OVERVIEW

✦ Security Threats
  - Security Defined
  - Security Goal
  - Basic Security Missions
  - Security Considerations
  - Identify Security Threats

✦ Plan for Security Threats
  - Religious Ministry Team (RMT) Considerations
  - Identify Available Resources
  - Plan for RMT Movements
OVERVIEW (Cont.)

✎ Execute RMT Security

- Individual Security Roles and Responsibilities

✎ Stand a Sentry Post

- Identify the eleven General Orders
- Identify the organization of the Interior Guard
- Execute a Post and Relief / Report a Post
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Please Read Your

Terminal Learning Objectives

And

Enabling Learning Objectives
QUESTIONS
SECURITY is the measure taken by a military unit, activity, or installation to protect itself against all acts designed to, or which may, impair its effectiveness.

MCDP 1-0, 11-11
Marine Corps Operations
Security Goal;

The Primary Goal of Security is never to permit the enemy to acquire an unexpected advantage.

MCDP 1-0, A-2
Marine Corps Operations
BASIC SECURITY MISSIONS

There are three types of Security Missions; SCREEN, GUARD, and COVER. Each varies in the degree of security provided, the forces and capabilities required, and the degree of engagement with the enemy.

MCDP 1-0, 11-12
Marine Corps Operations
BASIC SECURITY MISSIONS

Security Mission: SCREEN

A Screening Force observes, identifies, and reports information. It only fights in self-protection.

A Screening Force –

- Provides early warning of enemy approach.
- Gains and maintains enemy contact and reports enemy activity.
- Conducts counter-reconnaissance within capabilities.
- Impedes and harasses the enemy within capabilities.
BASIC SECURITY MISSIONS

Security Mission; GUARD

A Guarding Force protects the main force from attack, direct fire, and ground observation by fighting to gain time, while also observing and reporting information.

A Guarding Force –

- Provides early warning of enemy approach.
- Provides maneuver space to the front, flanks & rear of the force.
- Screens, attacks, defends, or delays within its capabilities to protect the force.
BASIC SECURITY MISSIONS

Security Mission; COVER

A Covering Force operates apart from the main force to intercept, engage, delay, disorganize, and deceive the enemy before he can attack the main body. It prevents surprise during the advance.

A Covering Force –

- Gains and maintains contact with the enemy.
- Denies the enemy information about the main force strength.
- Conducts counter-recon and destroys enemy security forces.
- Develops the situation to determine enemy strength & weakness.
SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

Security Considerations;

Security measures to be considered when developing security plans include, but are not limited to the following:

MCO 5530.14A, 2-13 –

- Required security/protection for vulnerable points/areas/assets.
- Security force training and organization.
- Personnel identification and control systems.
- Use of security hardware (electronic systems/barriers/locks)
- Designated restricted areas.
- Coordination with other units or agencies.
IDENTIFY SECURITY THREATS

Threat Assessment;

The first step in developing a Security Plan is to identify and characterize the potential threats. Understanding the threat enables you to assess vulnerabilities to attack and to develop effective protective and response measures.

FM 3-05.401/MCRP 3-33.1A, E-3
IDENTIFY SECURITY THREATS

Threat Identification;

Once a Security Threat is identified, determine the negative effects of the threat on the force, individual, event, installation or area. For example;

FM 3-05.401/MCRP 3-33.1A, E-4

- Damaged/contaminated/enemy occupied areas pose a threat to personnel who may need to pass through it.
- The capability for civilians to organize/protest in great numbers.
- The ability for equipment and/or information to be stolen.
- Political or anti-force rallies or demonstrations.
IDENTIFY SECURITY THREATS

Threat Identification;
In 1968, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his “Mountaintop” speech to a rally in Memphis, less than 24 hours before he was assassinated.

Threat Identification;
Now picture your Chaplain delivering a sermon in a religious hostile environment.
QUESTIONS
RMT CONSIDERATIONS

RMT Composition:
A Religious Ministry Team (RMT) contains a minimum of:
- (1) Chaplain
- (1) Religious Program Specialist (RP) / Chaplain’s Assistant
RMT CONSIDERATIONS

RMT Considerations:

- The RMT deploys with it’s Parent Command.
- Battlefield Circulation is crucial in order to best support the unit.
- Only the Commander, or designated representative, approves RMT movement within the battlespace.
- The RMT must maintain awareness of available resources (vehicles/security/communications) to allow for movement.
- The RMT must be proficient with their Parent Command’s tactics, techniques and procedures.

MCTP 3-30D, 4-1 thru 4-3
RMT Basic Resource Requirements include:

- Transportation & Radio Communication (field and deployed).
- Direct Phone Lines and furniture (Garrison).
- Higher Headquarters RMT Support (field and deployed).
- Information Technology and Connectivity (Garrison).

RMTs need a functional understanding of the command’s supply system and working relationships with the Supply Department (S-4). Many items that a RMT uses are assigned a National Stock Number (NSN), which allows the RMT to use the standard supply system to purchase them. The Unit S-4 is the point of contact for all supply related matters.

MCTP 3-30D, 3-2, 3-5 & 3-6
Mobility and Tactical Force Protection;

Mobility is a key enabler that allows the RMT to deliver ministry across the expeditionary environment. The RMT may move by:

- Foot Patrol.
- Tactical Aircraft.
- Tactical Vehicle.

Although an RP may qualify to operate civilian and tactical government vehicles, the RMT does not have its own designated tactical vehicle during combat operations and must arrange movement with the Unit’s S-4. MCTP 3-30D, 4-3
Communication with your Command;

In order for a RMT to deliver ministry across the battlespace, Commanders require precise and useful information to make informed decisions regarding the levels of operational religious ministry required. The RMT movement may be effected by;

- Operation Tempo.
- Availability of Logistical Support.
- Disposition of friendly and enemy forces.

Only the Commander, or designated representative, approves RMT movement within a battlespace.  

MCTP 3-30D, 4-3
Communication with other Commands;
Depending on a Chaplain’s specific Faith Background, an RP may be required to coordinate with another Command’s Chaplain (of different faith), in order to provide necessary or requested services within a specific unit. In-turn, this expeditionary situation may required specific transportation coordination between your Parent Command and the Supporting Command. Once again, the RMT movement may be effected by;

- Operation Tempo.
- Availability of Logistical Support.
- Disposition of friendly and enemy forces.

MCTP 3-30D, 4-3
QUESTIONS
CHAPLAINS;

Navy Chaplains are qualified Religious Ministry (RM) professionals endorsed by the Department of Defense (DOD) to serve as chaplains in the Department of the Navy (DON). MCTP 3-30D, 1-4

Chaplains do not come to military service fully prepared to provide, facilitate, care, and advise according to Navy standards. They come as trained and educated RM representatives of their Religious Organization. Through formal training at the Naval Chaplaincy School and Center, they garner skills necessary for ministry in the military.
According the Geneva Convention of 1949, Chaplains are Non-Combatants.  

As non-combatants, Chaplains are exempt from being held as Prisoners of War (POW).  

In accordance with SECNAVINST 1730.7D and MCO 1730.6F, Chaplains are forbidden to carry weapons.  

Navy Chaplains are assigned as special staff officers to assist commanders by developing and implementing a Command Religious Program (CRP).
ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

RELIGIOUS PROGRAM SPECIALISTS (RPs);

RPs are uniquely trained and qualified Sailors assigned, along with Chaplains, to support the delivery of Religious Ministries (RM). As enlisted and non-ordained members of the Religious Ministry Team (RMT), the RPs’ responsibilities focus on RM support.

MCTP 3-30D, 1-5 & 1-6
ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

RELIGIOUS PROGRAM SPECIALISTS (RPs);

Responsibilities include, but not limited to, the following;

- Religious Ministry facilitation.
- Religious Ministry provision support.
- Religious Ministry care and advisement.
- Religious Ministry logistics.
- Religious Ministry program management.
- Religious Ministry administration.
- Religious Ministry Team force protection and individual security.

MCTP 3-30D, 1-5 & 1-6
ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

RELIGIOUS PROGRAM SPECIALISTS (RPs);

Force Protection and Individual Security Responsibilities (Emphasized);

- RPs are combatants and provide force protection for the RMT and individual security for the noncombatant chaplain in operational environments. Combatant personnel assigned to Marine Corps units can carry arms according to MCO 3574.2L, Marine Corps Combat Marksmanship Program (MCCMP). RPs are required to train, qualify, and be proficient with their weapon.

*Note:* Green-Side RPs are required to follow the same weapons carry and qualifications as the Marine Corps. E-5 and below qualify on the service rifle. E-6 and above qualify on the service pistol.

MCTP 3-30D, 1-5 & 1-6
RELIGIOUS PROGRAM SPECIALISTS (RPs);
Force Protection and Individual Security Responsibilities (Emphasized);

- As combatants and provider of force protection for the RMT and individual security for the noncombatant chaplain, Green-Side RPs must train with his/her Marine Corps Parent Command in order to be proficient with current Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs).

Note: Although the Marine Corps has doctrinal training and operating standards, current TTPs will vary depending on the specific expeditionary environment.

MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
Security for Religious Services on Tactical Installations

- On well-established tactical installations no additional protective measures are ordinarily necessary.
- RPs coordinate security measures with the S-3 Operations Section for large seasonal services.
QUESTIONS
The Eleven General Orders;

General Orders apply to all sentries of the main and special guards, but not the brig guard. All members of the main and special guards are required to memorize, understand and comply with the following regulations relating to the General Orders for sentries. The Commanding Officer or Commander may make exception to specific General Orders from the orders which govern a particular post as required. The following are the eleven General Orders and regulations:

- **Number 1. TO TAKE CHARGE OF THIS POST AND ALL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN VIEW.** – A sentry halts and detains all persons on or near the assigned post whose presence or actions are suspicious.

MCO 5530.15 US Marine Corps Interior Guard Manual
The Eleven General Orders (Cont.);

- **Number 2. TO WALK MY POST IN A MILITARY MANNER, KEEPING ALWAYS ON THE ALERT AND OBSERVING EVERYTHING THAT TAKES PLACE WITHIN SIGHT OR HEARING.** – Sentries will always conduct themselves in a military manner and remain vigilant and attentive to their duties.

- **Number 3. TO REPORT ALL VIOLATIONS OF ORDERS I AM INSTRUCTED TO ENFORCE.** – A sentry reports a violation of orders to the COG at the first opportunity and to any Officer or Noncommissioned (Petty) Officer of the Guard inspecting him/her.
Number 4. TO REPEAT ALL CALLS FROM POSTS MORE DISTANT FROM THE GUARDHOUSE THAN MY OWN. – When sentry posts are located within hearing distance of each other, a sentry receiving a call from a post more distant from the guardhouse than his/her own repeats the call to the next post loudly, distinctly and exactly as it was received.

Number 5. TO QUIT MY POST ONLY WHEN PROPERLY RELIEVED. – Sentries are relieved by the Corporal of the Guard (COG) according to the procedures described in chapter 5 of MCO 5530.15.
The Eleven General Orders (Cont.);

- **Number 6.** TO RECEIVE, OBEY, AND PASS ON TO THE SENTRY WHO RELIEVES ME ALL ORDERS FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER, OFFICER OF THE DAY, AND OFFICERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED (PETTY) OFFICERS OF THE GUARD ONLY. – A sentry will give up any assigned weapon only when ordered to by a person from whom he or she lawfully receives orders may be given while on post.

- **Number 7.** TO TALK TO NO ONE EXCEPT IN THE LINE OF DUTY. – When persons make proper inquiries of a sentry, courteous, but brief answers will be given. When challenging a person, a sentry armed with a rifle will take the position of port arms.
STAND A SENTRY POST

The Eleven General Orders (Cont.);

- **Number 8. TO GIVE THE ALARM IN CASE OF FIRE OR DISORDER.** – In case of fire, the sentry immediately calls; "Fire, Post Number____." and gives the alarm or makes certain an alarm has been given.

- **Number 9. TO CALL THE CORPORAL OF THE GUARD IN ANY CASE NOT COVERED BY INSTRUCTIONS.** – Whenever a sentry encounters a situation not covered by general or special orders, or about which the sentry is in doubt, the sentry will call the COG for further instructions.
Number 10. TO SALUTE ALL OFFICERS AND ALL COLORS AND STANDARDS NOT CASED. – Sentries render salutes as prescribed in Navy Regulations.

Number 11. TO BE ESPECIALLY WATCHFUL AT NIGHT AND, DURING THE TIME FOR CHALLENGING, TO CHALLENGE ALL PERSONS ON OR NEAR MY POST AND TO ALLOW NO ONE TO PASS WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORITY. – If a sentry observes a person approaching post during the time for challenging, the sentry calls; “HALT, who is there?”, while the person is still far enough away for the sentry to take effective measures.
The Organization of the Interior Guard;

The Interior Guard may be composed of one or more main guards, as the CO directs. In addition, the interior guard includes any special guards established by the Commanding Officer or Commanders of subordinate units. One Officer of the Day will be assigned to supervise each main guard established ashore. Aboard ship, the Officer of the Deck performs the interior guard duties of the Officer of the Day. In large commands ashore, where there is more than one main guard, a Field Officer of the Day may be assigned to supervise the entire guard.

- **Commanding Officer.** – The responsibility of the Commanding Officer for the security of the command is absolute except as otherwise directed by competent authority.

MCO 5530.15 US Marine Corps Interior Guard Manual
Field Officer of the Day. – The Field Officer of the Day supervises the entire Interior Guard. The Field Officer of the Day may be assigned various other duties pertaining to the security of the command. During the tour of duty, he/she serves as the Commanding Officer's direct personal representative.

Officer of the Day (OOD). – The Officer of the Day, or the Officer of the Deck aboard ship, supervises the main guard. The Officer of the Day is charged with the execution of all orders of the Commanding Officer which concern the security of the area within the assigned jurisdiction.
The Organization of the Interior Guard (Cont.);

- **Commander of the Guard.** – The Commander of the Guard ensures proper instructions, discipline and performance of the duty of the main guard. Ensures that all members of the guard are correctly instructed in their orders and duties and that they are understood and properly executed.

- **Sergeant of the Guard (SOG).** – The SOG assists the Commander of the Guard in ensuring proper instructions, discipline, and performance of duty of the main guard. The SOG assigns members of the guard to reliefs and prepares the guard roster.

MCO 5530.15 US Marine Corps Interior Guard Manual
STAND A SENTRY POST

The Organization of the Interior Guard (Cont.);

- **Corporal of the Guard (COG).** – The Corporal of the Guard supervises the members of the guard assigned to that relief. The COG instructs each member concerning orders and duties, ensuring understanding.

- **Main Guard Sentries.** – All members of the guard will memorize, understand, and comply with the General Orders for sentries. Supernumeraries will understand the special orders for all posts on which they could be posted, and comply with those orders for the particular post if posted thereon as a sentry.

MCO 5530.15 US Marine Corps Interior Guard Manual
The Organization of the Interior Guard (Cont.);

- **Flag Detail.** – The detail is selected by the Commander of the Guard to raise and lower the flag at Morning and Evening Colors.
EXECUTE A POST & RELIEF

Execute a Post & Relief and Report a Post;

The posting and relieving process is done to ensure the correct and complete transfer of verbal special orders, instructions, and information from the off-going sentry to the on-coming sentry. The Corporal of the Guard posts and relieves sentries. The following procedures will be followed in a formal post and relief of sentries;

- (a) – When the relief has arrived and the post inventory has been conducted, the on-coming sentry approaches the off-going sentry and halts about three steps in front of him/her. Both guards stand at present arms.

MCO 5530.15 US Marine Corps Interior Guard Manual, 5-3
EXECUTE A POST & RELIEF

Execute a Post & Relief and Report a Post (Cont.);

(b) – The COG stands at one side, between the sentries, and asks the off-going sentry if he/she has any word to pass.

(c) – The off-going sentry reports the post and any changes in orders, information, or instructions received during the watch.

(1) – If there are no changes to report, the off-going sentry states; "I, (rank, name), report post #1 is all secure. Post and orders remain the same, nothing unusual to report”.

(2) – If there are special orders to report or anything unusual, the off-going sentry passes on this information.

MCO 5530.15 US Marine Corps Interior Guard Manual, 5-3
EXECUTE A POST & RELIEF

Execute a Post & Relief and Report a Post (Cont.);

- **(3)** – The COG asks the on-coming sentry, "Do you understand your orders or do you have any questions pertaining to this post?"

- **(4)** – If the on-coming sentry understands the orders, the sentry will reply, "Yes, I understand all orders pertaining to my post and have no questions."

- **(5)** – If the on-coming sentry does not understand the orders, or has questions, the COG clarifies the orders and answers any questions.

MCO 5530.15 US Marine Corps Interior Guard Manual, 5-3
EXECUTE A POST & RELIEF

Execute a Post & Relief and Report a Post (Cont.);

- The COG looks at the on-coming sentry and states "You have been posted," and then looks at the off-going sentry and states "You stand relieved." The sentries cut their salutes or present arms and the on-coming sentry assumes the duties and the off-going sentry falls in with the COG.

MCO 5530.15 US Marine Corps Interior Guard Manual, 5-3
QUESTIONS
SUMMARY

.security Threats

- Security Defined
- Security Goal
- Basic Security Missions
- Security Considerations
- Identify Security Threats

.plan for Security Threats

- Religious Ministry Team (RMT) Considerations
- Identify Available Resources
- Plan for RMT Movements
SUMMARY (Cont.)

◊ Execute RMT Security
  - Individual Security Roles and Responsibilities

◊ Stand a Sentry Post
  - Identify the eleven General Orders
  - Identify the organization of the Interior Guard
  - Execute a Post and Relief / Report a Post
BACKUP SLIDES
HOW I FELT AFTER

I PASS MY EXAMS
Continuation of Training

• Related RMT T&R Manual Tasks w/ sustainment requirements
  – Prepare for combat
  – Perform individual movement in an urban environment
  – Perform individual movement techniques
  – Perform individual actions in a patrol
  – Perform immediate actions upon contact with the enemy
  – Perform individual actions from a vehicle