

Army Regulation 190–58

Military Police

Personal Security

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
22 March 1989**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 190-58

Personal Security

This regulation--

- o Outlines planning, objectives, selection, certification, credentialing, and equipping of protective service personnel.
- o Specifies mission, training, and equipment for special reaction teams.
- o Directs contingency planning, training, and equipment for hostage negotiations.

Effective 21 April 1989

Military Police

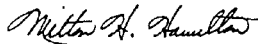
Personal Security

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

CARL E. VUONO

General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



MILTON H. HAMILTON

Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This UPDATE printing publishes a new Army regulation.

Summary. This regulation establishes Army policy on personal security. It provides guidance for personal protective

services, special reaction teams, and hostage negotiations. This regulation implements DOD Directive 2000–12.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR). It applies to the Army National Guard (ARNG) only when on active Federal service.

Proponent and exception authority. Not applicable

Impact on New Manning System. This regulation does not contain information that affects the New Manning System.

Army management control process. This regulation is not subject to the requirements of AR 11–2. It does not contain internal control provisions.

Supplementation. Supplementation of

this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA (DAMO–ODL) WASH DC 20310–0440.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy interim changes upon their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DAMO–ODL) WASH DC 20310–0440.

Distribution. Active Army, USAR, and ARNG: C.

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Glossary

Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation establishes policies and responsibilities for personal security during combatting terrorism and other major disruptions on military installations. It also provides guidance for protective service operations both on and off military installations. It is an adjunct to AR 525-13.

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

a. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) will provide overall staff responsibility for the security of the Army. The DCSOPS will develop policies, standards, and procedures for protective services, special reaction teams (SRTs), and hostage negotiations.

b. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) will—

(1) Ensure combatting terrorism policies and procedures are incorporated in personnel and travel regulatory guidance.

(2) Administer the civilian clothing allowance program for full-time protective service personnel.

c. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CG, USACIDC) will—

(1) Provide protective service operations for individuals designated by the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army per AR 10-23. This includes the planning and execution of close-in protection for the principal, and the coordinating every phase of the mission to include the middle and outer cordons of security with the major Army command (MACOM) responsible for the geographical area. Selection, certification, and other requirements for full-time protective service personnel explained in chapter 3 are not applicable to USACIDC assigned personnel. USACIDC elements will not conduct protective service missions without the consent of the CG, USACIDC.

(2) Screen criminal and intelligence records and refer adverse information on file with the Crime Records Center for full-time protective service candidates to Commander, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) for evaluation.

(3) Provide technical advice and assistance to commanders on protective service operations. This includes the conduct of personal security vulnerability assessments as requested by commanders within the capability of USACIDC.

(4) Provide trained hostage negotiators and technical hostage negotiation equipment in strategic locations throughout the world in support of installation commanders.

d. MACOM commanders assigned the responsibility for designated geographical areas will provide for the personal safety and security of personnel assigned to or traveling within these areas. These commanders will—

(1) Designate Level 1 high risk personnel assigned or traveling within their areas of responsibility. Tenant units will submit names of nominees for high risk designation to the applicable MACOM exercising geographical responsibility for consideration.

(2) Provide qualified personnel and equipment to perform full-time protective services for Level 1 high risk personnel. Full-time protective services will be provided until the Level 1 high risk person permanently departs the geographical area or the Level 1 high risk designation is removed.

(3) Designate Level 2 high risk personnel. This responsibility may be delegated to installation commanders.

(4) Organize, train, and equip full-time protective service teams for designated Level 1 high risk personnel. Tenant units authorized by the applicable MACOM commander to establish full-time protective service teams using organic resources will coordinate their actions with the MACOM provost marshal (PM) or security officer.

(5) Provide administrative, logistical, and personnel support to USACIDC protective service personnel tasked to protect designated personnel, and direct the outer cordons of security in support of the protective service mission.

e. Commanders of MACOMs will—

(1) Ensure installations assigned to their command maintain a special reaction team capability and hostage negotiators in accordance with chapters 4 and 5.

(2) Identify needs and program resources to meet these needs for these teams.

1-5. Coordination

Every phase of a protective service mission must be carefully coordinated with appropriate military, Federal, State, local, and host country agencies. Questions with regard to the interpretation of statutes or international agreements will be referred to the servicing judge advocate. Visiting protective service personnel accompanying high risk persons will

ensure coordination of their protective service mission and operations with the MACOM exercising geographical area of responsibility. Administrative, logistical, and personnel support will be provided as required by the MACOM.

Chapter 2

Protective Services

2-1. General

Protective service operations are the commander's principal resource in protecting high risk personnel.

a. Protective service operations will be conducted in accordance with U.S. laws and regulations and international agreements to which the United States is a party. Unless authorized by statute or international agreement, soldiers performing personal protective services off military installations will not identify themselves as law enforcement agents or wear uniform accoutrements that project military law enforcement authority. Military personnel may not enforce civil law; however, they will always act to defend the high risk person or themselves wherever they may be.

b. Conduct of protective services, organization of the protective service force, the number of personnel employed, and the duration of the mission will be determined based on the status of the principal, threat, vulnerabilities, location, and other conditions that may present a danger to the principal being secured.

c. The mission of protective services is to protect the principal from assassination, kidnapping, injury, and embarrassment. Protective service personnel must be able to react instantly by covering and evacuating the principal in case of attack.

d. Full-time protective services will be provided only for personnel designated as Level 1 high risk by the MACOM commander exercising the geographical area of responsibility, or as directed by higher authority.

e. If high risk personnel decline protective services, the MACOM commander will be notified.

2-2. Planning

a. Protective services should be based upon a defense in depth employing concentric cordons or rings of security.

(1) The inner cordon normally consists of dedicated full-time protective services personnel assigned to protect a principal.

(2) Subsequent outer cordons to the immediate area surrounding the principal located at varying distances depending on situational factors are outlined in paragraph 2-1*b*. This would include uniformed and nonuniformed security personnel (military, U.S. Federal, State, local, or host country), physical barriers, or a combination of both, controlling movement within the area.

b. Responsibilities must be clearly defined throughout the protective mission. Project and protocol officers, security personnel, and hosts will be identified and assigned responsibilities.

2-3. Full-time protective service

a. The objectives of the full-time protective service team are as follows:

(1) Deter possible harm to the principal through protective service operations.

(2) Detect threatening situations affecting the personal safety and security of the principal.

(3) Defend the principal from physical harm or embarrassing situations.

(4) Quickly and safely remove the principal from the threatening environment to a more secure location.

b. Duties may include—

(1) Advance security coordination and surveys preceding the principal.

(2) Accompanying the principal when away from place of residence and work office.

(3) Residence watch.

(4) Accountability of the principal's property during travel.

(5) Protective countersurveillance of the principal.

c. Standard Army weapons and equipment should be used to perform protective service missions. However, execution of full-time protective service missions may require use of special equipment and materials. If items are not provided by table of organization and equipment (TOE) and table of distribution and allowances (TDA) authorization, or through routine supply channels, commanders will consider local purchase, procurement, or lease of the equipment.

(1) Full-time protective service teams are authorized use of unmarked vehicles of commercial design and colors in performance of their official duties. TDA authorities will provide a minimum of two vehicles for team use for each principal being protected. Vehicles should be similar to those available on the local economy in order to blend with the local environment; however, they will not exceed the class II designation for a compact sedan unless approval for a larger class vehicle has been granted by the Secretary of the Army in accordance with AR 58-1.

(2) Effective communications are vital to protective service operations. Hand-held and portable base station frequency modulated (FM) radios equipped with surveillance packages will be available. All hand-held radios should have

hands-free operation capability and all nets should be securable in accordance with Federal Standard 1027 and AR 530–2. All vehicles will be equipped with mounted radios.

d. Contingency limitation .0015 funds are available for extraordinary and emergency expenditures in excess of Joint Federal Travel Regulation authorizations to support full-time protective service requirements. These funds are administered by USACIDC in compliance with AR 195–4. The local Criminal Investigation Command element will be coordinated with prior to obligation or expenditure of .0015 funds.

Chapter 3

Full-Time Protective Service Personnel

3–1. Selection and certification

The inherent danger and diverse demands of full-time protective services dictate the need to ensure that personnel meet the highest standards and proficiency of technical skills.

a. Personnel nominated to perform full-time protective service duties will meet the following prerequisites:

(1) Qualified in primary military occupational specialty (MOS) 95B, military policeman, or 95D, Criminal Investigation Division (CID) special agent.

(2) In pay grade E5 through E7. Personnel in grade E4 with a minimum of 1 year military or civilian police experience may also be considered for selection.

(3) Possess a SECRET clearance.

(4) Free of any record reflecting civilian or military offenses other than minor violations such as those listed in AR 601–210, tables 4–1A and 4–1B, and other conduct or behavior not in the best interest of Army law enforcement.

(5) Cleared by a favorable Crime Records Center name check.

(6) In excellent physical condition, pass the most recent Army Physical Fitness Test, and conform to height and weight standards in AR 600–9.

b. Personnel selected for full-time protective service duties must successfully complete the U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS) Protective Services Training Course or a USAMPS approved equivalent. Before personnel may perform on-the-job-training (OJT) protective service duties, they must have a valid DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) which states they will attend the course. They must also be screened and cleared in accordance with paragraph 3–1*a*. All OJT duties will be performed in the accompaniment of a qualified Protective Services Training Course graduate.

c. Personnel performing full-time protective service duties must maintain proficiency of their technical skills. As a minimum, personnel will receive individual and team training, to include evasive driver training. They will be periodically tested under varied scenarios, qualify quarterly with their assigned weapons, and receive advanced first-aid training to include cardiovascular pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) qualification.

3–2. Crime Records Center

a. Commanders desiring to nominate an individual for full-time protective service duties will dispatch an electrical message to DIR USACRC USACIDC BALT MD//CICR–ZA// requesting a name check.

b. The request will include the following information:

(1) Candidate's full name (to include former names and maiden names, if applicable).

(2) Social security number (SSN).

(3) Date of birth.

(4) Place of birth.

(5) Primary military occupational specialty.

(6) Pay grade.

(7) Expiration term of service (ETS).

(8) Security clearance.

c. Requests will include the applicable MACOM provost marshal or security officer, and Commander, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (TAPC–PDS), 2461 Eisenhower Ave. ALEX, VA 22331–0475 as information addresses.

3–3. Credentials

a. *Authorization.*

(1) The only authorized credential for full-time protective service personnel is DA Form 5703 (Protective Service Agent). (See figs 3–1 and 3–2 for completed samples of this form.) Reproduction of these credentials or use of locally produced protective service credentials is prohibited. Unless authorized by statute or international agreement, soldiers performing personal protective services off military installations will be provided with protective service credentials; they will not use law enforcement credentials.

(2) Full-time protective service credentials are numbered serially with a letter and four-digit number. They will be completed with the name, SSN, full facial photograph in uniform, and signature of the full-time protective service person to whom issued.

(3) Identifying data will be entered, and DA Form 5703 will be signed by the full-time protective service person, authenticated by the issuing PM or security officer, and laminated. Credentials that have not been laminated are not valid. Overseas MACOM commanders may place host country translation of data on the DA Form 5703 as appropriate.

(4) Credentials will not be except as stated above. Altered, marred, or defaced credentials will be recovered and destroyed.

(5) Unissued credentials will be afforded the same degree of security provided other DA controlled forms. Credentials will be transferred as stated in AR 190–30 for military police investigator (MPI) credentials.

b. Issue.

(1) Full-time protective service credentials will be issued in bulk by serial numbered lots to MACOM commanders. MACOM commanders desiring credentials will submit requests to HQDA (DAMO–ODL) WASH DC 20310–0440.

(2) MACOM commanders will develop procedures for the issue, control, accountability, and destruction of credentials. This will include maintenance of a control log and monthly physical inventories of credentials.

(3) Credentials will only be issued to full-time protective service personnel meeting the qualification requirements of paragraph 3–1 and performing full-time protective service duties.

(4) Credentials will be issued for a period not to exceed 48 calendar months from the date of issue. The expiration date will be typed on the line provided on DA Form 5703.

(5) Issue and control procedures for credentials will be identical to those procedures prescribed for MPI credentials as outlined in AR 190–30.

c. Withdrawal.

(1) Credentials will be permanently withdrawn and destroyed by the MACOM commanders or designee because of—

(a) Adverse conduct by the individual warranting relief from full-time protective service duties.

(b) Final revocation of personnel security clearance by the Commander, U.S. Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility, Bldg 4552A, Fort Meade, MD 20755–5250.

(c) Any illness or mental condition that, in the opinion of competent medical authority, may cause significant defect in the judgment or reliability of the person.

(d) The individual departing the command on permanent change of station, ETS, or being assigned to other duties.

(e) Any other conduct that would preclude the individual's continued performance of protection services duties.

(2) Credentials may be temporarily withdrawn by the MACOM commander or designee because of—

(a) Conduct of an investigation for criminal or other actions that might result in permanent withdrawal for cause.

(b) Authorized absences such as leave, hospitalization, or other duties not associated with full-time protective service details.

(c) Any other conduct that would preclude the individual's temporary performance of protective services duties.

d. Loss of credentials. Loss of credentials will be investigated and a report will be submitted to HQDA (DAMO–ODL) WASH DC 20310–0440 containing a brief synopsis of the loss within 15 days of the loss.

3–4. Uniform

a. Full-time protective service personnel will wear the duty uniform or civilian clothing appropriate to the specific mission. They should consider clothing worn by the principal being protected and the location of the mission. Unless authorized by statute or international agreement, soldiers performing personal protective services off military installations will not wear uniform accoutrements that project law enforcement authority.

b. Wearing of U.S. brass instead of grade insignia may be authorized by the appropriate MACOM commander for the utility uniform.

c. Requests for civilian clothing allowances will be submitted as prescribed in AR 700–84 through the MACOM concerned to Cdr, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command, ATTN: TAPC–PDS, ALEX VA 22331–0475. Requests will not be submitted until the individual concerned has been screened and cleared in accordance with paragraph 3–1a. A separate request will be submitted for each individual and will include the individual's date of certification, ETS, and date eligible for return from overseas (DEROS) (if appropriate). A format for submitting clothing allowance requests is provided at figure 3–3.

3–5. Weapons

a. The basic weapon for full-time protective service personnel is the 9 millimeter (mm) or caliber (cal) .38 pistol. Carrying of concealed weapons will be governed by AR 190–14.

b. Use of non-Government issued weapons for protective service missions will be determined by the applicable MACOM commander responsible for the mission.

c. Personnel will be fully trained and qualified quarterly with all the weapons they carry.

d. Weapons will be controlled in accordance with AR 190–11.

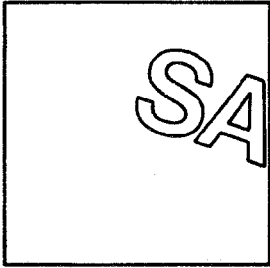



UNITED STATES ARMY	
  SIGNATURE OF AGENT	 THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT Samuel G. Tucker WHOSE SIGNATURE AND PHOTOGRAPH APPEAR HEREON HAS BEEN APPOINTED PROTECTIVE SERVICE AGENT  SIGNATURE OF PROVOST MARSHAL
DA FORM 5703, OCT 88	A9979

Figure 3-1. Sample of a completed DA Form 5703

A protective service agent is authorized to conduct security coordination and surveys at activities, facilities and installations in accordance with the provisions of AR 190-58 and will be granted access to Army facilities and information based on a need to know.

These credentials are issued for the official use of the holder designated hereon. Use or possession by any other individual will make this offender liable to penalty 18 U.S.C. 499, 506, and 701. If found return to Headquarters Department of the Army, ATTN: DAMO-ODL, Washington, D.C. 20310-0440. Postage Guaranteed.

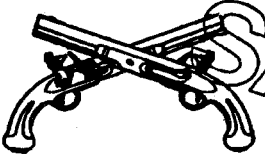

 PROVOST MARSHALL ISSUING AGENCY 10-31-90 EXPIRATION DATE	HEIGHT	6' 1"	WEIGHT	185 lb
	EYES	BLUE		
	HAIR	DARK BROWN		
	BIRTH	12-19-58		
	SSAN	213-66-7690		
		 SIGNATURE OF AGENT		
		A9979		
DA FORM 5703, OCT 88				

Figure 3-2. Sample of a completed DA Form 5703—Continued

(Letterhead)

(Office symbol) (Marks number)

(Date)

MEMORANDUM THRU Commander, (MACOM), ATTN: (MACOM PM Office symbol), (Address)

FOR Commander, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command, ATTN: TAPC-PDS 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, ALEX, VA 22331-0475

SUBJECT: Request for Authority to Wear Civilian Clothing in the Performance of Official Duties

1. Under AR 190-58, paragraph 3-4c, and AR 700-84, chapter 8, request the following individual be granted *(an initial) (a special continuing)* allowance to purchase civilian clothing for use in the performance of official duties in full-time protective service:

- a. *(Name)*
- b. *(Grade)*
- c. *(SSN)*
- d. *(ETS)*
- e. *(DEROS) (if not overseas, indicate N/A)*
- f. *(Credential number)*
- g. *(Date credential issued)*
- h. *(Date and amount of previous civilian clothing allowances authorized)*

2. The wearing of civilian clothing is essential to the successful completion of this individual's investigative assignment. The climatic conditions of *(his) (her)* duty station necessitate the purchase of *(summer or winter clothing only) (clothing for both summer and winter)*. The civilian clothing purchased will be a style appropriate to the investigative assignment.

3. Recommend payment of *(an initial) (a special continuing)* civilian clothing allowance. Upon receipt of approval authorizing the wearing of civilian clothing and payment of a civilian clothing allowance, the required garments will be obtained by local purchase within 30 days.

4. The individual for whom this request is submitted *(does) (does not)* replace an individual who has previously been granted a civilian clothing allowance. *(He) (She)* has at least 1 year of obligated service remaining at the present duty station, and is expected to continue to serve in this full-time protective service assignment for at least 1 year.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl

(Signature of requesting official)

Figure 3-3. Request for civilian clothing allowance

Chapter 4

Special Reaction Teams (SRTs)

4-1. General

SRTs are one of the commander's principal resources in response to a major disruption or special threat to an installation.

a. Installation commanders will maintain an SRT capable of responding to a terrorist incident or other disruption on the installation within 2 hours or less from the time of notification. The SRT may be from installation resources; nearby U.S. Army or other service installations; or Federal, State, local, or host country authorities in accordance with

applicable laws, regulations, and Status of Forces Agreements. Memorandums of Agreement or other documentation outlining mutually agreed upon procedures and actions will be maintained with the agency providing the SRT.

b. The SRT is the installation commander's principal response force in the event of a major disruption or threat situation on the installation. The primary goal of the SRT is to preserve human life and restore normal activity on the installation. Situations involving SRT deployment may include barricaded criminals and mentally disturbed persons with or without hostages, sniper incidents, threatened suicides, combatting terrorism operations, drug raids, warrant apprehension of dangerous individuals, and protective service missions. The SRT could also be included in contingency planning in the event of combat hostilities and sabotage.

c. The installation PM or security officer normally is responsible for organizing, training, equipping, and certifying the SRT.

d. Installation SRT organization, training, equipment, and operational procedures will be outlined in writing. Installations employing SRT response from other than installation resources will ensure that initial response contingencies using installation resources are maintained to isolate, contain, and evaluate an incident prior to SRT arrival.

4-2. SRT training

a. Individual and team training is essential to the mission performance of the SRT in responding to crises. SRT members must be afforded adequate time to conduct training and will be tested at least semiannually using varied scenarios in day and night operations. Evaluations will include an alert assembly, issue of equipment, an operational briefing, a practical exercise, and a debriefing. Evaluation results will be maintained on file for 1 year.

b. All SRT members will be familiarized monthly and qualified quarterly with their assigned weapons. Periodic use of stress courses in the firing of weapons is required. This will include running, firing rapidly, and firing from varied and difficult firing positions.

c. SRT marksmen (snipers) will be familiarized monthly and qualified every 60 days. Qualification will be at 100 meters using match grade M118 ammunition hitting a 4-inch bull's-eye a minimum of 9 times out of 10 shots. The off round may be no more than 2 inches off the edge of the bull. All rounds will be fired from a cold and fouled bore. Marksmen qualification will be documented by the SRT leader and certified by the installation PM or security officer.

4-3. SRT uniform and equipment

a. The SRT uniform will include—

- (1) Battle dress uniform with soft cap or other appropriate attire approved by the installation commander.
- (2) Combat boots or other appropriate footwear approved by the installation commander.
- (3) Lightweight body armor with minimum threat level 2A or higher.
- (4) Protective mask.
- (5) Illuminating wristwatch.

b. The SRT equipment will include—

(1) Hand-held and portable base station FM radios with a surveillance package to include an ear piece and a lapel mike, hand- or voice-activated. All hand-held radios should have hands-free operation capability and all nets should be securable in accordance with Federal Standard 1027 and AR 530-2.

- (2) Weapons and ammunition.
- (3) Pyrotechnics.
- (4) Night vision devices (AN/PVS-5).
- (5) Binoculars.
- (6) Telephone sets to establish communications with barricaded individuals.
- (7) A 35mm camera with a zoom lens (200mm/300mm).
- (8) Telescope observation (M49) with case (M164).
- (9) First aid kit.

c. Special reaction team weapons will include—

- (1) One 9mm pistol, cal .38 revolver, or cal .45 pistol per team member.
- (2) Two M21 or M24 sniper rifles with night vision scopes per team.
- (3) One M16A1 or M16A2 rifle per team member (excluding marksmen).
- (4) Two 12-gauge shotguns per team.
- (5) Two M203 or M79 grenade launchers per team.

d. All equipment will be accounted for in accordance with AR 710-2. Weapons will be controlled in accordance with AR 190-11.

Chapter 5

Hostage Negotiations

5-1. Contingency plans

a. Installation commanders will maintain contingency plans for response to hostage situations. Planning will outline specific guidance on command and control of the hostage situation and coordination of the operation.

b. Contingency planning will include coordination with applicable Federal, State, local, and host country officials outlining movement, security, negotiator, and jurisdictional responsibilities on the installation and in the event of a mobile hostage situation moving off the installation.

c. Hostage negotiators will be identified and designated in contingency plans. Commanders may elect to use USACIDC hostage negotiators based on their availability, or other personnel who have successfully completed the USAMPS Hostage Negotiation Course or other basic hostage negotiator course consisting of at least 80 training hours. More than one hostage negotiator should be identified since a hostage situation may extend over a long period of time and the negotiation process is mentally exhausting.

d. Installation commanders may approve the monitoring and recording of hostage negotiations to maintain an accurate record of the communications. Monitoring will be conducted in accordance with AR 190-30.

e. Negotiation means the willingness to establish dialogue for arriving at a settlement; it does not imply yielding to demands.

5-2. Procedures for Responding to a Hostage Incident

a. Respond to the hostage incident with a Threat Management Force. Keep the situation confined and contained, and cleared of all personnel except those specifically authorized in the area.

b. Summon required assistance and establish a location for the command post. The command post should provide observation of the incident and afford protection from direct fire.

c. Clear the entire line of fire completely around and outside the hostage incident.

d. Establish a perimeter around the incident and enclose it with necessary vehicles and personnel.

e. Deploy the Public Affairs Officer to brief news media representatives. If appropriate, establish a press center.

f. Summon medical, engineer, and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support personnel that have appropriate equipment and vehicles.

g. Interview people who have knowledge of the situation to establish the—

(1) Number and identity of abductors and weapons.

(2) Number and identity of hostages.

(3) Personal, criminal, and medical histories of abductors and hostages.

h. Interview the spouse, parents, and siblings of the abductor, if possible, to gain further insight into the abductor's behavior and reasoning process.

i. Have professional practitioners available for consultation (psychologists, members of the clergy, lawyers, or probation or parole officers) especially if they have previously dealt with the abductor.

j. Ensure that the lighting at the scene of action is adequate.

k. Establish communications with the abductor as soon as possible. Communicate by telephone or provide the abductor with a communications device.

l. Attempt to establish multiple observation points from which to view the location, behavior, and movements of the hostage and the abductor.

m. If possible, set up a listening system in the abductor's area of control.

n. Assign an individual to communicate and negotiate with the abductor and make certain the abductor knows with whom he or she is negotiating.

o. Ensure audio communication with the abductor is maintained.

p. Set no demands, other than to agree to trade the release of the hostage for the abductor's safety.

q. Accept no deadlines from the abductor.

r. Obtain anything within reason the abductor requests, except for ammunition and weapons, drugs, and alcoholic beverages.

s. Establish appropriate liaison to provide food and beverages to the abductor and hostages.

t. Establish, with the abductor, a way of making food and beverages available.

u. Make certain that nourishment provided is ample and attractive, reflecting a concern for the abductor's physical condition.

v. Do not put drugs into food or beverages without the approval of the MACOM commander.

w. Do not permit anyone to enter the barricaded area. In response to terrorist demands, exceptions might include—

(1) A doctor who is volunteering to treat injured or stricken individuals.

(2) A few news media representatives on a "pooled" basis.

- x. Ask to see the hostages so an assessment of their well-being and movement potential can be determined.
- y. Do not show overconcern for the welfare of the hostages.
- z. Be prepared to assault the abductor if he or she becomes irrational, destructive, or begins to seriously harm hostages. Weigh the decision of moving in against the chance the abductor will kill hostages.
- aa. Conduct, on a continuing basis, assessments on the abductor's willingness and ability to negotiate and on his or her rationality.
- ab. Note the following indicators of the abductor's willingness and ability to negotiate:
 - (1) The abductor's continued participation in the negotiating process and lessening of demands.
 - (2) The uneventful passage of deadlines set by the abductor.
 - (3) Considerate treatment of the hostage.
- ac. Keep the abductor talking as long as possible.
- ad. Recognize that as long as the abductor is talking, the opportunity remains for a successful resolution of the event.
- ae. Do everything possible to consume time in the hope that the abductor will be led to miscalculations, which could result in bringing about his or her capture, or be worn down into agreeing with the negotiator.
- af. Settle with the abductor on his or her negotiable demands by convincing the abductor to yield hostages for his or her own safety during surrender.
- ag. Agree to arrange a meeting with media personnel if the abductor insists and if the meeting may cause the abductor to yield the hostages and surrender.
- ah. In incident planning, address a mobile contingency, even though allowing an incident to go mobile is not recommended. This will include liaison with neighboring jurisdictions.
- ai. Equip the escape vehicle, provided to the abductor, with electronic tracking devices. Mark the rooftop of the vehicle. If at night, consider knocking out a rear tail light to ease ground tracking in case the electronic device fails.
- aj. Do not release any individuals from your custody unless directed by a high authority. Negotiators, when pressured, will indicate that this decision is beyond local authorities to decide.
- ak. Conduct advance coordination with the host country or with Federal and State officials in the event the jurisdiction of the incident changes.

5-3. Training and equipment

- a. Hostage negotiation teams must be afforded adequate time to conduct training and will be tested at least semiannually using varied scenarios in day and night operations. Evaluations will include establishing communications with hostage takers and role playing of various hostage incidents. Some training and exercises should be conducted in conjunction with SRT exercises since both the hostage management teams and SRTs are principal members of the threat management force.
- b. Equipment at a minimum will include—
 - (1) Telephone sets to establish communications with hostage takers.
 - (2) Visual and audio surveillance and recording equipment.
 - (3) Tape recorders.
 - (4) A bullhorn.
 - (5) Hand-held FM radios.
 - (6) Lightweight body armor with a minimum threat level 2A or higher.
- c. All equipment will be accounted for in accordance with AR 710-2.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 10–23

United States Army Criminal Investigation Command. (Cited in para 1–4c.)

AR 58–1

Management, Acquisition and Use of Administrative Use Motor Vehicles. (Cited in para 2–3.)

AR 190–11

Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives. (Cited in paras 3–5 and 4–3.)

AR 190–14

Carrying of Firearms and Use of Force for Law Enforcement and Security Duties. (Cited in para 3–5.)

AR 190–30

Military Police Investigations. (Cited in paras 3–3 and 5–1.)

AR 195–4

Use of Contingency Limitation .0015 Funds for Criminal Investigative Activities. (Cited in para 2–3.)

AR 525–13

The Army Terrorism Counteraction Program. (Cited in para 1–1.)

AR 530–2

Communications Security. (Cited in paras 2–3 and 4–3.)

AR 600–9

The Army Weight Control Program. (Cited in para 3–1.)

AR 601–210

Regular Army and Army Reserve Enlistment Program. (Cited in para 3–1.)

AR 700–84

Issue and Sale of Personal Clothing. (Cited in para 3–4 and fig 3–3.)

AR 710–2

Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level. (Cited in paras 4–3 and 5–3.)

Federal Standard 1027

Telecommunications: Federal Security Requirements Using the Data Encryption Standard. (Cited in paras 2–3c and 4–3.)

Section II

Required Publications

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

AR 5–3

Installation Management and Organization.

AR 195–2

Criminal Investigation Activities.

AR 380–67

Personnel Security Program.

FM 19-20

Law Enforcement Investigations.

FM 19-30

Physical Security.

The Joint Federal Travel Regulations, Volume I

Uniformed Service Members.

Section III

Prescribed Forms

DA Form 5703

Protective Service Agent. (Cited in para 3-3.)

Section IV

Referenced Forms

DA Form 4187

Personnel Action.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

cal
caliber

CID
Criminal Investigation Division

CPR
cardiovascular pulmonary resuscitation

DCSOPS
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DCSPER
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DEROS
date eligible for return from overseas

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

ETS
expiration term of service

FM
frequency modulated

MACOM
major Army command

mm
millimeter

MOS
military occupational specialty

MPI
military police investigator

OJT
on-the-job-training

PERSCOM
U.S. Total Army Personnel Command

PM
provost marshal

SRT
special reaction team

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TOE
table of organization and equipment

USACIDC

U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command

USAMPS

U.S. Army Military Police School

Section II

Terms

Full-time protective service team

Trained personnel assigned the mission of accompanying the principal and providing interface between the principal and all security forces. The size of the team and the duration of the mission will be determined by the commander responsible for the principal's security.

High risk personnel

Personnel who are more likely to be terrorist or criminal targets because of their grade, assignment, symbolic value, vulnerabilities, location, or specific threat.

a. Level 1 high risk personnel have such a significantly high potential as terrorist or criminal targets as to warrant assignment of full-time protective services. This would include long-term protective services based on assignment location, or short-term protective services based on a specific threat.

b. Level 2 high risk personnel do not warrant assignment of full-time protective services but require such additional office, residential, and travel security measures as deemed appropriate based on local conditions.

Hostage

Any person held against his or her will as security for the performance of specific actions.

Major disruptions on installations

Examples include the following acts, threats, or attempted acts which have the potential for widespread publicity and which require special response, tactics, and management:

a. Major weapon or other threats.

b. Kidnapping, extortion, bombings, ambushes, arson, assassination, and hostage taking.

Negotiations

A dialogue between authorities and offenders which has as the ultimate goal the safe release of hostages and surrender of the offenders.

Principal

The individual for whom protection is provided.

Protective services

Those security measures taken to provide security for the principal, which include personal security, site and conference security, and appropriate application of physical security.

Residence watch

Security and surveillance of the living quarters and adjacent grounds where the principal is residing.

Special reaction team

A specially trained and equipped team of military and civilian security personnel serving as the installation commander's principal response force in the event of a major disruption or threat situation on the installation. The SRT will be deployed to preserve human life and restore normal activity on the installation.

Tenant unit

A unit or activity of one Government agency, military department, or command that occupies facilities on an installation of another military department or command and that receives supplies or other support services from that installation.

Terrorism

The calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to attain political, religious, or ideological goals. Terrorists intimidate, coerce, and instill fear. Terrorism involves a criminal act that is often symbolic in nature and intended to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

There are no special terms.

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