

**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**  
FIELD MEDICAL TRAINING BATTALION-EAST  
PSC BOX 20042  
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542-0042

MCECST

**2401-PAT-1001/2, 2401-ATFP-1001, and 0300-PAT-1009 - Security**

**TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

1. As a member of an RMT, implement security, to accomplish the RMT mission without distraction from the unit mission.

(2401-PAT-1001)

2. Given a combat environment and a simulated Chaplain, provide RMT security as a combatant RMT member, to accomplish the RMT mission without distracting from the unit mission.

(2401-PAT-1001) - See TLO: (0300-PAT-1009)

3. Given a sentry post, general orders, special orders, and without the aid of reference, stand a sentry post, to protect property, enforce regulations, and preserve order.

(2401-ATFP-1001)

**ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

1. Without the aid of reference, identify basic security missions, in accordance with the reference MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations.

(2401-PAT-1001a)

2. Without the aid of reference, identify basic security considerations, in accordance with the reference MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations.

(2401-PAT-1001b)

3. Given a patrol order, assigned weapon, and an assignment in a patrol, while wearing a fighting load, perform immediate actions while crossing a danger area in order to negate any

threat, in accordance with references MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations, MCRP 3-10A.2 Infantry Company Operations, MCRP 3-10A.4 Marine Rifle Squad and MCTP 3-01A Scouting and Patrolling.  
(2401-PAT-1002a) - See TLO: (0300-PAT-1009)

4. Given a patrol order, assigned weapon, and an assignment in a patrol, while wearing a fighting load, perform immediate actions while breaking contact in order to negate any threat, in accordance with references MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations, MCRP 3-10A.2 Infantry Company Operations, MCRP 3-10A.4 Marine Rifle Squad and MCTP 3-01A Scouting and Patrolling.  
(2401-PAT-1002b) - See TLO: (0300-PAT-1009)

5. Given a list of choices, identify interior guard elements, in accordance with reference MCO 5530.15 U.S. Marine Corps Interior Guard Manual.  
(2401-ATFP-1001a)

6. Given a scenario, conduct interior guard functions, in accordance reference MCO 5530.15 U.S. Marine Corps Interior Guard Manual.  
(2401-ATFP-1001b)

## **SECURITY**

1. **SECURITY** is the measure taken by a military unit, activity, or instillation to protect itself against all acts designed to, or which may, impair its effectiveness.
2. **The Primary Goal of Security** is never to permit the enemy to acquire an unexpected advantage.
3. **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.

a. **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/Maintains enemy contact and reports enemy activity.
- Conducts counter-reconnaissance within capabilities.
- Impedes and harasses the enemy within capabilities.

b. **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 and rear of the force.
- Screens, attacks, defends, or delays within its capabilities to protect the force.

c. **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.

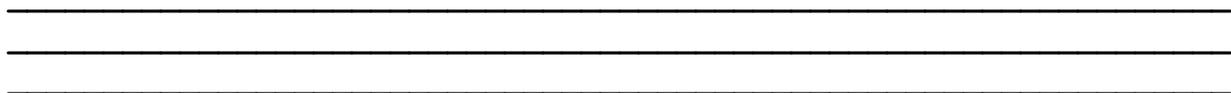
4. **Security Considerations** - Security measures to be considered when developing security plans include, but are not limited to the following;

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

5. **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.

6. **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;

- 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.



## **RMT SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS**

1. **RMT Composition** - A Religious Ministry Team (RMT) contains a minimum of;

- Chaplain
- Religious Program Specialist (RP) or Chaplain's Assistant

2. **RMT Security Considerations** - are as follows;

- The RMT deploys with its 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.

3. **RMT Basic Resource Requirements** - 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. 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).

4. 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. (Rare-Last Resort)
- Tactical Aircraft. (Preferred)
- Tactical Vehicle. (Alternate)

a. **Mode of RMT Movement.** The mode of the RMT's movement may be by air, mounted, or, in rare instances, foot patrol. Air movement is the optimal form of transportation when available and should always be the first request. If the anticipated movement is between well-established tactical installations, the unit's S-3 (Operations) and S-4 (Logistics) can assist the RMT in identifying the best mode of transportation. It is also important that the Chaplain brief the Commander on battlefield circulation plans; the Commander may desire the RMT move by air since it is faster and generally more secure than by ground convoy. Other times a combination of the two are required to meet mission timelines and objectives.

b. Whether the intended mode of movement is by air or ground convoy, the RMT needs to convey their transportation request through their S-3 (Operations) and S-4 (Logistics). If moving by air, this request takes the form of an Assault Support Request (ASR). If moving by ground, the S-3 (Operations) and S-4 (Logistics) identify a convoy headed to the desired destination and then coordinate available seats for the RMT. In either case, the RMT articulates its request for transportation to the desired destination and allows the S-3 (Operations) and S-4 (Logistics) to determine the rest. They may elect to move the RMT to their destination in conjunction with a resupply mission or when combat replacements are moving to their gaining unit. RMTs should not expect dedicated air or ground transportation, but instead should anticipate being considered as additions or "strap-hangers" to a preplanned mobility mission. This means that the RMT should be prepared to remain at the destination until transportation is available to move them to their next location. They should not dictate to Commanders or other leaders when they must depart or return. For this reason, RMTs need to plan their overall battlefield circulation itinerary with flexibility in mind. If the mission requires a tightly scheduled itinerary, the RMT may need to

draft a Fragmentary Order (FragO) for release by the Operations Officer to ensure adherence to the timeline. This FragO needs to be coordinated, drafted, and released before the RMT departs for their battlefield circulation.

c. Movement by foot patrol takes place in situations where the terrain or permanence of a particular tactical position prohibits movement by ground convoy or air. RMTs will not move independently between locations, but must be integrated into a fire team-sized patrol at a minimum. Movement by foot patrol requires detailed planning and participation by the RMT in the patrol order brief as well as all rehearsals and inspections.

d. Blending in with the Patrol. With every movement/patrol the RMT may be attached to, it is critical to not stand out or skyline yourselves. This requires the RMT to blend into the patrol and in all appearances look like every other member of the patrol. Mounted and Air patrols will be easy to blend in with the other personnel. This may be difficult when conducting a foot patrol however, as the Chaplain is a Non-Combatant and doesn't carry a weapon which will be visible to the enemy. In this case, the chaplain should carry all the equipment, minus the weapon, the other members of the team have. The RMT movement should all appear to be like the rest of the patrol with the exception of the RP maintaining a close distance (one arm's length) to the chaplain in case immediate security measures are required.

e. Coordinating Movement with Supervisory RMTs. RMTs should communicate their battlefield circulation plans with their supervisory RMT. This helps the supervisory RMT anticipate and avoid situations in which several RMTs converge on one location in an uncoordinated manner within a short period of time, often while other locations go unsupported. Additionally, coordination with supervisory RMTs helps ensure that ministry needs at a given location can be met in an efficient, cooperative manner.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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

(1) Commander Consent and the RMT's Mobility. While battlefield circulation is the best way to deliver ministry within units, there are circumstances in which doing so will present an unacceptable risk to the RMT or the units they wish to visit. In these cases, the Commander may direct the RMT to remain in the rear triage area in order to provide ministry to the injured and to honor the deceased. This might take place when the unit is engaged in offensive or amphibious operations where mobility is constrained by natural or manmade obstacles. As the tactical situation changes, it may be possible for the RMT to conduct battlefield circulation to forward units at a later time.

(2) During defensive or sustained stability operations, the Commander may permit the RMT to travel to a forward company position. In this case, the RMT operates out of the command headquarters. With the Commander's explicit permission, the RMT may circulate among dispersed platoon positions. In any event, the RMT's mobility is always subject to the Commander's approval, both at the battalion and company levels. If a commander prevents them from moving forward, the RMT should interpret the restriction as an ORM decision to minimize risk to the units and to the RMT itself.

(3) The RMT should avoid just "showing up" at a remote location hoping to do ministry. Instead, they must coordinate with unit commanders in advance of their visit to ascertain the best time to conduct worship services, deck plate visitation, and counseling. During operations in which units operate from semi-permanent combat installations, the RMT may be required to first obtain an area clearance from the destination unit's S-3 (Operations). In expeditionary operations where all units are mobile and their locations are constantly changing, detailed coordination with the S-3 (Operations) and S-4 (Logistics) is essential to ensure that the RMT knows the location of the unit

they wish to visit as well as how they will get there and return. In addition, the Commander and leaders at the destination must be informed so that they are can prepare to receive the RMT. This ensures that time is allocated for the worship service and that messing and berthing accommodations for the RMT can be arranged. This type of coordination not only ensures a successful RMT battlefield circulation, but also demonstrates professional military competence and courtesy.

7. 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 require 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.
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## **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. **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).

a. 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.

b. Through formal training at the Naval Chaplaincy School and Center, Navy Chaplains garner skills necessary for ministry in the military.

c. Chaplains are bound to the following;

- 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).

2. **Religious Program Specialists (RPs)** - are uniquely trained and qualified Sailors assigned, along with Chaplains, to support the delivery of Religious Ministries (RM).

a. As enlisted and non-ordained members of the Religious Ministry Team (RMT), the RPs' responsibilities focus on RM support. RP 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.**

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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).

e. 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.

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### **STAND A SENTRY POST**

1. **The Eleven 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:

a. **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.

b. **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.

c. **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.

d. 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.

e. 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.

f. 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.

g. 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.

h. 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.

i. 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.

j. Number 10. **TO SALUTE ALL OFFICERS AND ALL COLORS AND STANDARDS NOT CASED.** - Sentries render salutes as prescribed in Navy Regulations.

k. 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.

2. **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.

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

b. **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.

c. **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.

d. **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.

e. **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.

f. **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.

g. **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.

h. **Flag Detail.** - The detail is selected by the Commander of the Guard to raise and lower the flag at Morning and Evening Colors.

3. **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.

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.

(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.

(6) 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.

**REFERENCES:**

Religious Affairs in Joint Operations, JP 1-05  
Religious Ministries within the Department of the Navy,  
SECNAVINST 1730.7B  
Religious Ministry Team Handbook, MCRP 6-12A  
Religious Ministry in the Marine Corps, MCO 1730.