

APPENDIX C. PERSONNEL AND LOGISTICS

The mission, enemy or potentially hostile elements, and operational environment influence the composition and employment of military police (MP) assets. The MP commander task-organizes personnel and equipment for the assigned mission.

Personnel

A provisional MP platoon, with an appropriate military occupational specialty (MOS) mix, should consist of the personnel described in table C-1.

Equipment

Technology advances should be continuously monitored to ensure MP requirements are consistent with the latest available equipment to enable rapid identification, communication, and movement throughout the battlefield. Equipping a provisional MP

platoon to enable maximum support to the MAGTF commander currently includes, but is not limited to, vehicles, weapons, communications gear, as well as additional organic and external support equipment.

Vehicles

The vehicle-mounted MP team is a valuable tool for the MAGTF commander. These teams continually patrol their assigned routes and areas to ensure movement along main supply routes is continuous and to move Marines and equipment to various static locations in their area of operations. The following vehicles are required to equip a provisional MP platoon:

- ┆ MRC 145.
- ┆ M 1043/4.
- ┆ M 998.
- ┆ M 1030.
- ┆ M 101 trailer.
- ┆ KLR 600 cc motorcycle.

Table C-1. Provisional MP Platoon Personnel.

MOS	Billet	Functions
5803	MP officer	Serves as the platoon commander.
5811	staff noncommissioned officer	Serves as platoon sergeant and nonlethal weapons specialist.
5811	military police	Represents basic MP community MOS.
5812	military working dog (MWD) handler	Adds depth to the MAGTF commander's antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) posture through drug and bomb detection, static posts, observation posts/listening posts, and civil disturbance environments.
5813	accident investigator	Investigates accidents involving U.S. personnel or property.
5814	physical security specialist	Enhances the MAGTF commander's AT/FP posture through proper employment of tactical barrier and entry control points, lighting, vulnerability assessments, etc.
5815	special reaction team member	Improves the MAGTF commander's capabilities in low intensity conflicts, military operations other than war, and civil disturbances.
5819	MP investigator	Provides the MAGTF commander with the abilities to properly investigate criminal activities. Included when 5821 is not available.
5821	criminal investigator	Deploys on a case-by-case basis, depending on the mission of the contingency and approval of the commander.
5831	corrections specialist	Deploys on a case-by-case basis, depending on the mission of the contingency and approval of the commander.

Weapons

A provisional MP platoon is equipped with crew-served and individual weapons.

Crew-Served Weapons

- | M-2.
- | MK-19.
- | M-240G.

Individual Weapons

- | M-249
- | M-203.
- | M-16.
- | M-9.
- | Shotguns.
- | M-4 (close quarters battle weapon).
- | Sniper Rifle.

Communication Gear

Communication equipment provides the provisional MP platoon with a multifaceted communication ability to meet environmental and geographical constraints and to communicate internally with motor patrols, traffic control points, roadblocks, and checkpoints. This gear should include, but is not limited to, the following:

- | AN/MRC 145.
- | AN/VRC 88.
- | AN/PRC 119.
- | SABERS (hand-held radios).
- | AN/PSN 11 (precise lightweight global positioning system receiver).
- | SABERS charger.
- | Satellite communications access.
- | Cellular phones.
- | Global positioning system.
- | TA 312.
- | OE-254.
- | AN/GR 39, including power source and portable repeater for host nation support.

Additional Organic Equipment

A provisional MP platoon requires the following organic equipment to enhance operational capabilities:

- | Infrared binoculars.
- | Compass.
- | Night vision goggles.
- | Heavy weapons night scopes.
- | M16A2 night scopes.
- | AN/PAQ 4 night vision sight.
- | Nuclear, biological, and chemical detection kits.
- | MK-64 mounts.
- | M-3 tripods.
- | M-122 tripods.
- | Vehicle-mounted power source and light systems.
- | Speed detection devices (radar).
- | Digital cameras.
- | Personal computer with printer and scanner.
- | Nonlethal capability set (consistent with current technology), which includes:
 - Bullhorns.
 - Lighting equipment.
 - Siren.
 - Riot and crowd gear, which includes—
 - Shields.
 - Shin guards.
 - Impact weapons and munitions.
 - Face shields.
 - Portable vehicle incapacitation system.
 - Personal restraints.
- | Magnetometers.
- | Vehicle inspection mirrors.
- | Portable electronic intrusion devices.
- | Capability kits, which include—
 - Criminal investigation division and SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network access.
 - Accident investigation.
 - Corrections.
 - Law enforcement.
 - MWD, which includes—
 - Drug and explosive detector kits
 - External logistical support (see External Support below).
- | Enemy prisoner of war (EPW) (see External Support below).
- | AN PIQ 5.
- | Handcuffs.
- | Leg restraints.
- | Flexi-cuffs.

External Support

Commanders and planners must consider external sources of support for MWD and EPW operations.

MWD Requirements

Logistical support required for MWD employment in the MAGTF includes—

- ┆ Portable kennels.
- ┆ Veterinarian medical support.
- ┆ Food and water.
- ┆ Equipment that mitigates the effects of a harsh environment.
- ┆ Additional equipment required for effective MWD capabilities employment.

EPW Equipment Requirements

Military police coordinate with engineers for construction support and with supply personnel for

construction and facility maintenance materials. The external support equipment and supplies include—

- ┆ Barbed wire roll.
- ┆ Concertina wire.
- ┆ Engineer stakes.
- ┆ Lighting.
- ┆ Generators.
- ┆ Mess equipment.
- ┆ Water bulls.
- ┆ Medical equipment.
- ┆ Tentage.
- ┆ Heating equipment.
- ┆ Hygiene facilities.

EPW Vehicle Requirements

During EPW and civilian internee operations, military police require external logistical support for the vehicle requirements (see table C-2).

Table C-2. EPW Vehicle Requirements.

Vehicle	Maximum Personnel	Guard Placement
Wheeled Vehicles		
5-ton semitrailer	24 captives 2 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
10- or 12-ton semitrailer	50 captives 4 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
Passenger bus	37 captives 3 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
Rail		
Box car	22 captives 3 guards 1 supervisor per 3 boxcars	In center of each boxcar inside a mesh lane
Passenger car	34 captives 6 guards 1 supervisor per car	At each end of car
Amphibious Vehicles		
AAVTP-7	12 captives 2 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
Mark VII landing craft	182 captives 8 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
L466 class landing craft	276 captives 24 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
Utility landing craft	425 captives 30 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
Foot Mobile		
Close column	320-480 captives 40 guards	In front and rear and on both flanks
Aircraft (for tactical evacuation within theater)		
C-130	81 captives 9 guards	In front, rear, and middle of passenger compartment
CH-53E	41 captives 9 guards	In front, rear, and middle of passenger compartment
CH-46 helicopter *	12 captives 6 guards	In front, rear, and middle of passenger compartment
UH-1C helicopter *	5 captives 2 guards	In front and rear of passenger compartment
UH-1H/V helicopter *	9 captives 2 guards	In front and rear of passenger compartment
MV-22	18 captives 6 guards	In front, rear, and middle of passenger compartment
*Load limits for helicopters may change based on the weather and the expected altitude.		