HANDLE DETAINNEES
OVERVIEW

Introduction to Detainee Handling
- Detainee, Retained Person Defined & Civilian Internees
- Enemy Combatants & Enemy Prisoners of War
- Objectives of Detainee Operations
- Principles of Detainee Operations

Search, Secure, Segregate & Safeguard
- Types of Searches - Segregating
- Receiving & Securing - Safeguarding
- Tagging - Reporting

Holding Area, Evacuation & Treatment
- Holding Areas
- Detainee Evacuation
- Geneva Convention - Treatment of Prisoners
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Please Read Your

Terminal Learning Objectives

And

Enabling Learning Objectives
QUESTIONS
INTRODUCTION TO DETAINEE HANDLING

Detainees:

- The term detainee means any person captured, detained, held, or otherwise under the control of DOD personnel (military, civilian, or contractor).

Detainees include:

- Enemy Combatants (ECs)
- Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs)
- Retained Persons (RPs)
- Civilian Internees (CIs)
Detainees (Continued):

- **Enemy Combatants (ECs)** - any person engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners during an armed conflict.
INTRODUCTION TO DETAINEE HANDLING

- Detainees (Continued):
  - Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs) - upon capture are armed and uniformed.
Detainees (Continued):

- **Retained Persons (RPs)** - is a special category for medical personnel and chaplains because of their special skills and training. Although they are not EPWs, they may be retained by the detaining power to aid EPWs.
Detainees (Continued):

- **Civilian Internees (CIs)** - is a civilian who is interned during an armed conflict, occupation, or other military operation for security reasons, for protection, or because he has committed an offense against the detaining power.
QUESTIONS
SEARCHING:

- The detainee is searched to neutralize him by confiscation of weapons, personal items, and items of potential intelligence or evidentiary value.
- Searching is conducted for the safety of friendly forces and detained persons.
- **Two types of Searches:**
  - Hasty Search
  - Detailed Search
Searching (Continued):

- **Hasty Search** - is a Quick body search.

  - A good pat down of the detainee’s entire body, checking all pockets and areas where they could conceal weapons or documents.
  - Done only when time is paramount.
Searching (Continued):

- **Detailed Search** - a systematic in-depth body search, working from behind, from top of the head to bottom of feet.

- **Duties of the Cover Man**
  - Provides cover for the search man.
  - Discourages escape and resistance.
  - Discourages hostile interference.
  - Alerts the search man of threats.
  - Resists distractions and maintains target acquisition.
  - Assesses threats constantly and prepares for the unexpected.
Searching (Continued):

- **Female Searches** - Care must be taken to ensure compliance with international law.

- **Females search females**

- However if no female searchers are available;
  - Medical Personnel.
  - Members of Clergy.
  - Senior Officer on site.
SEARCH, SECURE, SEGREGATE & SAFEGUARD

○ Receiving & Securing:

• The detainee is received from the capturing command and secured to prevent escape, or harm to the detainee or capturing unit personnel.

• Restraint devices are applied to limit detainee movement and prepare for additional processing.

• Treat all detainees humanely, but firmly, at all times.
Tagging: Each detainee will be tagged using DD Form 2745, Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Capture Tag, which provides the only official detainee tracking number prior to receiving an Internment Serial Number (ISN).

- All confiscated items will be linked to the detainee using the ISN.
- Items allowed to be retained by the detainee include:
  - Money / Valuables
  - Sentimental / Religious Items
  - ID Cards / Badges / Tags
  - Protective equipment (e.g., helmets, protective masks).
Segregating: EPWs and CIs are segregated into separate groups of officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted, civilians, and males and females.

- Segregation, and the resulting interruption of the enemy chain of command, is crucial to the security and control of prisoners.
- Detainees are prevented from communicating with one another or from making audible clamor.
- Uncooperative detainees are silenced by muffling them as appropriate.
Safeguarding: refers to the obligation to protect the safety of detainees and ensure the custody and integrity of confiscated items. Safeguarding include:

- Protecting detainees against combat hazards.
- Protecting detainees from conflict with each other.
- Protecting detainees from improper treatment.
SEARCH, SECURE, SEGREGATE & SAFEGUARD

- **Reporting:** Number of detainees and unauthorized materials must be reported to higher in the quickest manner possible.
QUESTIONS
**HOLDING AREA, EVACUATION & TREATMENT**

- **Holding Area:** is a temporary structure, building, or enclosed area, where detainees, EPWs, and Cis are held pending further evacuation.
  
  - Holding areas accommodate more captives for longer stays than collection points. Most holding areas, like collection points, are temporary facilities that must be able to move with little or no notice.
HOLDING AREA, EVACUATION & TREATMENT

- **Detainee Evacuation:** Speedy transportation of detainees from their point of capture to collection points is critical:
  - To mitigate attempted escape.
  - Reduces the exposure of the detainee to the battlefield.
HOLDING AREA, EVACUATION & TREATMENT

- **Geneva Convention - Treatment of Prisoners:** Law of War that regulates the treatment of Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) including:
  - Care, food, clothing, and housing.
  - Discipline and punishment.
  - Labor and Pay.
  - External relations.
  - Representation.
  - International exchange of information.
  - Termination of Captivity.
QUESTIONS
DEMO / PRAC. APP.
SUMMARY

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  - Receiving & Securing
  - Safeguarding
  - Tagging
  - Reporting

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BACKUP SLIDES
Were they paying attention?

!!! STUDY !!!