you may be subject to criminal prosecution. As long as you remember: a) that you are not out to be a law enforcement officer, b) that you should avoid contact with civilians in the field, and c) that force should be used only as a last resort, you should not have any problems during the training mission.

f. Are there any questions?

**Figure 9-1. Suggested legal brief to Reservists participating in CD support operations**

## **Chapter 10**

### **Public Affairs**

#### **10-1. Purpose**

This chapter specifically explains DOD Public Affairs policy on support to law enforcement interdiction and how eradication operations are being carefully developed over time. The overall Public Affairs guidance that governs DOD CD support to LEAs is in a SECDEF Washington DC/ASD(PA) message, 270048Z Jan 90, which clearly states that the DOD and its components will always be in a support role and will never be solely responsible for an operation or its results.

#### **10-2. Responsibilities**

The MUSARC Public Affairs Offices will:

a. Conduct active command information programs designed to inform soldiers, DA civilians, and family members of the role of the USAR in the CD program and will support, as appropriate, specific CD support operations with command information.

b. Provide active community relations (CR) programs in areas of long-term/large-scale USAR support operations. The CR program will be covered in the Public Affairs portion of the mission OPORD and should be designed to explain the USAR presence and mission (training and support to LEA) to community leaders in and around the area of operations.

c. Conduct active media relations programs designed to gain and maintain the support and understanding of the American public concerning USAR involvement in the CD program. The program should focus on the capabilities of the organization to support LEAs and, within OPSEC and other considerations, involvement in such operations.

d. Review the Public Affairs Annex in concept messages. Provide input to CONUSA/JTF as appropriate. For guidance on USAR-unique public affairs concerns, coordinate with USARC PAO.

e. In the event of an incident/accident/injury that will require the CONUSA/JTF PAO to discuss details of an ongoing CD support operation, provide CONUSA/JTF PAO, as required, with background information on the unit.

#### **10-3. Public Affairs procedures**

a. The USAR will not be the lead agency for public affairs activities in CD support to LEAs. The LEA being supported is the lead agency and will authorize all public affairs activity on any specific operation. Publish specific public affairs guidance (PAG) in the OPORD for each support operation. The PAG is a set format, which identifies the lead public affairs agency for the operation, detailed coordination procedures for release of information, statements to be used in response to queries only prior to the operation, and questions and answers to

be used for contingency purposes during the operation. The CONUSA or JTF arranging the support will draft and coordinate the PAG before the operation begins. Draft and forward any proposed input to the PAG and forward it to the CONUSA/JTF for approval.

b. To discuss personnel participation in a CD support mission (either before, during or after the mission), complete a draft release. Submit the draft to the CONUSA/JTF for approval prior to publication in the OPORD.

c. The USAR personnel providing support to the LEA are under the tactical control of the CONUSA/JTF while performing CD missions. If an accident or incident occurs to USAR personnel while they are performing a mission, the information release authority is the CONUSA/JTF PAO. They, in coordination with the lead LEA, will coordinate the release of information concerning the accident or incident. If required, provide information in support of their release.

d. News media representatives or public affairs personnel will not accompany the LEA or USAR units participating in a CD mission unless approval is obtained through the lead LEA and the CONUSA/JTF.

e. Public Affairs Offices may discuss their unit's capabilities for CD support operations and the type operations that have been supported in the past without discussing the specifics of any particular operation. The USARC PAO will assist local PAO with the release of information concerning the USAR and DOD support to LEAs.

#### **10-4. Operations security (OPSEC)**

Emphasize the need for OPSEC, especially in command information and news media programs (see para 3-3). Aspects of each CD support operation may be sensitive and involve various risks which may be heightened by the premature release of information to the public. These risks include:

a. Risk to personal safety of the law enforcement and USAR personnel involved in the operation.

b. Risk of compromising the operation or follow-on operation related to a drug arrest or seizure.

c. Risk of jeopardizing the prosecution of people arrested for drug related offenses.

d. Risk to intelligence systems and sources.

#### **10-5. Public awareness of USAR CD support role**

Seek the opportunity to gain appropriate recognition of units' participation in the National Drug Control Strategy. It is possible, with planning, to cover specific operations, and it is important to let your soldiers, family members, and community know of this participation. The war on drugs is a national priority and USAR involvement shows our relevance to national priorities in peacetime.

## Chapter 11 Serious Incidents

### 11-1. Purpose

This chapter outlines procedures for reporting of serious incidents that may occur during the conduct of CD support missions.

### 11-2. Serious incidents

Serious incidents are an actual or alleged incident, accident, misconduct, act, or condition (either criminal or noncriminal) that warrants timely notice to DA because of its nature, gravity, publicity, or potential consequences. Report the incident despite the rank or position of the personnel involved. Categories of serious incidents are:

- a. Category 1. A serious incident that, in the opinion of the commander, is of immediate concern to DA. (For the purposes of CD support operations, the commander is the Senior military member in charge of the operation.)
- b. Category 2. A serious incident that is of concern to DA and requires timely notice.
- c. Category 3. A serious incident that is of concern to DA, but is not as time sensitive as a category 1 or 2 incident.

*(NOTE: Incidents are categorized according to AR 190-40.)*

### 11-3. Serious incident reports (SIRs), RCS: CSGPA-1340(R3)

- a. Army Regulation 190-40, with FORSCOM and USARC supplements, establishes responsibilities and updates policy and procedures for reporting Army serious incidents and other incidents that may cause widespread unfavorable publicity, or otherwise be of concern to DA or higher authorities.
- b. The three types of SIRs are as follows:
  - (1) The SIR (original submission).
  - (2) Add-on (submitted when more pertinent information is developed on an SIR or in response to a request for more information from HQDA).
  - (3) Correction (submitted at any time to correct an error in a previous report).

### 11-4. Reporting procedures (RCS: CSGPA-1340(R3))

- a. Follow reporting procedures outlined in AR 190-40, with FORSCOM and USARC supplements, when reporting a serious incident. Use the sample format in AR 190-40, figure 4-1, as a guide in making reports.
- b. Reporting requirements in USARC Supplement 1 to AR 190-40 are for the purpose of informing the USARC Headquarters of incidents of command interest. Nothing in the USARC supplement changes any other reporting requirement. Continue to report incidents requiring an SIR to the appropriate installation Provost Marshal who will prepare and transmit the SIR.
- c. Notify the USARC PMO of all incidents of command interest and all SIRs relating to CD support missions. This requirement is in addition to all reporting

requirements contained in AR 190-40, with FORSCOM and USARC supplements. *(NOTE: Make telephonic SIRs to the USARC PMO who will notify USARC directorates.)*

### 11-5. The SIR System

- a. Provides early notice to USARC, FORSCOM, and HQDA that a serious incident has occurred or may have occurred.
- b. Provides the chain of command with timely information to respond to queries from news media, DOD agencies, and Congress.
- c. Serves to meet law enforcement reporting requirements for selected criminal incidents.
- d. Is not designed for use as a basis for statistical comparison of commands.
- e. Is not intended to include reporting for all criminal acts.

## Chapter 12 Logistics

### 12-1. Purpose

To outline the procurement procedures to obtain equipment necessary for CD support activities, accounting procedures for Army property used in CD support activities, and standardize logistics procedures.

### 12-2. Responsibilities

- a. Major U.S. Army Reserve Commands (MUSARCs) supporting CD missions are responsible for ensuring that logistics support for CD operations is accomplished in accordance with established Army policy and procedures outlined in regulatory documents (ARs 700-131, 710-2, 735-5, and 750-1 and DA Pam's 710-2-1 and 738-750). Any deviation from that policy, to include clarification of such policy will be provided by the USARC Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG).
- b. The USARC DCSLOG is responsible for:
  - (1) Providing assistance and guidance to MUSARCs for the acquisition, accountability, and maintenance of equipment required in support of CD operations. This includes purchase of off-the-shelf equipment and equipment loans and leases.
  - (2) Ensuring that MUSARC CD OPLANs include the appropriate movement plans and, where appropriate in transportation from state to state, coordination instructions with the State Area Commands (STARCs).

### 12-3. Property requisition

- a. To obtain equipment necessary for CD support activities, every effort will be made to obtain required equipment through the standard Army supply system (installation Supply Support Activity (SSA)) before local purchase of any item or items. When the required item is not available from the supply system or it is coded for local procurement, and the cost of each item is less than \$2,500.00, local purchase may be authorized by use of an SF-44 or an impact card.

When the equipment cost exceeds the limit of \$2,500.00 per item, the item will be obtained through the Director of Contracting at the unit's supporting installation.

b. If the item is nonexpendable and is over and above MTOE/TDA/CTA authorization, the MUSARC must first obtain a letter authority by following procedures set forth in AR 71-13. A request for authority will be sent through the supporting MUSARC and the USARC DCSOPS to the USARC DCSFOR. Once authority is received, the item can be requisitioned providing sufficient funds are either programmed by the MUSARC or obtained from the USARC DCSOPS.

c. Request for ammunition, when approved, will be initiated on DA Form 581 and processed through the support Ammunition Supply Point (ASP). Ammunition is excluded from local purchase.

#### **12-4. Accounting for property**

The MUSARC commanders will ensure property is accounted for in accordance with procedures prescribed in AR 710-2 and DA Pam 710-2-1 (units with automated property records will follow the technical manual applicable to their specific system).

a. Non-expendable government property, acquired for sole use in CD support activities will be accounted for on the supporting MUSARC Headquarters' full-time staffing (FTS) table of distribution and allowances (TDA) property book and hand-receipted down to the using organization. Equipment required over and above MTOE/TDA/CTA authorizations will have a letter of authority issued by this Headquarters.

b. Property obtained through rental or lease will be accounted for in accordance with AR 710-2, paragraph 2-32b and f.

c. The accountable officer (ARCOM FTS TDA Property Book Officer) will ensure that all receipts and issues of property for CD support activities are posted to the appropriate property book and hand receipted to users. Durable items will not be posted to the property book; however, will be controlled via hand receipts.

d. Accounting for ammunition. Ammunition required to support a CD operation will be handled as operational load (AR 710-2, paragraph 2-40). The MUSARCs will ensure that:

(1) Units requiring ammunition in support of CD operations will submit a memo request through their MUSARC, to this Headquarters, ATTN: AFRC-OPO-O for approval. This Headquarters, in turn, will obtain approval from Forces Command.

(2) Approved operational loads will be requested from the supporting ASP using DA Form 581, following procedures stated in DA Pam 710-2-1, paragraph 2-9.

(3) Ammunition issued for CD use will be accounted for in accordance with AR 710-2, paragraph 2-40c, and DA Pam 710-2-1, paragraph 11-5.

(4) Upon completion of the operation, ammunition no longer required is either converted for training use or turned in to the ASP.

#### **12-5. Loan of property**

Loan of Army equipment in support of CD operations will be handled in accordance with AR 700-131.

#### **12-6. Liability for property on loan from other activities**

a. Unless otherwise stated in loan agreements or contracts, the Army has control over and accounts for any property loaned to the Army by another military service, U.S. Government activity, or civilian institution. Use a temporary file to account for such property. The file will include copies of all documents that relate to the loan transaction.

b. Do not record borrowed property on Army property books. Control and assign responsibility for borrowed property using normal hand receipt procedures.

c. The Army assumes liability for borrowed property in accordance with AR 700-131.

#### **12-7. Transfer or disposition of CD property**

a. The accountable officer will manage the transfer of custody for CD materiel using approved lateral transfer procedures. Counterdrug materiel will not be subhand receipted outside the using organization.

b. Upon completion of the CD operation, unless otherwise directed by the USARC DCSOPS, the owning MUSARC may retain CD property to fill valid requirements within its command. Items excess to MUSARC's needs will be reported to this Headquarters, ATTN: AFRC-OPO-O for disposition.

#### **12-8. Accounting for lost, damaged, or destroyed CD materiel**

Missing, destroyed, or damaged CD property will be accounted for in accordance with AR 735-5, chapters 12-14. The accountable officer is responsible for initiating the report of survey or other authorized adjustment document when property used during CD support operations is lost, damaged, or destroyed. Financial liability may be assessed in accordance with AR 735-5, when appropriate.

#### **12-9. Regional Logistic Support Offices (RLSOs)**

a. The SECDEF has established four RLSOs. They are designed and staffed to operate under the direction of the Office of the Coordinator for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support (OCDEP&S).

b. The RLSOs are responsible for coordinating requests for nonoperational support from LEAs located within their area of responsibility.

c. If an LEA requests operational support from the RLSO, the RLSO will route the request to the appropriate CONUSA or JTF. Additionally, RLSOs will provide initial coordination with CINCs for LEAs or other agencies with CD responsibilities seeking transportation support.

d. Any RLSO, any level of command, or an agency of the military services may receive requests for non-



operational support. Local MUSARC commanders receiving LEA support requests will coordinate the requests with the RLSO servicing that geographic area.

f. Addresses/locations and phone numbers of RLSOs:

<b>RLSO Buffalo</b>	<b>RLSO El Paso</b>
6 Fountain Plaza, Suite 300 Buffalo, NY 14201 (716) 846-3055/3068 FAX (716)-846-3067	P.O. Box 370673 El Paso, TX 79937 (915) 568-9085
<b>RLSO Long Beach</b>	<b>RLSO Miami</b>
Union Bank Bldg., Suite 810 400 Ocean Gate Long Beach, CA 90822 (213) 499-5340 FAX (213) 499-5493	909 SE 1st Av. Miami, FL 33131 (305) 530-7911/12/13/14 FAX (305) 536-5643

## Chapter 13 Engineer Support

### 13-1. Purpose

This chapter provides guidance on environmental considerations, use of facilities, and general engineer support where CD support operations are conducted.

### 13-2. Environmental considerations

a. Planning CD support operations requires the same environmental consideration as any other operation (see AR 200-1 and AR 200-2).

#### b. Spills (Oil/Chemical).

- (1) Immediate action.
  - (a) Protect personnel handling the spill.
  - (b) Stop the leak/spill.
  - (c) Contain the material.
  - (d) Call the Coast Guard Command Center and

National Response Team "Spill Report" Hotline (800) 424-8802 and follow instructions.

(e) Notify MUSARC Engineer (URGENT PRIORITY).

(f) If working within the area of responsibility of JTF-6, report all leaks/spills to HQ, JTF-6 Fort Bliss, TX.

(g) Review AR 190-40, with FORSCOM and USARC supplements, to determine applicability

#### (2) Follow-on action.

(a) The MUSARC Engineer will contact the appropriate support installation (per AR 5-9) and arrange remediation.

(b) The MUSARC Engineer will coordinate with the MUSARC DCSOPS to ensure that the spill/accident is reported through established channels.

### 13-3. Facilities used for CD support operations

a. Army Regulation 140-483, chapter 9, sets forth policy, authority, responsibility, and procedures governing

peacetime use of USAR facilities by other than USAR units within the U.S. and its territories.

b. The facility officer-in-charge (OIC) will submit requests for short-term licenses (30 days per year maximum) on DA Form 833-R, through command channels, to this Headquarters, ATTN: AFRC-ENP-E, for approval. Licenses may be granted to other USAR activities, governmental agencies, private individuals and organizations, and the general public for nonprofit purposes, in accordance with AR 360-61.

c. To prepare DA Form 833-R, type the name of the using organization, number of hours of use (if the use is for days of use, cross out "hours" and type in the number of days and "days starting"), type in the name of the facility and area requested on top of the form in appropriate spaces. The requester dates and signs on the bottom of the form and sends the DA Form 833-R through command channels to USARC, ATTN: AFRC-ENP-E, to be signed for the Army if it is a first time request. At the MUSARC's discretion, the facility OIC may sign repeat requests for use of the same facility by the same organization, with a copy furnished to the MUSARC.

d. Under the Federal Tort Claims Act (see para 9-6), the Army is potentially liable for claims for death, personal injury, or damage to or loss of property (real or personal). This is true when the injury or damage is caused by the negligent or wrongful acts/omissions of military personnel or DA/DOD civilian employees while acting in the scope of their employment (see AR 27-20, para 4-3). The MUSARC commanders should consult with their SJA for a review of the proposed activity. The SJA should then draft a release, or "hold harmless" agreement, as appropriate, to reduce or limit the potential liability of the Government.

e. The use of USAR facilities is prohibited if the intended use will:

- (1) Conflict with provisions of regulations cited herein.
- (2) Adversely affect or conflict with the facility's main functions of administration and training of personnel, maintenance, and storage of supplies and equipment of the assigned Reserve units.
- (3) Bring discredit to the Armed Forces, be in bad taste, or violate policies in AR 360-61 and other applicable regulations. Furthermore, attendance or participation in all functions shall be consistent with DOD policy of nondiscrimination for race, creed, color, sex, handicap, or age reasons.

f. For assistance in preparing a request for use of USAR facilities, see AR 140-483 and call Headquarters, USARC, DCSENGR, Real Estate Branch.

### 13-4. Engineer operational support considerations

All military operational support to DLEA, to include engineer support, must provide CD benefit to the requesting agency. Direct benefit is loosely defined, but has been interpreted to mean: *support provided to the DLEA which directly assists the DLEA in performing their CD mission.*

a. Road upgrades, construction of firing ranges and helipads, rehabilitation of existing government-owned facilities into CD evidence processing centers, and construction of communication towers are examples of engineer projects that previously met the acid test for CD benefit and fiscal legality. Future engineer support requests may continue to follow the categories of work approved, or they may expand the envelope of support into previously uncharted areas. In either case, individual support requests will be evaluated on their own merits. If precedence becomes a mitigating factor, it will not categorically force approval or disapproval of a mission.

b. The support request must provide good METL training for the engineer unit. Some missions will challenge the staff and unit leadership as the engineer project is developed, staffed, and executed. Providing training in these areas is definitely good METL training. Additionally, a support mission can also be good METL training if it addresses the training needs of the individual engineer soldier or equipment operator.

c. The engineer support request must fall within the statutory funding limits currently imposed on military troop construction within CONUS, if there is potential military use in the future. For new work, that dollar limit is \$300K; for maintenance and repair projects the limit is \$2M. All funded costs, to include transportation of equipment and personnel, must be used to establish those project costs.

d. The engineer mission must be supportable from an administrative and logistical perspective. They can either be supported by local contracts or through additional military troop resources; however, use common-sense to eliminate missions that are in such remote areas as to require extreme amounts of logistical support.

e. An engineer project that is dependent on materials must have those materials provided by the DLEA, unless otherwise provided under Section 1004, Public Law 101-510. The consequences are complete disapproval of the mission, or at a minimum, a drastically reduced scope of work from what the customer originally desired.

f. Consider proximity of an existing facility that meets the requirements of a support request. This is especially relevant for facilities that are not used on a continuous basis, such as firing ranges.

g. Secure rights of entry/access to both public and private lands associated with the project site prior to the execution of the construction effort. Work will not occur in project areas where rights of entry have not been secured (see para 9-11).

## Chapter 14 Safety

### 14-1. Purpose

This chapter prescribes responsibilities, policies, and procedures as they pertain to USARC equipment and personnel conducting CD support mission.

### 14-2 Responsibilities

#### a. The USARC Safety Office will:

(1) Provide USARC DCSOPS with information regarding Aviation Safety to be incorporated in mandatory training for CD support participants.

(2) Provide safety guidance to MUSARCs for CD operations.

(3) Provide operational safety information for units participating in CD operations, and assist units in drafting specific safety annexes for each operation as part of the OPLAN/OPORD.

(4) Coordinate with the USARC DCSOPS to ensure all required safety briefings are presented to USAR soldiers prior to the execution of an operation.

#### b. The USARC Safety Director will:

(1) Advise the Commander and staff on all matters related to USARC CD safety matters.

(2) Develop policies and long-range plans for the USARC CD accident prevention program.

(3) Provide policy and guidance for USAR CD aviation safety functions in support of CD missions.

(a) Plan, implement, and review accident prevention and hazard abatement programs for future and current missions.

(b) Establish and integrate USAR aviation safety policies.

(c) Participate in the review of initial mission requests and provide the Chief, Aviation Office, a qualitative and quantitative mission risk assessment.

(4) Manage USAR CD ground safety functions in support of CD missions.

(a) Plan, implement, and review accident prevention and abatement programs for future and current missions.

(b) Establish and integrate USAR ground safety policies.

(c) Participate in the review of initial mission requests and provide the USARC DCSOPS a qualitative and quantitative mission risk assessment.

### 14-3. Mission risk management

The MUSARC commanders will ensure supervisors:

a. Identify hazards. Using subject matter experts, review lessons learned, accident data bases, formal and informal evaluations and surveys, standing operating procedures (SOPs), checklists, and current standards to identify potential and existing hazards. A counterdrug mission safety checklist (fig 14-1) can be used in the risk assessment process.

b. Assess hazards. Determine the probability of occurrence and severity of an undesired event using the risk assessment tables provided. Systematically review options available to eliminate hazards or reduce severity of existing hazards. Determine the feasibility of further reducing exposure to remaining hazards. The content of these tables may be modified in order to better represent the specific mission; however, the resulting total values must be adjusted accordingly.

c. Make risk decision. Describe and define the risk in operational terms. Compare the potential costs and benefits in accepting the risk. Develop alternative courses of action and present recommendation(s), emphasizing realistic and enforceable procedures. Accept the decision and proceed accordingly.

d. Implement control measures. Implement controls based on task, condition, and standard. Establish responsibility and accountability for each control measure. Continuously monitor throughout operational cycle. Be prepared to re-evaluate and adjust as conditions change.

#### **14-4. Accident prevention program management**

a. Accident prevention plan. A qualified safety officer will develop a specific prevention plan for each CD mission. The plan will formally outline the overall accident prevention program elements in a task, condition and standard format, and will also establish responsibility by duty position for each element. The next level of command will review the prevention program prior to implementation, and will forward a copy through command channels to the USARC Safety Office.

b. Standing Operating Procedures (SOP). For each CD mission, develop a CD safety SOP tailored specifically to that mission and implementing the accident prevention plan. The SOP will specifically state the implementation procedures for each prevention program element. Procedures contained in Army Regulations, Field Manuals, Technical Manuals, etc., need not be repeated in the SOP, provided those publications are available to all affected mission personnel. Distribution will be made down to each functional area. The CD mission commander will authenticate the SOP and it will be reviewed by the next level of command.

#### **14-5. Pre-accident planning**

The MUSARC commanders will ensure the supporting unit(s) have considered actions required during an accident to include the following:

a. Pre-accident plan. Establish a pre-accident plan tailored specifically to the unit composition, geographic location, and emergency services. Place emphasis on planning and coordination with emergency response elements available for support. This will include memorandums of understanding between CD mission units and non-military providers, as well as civilian health care facilities. Base the plan on worst case scenarios. Development and implementation of this plan are the primary responsibility of the CD mission operations officer, in coordination with the Safety Officer.

b. Emergency response training. The CD mission unit's pre-accident plan will ensure all potential emergency response personnel have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with unique features of military equipment they might encounter during rescue, firefighting or other emergency operations. At a minimum, the plan will contain information such as emergency methods to

deactivate equipment, emergency avenues of egress, and possible hazardous materials or conditions which may be associated with ongoing operations.

c. Emergency communications. The CD mission units require the capability to communicate directly with emergency response personnel. Establish common communication frequencies prior to the initiation of mission operations. The CD mission units and emergency response personnel must be able to establish common map references within the area of operations.

d. Search and rescue (SAR). Establish SAR procedures to monitor the location of mission elements and personnel during ongoing periods of operation. Coordinate a plan to launch search elements for missing personnel with the responsible search organization in advance. Equip all mission aircraft with operational emergency locator transmitters (ELTs).

e. Survival training and equipment. Prior to participation under adverse environmental conditions, ensure CD mission personnel receive survival training appropriate to the geographic location and temperate conditions they are likely to encounter. Ensure corresponding survival equipment is available in sufficient quantities to all participating personnel. If appropriate and available, use organic equipment. If the required equipment is not on hand, the USARC DCSOPS will assist in securing the items on loan, or in obtaining funds for requisition or local purchase.

f. Accident reporting. Report accidents in accordance with the provisions of AR 385-40. The safety officer in the area of operations is responsible for timely and accurate reporting of all preliminary accident data to the next higher headquarters.

g. Deviation from established safety regulations. Mission commanders are not authorized to deviate from established safety regulations except in situations where failure to do so would likely result in death or serious injury.

h. Safety personnel participation. Qualified safety personnel will participate in all phases of the CD mission. Depending on the scope and complexity of the mission, safety personnel may have additional duties or may be required to devote their full attention to the safety program. This determination will be made with concurrence of the next level of command, based on the overall risk assessment.

i. Non-essential personnel. During potentially hazardous operations, limit exposure or involvement of non-mission essential personnel, either military or civilian. The CD mission commanders may grant exceptions to this policy, in writing, stating the justification. These exceptions must then be forwarded through proper channels to the USARC DCSOPS for approval. Non-mission essential personnel are defined as personnel who do not perform mission essential tasks.

## Counterdrug Mission Safety Checklist

### Section I

#### Mission Evaluation

Address the following safety questions prior to accepting a counterdrug support mission. A qualified safety officer should directly participate in the evaluation and decision process. The answers to these questions will form the basis for a mission initial risk assessment.

#### OPERATIONS:

- Does the mission require any specialized environmental training?
- Does the mission require specialized survival training?
- What is the required qualification/experience level of key mission personnel?
- Does the mission environment require any specialized equipment?
- Are the type and number of aircraft available compatible with the mission requirements?
- Does the mission require any specialized air crew qualifications?
  - Are night /NVG operations planned?
  - Are over-water operations planned?
  - Are rappelling/sling load/stabo/paradrop likely to be incorporated in the mission profile?
  - Is formation flying required?
- Are non-aviation personnel to be routinely transported?
- Does the mission involve the arming of air crew personnel or the transport of armed passengers?
- Is adequate supervision available?
- Has a trained safety officer been identified as an on-site requirement for this mission?
- Has a trained safety officer performed a risk assessment of the mission?
- Are all physical hazards in the area of operations identified and plotted?
- Are airfield and off-airfield landing sites adequate?
- Will LP/OPs be established?
- Is the employment of construction equipment planned?
- Are convoy operations planned?

#### MAINTENANCE

- Are ramp area tie-downs available or is hangar space adequate for the number of aircraft required?
- Are maintenance facilities and parts resupply procedures adequate?
- Is AVIM support available?
- Will a motor pool be established?

#### Foreign Object Damage (FOD)

- Is the area of operations a potentially high FOD environment?

#### Petroleum Oils Lubricants (POL)

- Are the fuel sources approved for use under the Army Fuel Sampling Program?
- Are civilian refuel procedures in accordance with Army standards?
- Is storage of POL planned?
- Is off-airfield refueling planned?

#### MEDICAL

- Is adequate medical response planned and available for both critical and chronic injury/illness?
- Are sound levels likely to pose a threat to hearing conservation?

#### AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL (ATC)

- Are the airborne communication systems compatible with other systems simultaneously employed by other mission elements?
- Are airspace conflicts likely to result from the mission profile?
- Are specific environmental restrictions in effect; i.e., altitude restrictions, no-fly areas, noise abatement procedures?

#### WEATHER

- Are the seasonal conditions likely to change significantly during the mission?
- Are significant localized weather phenomena likely or expected during the mission?

#### Search and Rescue (SAR)/CRASH RESCUE

- Are SAR agencies prepared to respond to potential emergencies?
- Are crash rescue facilities and equipment adequate for the type and number of aircraft planned?

Figure 14-1. Counterdrug Mission Safety Checklist

## **FIRE**

Does the mission expose personnel or equipment to the threat of fire?

## **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT)**

Does the mission require the transport or handling of hazardous materials?

Are electromagnetic, laser, or radiation hazards present in the area of operations?

## **Section II**

### **Mission Planning**

Answer the following questions during the planning phase of the operation. A qualified safety officer should directly participate in the planning process. The answers to these questions will form the basis for tailoring the accident prevention plan, safety SOP and pre-accident plan.

## **OPERATIONS**

Are all taxi way parking and mooring requirements in accordance with Army standards?

Has a pre-accident plan been developed?

Are flight-following procedures established?

Are aircraft to be operated only within appropriate ATM and operators manual standards?

Are mission procedures standardized?

Has an air crew reading file been established?

Is an updated hazard map available in flight planning?

Is the composition of each air crew evaluated using specific mission requirements?

Are the type and number of aircraft compatible with the overall mission requirements?

Has an accident prevention plan specifically tailored to the mission been developed?

Are crew member qualifications compatible with the mission profile?

Will briefing officers from outside the chain of command be used?

Are briefing officers being selected based on experience and level of responsibility?

Has a crew endurance policy been developed?

Have procedures for operation under marginal weather conditions been developed?

Has a procedure for inadvertent IMC been developed?

How will flight following in the area of operations be provided?

Has a tactical safety SOP been tailored for the mission?

Has a method for publicizing safety standards to all mission personnel been developed?

Will pathfinder personnel be employed?

Will civilian law enforcement personnel be fulfilling the roll of pathfinders and, if so, how will they be trained?

Have specific procedures been developed for the transport and employment of any weapons systems by either air crew members or passengers?

Are sufficient numbers of mission trained air crews available?

Has a convoy safety briefing been developed?

Have convoy vehicles been selected based on operational terrain?

Does construction equipment include electrical, fire, explosive, or high energy hazards?

Has a positive method of communication been developed for individuals working alone?

## **MAINTENANCE**

Are local facilities available and appropriate for the level of maintenance to be conducted?

Is lighting available if night maintenance is required?

Does the nature of the activities conducted by adjacent operations pose an increased risk to personnel or equipment?

Has a maintenance test flight area been selected?

Is an aircraft run-up area designated on the airfield?

Are procedures established to ensure that all SOF TWX are distributed to mission personnel in a timely manner?

Has a PLL resupply system been established?

## **FOD**

Has a FOD plan been developed?

Do all on-board weapons systems retain shell casings when discharged?

Has an appropriate FOD plan been developed?

**Figure 14-1. (continued) Counterdrug Mission Safety Checklist**

**POL**

Is the employment of FARPs planned?  
Have adequate provisions for fuel sampling been developed?  
Are approved grounding rods available?  
Are aircraft controlled when accessing the POL point?  
Is night refueling planned?  
Are all personnel MOS qualified, trained and licensed to operate related ground support equipment?

**AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (ALSE)**

Is the ALSE on-hand appropriate for the mission environment and in sufficient quantities?  
Has a plan for storing and maintaining the AVUM operational status of on-site ALSE been developed?  
Have mission personnel received appropriate ALSE training relative to equipment being employed?  
Is there a method to inform mission personnel of ALSE system changes?  
Is a qualified ALSE officer available during the operational phase of the mission?  
Are sufficient numbers of environmentally trained air crews available?

**MEDICAL**

Has an appropriate first aid plan been developed to include the training of mission personnel?  
Is the medical fitness of air crews monitored?  
Is a flight surgeon available?  
Have all noise hazard areas been identified?  
Have all operational and environmental threats to vision been identified?

**ATC**

Is direct communication available with ATC?

**WEATHER**

Has a severe weather plan been developed?  
Are local area weather briefings available?  
Is the local area subject to electrical storms?  
Is the local area subject to sizable seismic activity?

**SAR/CRASH RESCUE**

Are all off-airfield landing sites accessible to emergency equipment?  
Is on-hand emergency equipment appropriate and in sufficient quantities to adequately respond to identified risks?  
  
Are appropriately marked grid maps available to all emergency response personnel?  
Are emergency response personnel trained in rescue procedures for assigned mission aircraft, to include emergency shut down?  
Are medical evacuation aircraft and qualified crews available?  
Are emergency response personnel equipped to communicate directly with downed air crews?  
How will crash notification be accomplished?  
Are mission aircraft ELT equipped?

**FIRE**

Has a mission fire marshal been identified?  
Has a firefighting plan been developed?  
Is the on-hand firefighting equipment appropriate for and accessible to the existing fire hazard?  
Has support been coordinated with the next available fire department?  
Have fire evacuation routes been planned for personnel and equipment?

**HAZMAT**

Has a hazardous waste storage, disposal, and spill abatement plan been developed?  
Has a hazardous communications program been developed?  
Is protective equipment available for individuals who are exposed to hazardous materials in the course of their duties?

**Figure 14-1. (continued) Counterdrug Mission Safety Checklist**

## Chapter 15

### Historical Policies

#### 15-1. Purpose

This chapter outlines the responsibilities and procedures for source document preservation and their use in the USARC military history program. In compliance with AR 870-5, the USARC Command Historian will maintain a command-wide USARC Historical Research Collection, adequate to provide an institutional memory of the Army Reserve establishment and to apply broad historical perspective and lessons learned to current Army Reserve issues.

#### 15-2. Responsibilities

The USARC Office of the Command Historian will:

(a) Provide advice and recommendations to the Commander and the Command leadership on Army and FORSCOM historical policy, operations, and developments concerning CD operations, while exercising overall staff responsibility for military history within USARC and the Army Reserve community.

(b) Provide historical support to higher headquarters, the USARC Headquarters, and to the commanders and staff of subordinate units by bringing historical perspective and institutional memory to the planning and the decision-making processes of CD operations.

(c) Prepare historical monographs and special historical studies on CD operations and related topics, as well as events of historical significance to the Army Reserve or the Army.

#### 15-3. Procedures

Records that document responsibilities, operations, and accomplishments of the Headquarters, USARC, in support of CD operations, are created under designated MARKS file numbers. The USARC DCSOPS and Command Historian will review selected records for duplication and inclusion in the USAR Historical Research Collection, prior to the scheduled retirement of those records, as prescribed in AR 25-400-2. The MUSARCs will capture their involvement in CD operations in their individual historical reports.

#### 15-4. Access to records

Access to the USARC Historical Research Collection generally is available to all USARC personnel, MUSARC personnel, and other researchers. However, due to the sensitivity of the records created under CD operations, the USARC Office of the Command Historian will coordinate access to the records selected for retention with the USARC DCSOPS.

## Appendix A

### References

#### Section I

#### Required Publications

- AR 5-9 (Intraservice Support Installation Area Coordination). Cited in para 13-2, fig B-1.
- AR 70-62 (Airworthiness Qualification of US Army Aircraft Systems). Cited in para 7-5.
- AR 95-3 (General Provisions, Training, Standardization and Resource Management). Cited in para 7-5.
- AR 135-175 (Separation of Officers). Cited in para 5-7.
- AR 135-178 (Enlisted Separations). Cited n para 5-7.
- AR 135-381 (Incapacitation of RC Soldiers). Cited in para 5-2.
- AR 140-483 (License to Use Army Reserve Facility). Cited in para 13-3.
- AR 190-40 (Serious Incident Report).  
w/FORSCOM & USARC Suppl 1  
Cited in paras 11-2, 11-4, 13-2, fig B-1.
- AR 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement). Cited in para 13-2.
- AR 200-2 (Environmental Effects of Army Actions). Cited in para 13-2.
- AR 360-61 (Community Relations). Cited in para 13-3.
- AR 385-40 (Accident Reporting and Records). Cited in para 14-5.
- AR 600-8-1 (Army Casualty and Memorial Affairs and Line of Duty Investigations). Cited in para 5-6.
- AR 600-85 (Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program). Cited in paras 5-4, 5-10.
- AR 710-2 (Materiel Management for Using Units, Support Units and Installation). Cited in para 12-4.
- AR 735-5 (Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability). Cited in para 12-9.
- DOD Reg 5240.1-R (Procedures Governing the Activities of DOD Intelligence Components that Affect United States Persons). Cited in para 2-2, fig 3-1.
- DOD Dir 4515.13-R (Department of Defense Air Transportation Eligibility). Cited in para 7-5.
- Public Law 101-510, Sec 1004 (as amended) (Additional Support for Counterdrug Activities). Cited in paras 2-2, 13-4, fig 3-1.

## Section II

### Related Publications

*(A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.)*

AR 11-30	(The Army CAPSTONE Program)	FM 100-5	(Operations)
AR 11-33	(Army Lesson Learned Program: System Development and Application)	FM 101-5	(Staff Organization and Operations)
AR 27-3	(Army Legal Assistance Program (ALAP))	FM 101-5-1	(Operational Terms and Symbols)
AR 27-20	(Claims)	FORSCOM/ ARNG Reg 350-2	(Training)
AR 115-12	(U.S. Army Requirements for Weather Service Support)	FORSCOM Reg 350-4	(Training Under CAPSTONE)
AR 135-200	(Active Duty for Training, Annual Training, and Active Duty for Special Work of Individual Soldiers)	FORSCOM Reg 500-3-3	(FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment System (FORMDEPS))
AR 140-1	(Army Reserve Mission, Organization, and Training)	AFSC Pub 1	(The Joint Staff Officer's Guide)
AR 190-14	(Carrying of Firearms and Use of Force for Law Enforcement and Security Duties)	Public Law 101-189, Sec 1206	(Training Exercises in Drug Interdiction Areas)
AR 195-2	(Criminal Investigation Activities)	UCMJ Article 137	
AR 220-1	(Unit Status Report)	USAR Policy Memo 88-1	(Reserve Component Premobilization Legal Preparation)
AR 350-1	(Training)	Title 8 USC 1324-1328	(Immigration and Nationality Act)
AR 350-9	(Overseas Deployment Training)	Title 10 USC 124	(Detection and Monitoring of Aerial and Maritime Transit of Illegal Drugs)
AR 350-28	(Army Exercises)	Title 10 USC 371	(Use of Information Collected during Military Operations)
AR 380-5	(Information Security)	Title 10 USC 372	(Use of Military Equipment and Facilities)
AR 380-67	(DA Personnel Security Program)	Title 10 USC 373	(Training and Advising Civilian Law Enforcement Officials)
AR 381-10	(U.S. Army Intelligence Activities)	Title 10 USC 374	(Maintenance and Operation of Equipment)
AR 381-12	(Processing of SAEDA Incidents)	Title 10 USC 375	(Restriction on Direct Participation by Military Personnel)
AR 500-51	(Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources-Support to Civilian Law Enforcement)	Title 10 USC 376	(Support not to Affect Adversely Military Preparedness)
AR 600-110	(Identification, Surveillance, and Administration of Personnel Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV))	Title 10 USC 377	(Reimbursement)
AR 700-131	(Loan of Army Materiel)	Title 10 USC 378	(Nonpreemption of Other Law)
DOD Dir 1010.0	DOD Civilian Employees Drug Abuse Testing Program	Title 18 USC 1385	(Posse Comitatus Act)
DOD Dir 1010.1	Drug Abuse Testing Program	Title 19 USC 1401	(The Tariff Act of 1930)
DOD Dir 5149.1	(DOD Coordinator for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support)	Title 21 USC 801 et seq	(The Controlled Substance Act)
DOD Dir 5525.5	(DOD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials)	Title 21 USC 951 et seq	(The Controlled Substance Import and Export Act)
DOD Inst 5525.10	(Using Military Working Dog Teams (MWDT) to Support Law Enforcement Agencies in Counterdrug Missions:	Title 28 USC Sec 2671-80	(Federal Tort Claims Act)
FM 22-100	(Military Leadership)	Title 28 USC Sec 2733. seq	(Military Claims Act)
FM 22-101	(Leadership Counseling)	Title 31 USC 1535	(The Economy Act)
FM 22-102	(Soldier Team Development)	TM 9-1300-206	(Ammunition and Explosive Standards)
FM 22-103	(Leadership and Command at Senior Levels)	Joint Chiefs of Staff Peacetime Rules of Engagement	
FM 25-100	(Training)		
FM 25-101	(Battle Field Focused Training)		
FM 25-101-5	(Staff Organization and Operations)		



**Section III  
Prescribed Forms**

USARC Form 33-R (Counterdrug After Action Report, RCS exempt: AR 335-15, para 5-2e(7))  
USARC Form 34-R (Counterdrug Financial Report, RCS: RCOP-004)

**Section IV  
Related Forms**

DA Form 581 (Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition)  
DA Form 833-R (License to Use Army Reserve Facilities)  
DD Form 1381 (Air Transportation Agreement)  
SF-44 (Purchase Order Invoice Voucher)

## Appendix B Sample OPORDs

UNCLASSIFIED E F T O

OAAUAAAA AAAAAA@@@@ 2611800-UUUU--@@@@@.

ZNY UUUUU

O DDHHHHZMMM93 ZYB

FM CDRUSAXXX FT XXXXXX//FJXX-XX//

TO CDR FORSCOM FT MCPHERSON GA//AFOP//

INFO DA WASHINGTON DC//DAMO-ODD/SAGC/DAAR-FMF//

CDR USARC FT MCPHERSON GA//DCSOPS//

CDRXXTHARCOM FT XXXXXX//G3//

SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OCDEP-S/OSD(ISA)/OSD(PA)/DUSD(SP)//

DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC//INS/USBP//

JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-CNOD//

TAG ND BISMARCK ND

BT

UNCLAS E F T O LEA SENSITIVE

OPER/XAXX-92/USAXXX/FORSCIN 7400-90//

MSGID/ORDER/USAXXX FJXX-XX/001/DEC//

AMPN/SUBJ: COUNTERDRUG (CD) SUPPORT MISSION XAXX-92//

REF/A/LTR /LEA /10DEC91/-/NOTAL//

AMPN/SUBJ: SUPPORT REQUEST FOR DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (DLEA) COUNTERDRUG OPERATION//

REF/B/MSG/CJCS/262015ZMAR93//

AMPN/SUBJ: DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVING OPERATIONAL SUPPORT TO DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND COUNTERDRUG-RELATED DEPLOYMENT OF DOD PERSONNEL//

REF/D/MSG/FORSCOM G3/300400ZSEP91//

AMPN/SUBJ: FY 92 COUNTERDRUG OBLIGATION REPORT//

REF/D/MSG/FORSCOM G3-OD/251300ZMAR92/-/NOTAL//

AMPN/SUBJ: COUNTERDRUG (CD) POLICY MESSAGE 02-92: CD OPERATION AFTER ACTION REPORTS//

ORDTYP/OPORD/USAXXX..XAXX-92//

TIMEZONE/Z//

HEADING/TASK ORGANIZATION//

5UNIT

/UNITDES	/UNITLOC	/CMNTS
/USAXXX	/FT XXXXXX	/TACON
/XXTH ARCOM	/FT XXXXXX//	

GENTEXT/SITUATION/(LEA) THE (DLEA) HAS REQUESTED GROUND SURVEILLANCE RADAR (GSR) SUPPORT TO DETECT (DESCRIBE) VICINITY (LOCATION) FROM (DATES).//

GENTEXT/MISSION/CDRUSAXXX DEPLOYS FORCES AND CONDUCTS OPERATIONS WHEN REQUESTED BY DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (DLEA) TO COMPLEMENT AND SUPPORT THEIR COUNTERDRUG ACTIONS.//

GENTEXT/EXECUTION/1. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

A. (LEA) CDRUSAXXX CONDUCTS GSR OPERATIONS TO DETECT (DESCRIBE) VICINITY (LOCATION), FROM (DATES). TRAINING WILL TAKE PLACE ON PUBLIC LANDS. (AND ON PRIVATE LANDS WITH PRIOR WRITTEN AGREEMENT OF THE LANDOWNER.) GSR TEAMS WILL NOTIFY THE (DLEA) OF ANY SUSPECTS OR VEHICLES OBSERVED. (DLEA) TEAMS WILL RESPOND TO ANY REPORT OF SUSPECTED DRUG ACTIVITY. GSR TEAMS WILL AVOID CONTACT WITH CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

B. (LEA) XAXX-92 WILL INVOLVE APPROXIMATELY (NUMBER) PERSONNEL AND THEIR ORGANIC EQUIPMENT. UNIT WILL STAGE TO A LOCATION IN

**Figure B-1. CONUSA/JTF OPORD/Concept Plan**

(LOCATION) COORDINATED WITH (DLEA) AND USAXXX

1. TASKS.

A. (LEA) (UNIT) PROVIDES PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT TO USAXXX FOR COUNTERDRUG TRAINING OPERATION XAXX-92.

B. (LEA) USAXXX EXERCISES TACON AND ENSURES THAT THE MISSION IS EXECUTED WITHIN THE PARAMETERS ESTABLISHED BY THIS OPORD.

2. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS.

A. REQUEST COMMANDER, FORSCOM APPROVE TRAINING SUPPORT OPERATION XAXX-92 IAW PROVISIONS OF PARA 2A OF REF B. STATUTORY AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT THIS OPERATION IS FOUND IN 10 USC 374 (IF NOT NEAR BORDER OR NOT WITHIN DRUG INTERDICTION AREA); SECTION 1206, NDAA FOR FY 90(IF WITHIN DIA); OR SECTION 1004(B) (6) (IF WITHIN 25 MILES OF BORDER). INFORMATION OBTAINED DURING XAXX-92 WILL BE PROVIDED TO LEA UNDER PROVISIONS OF 10 USC 371. INFORMATION GATHERED WILL NOT BE RETAINED IN DOD FILES OR DATABASES. FURTHER, REQUEST FORSCOM OBTAIN U.S. (SERVICE) GENERAL COUNSEL APPROVAL FOR USE OF INTELLIGENCE COMPONENT ASSETS IN XAXX-XX.)

B. (LEA) THIS ORDER EFFECTIVE FOR PLANNING AND COORDINATION UPON RECEIPT AND FOR EXECUTION ON OR ABOUT (DATE).

C. MILITARY PERSONNEL WILL NOT TAKE PART IN SEARCH, SEIZURE, ARREST, INTERDICTION OF VEHICLES, BOATS, OR AIRCRAFT, INTERROGATIONS, OR OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.

D. MILITARY PERSONNEL ARE AUTHORIZED TO CARRY INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS FOR SELF PROTECTION.

E. PEACETIME RULES OF ENGAGEMENT WILL APPLY.

F. (LEA) GROUND RECONNAISSANCE/GSR TRAINING IS AUTHORIZED FOR AREA COVERAGE. TARGETING OF BUILDINGS, VEHICLES, VESSELS, OR PERSONS WITHIN CERTAIN AREAS IS PERMISSIBLE. HOWEVER, PURSUIT OF SUSPICIOUS VEHICLES, VESSELS, OR PERSONS TO PROVIDE THEIR CONTINUING COORDINATES TO DLEAS OR SYSTEMATIC AND DELIBERATE OBSERVATION ON A CONTINUING BASIS IS PROHIBITED. THIS PROHIBITION IS NOT INTENDED TO PRECLUDE VISUAL OBSERVATION FROM A FIXED POINT.

G. REIMBURSEMENT BY SUPPORTED LEA IS WAIVED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10 USC 377 SINCE THE TRAINING BENEFIT DERIVED ENHANCES UNIT WARTIME SKILLS.

H. DIRLAUTH ALCON.

I. POC AT USAXXX FJXX-XX, MAJ ACTION, DSN XXX-XXXX.// GENTEXT/ADMIN AND LOG/1. RESPONSIBILITIES REMAIN WITH PARENT COMMAND.

3. PARTICIPATING UNIT WILL BE REIMBURSED FOR MISSION COSTS IAW REF GENTEXT/COMMAND AND SIGNAL/1. (LEA) OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF PARTICIPATING FORCES REMAINS WITH PARENT COMMAND. USAXXX EXERCISES TACTICAL CONTROL OF FORCES ASSIGNED TO XAXX-92.

4. REPORTS IAW REF D. SUBMISSION OF SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORTS (SIR) WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AR 190-40, FORSCOM SUPPLEMENT 1 TO AR 190-40, AND AR 5-9. IN ADDITION, THE FORSCOM OPERATIONS CENTER AFOP-OC, DSN 367-5222, OR COMM 404-669-5222, WILL BE NOTIFIED WHEN A CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED DUE TO DRUG RELATED ACTIVITY IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA OF THIS OPERATION.//

GENTEXT/AUTHENTICATION/OPERATOR, COL, DCSOPS OFFICIAL: ACTION, MAJ

**Figure B-1. (continued) CONUSA/JTF OPORD/Concept Plan**

## Sample I - OPORD

ALL PARAGRAPHS OF OPLAN FORMAT ILLUSTRATED IN FM 101-5, STAFF ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNCTIONS MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO ALL COUNTERDRUG OPERATIONS. THE NON-APPLICABLE PARAGRAPHS MAY BE DELETED AS NECESSARY.

### OPORD FORMAT

\*See Note #1:

Classification Guidance

Copy \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ copies

Issuing Headquarters

Place of Issue

Date-Time-Group

Signature

**OPERATION ORDER NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**References:** Maps, charts, and other relevant documents (See Note #2)

**Time Zone Used Throughout the Order:** (Local Time will be used and shown as ROMEO Time, e.g. 2100R)

**Task Organization:** The organization of the command for conduct of the operation. This information may be either here; in an annex; or in paragraph 3, "Execution." The latter method is most adaptable at brigade or lower levels (such as Task Force). If an annex is used, indicate Annex A-Task Organization).

#### 1. SITUATION

Information of the overall situation essential to subordinate commander's understanding of the current situation. This paragraph will always contain subparagraphs a, b, and c as shown below:

- a. **Enemy Forces:** For the purposes of CD operations, the enemy is defined as drug traffickers, civilians that may have a negative impact upon CD operations, i.e., unescorted media.
- b. **Friendly Forces:** For the purposes of CD operations, the friendly forces are defined as active forces (e.g., JTF-6, USAF, USN), other DOD agencies (Regional Logistics Support Centers, Defense Intelligence Agency, etc.), USAR forces, civilian support agencies (such as El Paso Intelligence Center), and federal, state or local law enforcement agencies.
- c. **Attachments and Detachments:** For the purposes of CD operations, the attachments/detachments are defined as other USAR soldiers from adjacent MUSARCs or organic units less sections/platoons.
- d. **Assumptions:** Include those situations/conditions that the commander believes will exist at the time the operations plan becomes an operation order.

#### 2. MISSION

A clear, concise statement of the task to be accomplished by the command and its purpose. **For the purposes of CD operations, this will be the support requirements requested by the LEA.** The mission statement is derived from the commander's mission analysis. The mission is stated in full, even if shown on the operation overlay. Paragraph 2 never has subparagraphs.

#### 3. EXECUTION

a. **Concept of Operation:** Each supporting commander will conduct a detailed analysis of military capabilities to support LEA CD operational requirements while conducting military training. The identified capabilities will not manifest likely employment options, but will be a listing of all possible alternatives that must be weighed against warfighting missions, unit readiness, and training requirements. Explain inclusive missions for the CD operation for close, deep and rear operations--rear operations would be home station; close operations would be the base camp/site in the field; deep would be the actual operational sites such as: California/Mexico border or Arizona/Mexico border. It should describe:

**Figure B-2. OPORD Format**

**(Sample I - OPORD Format - continued)**

(1) The employment of major ground and, when available, air maneuver elements in a "scheme of maneuver."

(2) A plan of fire support or "scheme of fires", which for the purposes of CD operations would be organic weapons for force protection.

(3) The integration of intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) efforts. For the purposes of CD operations, the priority intelligence requirements are described.

(4) The preparation of the Area of Operations will be described; if clearing operations are necessary to aid in mission accomplishment, specific tasks will be shown here (e.g., USAR EOD missions required).

b. Commander's analysis will be completed as soon as possible and will include, but not be limited to:

(1) Aviation: Mobility (personnel and equipment); maintenance support to Customs aircraft.

(2) Military Police: Security of military efforts from civilian intrusion, traffic control and canine support.

(3) Engineers: Mobility, countermobility, and construction/improvements of observation posts.

(4) Field Artillery: Illumination

(5) Infantry: Manpower, night vision surveillance, patrolling, mechanized/motorized transport of LEA personnel, and show of force operations.

(6) Medical: First aid stations, first aid training and medical evacuation.

(7) Explosive Ordnance Disposal: Response to explosive device requirements.

(8) Quartermaster: Petroleum support, laundry and bath, airdrop supply/resupply; refrigeration, and water purification support.

(9) Signal: C2, general communications support, wire installation, telephone switching, and tactical satellite.

(10) Cavalry: Ground and air reconnaissance and patrolling.

(11) Military History: Historical detachment support.

(12) Military Intelligence: intelligence analysis/fusion, ground/airborne radio intercept and direction finding, ground surveillance radars and remote sensors, photo reconnaissance and side-looking airborne radars, electronic countermeasures, long range surveillance operations, human intelligence support, and selected intelligence training.

(13) Special Operations Forces: psychological operations support, airborne infiltration, reconnaissance/surveillance, SIGINT, special operations aviation, and selected training.

(14) Air Defense Artillery: radar coverage and air space management.

(15) Transportation: ground transportation.

c. This is a statement of the commander's visualization of the execution of an operation from start to completion -- how the selected course of action is to be accomplished. It accurately provides subordinates the commander's intent in order that mission accomplishment is possible in the time available and in the absence of additional communications or further instructions. The concept clarifies the purpose of the operation and is stated in sufficient detail to ensure appropriate action by subordinates. Style is not emphasized, at the expense of substance, but clarity and conciseness must prevail. The amount of detail should be sufficient to indicate what is to be accomplished by the force as a whole. If an operation overlay is used, it is referenced in this portion of the OPORD.

d. When an operation involves two or more distinct phases, the concept of operation may be prepared in subparagraphs describing each phase. For the purposes of CD operations, Phase I: Warning Order received by Reserve Unit supporting LEA; Phase II: Planning of CD operation; Phase III: Deployment/Execution of CD operation; Phase IV: Redeployment/After Action Review.

e. In subsequent separate lettered paragraphs, the specific tasks to be accomplished by each element of the command charged with the execution of tactical missions are given. Tasks for subordinate commands that are described adequately on the operation overlay need not be repeated in these subparagraphs. However, when time permits, tasks also may be stated here to ensure clarity. When instructions are multiple, they are itemized. If there is a priority or sequence for accomplishment, it is stated. Units not solely in reserve are listed in the following order:

(1) Major subordinate maneuver commands: List numerically or alphabetically in order of decreasing size by type of unit (infantry, mechanized infantry, air assault, airborne, armor-tank, attack helicopter, armored cavalry, air cavalry), if applicable. When established, task forces which a major subordinate command (of equal size to numbered commands) are listed first in numerical or alphabetical-order as appropriate followed by numbered commands in numerical sequence.

(2) Maneuver elements not categorized in (1) above are then listed numerically by type as indicated in (1) above. When listing units that have both a parent unit numerical designation and an alphabetical identity, list by parent numerical sequence and alphabetically within parent unit if more than one unit is from the same parent unit.

**Figure B-2. (continued) OPORD Format**

(Sample I - OPORD Format - continued)

(3) The fire support subparagraph follows tasks to maneuver units. The fire support subparagraph may contain a sub-subparagraph for each fire support means. For the purposes of CD operations, this will be described as force protection measures.

(4) Other elements providing combat support, as applicable. These elements are listed alphabetically by size (for example, Air Defense, Aviation, Engineer, Military Intelligence). It is not necessary to list all the combat support units in the command nor is it necessary to give instruction for the total employment of a particular unit.

**4. SERVICE SUPPORT**

This paragraph contains a statement of the CSS instructions and arrangements supporting the operation that are of primary interest to the units and formations being supported. It also will give the commander's direction to CSS commanders. If lengthy, details may be included in an annex and referenced here. At higher levels of command, reference may be made to an administrative/logistics order. At lower levels of command, this paragraph or the service support annex may eliminate the need for an administrative/logistics plan or order. Subparagraphs are titled "Material and Services," "Medical Evacuation and Hospitalization," "Personnel," "Civil-Military Cooperation," and "Miscellaneous."

**5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL**

This paragraph contains instructions relative to command and to the operation of C-E. It normally has two subparagraphs: "Command" and "Signal." Command instructions may include command post (CP) locations and axis of CP displacement is not shown on an accompanying overlay. Liaison requirements, designation of alternate CP and succession of command will be entered in this subparagraph if not adequately covered in the SOP. C-E instructions may include rules concerning the use of communications and other electronic equipment (for example, radio silence). C-E instructions may refer to an annex, but as a minimum, should list the current Communication-Electronics Operating Instructions (CEOI) index. For purposes of CD operations, CEOI may be obtained from State Guard Headquarters.

Commander

Authentication

Annexes (by letter and title; listed in the sequence in which they appear within the order).

Distribution:

*Note 1. Para and subparas for which no information has been obtained will be omitted in the preparation of the OPORD.*

*Note 2. If document contains U.S. citizen data, the following warning will be used. WARNING: This document contains U.S. person's data deemed critical to the mission by the supported Law Enforcement Agency. All U.S. person's data is underlined. This information was gathered solely from the supported LEA under the authority of Title 10 USC 371. Executive Order 12333 prohibits DOD from maintaining this information beyond its immediate application to the mission. All U.S. person's data will be removed (blackened out, cut out) upon mission completion.*

**Figure B-2. (continued) OPORD Format**

**PAO Annex to Sample I - OPOD  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
JOINT TASK FORCE SIX  
FORT BLISS, TEXAS 79916**

AFCS-PA

DATE

MEMORANDUM FOR Appropriate Command and/or Agency

SUBJECT: Public Affairs Guidance (PAG); Mission Number

1. Public release about military support to law enforcement counternarcotics operations coordinated by Joint Task Force Six (JTF-Six), and under the tactical control (TACON) of this headquarters, requires prior coordination with JTF Six. Coordination can be with the operation center watch officer (915-568-8789; FAX ext is 8013).

2. Public affairs liaison requirements will be coordinated with the lead law enforcement agency representative and supporting military unit(s) during operations planning conferences. Public affairs guidance will be incorporated into unit operations orders. JTF-Six public affairs officer will coordinate recommended guidance, proposed response to media or public inquiry, and press releases with the FORSCOM public affairs office.

3. The intent of JTF-Six public affairs policy is to maintain a low profile/low visibility approach to support OPSEC requirements for counternarcotics missions. Recommend the following statement regarding military support to (mission number):

"Military support is being provided to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) as part of the Department of Defense contribution to the President's National Drug Control Strategy. A U.S. Army unit is assisting the DEA while conducting unit training in remote or desert areas of California."

4. Response to public inquiry beyond the scope of this guidance will be coordinated with JTF-Six, the supported law enforcement agency, and FORSCOM PAO. Response to public inquiry concerning the support operation follows:

a. Question: What unit is supporting the DEA?

Answer: A U.S. Army unit is conducting off-base training in desert and remote areas of California. While conducting the training, the units will be working with the DEA (Santa Barbara) that is assisting JTF-Six and the units with identification of suitable training sites on public land in the area.

b. Question: What type of training is the unit doing?

Answer: The units will be conducting normal mission related training. Military units frequently train in areas along the Southwest border within proximity to military installations because of the opportunities to conduct high-desert, and in some cases, over-water and intercoastal waterways training. Training on unfamiliar, remote terrain improves individual and unit skills in map reading, terrain orientation, communications, and unit leadership related to command and control of small unit movement and tactics.

c. Question: Where will the unit be training?

Answer: We do not comment on the location of training sites nor do we comment on the exact identification of the units conducting training to preclude interference with training activities.

d. Question: Why is the unit conducting the training?

Answer: The Department of Defense supports the President's National Drug Control Strategy by supporting federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies along the Southwest border. Joint Task Force Six

**Figure B-2. (continued) OPOD Format**

**PAO Annex to Sample I - OPORD (Continued)**

coordinates Defense Department support to law enforcement agencies and training opportunities with them through Operation Alliance. The National Drug Control Strategy encourages military units to coordinate training opportunities with law enforcement, military units receive valuable training in deployment from home station, planning support operations, and executing mission related tasks.

e. Question: How many personnel are involved in the training?

Answer: We do not comment on the size of units or the exact number of personnel training, but there will be less than 100 personnel training in the area.

f. Question: How long will the units be training in the area?

Answer: We do not comment on the length of training to preserve the training realism for the unit. Normally, off-base training opportunities are short-duration, intense training exercises conducted on a non-interference basis to maximize achievement of training objectives.

g. Question: Why is the unit using helicopters?

Answer: Military units training in remote, isolated terrain frequently use helicopters for emergency medical evacuation and to practice the use of aviation assets to improve mobility and to practice tactics associated with helicopters such as establishing landing and pick-up zones, boarding aircraft safely, and use of aircraft during reconnaissance training exercises. Military aviation units also conduct helicopter training with law enforcement agencies as a familiarization exercise and to augment law enforcement aviation assets.

**Figure B-2. (continued) OPORD Format**



## Sample II - Operation Order

**TRANSMISSION INFORMATION.** Immediate precedence will be used unless otherwise specified in the implementing directive.

1. ( ) **FROM** ( ). Command originating or updating the information.
2. ( ) **TO** ( ). Action addressees will be appropriate planning participants directly concerned as identified by the originator. Specific action addressees may be designated in the implementing directive.
3. ( ) **INFO** ( ). Information addressees will be all other interested planning participants, as identified by the originator. Specific INFO addressees may be designated in the implementing directive.
4. ( ) **DISTRIBUTION** ( ). By policy and procedure of the issuing headquarters.

**BEGINNING TEXT.** The beginning text, or first line, is structured as follows:

1. ( ) The first line of text always contains the highest security classification of the message information as determined by the originator.
2. ( ) The exercise term (e.g., PRIME RATE) is used only for exercises.
3. ( ) The next line of text contains the following items separated by virgules (/):
  - a. ( ) OPREP-1. Message title entry "OPREP-1" identifies the message as an Operations Planning Report.
  - b. ( ) UIC. Unit identification code of command submitting report; e.g., DJJ010 (six characters).
  - c. ( ) SERIAL NUMBER. Reports by each reporting command will be numbered serially, starting with 001 (three digits) for the duration of a particular planning sequence or operation. Data in the most recent report, as determined by the serial number, will have precedence over the same data item reported in previous messages.
  - d. ( ) PID OR CODE WORD OR NICKNAME. Plan Identification Number (PID) of the OPLAN/COPLAN supported or code word or nickname assigned to the operation, if available, e.g., 4000, or REPLAY (15 characters maximum). Include security classification of the code word, if used.

**OPERATION DESCRIPTION.** This free text paragraph briefly describes the specific military operation for which the present plan was developed. Once defined and until changed, this paragraph may be used for citing references to previous messages. References to applicable maps, charts, and time zones are also included in this section. For the initial entry, include such information as the target areas, role to be played by U.S. forces, and other significant characteristics necessary to identify adequately the operation being supported. Ordinarily, the initial description by the supported command will be sufficiently comprehensive to apply to all commands. Thereafter, only substantial modifications in the nature or dimensions of the operation (e.g., expansion in scope or scale, deletion, or addition of tasks) need be reported to update the operation description.

**NARRATIVE.** This free text paragraph can be used to amplify the Operation Description or to give informative or directive guidance. Normally, such a narrative would only be prepared by the supported command. However, when warranted, any participant command may enter command-unique aspects of the operation having significance for other commands but not reflected elsewhere. In all cases, narrative information must be kept as brief as possible and to the point. When used, the content of the narrative is to be structured as follows:

1. ( ) **SITUATION** ( ). Give briefly the general picture, so that subordinate commanders will understand the current situation, under the following headings:

**Figure B-3. Sample OPORD**

## Sample II - Operation Order

a. ( ) Enemy Forces. Give composition, disposition, location, movements, estimated strengths, identification, and capabilities. Summarize the enemy situation in the intended area of operations. This section may be prepared as an annex, in which case it should be referred to here.

b. ( ) Friendly Forces. Give information on friendly forces other than those covered by the operation order that may directly affect the action of subordinate commanders. These forces include those not attached or organic to the command for the contemplated operation but whose presence on a flank or other adjacent area is of interest. Information on such forces is limited to what subordinate commanders need to know to accomplish their tasks.

c. ( ) Attachments and detachments. When they are not given under Task Organization, list here units attached to or detached from the issuing unit (or formation) by this order together with the times they are effective. If already indicated in the task organization description preceding paragraph 1, or indicated in the task organization annex, appropriate reference here will suffice.

d. An operation order is based on the prevailing situation and does not contain assumptions.

2. ( ) **MISSION** ( ). Make a clear, concise statement of the task of the commander and its purpose. The mission of the command as a whole for the contemplated operation is always stated here in full even though it may be expressed on an overlay or by some other means. There are no subparagraphs in paragraph 2.

3. ( ) **EXECUTION** ( ). In the first paragraph give a summary of the overall course of action intended. In subsequent subparagraphs, assign specific tasks to each element of the command charged with the execution of tactical duties, and give details of coordination and the task organization/grouping, if not already included under the heading "Task Organization." If desired, instructions applicable to two or more elements of the command may be placed in a final subparagraph headed "Coordinating Instructions."

a. ( ) Concept of Operations. Briefly describe how the commander visualizes the execution of the operation from start to completion. Accurately convey to subordinates the commander's intent so that mission accomplishment is possible in the time available and in the absence of additional communications or further instructions.

(1) ( ) The concept should set forth the phases of the operation as they are anticipated from the commander's decision.

(2) ( ) Schemes of maneuver for major subordinate task elements should state precisely what the commander expects to be done.

(3) ( ) The general plans for the employment of supporting fire and weapons should be stated, including nuclear and chemical weapons.

(4) ( ) In an amphibious operation, the general plan for the landing force should be included.

(5) ( ) In large-scale operations, the concept of operations may be so long as to require its inclusion as an annex. In such case, it should be briefly summarized here and the annex referred to.

b. ( ) (Name of first tactical grouping.) This and subsequent lettered subparagraphs of paragraph 3 assign specific tasks to each element of the command charged with the execution of tactical missions.

**Figure B-3. (continued) Sample OPORD**

## Sample II - Operation Order

- c. ( ) Instructions to the reserve forces of the command appear in the next to last subparagraph of paragraph 3.
- d. ( ) Coordinating Instructions.

(1) ( ) The last subparagraph of paragraph 3 contains coordinating instructions pertaining to two or more tactical groupings of the command. Typically, such instructions might include boundaries, objectives, beaches, lines of departure, time and direction of attack, and other specifics needed to coordinate the activities of two or more tactical groupings.

(2) ( ) Tentative dates for D-day and H-hour are usually given in this subparagraph. In the case of an operation order that is not effective on receipt, this subparagraph should indicate the date and time the order will become effective.

4. ( ) **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS** ( ). Include a statement of the administrative and logistical arrangements applicable to the operation. (If lengthy, or not ready for inclusion in the operation order, it may be issued separately and referred to here.) This paragraph sets forth the manner of logistic support for the contemplated operation. For large operations, it is almost always necessary to prepare a separate logistic and personnel annex or plan. In any event, enough information should be included in the body of the order to make clear the basic concept for logistic support. For paragraph 4 of the order, an appropriate sequence of presentation follows.

a. ( ) **Concept of Combat Service Support.** Briefly summarize, as with subparagraph 3a, the overall operation, this time from the combat service support point of view. In some cases, this subparagraph and a reference to the logistic and personnel annex or plan may be all that is stated.

b. ( ) **Materiel and Services.** List materiel and services for supply, maintenance, transportation, and construction, and allocation of labor for logistic purposes.

c. ( ) **Medical Services.** List plans and policies for hospitalization and evacuation of both military and civilian personnel.

d. ( ) **Personnel.** List unit strengths, replacements, and personnel policies and procedures, including those pertaining to civilians and prisoners of war.

e. ( ) **Civil Affairs.** Describe control of civil populations, refugees, and related matters.

f. ( ) **Miscellaneous.**

5. ( ) **COMMAND AND SIGNAL** ( ). Include signal, recognition, and identification instructions, electronic policy, headquarters locations and movements, code words, code names, and liaison.

a. ( ) **Command, Control, and Communications.** This gives information about pertinent command, control, and communications nets, operating procedures, recognition and identification procedures, electronic emission constraints, and so on. A separate annex may be required.

b. ( ) **Command**

(1) ( ) Joint operations, by their nature, have complex command relationships. Joint operation orders must be specific concerning these arrangements, including shifts that may take place as the operation

**Figure B-3. (continued) Sample OPORD**

## Sample II - Operation Order

progresses from one phase to another. It is usually advisable to set these relationships out in chart form and to include them as an annex to the operation order.

(2) ( ) Command posts, alternate command posts, flagships, and alternate flagships along with their times of activation and deactivation should be included in this paragraph.

**OBJECTIVE.** This free text paragraph can be used to identify the particular operational objective (or a discrete increment) to which the reported information pertains. It is especially useful for furnishing functional context in OPREP-1 messages where Operational Description and Narrative paragraphs are omitted.

**CORRECTIONS.** Report changes or corrections to preceding OPREP-1 reports. Refer to a message and specific subparagraph to be changed or corrected.

**REMARKS.** Add remarks as appropriate to identify location of deployment data; to enhance comprehension of this Operations Planning Report, including an estimate of when a more detailed report (if any) may be expected; and to identify broad assumptions, planning factors, GEOLOCs, etc.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT INSTRUCTIONS.** (NOTE: Normally, the single word "Acknowledge" is sufficient, indicating that the recipient is to acknowledge receipt and understanding of the order by sending the message reference number in the heading to the originator. If other measures are to be used, they should be prescribed here).

**ANNEXES:** (By letter and title)

**DISTRIBUTION:** (By policy and procedures of the issuing headquarters)

**AUTHENTICATION:** (According to local staff practice--normally the G-3/5)

**ENDING TEXT:** For exercise messages, the last line of text should repeat the exercise term. If the message is classified, downgrading and declassification instructions must be included, e.g., DECL OADR.

**Figure B-3. (continued) Sample OPORD**

Sample II - Operation Order  
S A M P L E  
FORSCOM OPORD

\*\*\*\*\* UNCLAS E F T O \*\*\*\*\*

OAAEZYUW @@@@ @@@@ @@@@ 3382019-EEEE--@@@@@@@.  
ZNY EEEEE  
O P DDHHHMM93  
FM CDR FORSCOM FT MCPHERSON GA//AFOP/  
TO RUEBJFA/CDRUSAXXX FT XXXXXXXX//  
RHCGRB/CDRUSARC FT MCPHERSON GA//AFRC-OPO-P//  
RUCDNVM/CDR XXXX XXCOM//  
INFO RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-CNOD//  
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OCDEP-S/ASD-ISA/DSAA//  
RUEADDND/DA WASHINGTON DC//SAGC/DAMO-ODD/DAMO-TRO/DAJA-IO/  
DAAR-OP/DAMO-ODD//  
RUEABND/DEA WASHINGTON DC  
BT  
UNCLAS E F T O LEA SENSITIVE  
OPER/XAXX-9X/CDRUSAXXX/FORSCOM-7400-90//  
MSGID/GENADMIN/FORSCOM AFOP-OD/001/NOV//  
SUBJ/APPROVAL OF COUNTERDRUG (CD) OPERATION XAXX-9X, ENGINEER  
SUPPORT TO THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION (DEA)//  
REF/A/ORDER/CDRUSAXXX AFXX-XX-CD/18220IZNOV92/-/NOTAL//  
AMPN/SUBJ: COUNTERDRUG (CD) OPERATION XAXX-9X (ENGINEER SUPPORT)//  
REF/B/MSG/CJCS/262015ZMAR93/-/NOTAL//  
AMPN/SUBJ: DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVING OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

PAGE 02 RHCGAMO0093 UNCLAS E F T O LEA SENTITIVE  
TO DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (DLEA) AND COUNTERDRUG-RELATED  
DEPLOYMENT OF DOD PERSONNEL//  
REF/C/SYS.RRM/FORSCOM FCG3-OD/111910ZSEP92/-/NOTAL//  
AMPN/SUBJ: FY 93 COUNTERDRUG BUDGET GUIDANCE AND OBLIGATION REPORT//  
NARR/(LEA) REF A IS USAXXX ORDER REQUESTING APPROVAL TO PROVIDE  
AN ENGINEER OFFICER TO THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION (DEA)  
FOR 139 DAYS (4 JAN TO 22 MAY 93), TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ADVICE ASSIST  
IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF 1 DEA TRAINING FACILITY AT QUANTICO, VA. THE  
XXXXXX COMMAND, USARC, HAS AGREED TO PROVIDE A MISSION  
QUALIFIED OFFICER TO SUPPORT THIS OPERATION. REF B IS DELEGATION OF  
APPROVAL AUTHORITY FOR SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF OPERATIONAL CD  
SUPPORT. REF C PROVIDES FORSCOM GUIDANCE ON PROCEDURES FOR  
REIMBURSEMENT FOR CD MISSION SUPPORT.//  
POC/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/XXX/PRIPHN:DSN XXX-XXXX/-/FORSCOM AFOP-OD/  
SECPHN:(404) 669-5639//  
6KNLDG/YES/INST:RESPOND VIA FONCON//

Figure B-4. Sample FORSCOM OPORD

**Sample FORSCOM EXECUTE ORDER (EXORD) (Continued)**

- RMKS/1. (LEA) FORSCOM AUTHORITY TO APPROVE CD OPERATION XAXX-9X IS IAW PARA 2K OF REF B. ASSISTANCE WILL AFFORD THE SUPPORTING ENGINEER OFFICER SIGNIFICANT OPPORTUNITY TO ENHANCE INDIVIDUAL CIVIL ENGINEER RELATED SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES AND WILL PROVIDE PAGE 03 RHCAMO0093 UNCLAS E F T O LEA SENSITIVE SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL CD EFFORT.
2. (LEA) SUPPORT TO CD OPERATION XAXX-9X WILL BE PROVIDED UNDER PROVISION OF SECTION 1004(B)(4) OF THE FY 91 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, AS AMENDED, FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING FACILITIES.
3. (LEA) CDR, USAXXX: EXECUTE REF X ON XX XXX 9X AND TERMINATE MISSION SUPPORT NLT XX XXX 9X (139 DAYS). PROVIDE TACON FOR MISSION SUPPORT. REQUESTS FOR EXTENSION OF MISSION SUPPORT TO CD OPERATION XAXX-9X MUST BE SUBMITTED TO FORSCOM AFOP-OD AND USARC NLT 30 DAYS PRIOR MISSION TERMINATION DATE.
4. (LEA) CDR, USARC: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO DEA PER REF A. RETAINS OPCON OF ASSIGNED FORCES. ENSURE SUPPORTING INDIVIDUAL MEETS ALL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR MISSION SUPPORT.
5. (LEA) CDR, XXX XXXCOM: PROVIDE ONE OFFICER AS COORDINATED PER REF A. REIMBURSEMENT FOR MISSION ASSOCIATED COSTS, BY FORSCOM, WILL BE IAW REF X AND USARC GUIDANCE.//

\*\*\*\*\* UNCLAS E F T O \*\*\*\*\*

**Figure B-4. (continued) Sample FORSCOM OPORD**

## Glossary

AAR.....	after action report	DS .....	DEA sensitive; direct support
AC .....	Active Component; aircraft	DSN .....	Defense Switched Network (DOD Telephone System)
ADP.....	automatic data processing	DTG .....	date-time group
AG .....	Adjutant General; Attorney General	DZ .....	drop zone
AGR.....	Active Guard/Reserve	EEFI.....	essential elements of friendly information
ALCON.....	all concerned	EEI.....	essential elements of information
ANG .....	Air National Guard	EO.....	Executive Officer; Eyes Only; Executive Order (Presidential)
AO .....	area of operations	EOUSA .....	Executive Office For US Attorney
AOR.....	area of responsibility	EPIC.....	El Paso Intelligence Center
ARNG .....	Army National Guard	EW .....	electronic warfare
ASAP.....	as soon as possible	EWR.....	early warning radar
ASD.....	Assistant Secretary of Defense	FLIR.....	forward looking infrared
ATC.....	air traffic control	FORSCOM.....	Forces Command
(C) .....	Confidential (classification)	FY .....	fiscal year
C2 .....	command and control	G-3 .....	Joint Operations Directorate
C3 .....	command, control, and communications	GSA .....	General Services Administration
CD .....	counterdrug	HF .....	high frequency
CG .....	Commanding General	HQS.....	headquarters
CI.....	counterintelligence; criminal intelligence; confidential informant	HUMINT .....	human intelligence
CIA .....	Central Intelligence Agency	IEW.....	intelligence and electronic warfare
CINC .....	Commander in Chief	IMINT .....	imagery intelligence
CINCLANT .....	Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic	JAG .....	Judge Advocate General
CINCPAC .....	Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific	JCS .....	Joint Chiefs of Staff
CINCUSACOM .....	Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command	JSS .....	Joint Surveillance Sites
CJCS.....	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	JTF.....	Joint Task Force
CofS.....	Chief of Staff	LEA.....	law enforcement agency; law enforcement agent
COMM.....	commercial	LOG .....	logistics
COMSEC.....	communications security	LP.....	listening post
CONUS.....	Continental United States	LZ .....	landing zone
CONUSA .....	Continental United States Armies	MACOM .....	major Army command (USA)
CP.....	command post	MOA .....	Memorandum of Agreement
CS.....	confidential source	MOS.....	military occupational specialty
CSS.....	combat service support	MOSQ.....	military occupational specialty qualified
DA .....	Department of the Army	MOU .....	Memorandum of Understanding
DCG.....	Deputy Commanding General	MP.....	Military Police; Marine Police
DCS .....	Deputy Chief of Staff	MTT.....	mobile training team
DCSFOR.....	Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Structure	MUSARC .....	Major U.S. Army Reserve Command
DCSIM.....	Deputy Chief of Staff, Information Management	MWDT .....	military working dog team
DCSINT .....	Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence	NAS .....	Naval Air Station
DCSLOG .....	Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics	NG.....	National Guard
DCSOPS .....	Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations	NGB.....	National Guard Bureau
DCSPER .....	Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel	NICI.....	National Interagency Counterdrug Institute
DCSRM .....	Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management	NICP .....	National Inventory Control Point
DCST .....	Deputy Chief of Staff, Training	NM.....	nautical mile
DF.....	direction finding	NOFORN.....	not releasable to foreign nationals
DLA.....	Defense Logistics Agency	NORAD.....	North American Aerospace Defense Command
DLEA .....	Drug Law Enforcement Agency	NOROPS .....	NORAD Counternarcotics Operations
DOD .....	Department of Defense	NORTH STAR ..	Northern US equivalent of Operation Alliance
DOJ.....	Department of Justice	NORTIC.....	NORAD Tactical Intelligence Cell
DOS.....	Department of State	NSA .....	National Security Agency
		NVG.....	night vision goggles
		OCONUS.....	outside the Continental U.S.

OPCON .....	operational control	TAG .....	The Adjutant General
OPLAN.....	operation plan	TPU.....	troop program unit
OPORD.....	operation order	TSU.....	tactical support unit
OPSEC .....	operations security	UHF .....	ultra high frequency
OSD.....	Office of Secretary of Defense	USA .....	United States of America;
OSWR .....	Office of Scientific Weapons Research	.....	U.S. Army; U.S. Attorney
PAO.....	Public Affairs Office	USAF .....	U.S. Air Force
PHOTINT .....	Photographic Intelligence	USAR.....	U.S. Army Reserves
PIR .....	priority intelligence requirements	USARC .....	U.S. Army Reserve Command
POE .....	port of entry	USBP .....	U.S. Border Patrol
RC .....	Reserve Component;	USC .....	United States Code
	Regional Coordinator	USCG.....	U.S. Coast Guard
RCDO.....	Regional Counterdrug Office	USCS .....	U.S. Customs Service
RECON .....	reconnaissance	USDA.....	U.S. Department of Agriculture
REL .....	release authorized to _____	USDJ.....	U.S. Department of Justice
RLSO.....	Regional Logistics Support Office	USFS.....	U.S. Forest Service
ROE.....	Rules of Engagement	USG .....	U.S. Government
RON .....	remain overnight	USIA .....	U.S. Information Agency
(S).....	Secret (Classification)	USMC .....	U.S. Marine Corps
SCI .....	sensitive compartmented information	USMS.....	U.S. Marshals Service
SECDEF .....	Secretary of Defense	USN .....	U.S. Navy
SIGINT.....	signal intelligence	USSS.....	U.S. Secret Service
SIR .....	serious incident report	USAONE (1A) ..	Headquarters, First U.S. Army
SITREP.....	situation report	USATWO (2A) ..	Headquarters, Second U.S. Army
SLAR.....	side looking airborne radar	USAFIVE (5A)...	Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army
SOC .....	Special Operations Command	USASIX (6A) .....	Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army
SOCC .....	Sector Operation Control Center	VHF .....	very high frequency
SOP .....	standing operating procedure(s)	WIN	Warrant Information Network;
STARC .....	State Area Command		WWMCCS Intercomputer Network
STU .....	secure telephone unit	WWMCCS .....	World Wide Military Command and
(TS) .....	Top Secret (Classification)		Control System
TACON .....	tactical control	YTD.....	year to date
TACOM.....	Tactical Command		



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