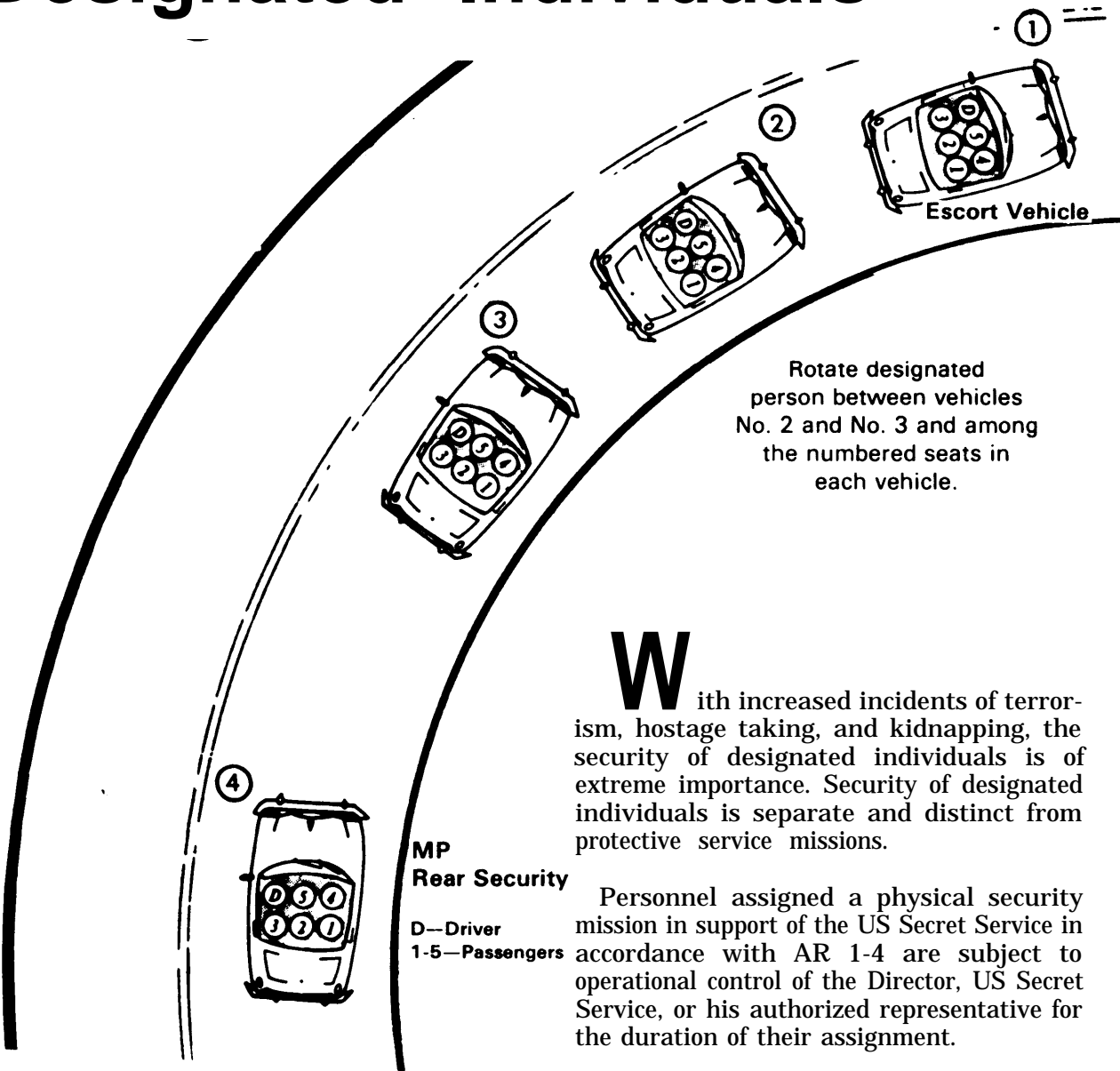


# Personal Security of Designated Individuals



Since the problems of personal security vary so greatly with each individual case in terms of potential hazards and threats, political and sociological considerations, geography, environment, mode of transporta-

tion, etc., the preparation of a comprehensive SOP is virtually impossible. There are, however, basic factors that must be considered which can be applied to all situations regarding personal security.

## Authority and Mission

## Section I

### 14-1 Authority

The authority to secure designated individuals is outlined in the following Army regulations:

- AR 1-4
- AR 10-23
- AR 190-10
- AR 190-30
- AR 210-10

**a.** AR 1-4 prescribes support to the US Secret Service and specifies that the director of this agency or his authorized representative will have operational control over Army personnel selected for this support.

**b.** AR 10-23 pertains to the US Army Criminal Investigation Command. The principles, procedures, and organizational concepts of personal security are provided for law enforcement/security personnel of installations/activities.

**c.** AR 190-10 refers to the protection of dignitaries not listed in AR 1-4 or 10-23.

**d.** AR 190-30 pertains to the employment of

military police investigators in the security of persons under Army control.

**e.** AR 210-10 states that the security of an installation is the responsibility of its commander.

### 14-2 Mission Accomplishment— Delegating Responsibility

The installation commander must designate a physical security officer IAW AR 190-13. This duty position will normally be in the provost marshal security office.

**a.** Personal security of designated individuals is within the scope of physical security responsibilities. The skills and other knowledge of military police/security personnel give them the background, most easily adaptable to personal security tasks.

**b.** The following organizational concepts are essential to this mission:

- (1) Operational personal security teams.
- (2) Designation of an officer in charge.

## Protection Procedures

## Section II

The purpose of a security protection plan is to minimize the chances of success of any contemplated attack.

### 14-3 Security Principles

**a.** Every phase of security must be carefully considered in advance, to include the importance of the protected person, political attitude of the population, obstacles involved, means of transportation, and duration of the security mission.

**b.** Physical protection should consist of a series of protective cordons, each complete in itself. These protective cordons may be composed of security personnel or physical barriers, or a combination of both. An example of this type of security is the protection established around a house designated as a residence for the dignitary. A protective cordon may include these steps:

**(1)** A number of walking patrols around the grounds to establish a protective cordon.

**(2)** A series of fixed posts at entrances would provide another form of cordon.

**(3)** Security personnel stationed within the house form the third echelon of protection (security in depth).

**c.** Central direction and unity of effort are of special importance because of the nature of this assignment. The officer in charge should

be given full responsibility for all phases of the security mission, such as coordination:

**(1)** Close coordination must be established with all local military and civilian authorities. On an installation, for example, coordination must be accomplished with the headquarters commandant, transportation officer, intelligence officer, and others as applicable. Civilian authorities will include police and other interested city, county, state, or comparable officials.

**(2)** The agencies responsible for each phase of the security plan must be clearly defined. Arrangements should be made for local civil police to control local inhabitants. All available intelligence channels should be used to obtain information of potential danger areas, persons, or groups.

**(3)** Much of this coordination can best be accomplished by an advance party after the official itinerary is received.

**d.** Personnel selected for the security detail should be mature, experienced, and outstanding in physical appearance and bearing. Personnel assigned to a security detail involving regular or frequent contact with the President, or access to Presidential facilities, are selected in accordance with special procedures prescribed in AR 614-3.

**e.** Technical assistance. In many of the activities and procedures discussed in this chapter, the assistance of qualified technical personnel will be required. For example, inspections of buildings will require Engineer assistance; vehicles, aircraft, and boats

should be inspected by trained mechanics. Other technical assistance should be obtained as necessary.

**f.** Continuing personal security operations. Certain MP and CID personnel/units have continuing personal security assignments to designated persons and continuing responsibility for their security. For these personnel/units, all of the responsibilities and tasks described in terms of visits and tasks in this chapter are continuing responsibilities and tasks. Ordinarily, these personnel/units have no other MP or CID responsibilities, and concentrate their total effort on their personal security operations. For the CID protective service responsibilities, see USACIDC Pam 195-1.

**g.** Routes and means of transportation to be used by the protected person should not be publicized. In many instances this is not possible. The itinerary, more often than not, receives wide publication. It may be necessary that he address public audiences, accept invitations to local civilian functions and receive delegations at railway stations and airports. Careful scrutiny of the normal itinerary will reveal many details that need not be made public. Routes to and from announced appointments usually need not be revealed. If a series of appointments is scheduled for a particular location, routes should be varied. No publicity should be given concerning the mission except that released by the information officer. Maintaining secrecy on the movements of the dignitary is one of the most effective means of minimizing the opportunity for attack.

## 14-4 Contingency Planning

Security planning should be flexible. Weather conditions and mechanical failures (including failure of lighting systems) are two ever-present potential hazards. The unexpected arrival of large numbers of visitors is another situation frequently encountered.

Last-minute changes in the schedule of events occur routinely. The security plan must be sufficiently fluid to cover these and many more eventualities, all of which present hazards.

**a.** An excellent format for preparation of a protective plan is the standard operation order in FM 101-5.

Requirements of the order are:

- Mission
- Concept of operation
- Coordination and liaison
- Itinerary areas-of interest
- Personnel and equipment requirements
- Cooperation
- Communication
- Logistical support
- Public relations
- Emergency information.
- Command and control.

**b.** The order should be in writing and produced in sufficient copies to be staffed with those officers with whom coordination is necessary. Length of the order will depend upon the size of the mission performed.

**c.** Only key personnel need a complete copy, but all protective personnel are given an orientation on the contents of the order and should be familiar with the whole operation. Each participant commits the requirements of his specific mission to memory. For this reason the order contains detailed instructions for each post and mission. These instructions must be simple to understand and easy to execute.

**d.** The itinerary and other information pertaining to the travel of a person, which is often attached as an annex may, under certain conditions, be classified in accordance with AR 380-5. Sufficient time must be allowed for dissemination of travel information to permit suitable security measures to be taken. The key to successful accomplishment of a security mission is detailed continuous planning and careful selection, training, and use of personnel.

e. In his planning, as well as in the execution of his mission the officer in charge should use the guidance furnished in other portions of this manual and other publications, adapted to his requirement.

f. FMs 19-15 and 19-25 provide valuable guidance in the areas of crowd control and traffic control, respectively. TC 19-17, Defensive Driving for Military Police, provides information on the proper techniques of operating a sedan at speeds higher than normal. All of these publications should be studied and used by the officer in charge.

## 14-5 Mission Orientation

An orientation should be conducted by the officer in charge of the protection plan, during which he explains fully the content of the plan. Examples of topics to be emphasized are:

### a. Conduct and Demeanor of Security Personnel.

(1) Military police assigned to these duties are selected on the basis of their appearance, alertness, and intelligence, as well as their ability to act quickly and correctly in unforeseen circumstances (chapter 9). They are informed that no risks are taken with the safety and well-being of important persons. Protective personnel, to perform their mission efficiently, must understand the terminology peculiar to an assignment of this type. For example, a personal security guard mission may require a single bodyguard, a security guard unit or an escort unit.

(a) The mission may include direct or indirect protection or escort duty. Direct protection is open and obvious; indirect is generally a surveillance measure. The security guard unit may operate as an interior guard and may consist of one or more men stationed at fixed posts. Military police should know the identity

of each individual in the party of a protected official.

(b) The attitude of the protected person must be estimated by the military police officer. In some instances the presence of security personnel is unpleasant to a dignitary. This is understandable in view of the lack of privacy inherent in personal security missions.

(c) Security personnel must be aware of this natural reaction, actually anticipate it, and adhere to strict policies of nonirritating conduct. In the initial planning stages, all potential embarrassment should be avoided. It is normally good policy to avoid direct contact with the dignitary on details of arrangements. The officer in charge should coordinate with a member of the official party who is designated for this purpose.

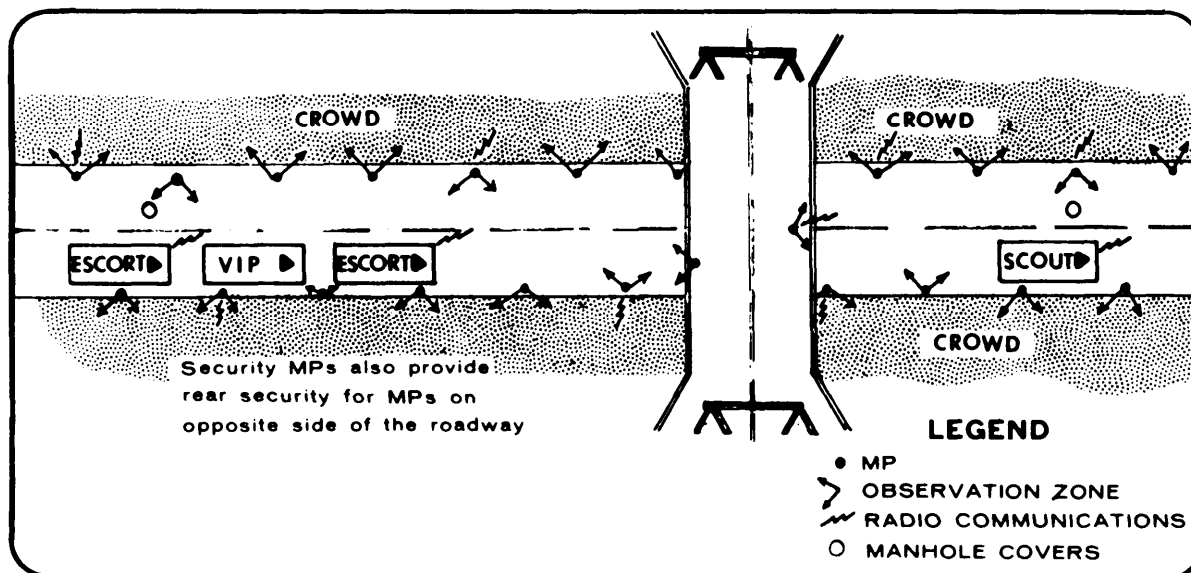
**(2) When the protected person ignores measures** taken for his protection, military police continue to perform their duties as directed. When appropriate, the officer in charge offers suggestions tactfully.

(a) Enforcement power over the security of the protected person is exercised by the chief of the escort only, and then only with caution and diplomacy.

(b) Any violation of security measures by any member of the party of the protected person is brought to the attention of the chief of the escort or guard. The military police officer insures that guards comply with every detail of their instructions.

**(3) Restrictions on the circulation of individuals** should be strictly enforced. Before any person is allowed to approach the dignitary or his effects, the person is checked carefully for identification and the authority for his presence is established. Protective personnel should quickly learn to recognize all employees and regular visitors calling on the dignitary.

(a) Advance lists should be obtained when a group of visitors is expected. Arrangements should be made with a



**Figure 84—Sample MP placement and observation zones for convoy route security.**  
*Air cover with radio communications is recommended when appropriate.*

member of the official party to identify and vouch for any unrecognized visitor.

**(b)** Visitors should be admitted only at specified entrances and control should be maintained to insure that they proceed directly to their approved destinations. Members of the security detail must be especially tactful and diplomatic in performing this function to avoid offending some unrecognized dignitary.

**(4)** Military police are stationed so that they can observe everyone and everything in the immediate vicinity of the protected person. For example, if the dignitary is in an automobile convoy and military police are lining sections of the route, a few MPs will be designated to face in the direction of the dignitary, but the majority will face the crowd so they can observe any suspicious movement (figure 84). They investigate unusual or suspicious actions tactfully and promptly. MPs place themselves between the protected person and any individual acting suspiciously. They precede the protected person into buildings, crowded

areas, or dangerous places. They also flank and follow him.

**(5)** Bodyguards must exercise constant vigilance over the protected person; remain at all times a very short distance from him; and afford him constant protection. Bodyguards should always be armed, be experts in the use of weapons, first aid measures, know the fundamentals of judo, be well briefed as to the itinerary of the person being protected, and well rehearsed in responding to emergencies.

**(6)** The security detail should not enter into conversation between the protected person and other individuals. Information should be given only when solicited. All dealings with the protected person and his associates should be on a formal basis. Security detail personnel should never become involved with providing personal services for dignitaries or members of their parties. Attempts to ingratiate themselves only serve to degrade the security mission and result in an undesirable relationship. If the protected person or members of his party are friendly in their approach to the

security detail, security personnel should react accordingly. However, the intimacy of the relationship should be established by the MP officer in charge. In the absence of guidance from him, an impersonal, business-like approach to personal contact should be the rule.

**b. Use of Weapons.** There is always the danger of accidental discharge and injury of innocent persons when weapons are carried. All protective personnel must be qualified to fire the weapons with which they are armed. The numbers and types of weapons earned should be appropriate to the situation and any indicated threat based on intelligence reports on the situation and the mission. In a security mission, the weapons should be ready for use.

(1) MPs in close contact with the protected person should carry a holstered sidearm of at least .38 caliber. Automatic pistols should contain a fully loaded magazine with a round in the chamber and the safety on.

(2) In areas where attackers may fire from a distance, the rifle is valuable. When attacks are made in force by armed mobs, the machinegun can be used. The machine gun is also used when attacks are made from vehicles, and when attackers are behind shields or barricades.

(3) Riot or shotguns should be available when the attack is made in a congested area where there is danger of injuring innocent persons if long-range weapons were used. They are also effective against mobs using suicidal attacks.

(4) Use of police nightsticks and riot control agents will break up and confuse a crowd, making their movement by the protective force easier. The provisions of AR 190-28 must be thoroughly understood by all protective personnel. They must **use only that degree of force reasonably necessary.**

**c. Crowd control.** Protective personnel should understand the principles of crowd

control. They should not show prejudice or sympathy, or become involved in any grievances expressed by the crowd.

(1) When force is necessary, protective forces should move with speed and surprise. At the first sign of disorder, all leaders should be apprehended by personnel specifically assigned such duties. The real troublemakers are usually to the rear of the crowd.

(2) Protective forces should not be fooled or deterred by mob leaders who arouse and use women and children in front ranks to shield themselves from aggressive action by protective personnel. The crowd's retreat should never be hindered; it should be moved in the direction where there is space to disperse.

**d. Conduct and demeanor,** use of weapons, and crowd control are just a few of the many topics which might be included in the orientation or training of personnel preparing for a security mission. The complete list of subjects depends on the experience of the protective force and the specific mission it is to perform. Necessary training should be conducted using, as applicable, FM 19-10, Military Police Operations, FM 19-15, Civil Disturbance Operations; FM 19-25, Military Police Traffic Control; FM 19-20, Law Enforcement Investigations; and USACID Pam 195-1, Protective Services.

## 14-6 Special Requirements

As in other phases of law enforcement, investigative functions, physical security, and security of designated individuals, special requirements must be adhered to. As a minimum, the following should be considered applicable:

**a. Advance Party Duties.** Normally, the advance party is composed of at least two accredited military police criminal investigators. They should be given written authority

defining their mission, which is to coordinate and elicit cooperation from various agencies. They should make a conscious effort to avoid giving the impression that they are usurping local authority or prerogatives. Their specific duties start upon receipt of the dignitary's itinerary. The officer in charge of the detail will indicate the advance party's responsibilities. Usually the areas involved will be located at distances too far removed for the officer in charge to make personal reconnaissance. It is essential that advance party members be fully briefed in all phases of the planned activities.

**(1)** Specific information that they will require include:

- Complete list of the official party and staff.
- Duration of the visit, including arrival and departure times.
- Name of officials to be contacted.
- List of buildings, billets, and areas to be visited by the dignitary.

**(2)** In each area, their activities follow a similar pattern. They coordinate with the local provost marshal, military intelligence, local police, FBI, and other agencies such as the office of special investigations, and office of Naval intelligence, to define security responsibilities. In each case, one of the agencies involved should have the authority and primary responsibility for coordinating the protective efforts of all personnel involved in the operations. This agency, once designated by the senior commander in the area, or by the senior civilian law enforcement agency chief, will establish a working liaison with other agencies involved. The advance party contacts all local intelligence channels for pertinent information. Necessary maps and diagrams are obtained. They survey all areas to be occupied by the dignitary for layout, potential hazard, and amount and types of protective forces needed. They conduct a detailed reconnaissance of the dignitary's route of travel. When a provost marshal is located in the area, these surveys are conducted with representa-

tives from his office. It is important that the advance party keep in regular contact with the officer in charge for changes in schedule and transmission of special information. The advance party briefs the officer in charge on the local situation upon his arrival, and then moves to the next area on the itinerary.

**b. Area and Building Surveys.** All areas to be occupied or visited by the protected person should be surveyed in advance. The procedure to be described for building inspections is complete and thorough. In many instances the dignitary is a house guest of the commanding general on a military installation, on, other occasions he may be the house guest of a high-ranking governmental official. At times he may stay in a hotel occupied by numerous other guests. Certainly, all of the inspections listed in this section are not feasible.

**(1)** The officer in charge and his advance party must use common sense and sound judgment in establishing the best security possible under existing circumstances. In some instances the advance party can facilitate security measures by arranging for a separate house or separate floor or wing of a hotel as a billet for the official party. Normally, billeting arrangements are included in the itinerary prior to the start of the security detail.

**(2)** Proper building inspection entails a thorough examination from roof to basement. Blueprints of the building should be obtained. Rooms and hallways are measured visually and compared with the dimensions indicated on the building plan to locate possible hidden passageways or alcoves. Each room is examined systematically. Walls, ceilings, and floors are mentally divided into three foot squares and each square minutely examined for cracks, evidence of recent repairs and any unnatural appearance.

**(3)** Suspicious areas should be explained satisfactorily by reliable operating or maintenance personnel. All furniture is



carefully examined; all doors opened and drawers removed as a check for concealed compartments. All wires leading into or leaving the various rooms are traced, and all devices connected with them identified. Heating radiators, plumbing pipes, and similar equipment is carefully examined for dummy installations. All locks and locking mechanisms are inspected. After the inspection is completed, the room or building is secured until used.

## 14-7 Techniques of Protection

### a. Protection demands **teamwork**.

Success depends upon the cooperation and assistance of others. The failure of one individual may nullify the efforts of the entire organization. All personnel should be trained for the ideal system and attempt to approach that system as closely as circumstances permit. Protective personnel must be rehearsed so well that in an emergency, despite excitement and emotion, they will instinctively act correctly. Protective personnel must be familiar with the characteristics of all phases of a protective mission to include the special techniques for protecting the dignitary when he is traveling by motor vehicle, train, air, small boat, while walking, and at public assemblies.

**b. Protection While Riding in Vehicles.** The selection of the type vehicle to be used should be given thought. Whereas the closed car provides greater concealment and therefore better protection for a protected person, the open vehicle, such as the army 1/4 ton truck, provides much better maneuverability and observation.

(1) All automotive equipment should be in excellent mechanical condition and should be regularly inspected for signs of tampering. Drivers should be well-trained and reliable. Vehicles must be secured at all times during the security mission. An escort vehicle should precede the protected vehicle.

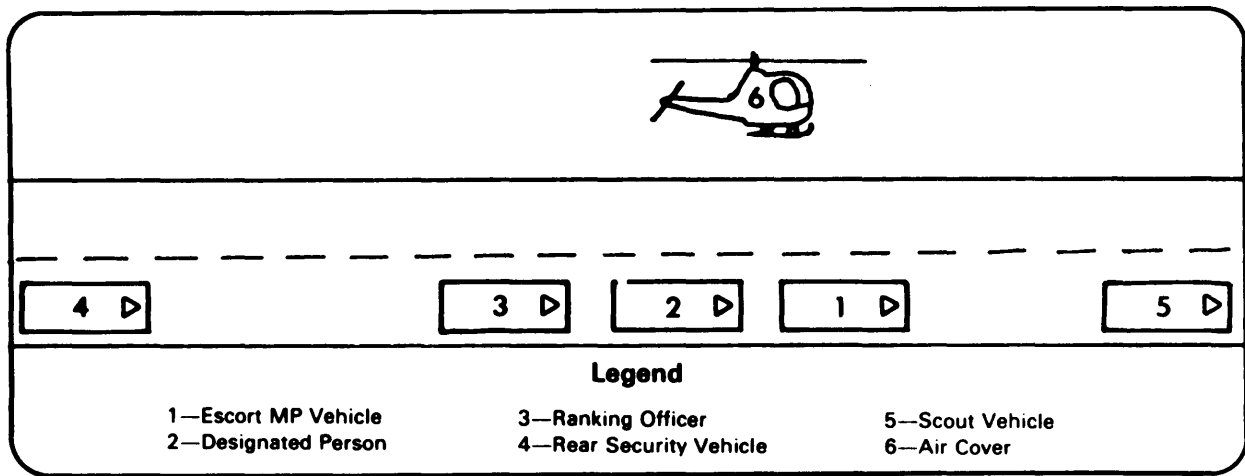
(2) The security vehicle should follow the protected vehicle as closely as possible consistent with driving safety. An advance car should precede the convoy by approximately one half mile to observe hazards and report on any unusual conditions.

(3) A reserve vehicle should follow the convoy a short distance in the rear for use in emergencies. The escort, follow-up, and all security vehicles should maintain radio contact. Whenever possible, a member of the security detail is placed in the protected person's vehicle. Under extreme conditions, when greater security is necessary, one or two dummy vehicles, carrying individuals similar in appearance to the protected official, may be included in the convoy.

(4) Fixed posts at bridges, underpasses, and railroad crossings may be established when deemed necessary. An alternate route should be arranged for emergency requirements. Unless indicated otherwise by competent authority, the convoy will conform with local traffic regulations and will maintain a rate of speed consistent with road conditions.

(5) Each situation is evaluated to determine the degree of security that is practical and necessary. For example, on a military installation it is normal procedure for ranking officers to ride in the vehicle immediately behind the escorted official's vehicle. The security vehicle may drop behind and follow at a discreet distance when hazards are minimal. Good judgment on the part of the officer in charge will be necessary in solving the various situations that arise. Figure 85 shows a typical motorcade arrangement.

**c. Travel by Train.** Generally, the greatest potential security hazards exist at the points where the protected person boards or leaves the train. Usually, this is a congested area with numerous individuals carrying all sorts of bags, packages, and containers. In the study of assassination techniques, the large number of attempts in this type of



**Figure 85—Motorcade arrangement.**

location is noteworthy. When possible, the area should be closed to the general public or the protected person should board at an isolated siding.

When a private car is assigned the party, it should be attached to the rear of the train. The security detail should be in control of all entrances of the car. When the train is stopped they assume positions covering all avenues of approach to the car.

If the protected person leaves the train for a temporary period, constant security should be maintained on the train until the protected person returns and the train departs. Prior coordination should be made with railway officials for exact scheduling of stops en route. Railroad police and local police at scheduled stops can be contacted for standby assistance.

When deemed necessary, advance and rear guard trains may be scheduled to precede and follow the official train at safe distances. Under certain circumstances, additional security personnel may be placed in other cars of the train, seated among passengers, as an additional safeguard.

**d. Travel by Air.** Normally, a special plane is assigned for transporting the dignitary and his official party. Technical safety factors such as clearance of operating personnel and control in flight are responsibilities of the operating agency when performed by the military forces. The most dangerous periods,

as in train movements, are boarding and departure times.

(1) All structures offering observation of the boarding area should be adequately secured either by closing off when not used or by strategic placement of a security detail. When a large crowd is expected for take-off ceremonies, barricades and large forces of uniformed military and/or civilian police should be included in the planning. The plane designated for the protected person should be kept under constant guard when not operational. All unauthorized persons should be kept away from contact with the plane.

(2) When the destination is another base, advance arrangements should be made with the local provost marshal for additional security and transportation requirements as needed. Sufficient transportation is normally scheduled for the protected person and his party. It should not be forgotten, however, that arrangements must be made for accompanying security personnel.

**e. Travel by Small Watercraft.** When planning for a cruise, the boats selected should be of a type and size capable of withstanding weather and surf conditions that may be encountered. A thorough inspection of the boat designated for the protected

person should be made with responsible ship personnel. The inspection is primarily for unauthorized persons stowing away and for any suspicious objects or packages. An additional check should be made for adequate lifesaving and emergency facilities. Security personnel should be alert for other craft approaching the protected person's boat. Arrangements should be made for boats to precede and follow the protected boat.

**f. Protection While Walking.** One of the best protective measures is varying the selection of walking times and routes. The security detail accompanying the protected person should be positioned to cover all avenues of access. Additional security personnel should be available in the area. A security vehicle should cruise in the immediate vicinity. Local police agencies can be of special value in adding background security in these instances.

**g. Protection at Public Assemblies.** A careful search and inspection of the area should be made at the time protection is established. A physical defense zone should be set up immediately around the protected person and additional concentric defense areas should be added to the greatest possible extent. Protection in the defense zone is provided by protective personnel, permanent or temporary type barricades, and a combination of the above two resources. Screening points should be established to admit passage of authorized persons and materials. Observant and inconspicuous security personnel should patrol among the crowd. Maximum use should be made of security aids such as flood and spotlights, communications, emergency equipment, special weapons, locks, barricaded areas, and bulletproof equipment and materials.

**h. Protection While in a Residence.** The protective detail should occupy at least one protective ring. At least two additional areas should be established on the outer perimeter. There must be a pass system for

the staff and frequent visitors. Food suppliers should be checked and food selection and handling should be controlled. Mail and packages should be fluoroscope. Periodic inspections should be made of premises for safety hazards, lethal devices, and sufficiency of security equipment. Adequate communications should be maintained. All possible emergency situations should be considered. Persons providing personal or domestic services for the dignitary and his party should be screened in advance and should receive a security briefing prior to the dignitary's arrival. Accomplishing this task is the responsibility of the advanced party.

## **14-8 Critique And After Action Report**

**a.** The **critique** is the final stage of the security mission. It is conducted so that all participants will have a clear, orderly idea of what was done properly and what was done improperly. To improve operations, intelligent, tactful, and constructive criticism is necessary. The critique can be most effective if held as soon as practicable after the mission is completed.

**(1)** The critique is so important that it must be considered a phase of the security mission itself. The effectiveness of this phase depends upon the flexibility with which the officer in charge employs it. In conducting the critique, the officer in charge must not be sarcastic; he must make criticism or comments in a straightforward, impersonal manner. He should criticize individuals in private; praise them in public. Participants should leave the critique with a favorable attitude toward the security mission and a desire to improve the next one. Examples of personal initiative or ingenuity, type of errors, and ways for correcting them should be covered specifically. Protective personnel should be encouraged to participate in the controlled discussion. They feel then that the critique is a period for learning rather

than a time set aside for criticism of their performance.

**(2) Steps in conducting the critique.**

The critique cannot be planned as thoroughly as other phases of the mission, because the points to be covered are influenced directly by the performance of protective personnel. Advance planning can include the time and place of the critique, and the general outline to be followed. During other stages the officer in charge and supervisors can take notes to guide the critique, but detailed planning is not practical. However, the officer in charge can insure complete coverage of the important elements by following this general procedure:

**(a) Restate objective of the mission—** This will enable participants to start on a common ground. This is necessary because the participants who were concerned with a particular aspect of the subject may have forgotten the overall objective.

**(b) Review procedures and techniques employed—** In this step briefly summarize the methods used to attain the objective.

**(c) Evaluate performance—This** is the most important part of the critique. Using notes taken during the mission, the officer in charge points out and discusses the strong points. Then he

brings out the weaker points and makes suggestions for improvement. He must be careful not to talk down to the group. All remarks must be specific and impersonal. Personnel will not profit from generalities.

**(d) Control the group in discussion—** The officer in charge will discuss the points he has mentioned and suggest other points for discussion.

**(e) Summarize—** The critique is concluded with a brief but comprehensive summation of the points brought out. The officer in charge can suggest study and practice to overcome deficiencies. The critique is business-like. It must not degenerate into a lecture.

**b. The after-action report** is a resume—highlights of the security mission, written in narrative style. It is written as soon after completion of the mission as practicable.

**(1)** Notes taken by supervisory personnel during the operations will serve as a basis for compiling this report. Emphasis is placed upon the difficulties encountered and the procedures necessary to eliminate them.

**(2)** Recommendations for improvement, especially in planning, coordination, personnel and equipment, are written in detail. A file copy is retained for use in improving future operations.