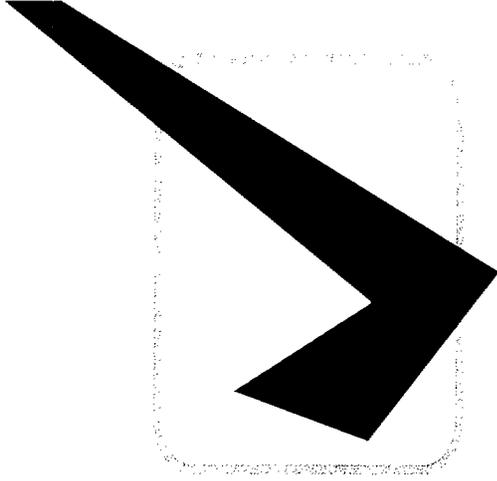
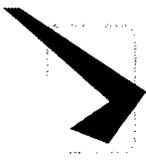


RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BETTER SECURITY



BETTER SECURITY



Assign Staff to an Area Long Enough to Become Familiar With It.

But

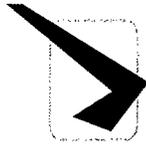


Do Not Assign Staff to One Area for Long Periods of Time--they May Miss the Obvious.

BETTER SECURITY



**Put Yourself in the Detainee's
Mind-set**



**Maintain One Point of Contact
for Work Orders**

ADDED SECURITY MEASURES

- Security Check Points**
- Walk-through Metal Detectors**
- Video Cameras and Security Monitors**

PROHIBITED SECURITY MEASURES

- Dogs to Guard-Detaiinees
- Chemicals Other Than CS and OC
Pepper Spray
- Machine Guns, Rifles, Automatic
Weapons at Guard Towers

“NOT LAYV ROE”

PROHIBITED SECURITY MEASURES

- **Electrically Charged Wire**
 - **Securing a Detainee to a Fixed Object**
 - **Chains and Padlocks to Secure Cell Doors**
- 

Enabling Learning Objective D

ACTION:

Perform Security and Control Activities within a Detainee Camp.

CONDITIONS:

Given orders, a detainee camp, detainees, other guards, communications equipment (for example, SABER Radio or SINCGARS), and local SOP.

STANDARD:

You must--

- 1. Prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the camp.**
- 2. Prevent detainees from escaping.**
- 3. Maintain discipline and control of detainees.**

SECURITY AND CONTROL MEASURES

CAUTION

**When Working With Detainees, Observe All
Safety Precautions and Always Be Aware of the
Possibility of Personal Injury**

(WARNING)

**All Detainees Are To Be Treated Humanely,
With Dignity And Respect, At All Times**

SECURITY AND CONTROL MEASURES

- **Require Detainees to Comply With Posted Rules, Regulations, and Announcements**
- **Report Detainees Who Refuse or Fail to Obey an Order or Regulation**
- **Segregate Uncooperative Detainee law Local SOP**

SECURITY AND CONTROL MEASURES

Make Sure Detainees Do Not--

- **Fraternize or Exchange Gifts With US Personnel**
- **Administer Punishment**
- **Display National Flags, Political Emblems, or Pictures of Political Leaders**
- **Possess Political Items**
- **Gamble**
- **Possess Any Item Identified as Contraband**

IAW SOP

SECURITY AND CONTROL MEASURES

- **Conduct Cell Searches Properly IAW SOP**
- **Maintain Strict Accountability of Authorized Items Used by Detainees**
- **Search All Detainees When They Enter or Leave a Cellblock / Compound.**
- **Prevent Food Caches, Unless Authorized by SOP**
- **Conduct Headcounts Properly IAW SOP**

HAS BEEN WITHHELD PURSUANT TO FOIA
EXEMPTION (b)(2) - 3

(Security and Control Measures)

BATES PAGE 10132

SECURITY AND CONTROL MEASURES

Gate Guards Pay Particular Attention to:

- Only Authorized Personnel Enter or Leave**
- Incoming and Outgoing Personnel, Vehicles,
Work Details and Equipment**
- Conduct Shakedown Searches IAW Local Policy**
- Search All Vehicles and Containers**
- Search All Detainees As They Enter or Leave**
- Make Note of Anyone Who May Be Loitering**

Around or Near the Gates

SECURITY AND CONTROL MEASURES

Tower or Perimeter Guard:

- **Prevent Escapes**
- **Escape Attempt - Shout “HALT” 3Xs and Prevent the Escape, (IAW Approved ROE)**

Warning

- **During an Escape Attempt, Fire Only to Disable;
Not to Kill**

SECURITY AND CONTROL MEASURES

Patrol Perimeters:

- Weather or Light Failure**
- Check the Perimeter Fences Daily**

During Darkness--

- Check the Perimeter for Poorly Lighted Areas**
- Replace Any Broken or Burned Out Bulbs**
- Report Any Problems to the Supervisor**
- Be Alert for Escape Attempts and Suspicious**

Activities

SECURITY AND CONTROL MEASURES

Perform Special Guard Duties:

- **Maintain a Reasonable Safe Distance Between Detainees During Movement and Work Details**
- **Prohibit Detail From Mingling With, Other Work**

Details

- **Space the Breaks So That Only One Guard at a Time Is on Break (As Applicable)**
- **Always Keep an Accurate Count of Detainees**

SECURITY AND CONTROL MEASURES

Report the Following to Military Intelligence:

- **Unusual Activities, Especially Before Holiday Celebrations**
- **Messages Passed at Food and Supply Points, During Work Details and Messages Signaled Between Compounds**
- **Information Volunteered by Detainees**
- **Suspicious Actions of Local Civilians**

Enabling Learning Objective E

ACTION:

Inspect Physical Security of a Detainee Camp.

CONDITIONS: Given--

- 1. An equipped and functional Internment Facility (I/F).**
- 2. The facility SOP.**
- 3. A requirement to conduct a physical security inspection.**

STANDARD:

You must perform all the necessary steps to--

- 1. Ensure all physical security requirements are in place and enforced.**
- 2. Prepare a physical security inspection report on all deficiencies and forward the report to the appropriate authority.**

BATES PAGE 10139

(Physical Security)

HAS BEEN WITHHELD PURSUANT TO FOIA
EXEMPTION (b)(2) – 3

BATES PAGE 10140

(Physical Security)

HAS BEEN WITHHELD PURSUANT TO FOIA
EXEMPTION (b)(2) – 3

PHYSICAL SECURITY

- **Soft Ground**
- **Gates and Gate Hinges Are Securely Attached**
- **Unobstructed View**
- **Buildings Less Than Two Stories**
- **Vegetation on or Near the Perimeter Fence**
- **Utility Openings of 10 or More Inches**
- **Any Avenue of Escape Must Be Secured**

PHYSICAL SECURITY

Perimeter Guard Towers:

- **Uninterrupted View for a Minimum of 80 Yards
in Any Direction Along the Perimeter Fence Line**
- **Observation of the Entire Exercise Yard**
- **Primary and Backup Communications Systems**

PHYSICAL SECURITY

Outside Security Lighting:

- **Operated During Hours of Darkness and Limited**

Visibility

- **The Entire Perimeter Is Lighted With Overlapping**

Cones of Light

- **All Exterior Lights Are Covered With Wire Mesh**
- **Lights Are Positioned to Prevent Glare**

PHYSICAL SECURITY

Outside Security Lighting:

- **No Silhouette or Highlighting of Staff**
- **All Entrances, Exits, and Gates Must be**

Adequately Illuminated

- **Armed Guards' Fields of Fire Must be**

Adequately Illuminated

PHYSICAL SECURITY

Inspect Parking Areas:

- All Parking Areas Must be Well Lit**
- Vehicle Parking Is Restricted and Limited to Personnel on Duty and to Authorized Visitors**
- Remind Personnel to Lock Vehicles**
- Entry and Exit Procedures Must Be Enforced**

PHYSICAL SECURITY

Facility Lock and Key Control Procedures:

- **Keys Signed Out to Authorized Personnel**
- **Key Control Register (When Not in Use) is in a Locked Container With Controlled Access**
- **A Lockable Container is Used to Secure Keys**
- **Key Depository Is Located in a Room Kept Under Surveillance Around-the-Clock**

PHYSICAL SECURITY

Facility Lock and Key Control Procedures:

- A Key and/or Lock Inventory List is Maintained
- Keys Must Not be Labeled or Inscribed With the

Location of the Lock

- Locks/Keys Are Inventoried by Serial #s

 b2-3

PHYSICAL SECURITY

Facility Lock and Key Control Procedures:

- Locks and/or Combinations Change When Loss
or Compromise is Suspected
- Missing Padlock Is Replaced Immediately
~~_____~~ b2-3
- Master Keyed or Keyed-alike Lock Sets Should
Not be Used

PHYSICAL SECURITY

Detainee Movement Procedures:

- Detainee Movement Must be Controlled by**

Enforced Escort Procedures

Visitor's Should Have Lockers or Comparable

Security Containers (As Applicable)

PHYSICAL SECURITY

- **Contraband Control Procedures:**
- **Daily Inspections**
- **Shakedowns of Detainees and Their Work and Living Areas**
- **Frisk Searched Before and Strip Searched After Each Visitation Period**

BATES PAGE 10151

(Physical Security)

HAS BEEN WITHHELD PURSUANT TO FOIA
EXEMPTION (b)(2) – 3

BATES PAGE 10152

(Physical Security)

HAS BEEN WITHHELD PURSUANT TO FOIA
EXEMPTION (b)(2) – 3

PHYSICAL SECURITY

- **Contraband Control Procedures:**
- **Medical Supplies Should be Secured**
- **Pesticides, Cleaning Supplies, Paints, and Toxic Items if applicable Are Stored in a Safe Place**
- **Medication Should Be Inventoried Daily**

• [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b2-3

BATES PAGE 10154

(Physical Security)

HAS BEEN WITHHELD PURSUANT TO FOIA
EXEMPTION (b)(2) – 3

PHYSICAL SECURITY

- **Contraband Control Procedures:**
- **Recreation and Welfare Equipment Should be**

Inventoried Periodically IAW Facility SOP

- **Health and Comfort Items Should be**

Inventoried Monthly

PHYSICAL SECURITY

NOTE: All Emergency Equipment and Riot

**Control Gear Should be Secured in an Area That
is Inaccessible to Detainees**

Caution

**The Storage Area for Emergency and Riot Control
Gear Must Be Located in an Area That Cannot Be
Controlled by Detainees During a Major Disorder**

PHYSICAL SECURITY

Emergency Generators:

- Operational**
- Tested Weekly and Results Recorded**
- Inaccessible to Detainees**
- Submit Work Orders on Security Devices**
- Physical Security Inspection Reports Should be**

Forwarded to HHI and conduct a Re-inspection

within 6-months if Major Deficiencies Noted

**Perform Security and
Control Activities
within
Detainee Operations
SUMMARY**

010158

**Perform Security and Control Activities within Detainee Operations
CD 226 / Version 2004
11 Jun 2004**

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Courses Including This Lesson

<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
----------------------	----------------	---------------------

Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>
191-382-2347 (*)	<u>INDIVIDUAL</u> Inspect the Physical Security of a Cellblock/Compound

Reinforced Task(s)

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>
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Academic Hours

The academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:

	<u>Mobilization Hours/Methods</u>
Test	2 hrs / Conference / Discussion
Test Review	0 hrs
Total Hours:	2 hrs

Test Lesson Number

	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson No.</u>
Testing (to include test review)		N/A

Prerequisite Lesson(s)

<u>Lesson Number</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>
CD 222	Accountability Procedures within Detainee Operations

Clearance Access

Security Level: "For Official Use Only"
Requirements: Unclassified

Foreign Disclosure Restrictions

FD7. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473 foreign disclosure authority. This product is NOT releasable to students from foreign countries.

References

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
AR 190-11	Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.	12 Feb 1998	
AR 190-13	The Army Physical Security Program.	30 Sep 1993	
AR 190-47	The Army Corrections System.	26 Feb 2004	
STP 19-95C1-SM	MOS 95C, Corrections Specialist, Skill Level 1, Soldier's Manual	30 Sep 2003	

Student Study

Read STP 19-95C1-SM, pp. 3-375 – 3-376.

Assignments

Instructor Requirements

One primary instructor.

Additional Support Personnel Requirements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
None			

Equipment Required for Instruction

<u>Id Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
None					

* Before Id indicates a TADSS

Materials Required**Instructor Materials:**

NOTE: Based on available qualified instructors, facilities and equipment, the instructor may use computer-assisted powerpoints with projection screen or VGTs (Vu-graphs) with overhead projector.

Student Materials:

STP 19-95C1-SM, pen/pencil, and notebook.

Classroom, Training Area, and Range Requirements

Ammunition Requirements

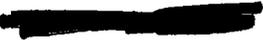
<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None					

Instructional Guidance

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

NOTE: ALL DETAINEES ARE TO BE TREATED HUMANELY, WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT, AT ALL TIMES.

Proponent Lesson Plan Approvals

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
	MSG	SR Corrections Technical Advisor	11 Jun 2004

bb-1

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: _____
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>-None-</u>

Motivator

NOTE: Show Slide #1 (Perform Security and Control Activities within Detainee Operations).

Security and Safety within the detainee camp depends, in large, on physical security inspections. Proper physical security can prevent escapes, detainees from obtaining and hiding contraband, and provide a safe environment for both detainees and cadre.

NOTE: Instructors are required to incorporate Contemporary Operating Environment (COE) issues and reinforce VALUES in this lesson to include scenarios and practical exercises. There are key variables that can be expected in virtually every conflict that serve as building blocks for the operational environment (OE). They are interrelated and sometimes overlap, and serve collectively as the foundation for understanding COE. Information can come from CALL (Center for Lessons Learned) <http://call.army.mil> or any media source including newspaper/magazine articles, television/radio information, law enforcement/field training circulars, etc. and should be current and relevant to the training. Do not violate any copyright or reproduction laws.

The eleven variables are:

1. Physical environment
2. Nature and stability of the state
3. Military capabilities
4. Technology
5. Information
6. External organizations
7. Social demographics
8. Regional Relationships
9. National will
10. Time
11. Economics

NOTE: Show Slide #2 (TLO).

Terminal Learning Objective

NOTE: Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Conduct Physical Security Operations within a Detainee Camp.
Conditions:	In a classroom environment, given a conference presentation.
Standards:	You must identify all the necessary steps to ensure there are no physical security deficiencies within a Detainee Camp while

observing all safety precautions.

Safety Requirements

Safety briefings will be conducted prior to training with emphasis on weather conditions, existing and predicted; munitions, including the handling and transporting of blank ammunition and pyrotechnics; and safety while working around and with machinery, vehicles, and tools. Other topics include hot and cold weather injury prevention and treatment, animal and insect bites, poisonous plants, and fire prevention. All injuries/incidents will be reported to the instructor on site and processed IAW course policies and procedures.

Comply with:

- a. AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, 29 February 2000.
- b. AR 385-55, Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents, 12 March 1987.
- c. TRADOC Regulation 385-2, 27 January 2000.
- d. FM 100-14, Risk Management, 23 April 1998.
- e. FM 101-5, Staff Organization and Operations, 31 May 1997.

NOTE: This is an example of a safety briefing. Safety briefings are dependent on the location of training/training event and this is not to be considered an all-inclusive safety briefing.

1. **Electrical storms:** (when appropriate) To take precautions against anyone being hit by lightning, we have a dispersal area that is located on this range at (give location) (instructors will complete this at their specific outside location). When directed to disperse, you will move directly to the dispersal area, ground your rifle and Kevlar and place your poncho over yourself after lying flat on the ground. In addition, be sure to avoid flagpoles, wires, Kevlar, and meters that contain electrical charges.
2. **Snakebites:** (when appropriate) As you know, the areas in which snakes are generally found during hot weather are cool, damp places such as rotten logs, creek banks, and under roots. In training areas they may be found in fighting supported positions and bunkers. Always observe an area very closely prior to training. In the event that a snake of any type bites you, report it to range personnel, the instructor, or your drill sergeant. Under no circumstances should anyone try to handle a snake.
3. **Heat casualties:** (when appropriate). When you are active the body becomes overheated and the perspiration, which is created, cannot evaporate and cool the body because of the high humidity. You become a possible casualty from the heat as the body temperature rises above the normal temperature. The symptoms that this can create are: cool, moist or hot, dry skin; profuse sweating; headaches; dizziness; weakness; rapid pulse; or severe cramps in the abdomen or legs. Instructors, range personnel, drill sergeants, and company cadre are familiar with first aid treatments and casualty evacuation procedures for further medical attention. During hot weather, drink water at a rate of not more than 1.5 quarts per hour and not more than 12 quarts per day. Use the buddy system and watch your buddies for signs of heat illness.
4. **Cold weather injuries:** (when appropriate) Range OIC will ensure that warm-ups are properly utilized. Ten-minute breaks will be scheduled for each 50-minute block of instruction. During conference sessions, individuals should be allowed to move their feet, hands, etc., in order to maintain circulation. Supervisors at every level will ensure that their subordinates are adequately protected during cold weather. Range OIC will coordinate with company personnel to rotate Soldiers into warm-up

tents when inclement weather conditions dictate the need for this to preserve troop health.

5. **Weapons Handling:** Do not fire blank ammunition at individuals within a distance of 25 meters. Ensure blank adapters are installed on weapons before ammunition is issued. Blank adapters will be installed on weapons at all times. When utilizing MILES equipment, never look directly into the laser engagement transmitter.
6. **Classroom Instruction:** Inform students of the procedures and exits in the classroom in the event of an emergency and/or fire.
7. If in need of a MEDEVAC helicopter, immediately contact the MEDEVAC Operations Center telephonically, either by calling through the Range Control Switchboard or by radio. If emergency care is needed, all medical support for units training outside the cantonment area should contact the local 911 for emergency care.
8. Be responsible for security of weapons.
9. Ensure proper use of pyrotechnics and blank ammunition.

NOTE: Ensure all students have been given the safety brief. Have those arriving late due to appointments and sick call read the briefing.

**Risk
Assessment
Level**

Low

**Environmental
Considerations**

NOTE: It is the responsibility of all soldiers and DA civilians to protect the environment from damage.

Caring for the environment begins with the Army's vision of environmental responsibility. The following vision statement describes what the Army expects of all Soldiers and leaders:

Vision Statement: *"The Army will integrate environmental values into its mission in order to sustain readiness, improve the Soldier's quality of life, strengthen community relationships, and provide sound stewardship of resources."*

Taking care of the environment protects health, safety, and natural resources. For example, when fuel spills on the ground, it soaks into the soil, poisons plants, and eventually enters streams and lakes that supply drinking water. (See [FM 3-100.4](#) for more information.)

Caring for the environment also supports the Army mission. Costly environmental cleanups detract from Army readiness. During war, many wise tactical, medical, or operations-security (OPSEC) practices are also good environmental practices. Handling fuels safely, maintaining vehicles, disposing of solid waste/hazardous waste (HW), and managing and turning in ammunition properly are sound environmental and tactical considerations that carry over from training into combat operations.

Many practices that damage the environment waste time and do not lead to success in combat. One example occurred during the Gulf War when Iraqi Soldiers set fire to Kuwaiti oil fields and poured millions of gallons of crude oil into the Persian Gulf. The Iraqi Army deliberately damaged environmental resources and wasted valuable time and effort on activities that did not stop the allies' advance. Remember, environmental stewardship does not prevent the Army from fighting and winning wars—it supports the Army mission.

Training will be conducted in the proper designated areas only. This ensures natural and environmental resources are maintained properly for continued training realism. All spills of hazardous property and POL products will be reported to the appropriate environmental office. The activity responsible for the spill will contain the spill to reduce further environmental and training area degradation. Equipment will be operated to conform to environmental operating permits. Live foliage will not be used as camouflage material. Improper disposal of trash and refuse, inadequate cleanup of training areas pollutes ground water resources, and may result in a potential health or safety hazard.

References: Field Manual 3-100.4/MCRP 4-11B, Environmental Considerations in Military Operations, dated 15 June 2000; w/change #1 dated 11 May 2001.

Training Circular 3-34.489, The Soldier and the Environment, dated 8 May 2000; with change number 1, dated 26 October 2001.

Evaluation

**Instructional
Lead-In**

Physical Security plays at least a minor part in every task that you will perform in a detainee camp. Every job assignment you will perform in this field will involve some type of physical security check. Whether you are helping the physical security NCO perform his inspection, or performing your daily tasks, being observant for security violations can prevent potentially dangerous situations. The policies and procedures discussed in this class will be very helpful in preventing a number of threatening situations.

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

NOTE: Inform the students of the Enabling Learning Objective requirements.

NOTE: Show Slide #3 (ELO A).

A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Determine the correct procedures for safeguarding and securing keys and locking devices within a detainee camp.
CONDITIONS:	
STANDARDS:	Identify the correct procedures for handling keys and locking devices IAW STP 19-95C14-SM-TG.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion
Time of Instruction: 20 mins
Media: -None-

NOTE: Show Slide #4 (Keys, Locking Devices, and Bars).

NOTE: Show Slide #5 (Inspect Keys).

1. Check all keys for cracks and breaks. Also, ensure that keys to internal gates or doors don't operate cellblock exit doors. Never leave keys unsecured and unattended within the detainee camp.

NOTE: Hand out student handout - key control registers and inventory.

NOTE: Show Slide #6 (Key Control Roster).

2. Ensure that everyone is signing for their appropriate keys, and that they have the keys on their person continuously. Keys will not leave the block. They will be handed to another guard prior to leaving the block.

NOTE: Show Slide #7 (Inspect Key Slots and Locking Devices).

3. Check key slots to make sure that they are free of debris, and work properly.

NOTE: Show Slide #8 (Check Operating Bolt).

4. Ensure that the operating bolts or magnetic locks on all electronically operated doors and gates cannot be pushed back by hand.

NOTE: Show Slide #9 (Door Tracks).

5. Ensure that the door tracks and cell door/gates are free of debris and can swing freely.

NOTE: Show Slide #10 (Special Considerations for Segregation Gang Locking Devices).

- a. Ensure that you have enough guards to control detainees.
 - b. Never test the cell doors of intractable detainees.
 - c. Make the necessary notification prior to testing, IAW facility SOP.
 - d. Check the cell door tracks and hinges as well as the manual sliding bolts that secure the doors.
6. All entrance and exit doors are to lock and unlock from both sides. The same key doesn't open cell doors.
7. Make sure all door and window frames are permanently attached to the building.
8. Visually inspect all cell bars/cage mesh to ensure none have been tampered with in any way. Also, check to make sure that all bars and cage mesh on the windows are still permanently intact.

NOTE: Show Slide #11 (ELO B).

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Determine security measures for the general areas of a detainee camp.
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment, given a conference presentation.
STANDARDS:	Identify the physical security measures for the general areas of a detainee camp IAW STP 19-95C14-SM-TG.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Time of Instruction: 15 mins

Media: -None-

NOTE: Show Slide #12 &13 (General Area Inspection).

8. Most areas require two forms of communication. Most facilities use a telephone and intercom, separate systems, and must be able to send and receive on them.

9. Lights and lighting system will be checked.

- a. Ensure that all lights and light switches are functioning properly.
- b. Ensure that emergency lighting system works if the primary fails.

10. Inspect the floor, walls, and ceilings for places to hide contraband and areas that have been damaged, and areas of possible escape, especially drop ceilings as applicable.

NOTE: Show Slide #14 (Cell Fixtures).

11. Ensure that all fixtures, such as sinks and toilets, in all cells are permanently attached to the building.

12. All bunk adapters must be welded into place and not bolted to prevent tampering.

13. If the detainees have footlockers, they will be secured IAW camp SOP.

NOTE: Show Slide # 15 (ELO C)

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

C. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Determine safeguarding procedures for high risk areas as well as security practices.
CONDITIONS:	
STANDARDS:	Correctly identify the security measures for high-risk areas. Identify security practices IAW STP 19-95C14-SM-TG.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion
Time of Instruction: 15 mins
Media: -None-

QUESTION: WHEN CHECKING CELL FIXTURES WHAT SECURITY MEASURE IS CHECKED?

ANSWER: CELL FIXTURES WILL BE PERMANENTLY ATTACHED TO THE BUILDING.

NOTE: Show Slide #16 (Security Areas).

NOTE: Show Slide #17 (High Risk Areas).

14. If the facility issues tools and equipment to detainees for work details it is important that all tools be issued each day on a check-in and check-out record.

15. Tools will be accounted for daily.

16. There should be an area or container inside the cellblock for storing equipment and supplies. This area should always be secured when not in use and detainees should not have access.

17. If the detainee camp has a mail room it should be secured when not in use. When in use, only authorized personnel will be inside.

18. In the event that the detainee camp has a dispensary it should be secured when not in use. Medication is inventoried frequently, and a log is used. The facility SOP will delineate who will control and administer medication to detainees (Usually this is conducted by the Medical unit assigned to support the camp).

QUESTION: WHAT IS USED TO MAINTAIN KEY CONTROL.

ANSWER: SIGNING FOR THE KEYS ON THE KEY CONTROL ROSTER.

NOTE: Show Slides #18 through #20 (Recommendations for Better Security).

19. Recommendations for better security.

- a. Assign guards to an area long enough to become familiar with it.
- b. Do not assign guards to an area for such long periods of time that facilitates complacency and causes them to miss the obvious.
- c. Put yourself in the detainee's mind-set.
- d. Have one point of contact for work orders.

NOTE: Show Slide #21 (Added Security Measures).

20. Added security measures.

- a. Security check points.
- b. Walk-through metal detectors.
- c. Video cameras and security monitors.

NOTE: Show Slides #22 and #23 (Prohibited Security Measures).

21. Prohibited security measures for controlling detainees.

- a. Dogs to guard detainees (where applicable).
- b. Chemicals, other than approved riot control agent (CS)/Pepper Spray (OC).
- c. Machine guns, rifles, or automatic weapons at guard towers or fixed post, that are not IAW established ROE/Rules for the Use of Force (RUF).
- d. Electrically charged wire.
- e. Securing a detainee to a fixed object.
- f. Chains and padlock to secure cell doors.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

NOTE: Show Slide # 24 (ELO D)

D. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Perform Security and Control Activities within a Detainee Camp.
CONDITIONS:	Given orders, a detainee camp, detainees, other guards, communications equipment (for example, SABER Radio or SINCGARS), and local SOP.
STANDARDS:	You must-- <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the camp.2. Prevent detainees from escaping.3. Maintain discipline and control of detainees.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion
Time of Instruction: 20 mins
Media: -None-

NOTE: Show Slides #25 thru #34 (Security and Control Measures).

CAUTION

When working with detainees, observe all safety precautions and always be aware of the possibility of personal injury.

(WARNING)

ALL DETAINEES ARE TO BE TREATED HUMANELY, WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT, AT ALL TIMES.

1. Enforce discipline and control measures.

a. Require that detainees comply with posted rules, regulations, and announcements. Report detainees who refuse or fail to obey an order or regulation.

b. Make sure detainees do not--

- Fraternize or exchange gifts with US personnel; although US personnel are encourage to interact with detainees.

- Administer punishment.

- Display national flags, political emblems, or pictures of political leaders.

Certain detainees are authorized to draw and create pictures, which could be conveyed as political. Political items should not be authorized to be in the detainee's possession.

- Gamble

- Possess any item identified as contraband IAW SOP.

c. Segregate uncooperative detainee IAW local SOP.

2. Observe security precautions.

a. Conduct cell searches whenever a detainee is removed from cell, returned to cell, or when disciplined.

b. Maintain strict accountability for authorized items used by detainees.

(1) Search all detainees when they enter or leave a cellblock, cell in close confinement, or compound.

c. Prevent food caches, unless authorized by SOP by observing the disposition of uneaten rations.

d. Account for detainees by number when you conduct headcount.

- At least twice each day, morning and evening.

- Immediately following a mass disturbance, discovery of a tunnel, or detection of a hole or break in the perimeter fence.

- Count detainees outside the facility on work details often and at random.

e. Inspect ID bands at random intervals. Make sure--

- Each detainee has an ID band that has not been altered.

- Compare the ID band with an ID card when positive identification is required.

- Replace ID bands when the ISN or the name is not legible or the band is weakened because of wear or damage.

NOTE: Normally, ID bands will last about six months.

a. Examine all perimeter fences daily. Report and immediately investigate any evidence of weakness or damage.

3. Perform as a gate guard paying particular attention to the following:

a. Allow only authorized personnel to enter or leave.

b. Record incoming and outgoing personnel, vehicles, work details, equipment, and so forth.

c. Conduct shakedown searches IAW local policy.

d. Search all vehicles and containers taken into or out of a compound or enclosure.

e. ~~Search all personnel entering or leaving the compound or enclosure.~~ b2-3

f. Observe and make note of civilians who may be loitering around or near the gates.

4. Perform as a tower or perimeter guard. Follow the guidelines listed below:

a. Prevent escapes.

(1) If an escape attempt is from outside a fenced enclosure, shout HALT. If the detainee does not stop after you have called HALT at least three times, and there does not seem to be any way to prevent the escape, fire (IAW approved ROE for the Theater of Operations).

WARNING

NOTE: During an escape attempt, sound the alarm (3 blasts of a whistle and/or IAW facility SOP).

Fire only to disable; not to kill. (See Task 191-381-1292.)

(2) If an escape attempt is from **inside a fenced enclosure**, do not fire unless the detainee is trying to go over, under, or through the fence. Before firing, verify that the detainee is actually attempting to escape. **(Local SOP will specify any changes to this information depending on location of the Detainee Camp)**

b. Patrol perimeters.

(1) If weather or light failure prevents tower guards from clearly seeing the entire perimeter, increase security by patrolling between guard towers.

(2) Check the perimeter fences daily for evidence of wire cutting or weaknesses.

(3) During darkness--

(a) Check the perimeter for poorly lighted areas.

(b) Replace any broken or burned out bulbs.

(c) Report any problems to the supervisor.

(4) Be alert for escape attempts and report unauthorized or suspicious activities.

5. Perform special guard duties (for example, work guard).

a. Maintain a reasonable distance between detainees during movement and work details.

b. Position yourself so that you can easily observe the detainees.

c. Prohibit labor detail from mingling with, or coming into close contact with, other work details. (As applicable)

d. While detainees are working, space the breaks so that only one guard at a time is on break. (As applicable)

e.

Always keep an accurate count of detainees. Make random counts during work details.

6. Report any of the following to Military Intelligence.

a. Unusual activities, especially before holiday celebrations.

b. Messages passed at food and supply distribution points, the dispensary, or the hospital.

c. Messages passed when detainees are on labor details. (As applicable)

d. Messages signaled between compounds.

e. Information volunteered by detainees.

f. Suspicious actions of local civilians.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

NOTE: Show Slide # 35 (ELO E)

E. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Inspect Physical Security of a Detainee Camp.
CONDITIONS:	Given-- 1. An equipped and functional Internment Facility (I/F). 2. The facility SOP. 3. A requirement to conduct a physical security inspection NOTE: Performance Measure 3 must be performed during the

	hours of darkness.
STANDARDS:	<p>You must perform all the necessary steps to--</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure all physical security requirements are in place and enforced. 2. Prepare a physical security inspection report on all deficiencies and forward the report to the appropriate authority.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion
Time of Instruction: 20 mins
Media: -None-

NOTE: Show Slides #36 thru #54 (Physical Security).

1. [REDACTED]
- a. [REDACTED] 62-3
- b. [REDACTED]
- c. Both the fence and top guard are intact.
- d. The fence is taut and securely fastened to rigid metal or reinforced concrete posts set in cement.

NOTE: [REDACTED]

- e. [REDACTED]
- f. [REDACTED] 62-3
- g. The gates and gate hinges are securely attached to the gate frame.
- h. There are no objects on or near the perimeter fence that will prevent an unobstructed view or that will help the detainee climb over the fence.
- i. Buildings less than two stories which form part of the perimeter have top guards installed along the edge of the roof to prevent escapes and intrusions.
- j. There is no vegetation on or near the perimeter fence exceeding 8 inches in height. (Vegetation exceeding 8 inches will reduce the effectiveness of the fence by impeding observation or by providing concealment.)

k. Utility openings of 10 or more inches that pass through perimeter barriers must have security equivalent to that of the barriers.

l. Any building opening that could be used as an avenue of escape is secured.

2. Inspect perimeter guard towers. (As applicable) Ensure--

a. The tower guard in each perimeter tower has an uninterrupted view for a minimum of 80 yards in any direction along the perimeter fence line.

b. The combined views from all towers allow for observation of the entire exercise yard.

c. Primary and backup communications systems allow the tower guards to send and receive clear messages to and from other key areas of the detainee camp.

3. Inspect the outside security lighting. Check that--

a. Exterior lighting is operated during hours of darkness and limited visibility and that the entire perimeter is lighted with overlapping cones of light.

b. All exterior lights are covered with wire mesh screen or other material to keep them from being broken.

c. The lights are positioned to prevent glare, which may blind the staff.

d. The lights are positioned so that they do not silhouette or highlight the staff.

e. All entrances, exits, and gates are adequately illuminated to allow for the recognition of persons, the examination of individual identification, and the searching of vehicles and detainees.

f. All areas within the armed guards' fields of fire are lighted.

4. Inspect parking areas. Check that--

a. All parking areas are well lighted and inaccessible to detainees.

b. All vehicle parking is restricted to designated parking areas and limited to personnel on duty at the detainee camp and to authorized visitors.

c. A notice is posted to remind personnel to lock vehicles.

5. Make sure entry and exit procedures are enforced (see Tasks 191-381-1304, 191-381-1305, and 191-381-1306).

6. Check that the facility lock and key control procedures are enforced. Make sure--

a. Keys are signed out to authorized personnel, as required, on a key control register.

b. The key control register (when not in use) is kept in a locked container to which access is controlled.

c. A lockable container, such as a safe or filing cabinet, or a key depository made of at least 26-gauge steel, equipped with a tumbler-type locking device, and permanently attached to a wall, is used to secure keys.

d. The key depository is located in a room where it is kept under surveillance around-the-clock or in a room that can be locked during nonduty hours.

e. A key and/or lock inventory list is maintained which depicts a list of all keys and locks and their serial numbers, the location of the locks, and the number of keys maintained for each lock. Check that the list is secured in the key depository.

f. The keys are not labeled or inscribed with the location of the lock.

g. Locks and their keys are inventoried by serial numbers at least semiannually.

h. Locks and/or their combinations are changed when loss or compromise is suspected.

i. When a key to a padlock is determined missing, the padlock is replaced or recorded immediately.

j. Lock combinations are changed every 12 months or when personnel having access depart, whichever occurs first.

k. Master keyed or keyed-alike lock sets are not used.

7. Check detainee movement procedures. Make sure detainee movement is controlled by escort procedures and, if used, the procedures implemented for an intrafacility pass system (see Task 191-381-1256). (as applicable)

8. Check that visitor's lockers (or comparable security containers) are used. (as applicable)

9. Check that contraband control procedures are in place to include--

a. [REDACTED] b2-3

b. Search procedures to include--

(1) [REDACTED] b2-3

(2) Search of detainees. Make sure--

(a) [REDACTED]

(b) [REDACTED] b2-3

- (c) [REDACTED]
- (d) [REDACTED]
- (e) [REDACTED]
- (f) [REDACTED]
- (g) [REDACTED]

c. Inspect the security of supplies. Check that--

(1) Medical supplies (those, which would be dangerous in the possession of detainees) and all medications are secured in locked containers.

(2) Pesticides, cleaning supplies, paints, and toxic items (as applicable) should be stored in a safe place and secured in locked containers.

d. Inventory control. Check that the following are accounted for on an inventory:

(1) Medication. (Medication should be inventoried daily.) (as applicable)

(2) [REDACTED]

(3) [REDACTED]

(4) Work tools. [REDACTED] (as applicable)

(5) Recreation and welfare supplies and equipment. (These must be inventoried periodically IAW facility SOP.)

(6) Health and comfort items in bulk storage. (These must be inventoried once each month.)

10. Check that all emergency and riot control gear is secured in an area that is inaccessible to detainees.

CAUTION

The storage area for emergency and riot control gear must be located in an area that cannot be controlled by detainees during a major disorder.

11. Check the emergency generator. Ensure it is--

a. Operational.

62-3

b. Tested weekly and that the results of the test are recorded in the detainee camp blotter or journal (as applicable).

c. Located in an area inaccessible to detainees.

12. Inspect work orders on security devices and upgrades and make sure all work orders are current.

13. Prepare a physical security inspection report and forward it to the appropriate authority, as directed.

NOTE: You should reinspect within a six-month period if major deficiencies were indicated during the initial inspection.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

NOTE: Show Slide #55 (Summary)

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: _____
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>-None-</u>

Check on Learning

Determine if students have learned the material presented by:

- a. Soliciting student questions and explanations.
- b. Asking questions and getting answers from the students.
- c. Providing immediate feedback in context to the material presented and correcting student misunderstandings.

Review / Summarize Lesson

-
1. **RETAIN ATTENTION:** As you can see, physical security can prevent escapes, prevent detainees from passing and obtaining contraband, and provide a safe environment for the detainee staff and detainees.

 2. **SUMMARY:** We have discussed what is necessary to inspect the security of a detainee camp from the outside of the detainee camp to keys, locking devices, and the general area of the detainee camp.

 3. **CLOSING STATEMENT:** Remember, your safety and the safety of your fellow staff members could rely on the physical security of the detainee camp where you work.
-

SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

Testing Requirements **None**

Feedback Requirements **NOTE:** Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions. Provide remedial training as needed.

- a. Schedule and provide immediate feedback in context to the material presented; correct student misunderstandings.
- b. Provide remedial training as needed.

Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters (N/A)

Appendix B - Test(s) and Test Solution(s) (N/A)

Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions (N/A)

Appendix D - Student Handouts (N/A)

Personal Safety

Awareness

Within

Detainee Operations

Personal Safety Awareness

Action:

Discuss appropriate actions to assist all staff members in conducting their duties in a safe manner.

Condition:

In a classroom environment, given a conference presentation.

Standard:

Perform duties in a safe manner within a detainee camp.

Personal Safety

- ★ **Escorting Detainees**
- ★ **Approaching Cell Doors**
- ★ **Walking Underneath Tiers**
- ★ **Cell Searches**
- ★ **Breaking Up Fights**
- ★ **Armed Confrontations**
- ★ **Surrounded by Attackers**
- ★ **Safety Equipment**

Safety Equipment

 **Radio and Body Alarm**

 **Whistle**

 **Flashlight**

 **Pen and Small Mirror**

 **Rubber Gloves**

Pre-Attack Cues

- ❖ **Blading**
- ❖ **Clenching the Fists**
- ❖ **Shifting Shoulders Backward**
- ❖ **Target Glance**
- ❖ **Conspicuously Looking up**
- ❖ **1,000-Yard Stare**
- ❖ **Facial Wipe**

Pre-Attack Cues

- ❖ **Rocking on Balls of Feet**
- ❖ **Slight Lowering of Body**
- ❖ **Growling**
- ❖ **Facial Coloring**
- ❖ **Boisterous Profanity**
- ❖ **Waving Arms and Hands**

**When confronted by a potentially
dangerous situation,**

what do you do?

#1

STOP

#2

THINK

#3

REACT

Reaction Time

What is it?

5 Feet Less than 1/4 Second

10 Feet Less than 1/2 Second

20 Feet Less than 1 & 1/4 Second

Personal Safety

Awareness

Within

Detainee Operations

Summary

**Personal Safety Awareness within Detainee Operations
CD 228 / Version 2004
11 Jun 2004**

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Courses Including This Lesson	<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
	31E-POI	2004	Detainee Operations

Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>

Reinforced Task(s)	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>

Academic Hours	The academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:	
		<u>Mobilization Hours/Methods</u>
		1 hr / Conference / Discussion
	Test	0 hrs
	Test Review	0 hrs
	Total Hours:	1 hr

Test Lesson Number	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson No.</u>
	Testing (to include test review)	N/A

Prerequisite Lesson(s)	<u>Lesson Number</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>
	CD 240	Conduct Contraband Control Procedures within Detainee Operations (Searches)

Clearance Access Security Level: Unclassified
Requirements: There are no clearance or access requirements for the lesson.

Foreign Disclosure Restrictions FD7. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473 foreign disclosure authority. This product is NOT releasable to students from foreign countries.

References	<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
	AR 385-10	The Army Safety Program.	29 Feb 2000	

Student Study Assignments None.

Instructor Requirements One primary instructor.

Additional Support Personnel Requirements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
None			

Equipment Required for Instruction

<u>Id Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
None					

* Before Id indicates a TADSS

Materials Required

Instructor Materials:
NOTE: Based on available qualified instructors, facilities and equipment, the instructor may use computer-assisted powerpoints with projection screen or VGTs (Vu-graphs) with overhead projector.

Student Materials:
Pen/pencil and notebook.

Classroom, Training Area, and Range Requirements

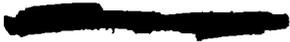
Ammunition Requirements

<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None					

Instructional Guidance

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

Proponent Lesson Plan Approvals

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
	MSG	SR Corrections Technical Advisor	11 Jun 2004

b6-2

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: _____
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>-None-</u>

Motivator

NOTE: Show Slide #1 (Personal Safety Awareness within Detainee Operations).

You will soon be supervising detainees and as their supervisor you are responsible for their safety. A lot of the incidents discussed in this class may seem minor or that common sense could have prevented, however no matter how minor, people are still unnecessarily injured or killed or property is damaged due to complacency. As for common sense, some of the same incidents still occur.

NOTE: Show Slides #2 (TLO).

Terminal Learning Objective

NOTE: Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Discuss appropriate actions to assist all staff members in conducting their duties in a safe manner.
Conditions:	In a classroom environment, given a conference presentation.
Standards:	Perform duties in a safe manner within a detainee camp.

Safety Requirements

Safety briefings will be conducted prior to training with emphasis on weather conditions, existing and predicted; munitions, including the handling and transporting of blank ammunition and pyrotechnics; and safety while working around and with machinery, vehicles, and tools. Other topics include hot and cold weather injury prevention and treatment, animal and insect bites, poisonous plants, and fire prevention. All injuries/incidents will be reported to the instructor on site and processed IAW course policies and procedures.

Comply with:

- a. AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, 29 February 2000.
- b. AR 385-55, Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents, 12 March 1987.
- c. TRADOC Regulation 385-2, 27 January 2000.
- d. FM 100-14, Risk Management, 23 April 1998.
- e. FM 101-5, Staff Organization and Operations, 31 May 1997.

NOTE: This is an example of a safety briefing. Safety briefings are dependent on the location of training/training event and this is not to be considered an all-inclusive safety briefing.

1. **Electrical storms:** (when appropriate) To take precautions against anyone being hit by lightning, we have a dispersal area that is located on

this range at (give location) (instructors will complete this at their specific outside location). When directed to disperse, you will move directly to the dispersal area, ground your rifle and Kevlar and place your poncho over yourself after lying flat on the ground. In addition, be sure to avoid flagpoles, wires, Kevlar, and meters that contain electrical charges.

2. **Snakebites:** (when appropriate) As you know, the areas in which snakes are generally found during hot weather are cool, damp places such as rotten logs, creek banks, and under roots. In training areas they may be found in fighting supported positions and bunkers. Always observe an area very closely prior to training. In the event that a snake of any type bites you, report it to range personnel, the instructor, or your drill sergeant. Under no circumstances should anyone try to handle a snake.
3. **Heat casualties:** (when appropriate). When you are active the body becomes overheated and the perspiration, which is created, cannot evaporate and cool the body because of the high humidity. You become a possible casualty from the heat as the body temperature rises above the normal temperature. The symptoms that this can create are: cool, moist or hot, dry skin; profuse sweating; headaches; dizziness; weakness; rapid pulse; or severe cramps in the abdomen or legs. Instructors, range personnel, drill sergeants, and company cadre are familiar with first aid treatments and casualty evacuation procedures for further medical attention. During hot weather, drink water at a rate of not more than 1.5 quarts per hour and not more than 12 quarts per day. Use the buddy system and watch your buddies for signs of heat illness.
4. **Cold weather injuries:** (when appropriate) Range OIC will ensure that warm-ups are properly utilized. Ten-minute breaks will be scheduled for each 50-minute block of instruction. During conference sessions, individuals should be allowed to move their feet, hands, etc., in order to maintain circulation. Supervisors at every level will ensure that their subordinates are adequately protected during cold weather. Range OIC will coordinate with company personnel to rotate Soldiers into warm-up tents when inclement weather conditions dictate the need for this to preserve troop health.
5. **Weapons Handling:** Do not fire blank ammunition at individuals within a distance of 25 meters. Ensure blank adapters are installed on weapons before ammunition is issued. Blank adapters will be installed on weapons at all times. When utilizing MILES equipment, never look directly into the laser engagement transmitter.
6. **Classroom Instruction:** Inform students of the procedures and exits in the classroom in the event of an emergency and/or fire.
7. If in need of a MEDEVAC helicopter, immediately contact the MEDEVAC Operations Center telephonically, either by calling through the Range Control Switchboard or by radio. If emergency care is needed, all medical support for units training outside the cantonment area should contact the local 911 for emergency care.
8. Be responsible for security of weapons.
9. Ensure proper use of pyrotechnics and blank ammunition.

NOTE: Ensure all students have been given the safety brief. Have those arriving late due to appointments and sick call read the briefing.

Risk
Assessment
Level

Low

Environmental Considerations

NOTE: It is the responsibility of all soldiers and DA civilians to protect the environment from damage.

Caring for the environment begins with the Army's vision of environmental responsibility. The following vision statement describes what the Army expects of all Soldiers and leaders:

Vision Statement: *"The Army will integrate environmental values into its mission in order to sustain readiness, improve the Soldier's quality of life, strengthen community relationships, and provide sound stewardship of resources."*

Taking care of the environment protects health, safety, and natural resources. For example, when fuel spills on the ground, it soaks into the soil, poisons plants, and eventually enters streams and lakes that supply drinking water. (See *FM 3-100.4* for more information.)

Caring for the environment also supports the Army mission. Costly environmental cleanups detract from Army readiness. During war, many wise tactical, medical, or operations-security (OPSEC) practices are also good environmental practices. Handling fuels safely, maintaining vehicles, disposing of solid waste/hazardous waste (HW), and managing and turning in ammunition properly are sound environmental and tactical considerations that carry over from training into combat operations.

Many practices that damage the environment waste time and do not lead to success in combat. One example occurred during the Gulf War when Iraqi Soldiers set fire to Kuwaiti oil fields and poured millions of gallons of crude oil into the Persian Gulf. The Iraqi Army deliberately damaged environmental resources and wasted valuable time and effort on activities that did not stop the allies' advance. Remember, environmental stewardship does not prevent the Army from fighting and winning wars—it supports the Army mission.

Training will be conducted in the proper designated areas only. This ensures natural and environmental resources are maintained properly for continued training realism. All spills of hazardous property and POL products will be reported to the appropriate environmental office. The activity responsible for the spill will contain the spill to reduce further environmental and training area degradation. Equipment will be operated to conform to environmental operating permits. Live foliage will not be used as camouflage material. Improper disposal of trash and refuse, inadequate cleanup of training areas pollutes ground water resources, and may result in a potential health or safety hazard.

References: Field Manual 3-100.4/MCRP 4-11B, Environmental Considerations in Military Operations, dated 15 June 2000; w/change #1 dated 11 May 2001.

Training Circular 3-34.489, The Soldier and the Environment, dated 8 May 2000; with change number 1, dated 26 October 2001.

Evaluation

None.

Instructional Lead-In

Safety in a detainee camp relates to most of the classes you will receive.

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

1. Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Time of Instruction: 40 mins

Media: -None-

NOTE: Show Slides #3 (Personal Safety).

1. We will discuss the situations listed.

a. Safety rules to be observed when escorting detainees. Never walk on the strong side of a detainee when escorting him. This will facilitate him being able to strike you with the full force of his strength. Always walk to the side and slightly to the rear of a detainee out of his reach, this will allow you an opportunity to move out of the way if he attempts to assault you. When necessary escort an unruly detainee with to staff members IAW local SOP.

b. Safety practices when approaching cell doors and when walking underneath the tiers. When approaching a cell door never walk with your head down and so close that if the door was to be opened by the detainee that the door would hit you. When walking under a tier with a multiple levels always look up before moving out from underneath, as things may hit you from above when you least expect it.

c. Always look up. Whenever you enter or leave a building or cellblock it is good practice to look up as well as left and right.

d. Watch the detainee's hands. When observing detainees on a routine basis watching what is in their hands may make the difference between becoming a victim of assault and preventing one.

e. Use the windows to see the reflection like a mirror. Utilizing any reflective device in a detainee camp such as someone's glasses or a window will enhance your ability to be more aware of your surroundings and see a potentially dangerous situation in its infancy allowing you quicker reaction time to quell any type of unruly behavior.

f. Safety rules pertaining to cell searches. Never slide your fingers or hand along any area of a detainee camp as it may contain a sharp item that was placed there to cut or stab you.

g. Proper procedure for breaking up an altercation between detainees. Never try to step between a physical altercation between two or more detainees. Direct them to stop their behavior verbally, if they refuse sound the alarm and wait for backup to arrive before using physical force to stop the incident.

h. Proper action to take if suddenly confronted by an armed detainee. Always be aware of your surroundings and know where your avenues of escape from any area of the camp so that if you are confronted by a potential attacker you will be able to effectively move out. If you are unable to escape try to move to a position where there is some type of object between you and your attacker and attempt to deescalate the situation with your IPC skills or sound the alarm and wait for other staff to come to your aide.

NOTE: Show Slides #4 (Safety Equipment).

NOTE: SHOW JOB AIDS: I.E., WHISTLE, RUBBER GLOVES, MIRROR, FLASHLIGHT, AND RADIO.

2. We will discuss the job aids available to detainee camp staff, the equipment that is designed to make our job safer, such as the body alarms, radios, mirrors, rubber gloves, flashlights, etc...

NOTE: Pass around each job aid and discuss its application with regards to working inside a detainee camp.

NOTE: Show Slides # 5 and # 6 (Pre-attack Cues).

3. We will discuss and identify PRE-ATTACK CUES, to help you be aware and look for the warning signs of a potential physical attack.

a. BLADING - this is shifting one foot in back of the other, so the detainee can move toward you more easily.

b. CLENCHING THE FISTS - to prepare a potential attacker for attack by lubricating the finger joints, and to keep themselves under control.

c. SHIFTING THE SHOULDERS BACK - to give you a message that he means business, as well as providing a certain amount of protection for himself, or as preparation before STRIKING YOU.

d. TARGET GLANCE - looking for a weapon to attack with or an area on your body to strike.

e. CONSPICUOUSLY LOOKING UP - a potential attacker may be trying to distract you by looking in a certain direction, prior to a surprise attack, or checking out his post-attack escape route.

f. THOUSAND-YARD STARE - a potential attacker may try to depersonalize you, by looking straight through you. (A good example of this can be seen in the movie "The Silence of the Lambs" when Anthony Hopkins looks at Jody Foster as if she wasn't even there.)

g. FACIAL WIPE - hiding or averting the face. (Sometimes people who are on the verge of losing control of themselves perform a facial wipe, by which they attempt to hide the level of anxiety they're experiencing by physically moving their hands over their faces. This may show up as removing a hat, slicking back the hair, or something equally inconspicuous.)

h. ROCKING ON THE BALLS OF THE FEET – as a potential attacker gets more upset, these movements act as a means of diffusing their overload of adrenaline and anxiety.

i. LOWERING THE BODY SLIGHTLY - causing the head to lower, just before moving into the attack.

j. GROWLING - at the climax of their fear or anger, some humans even growl before they attack.

k. FACIAL COLORING - changing from flushed to pale. (The body is moving blood from the extremities to the internal organs, to protect them in case of injury.

l. BOISTEROUS PROFANITY – a potential attacker will sometimes speak loud and yell words or profanity to demoralize you in an attempt to intimidate you, prior to attack.

m. WAVING ARMS AND HANDS - a potential attacker will wave their arms and hands rapidly as they speak, in an attempt to distract you prior to attack.

NOTE: BE AWARE OF AND LOOK FOR THESE BEHAVIORS AND CUES, AS THEY ARE CLEAR SIGNS OF DANGER, BEING ABLE TO OBSERVE AND DETECT THESE CUES AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTIONS WILL MAKE THE DETERMINATION WHETHER OR NOT YOU WILL SAFELY ACCOMPLISH YOUR DUTIES.

NOTE: Show Slide # 7 (React to Danger).

NOTE: THERE ARE THREE GENERAL STEPS TO TAKE WHEN CONFRONTED BY A POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS SITUATION THAT MAY FEEL UNSAFE.

- 1. STOP (WHAT YOU ARE DOING).**
- 2. THINK (OBSERVE THE SITUATION, AND ASSESS THE DANGER).**
- 3. REACT (TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION).**

NOTE: Show Slide # 8 (Reaction Time).

QUESTION: WHAT IS REACTION TIME?

ANSWER: THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF TIME YOUR BODY WILL REACT TO A GIVEN SITUATION.

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE AVERAGE REACTION TIME IF YOU WERE ATTACKED BY A POTENTIAL ATTACKER THAT IS APPROXIMATELY FIVE FEET AWAY FROM YOU?

ANSWER: LESS THAN 1 QUARTER OF A SECOND.

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE AVERAGE REACTION TIME IF YOU WERE ATTACKED BY A DETAINEE THAT IS APPROXIMATELY TEN FEET AWAY FROM YOU?

ANSWER: LESS THAN 1 HALF OF A SECOND.

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE AVERAGE REACTION TIME IF YOU WERE ATTACKED BY A DETAINEE THAT IS APPROXIMATELY TWENTY FEET AWAY FROM YOU?

ANSWER: LESS THAN 1 AND 1 QUARTER SECOND.

NOTE: Whenever you are encountering a potentially dangerous situation where you may become a victim of a potential attacker ALWAYS remember that he will always act faster than you think he will and you will always react slower than you think you will.

NOTE: Answer students' questions using your experiences.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: _____
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>-None-</u>

Check on Learning

Determine if students have learned the material presented by:

- a. Soliciting student questions and explanations.
- b. Asking questions and getting answers from the students.
- c. Providing immediate feedback in context to the material presented and correcting student misunderstandings.

Review / Summarize Lesson

NOTE: Show Slide # 9 (Summary)

- 1. **RETAIN ATTENTION:** As a staff member working in a detainee camp you will be responsible for the detainees safety as well as other staff members safety not too mention your own.

 - 2. **SUMMARY:** Supervising detainees includes enforcing safety standards, recognizing safety hazards and ensuring that safety equipment is being properly used. While performing your duties you will have to stay alert to ensure you perform your duties in a safe manner.

 - 3. **CLOSING STATEMENT:** You, as the detainees' immediate supervisor will be the person in the position to ensure the detainees follow established safety standards. The way you handle this responsibility could reduce or increase the amount of incidents in a detainee camp.
-

SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

**Testing
Requirements**

None

None.

**Feedback
Requirements**

NOTE: Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions. Provide remedial training as needed.

- a. Schedule and provide immediate feedback in context to the material presented; correct student misunderstandings.
 - b. Provide remedial training as needed.
-

Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters (N/A)

Appendix B - Test(s) and Test Solution(s) (N/A)

Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions (N/A)

Appendix D - Student Handouts (N/A)

Contraband Control

Procedures

Within

Detainee Operations

802019

Terminal Learning Objective

Action:

Identify Contraband and Determine the Correct Procedures for Conducting a Frisk Search, Strip Search, and an Inspection/ Shakedown of a Detainees' Area.

Conditions:

In a Classroom Environment Given a Detainee (Role Played) With Programmed Items of Contraband, a Requirement to Search the Detainees, Detainee Quarters/living Areas (Real or Simulated), a Note Book, Pen or Pencil, a Blank (Locally Produced) and Local SOP.

Standard:

Correctly Perform All of the Steps, in Sequence, to Search a detainee, Seizing All Contraband, and Determining What Is Contraband While Observing All Safety Precautions.

Enabling Learning Objective A

Action:

Identify contraband.

Conditions:

In a classroom environment given a video-tape presentation discuss the various types of common contraband items in detainee camps.

Standard:

Correctly identified contraband.

What is Contraband?

Contraband

Anything not originally issued to a detainee upon initial confinement, covered by a property pass, or items considered illegal by law or directive.

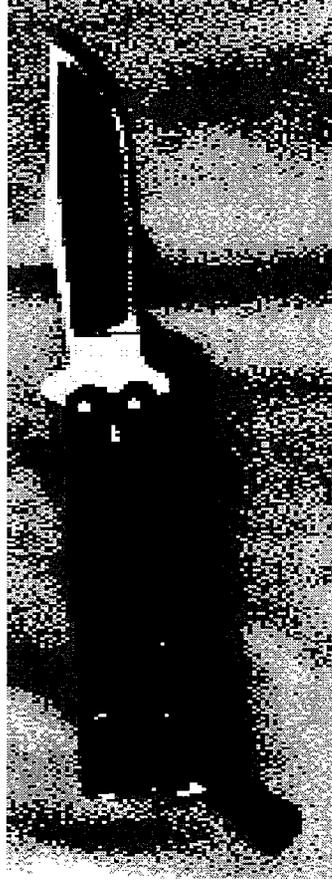
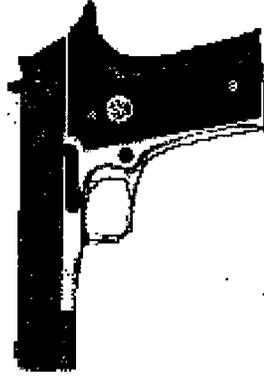
What is Contraband?

WEAPONS



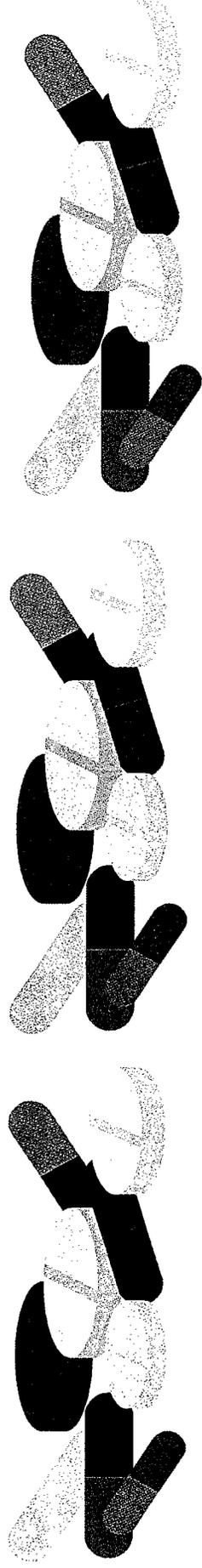
What is Contraband?

GUNS AND KNIVES



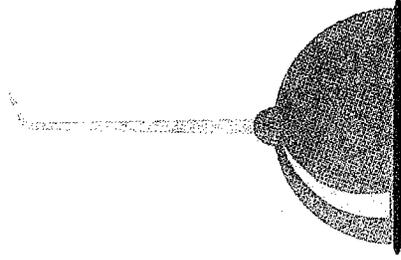
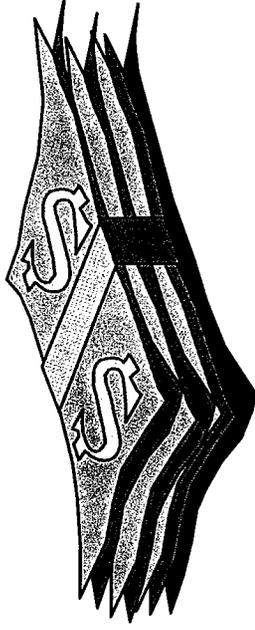
What is Contraband?

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL



What is Contraband?

MONEY



LUBRICANTS

What is Contraband?

MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY

010216

Purposes of Contraband

Purposes of Contraband

Prestige

**Individuals Who Want to
Make Names for
Themselves**

Purposes of Contraband

Relief From Boredom

**Detainees May Spend All
Day Thinking of Ways to
Beat the System**

Purposes of Contraband

Advancement

**To Bribe a Staff Member
or Another Detainee**

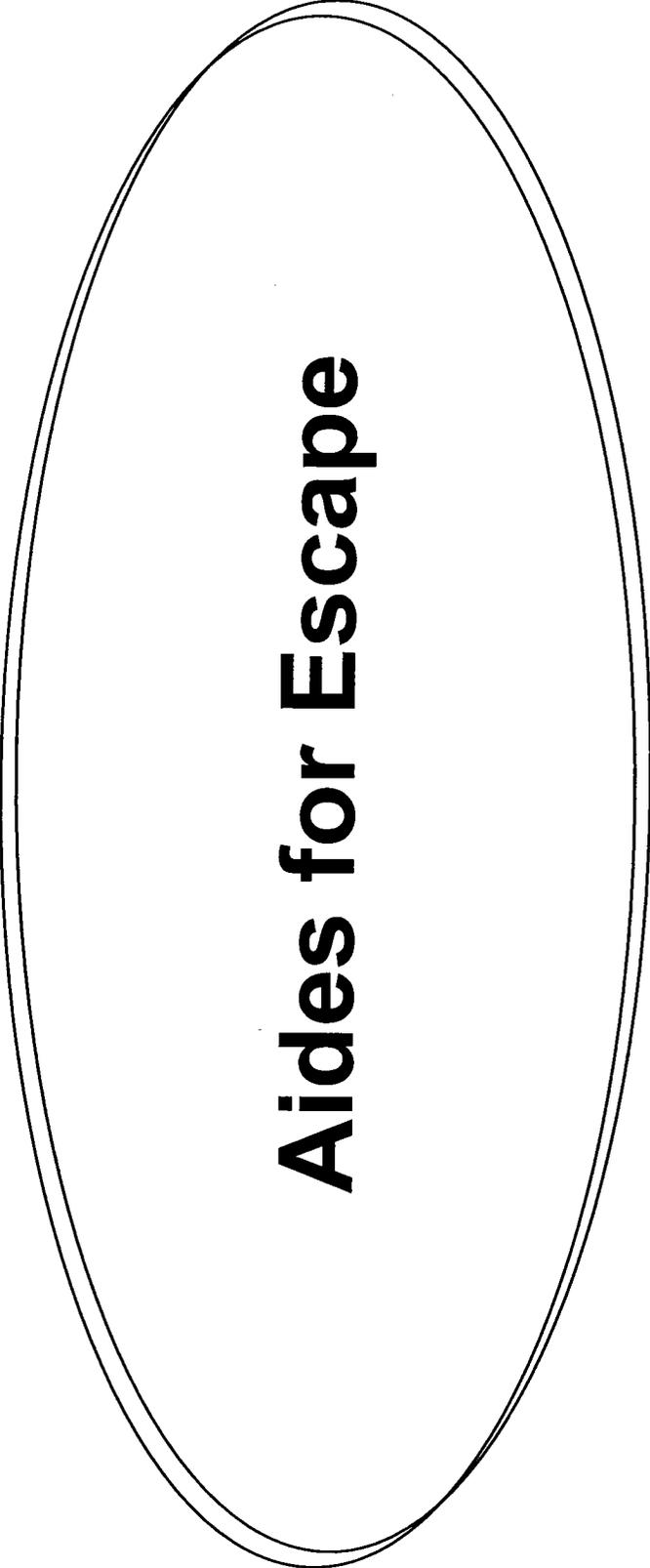
Purposes of Contraband

Immoral Acts

Homosexuality

Purposes of Contraband

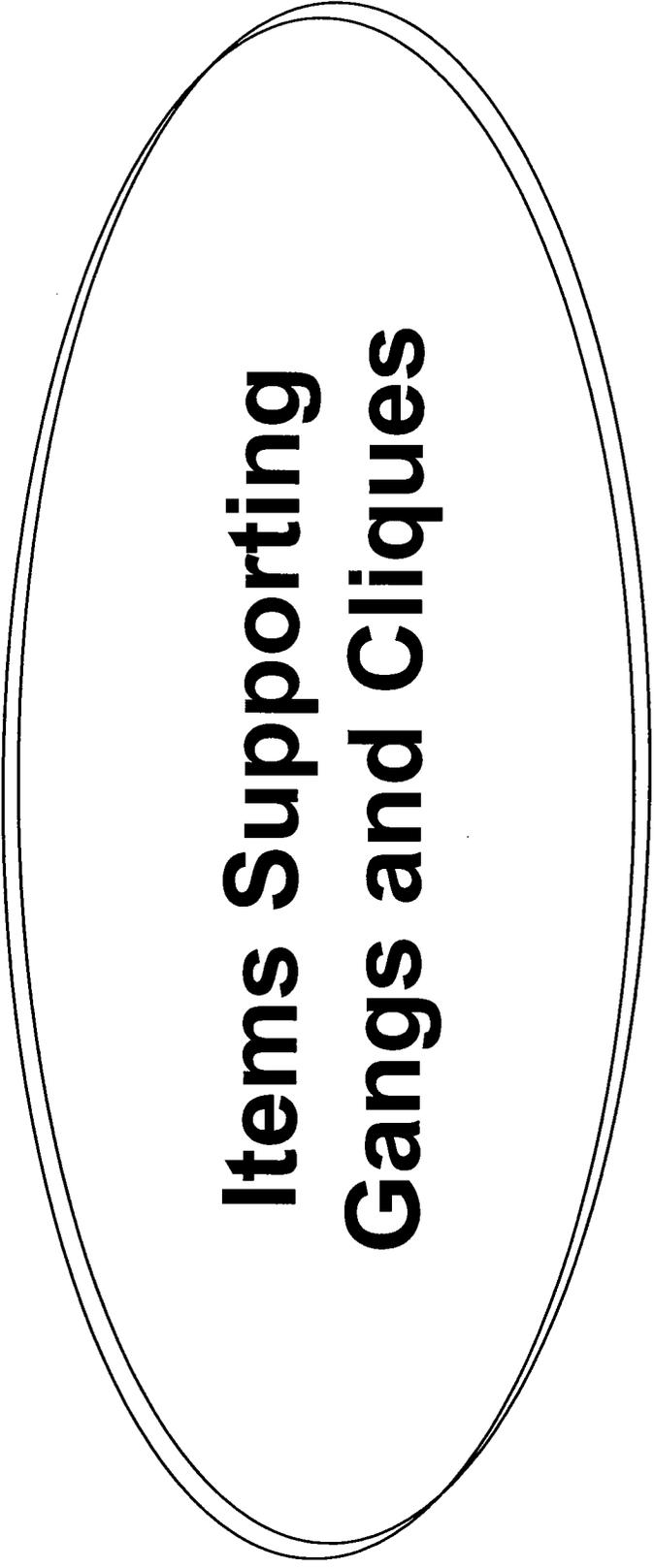
Escape



Aides for Escape

Purposes of Contraband

Gangs and Cliques



**Items Supporting
Gangs and Cliques**

Purposes of Contraband

Addiction

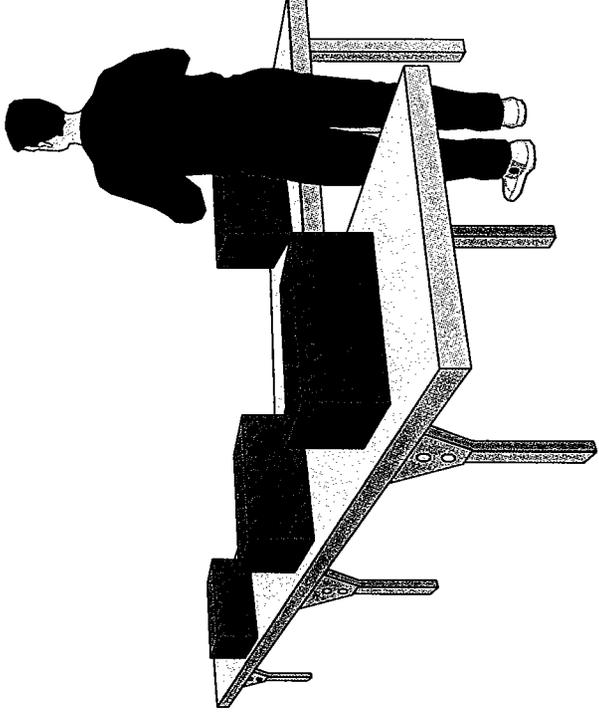
**Wherever There Is a
Need/demand, the Supply
Will Follow**

Sources of Contraband

010225

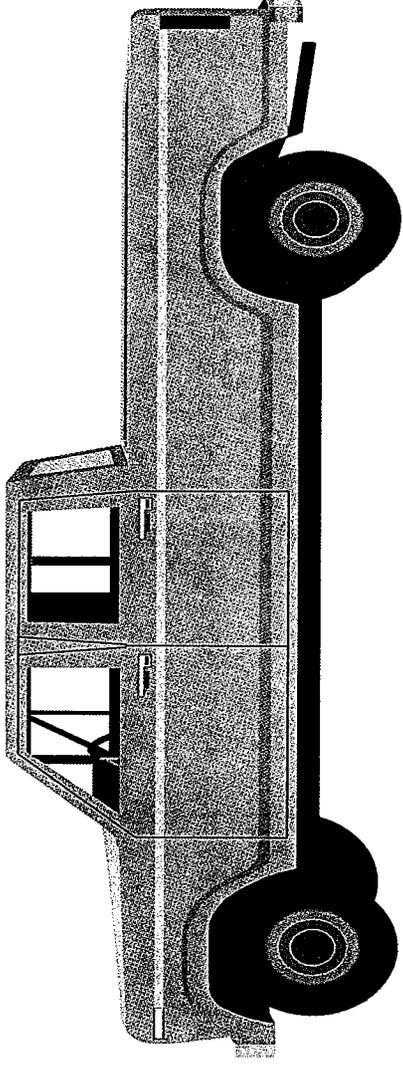
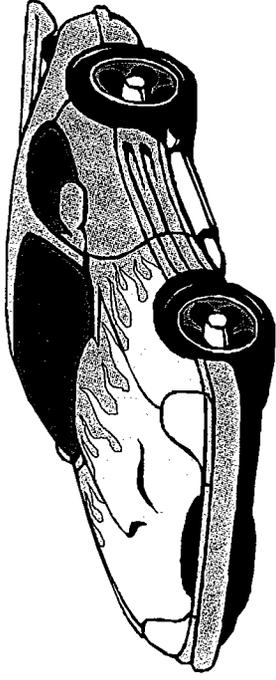
Sources of Contraband

WORK DETAILS



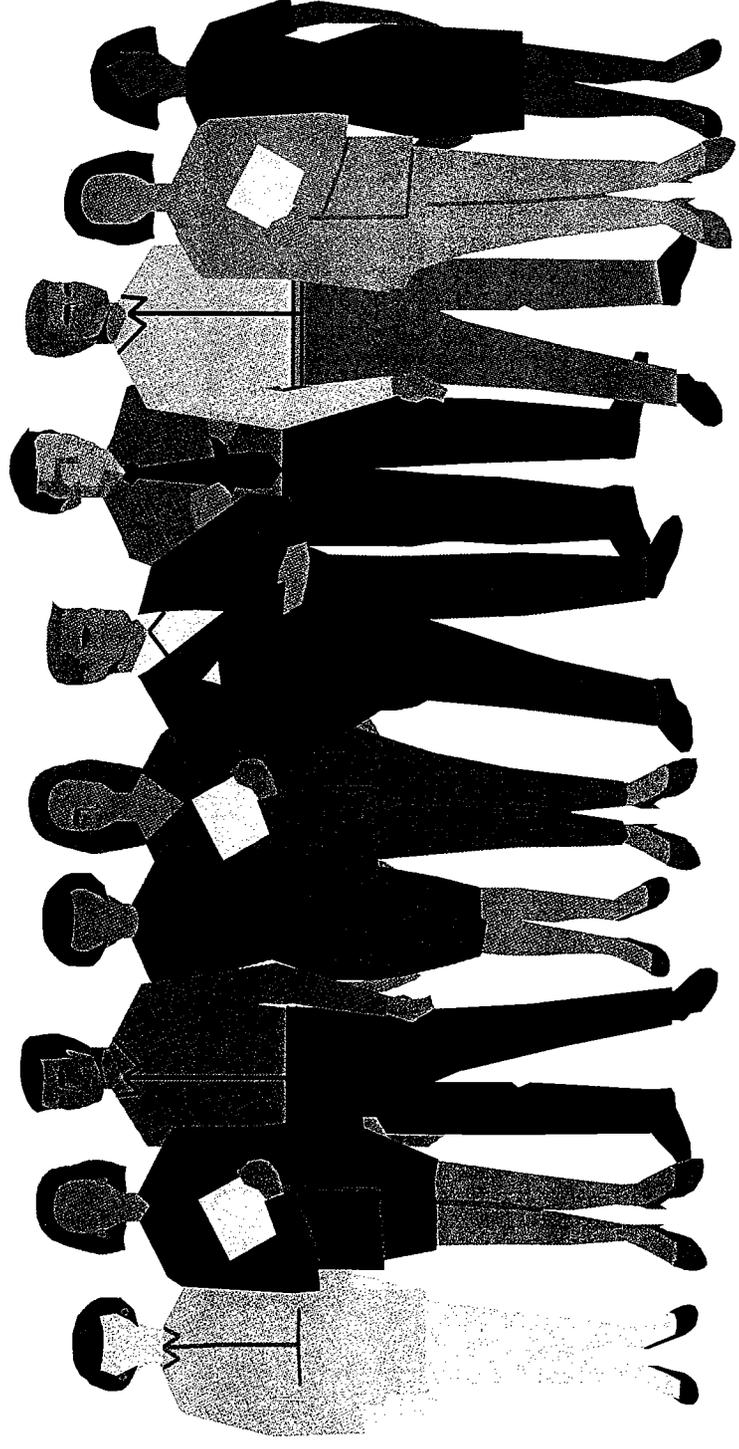
Sources of Contraband

VEHICLES



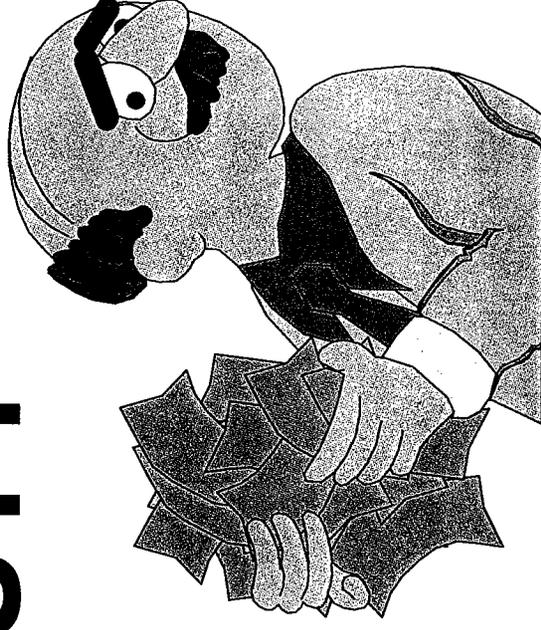
Sources of Contraband

VISITORS



Sources of Contraband

CARELESSNESS AND DISHONESTY



Enabling Learning Objective B

Action:

Frisk Search a Detainee.

Conditions:

In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband and a requirement to conduct a frisk search.

Standard:

Correctly perform all the required steps, in sequence, to frisk search a detainee, seizing all contraband, while observing all safety precautions.

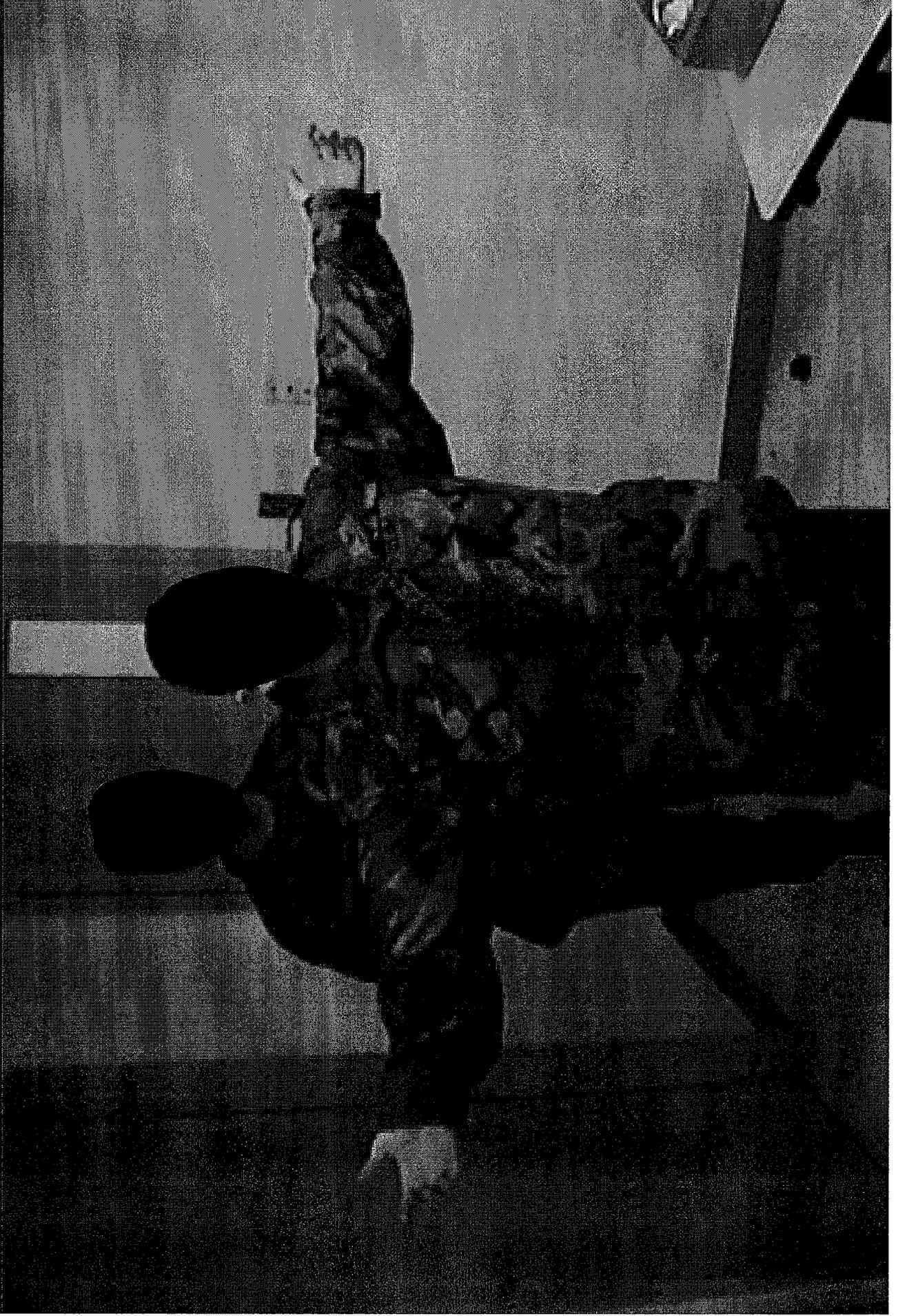
(b)(6) - 4

Covert A Frisk Search

010231

(b)(6)-(7)-2

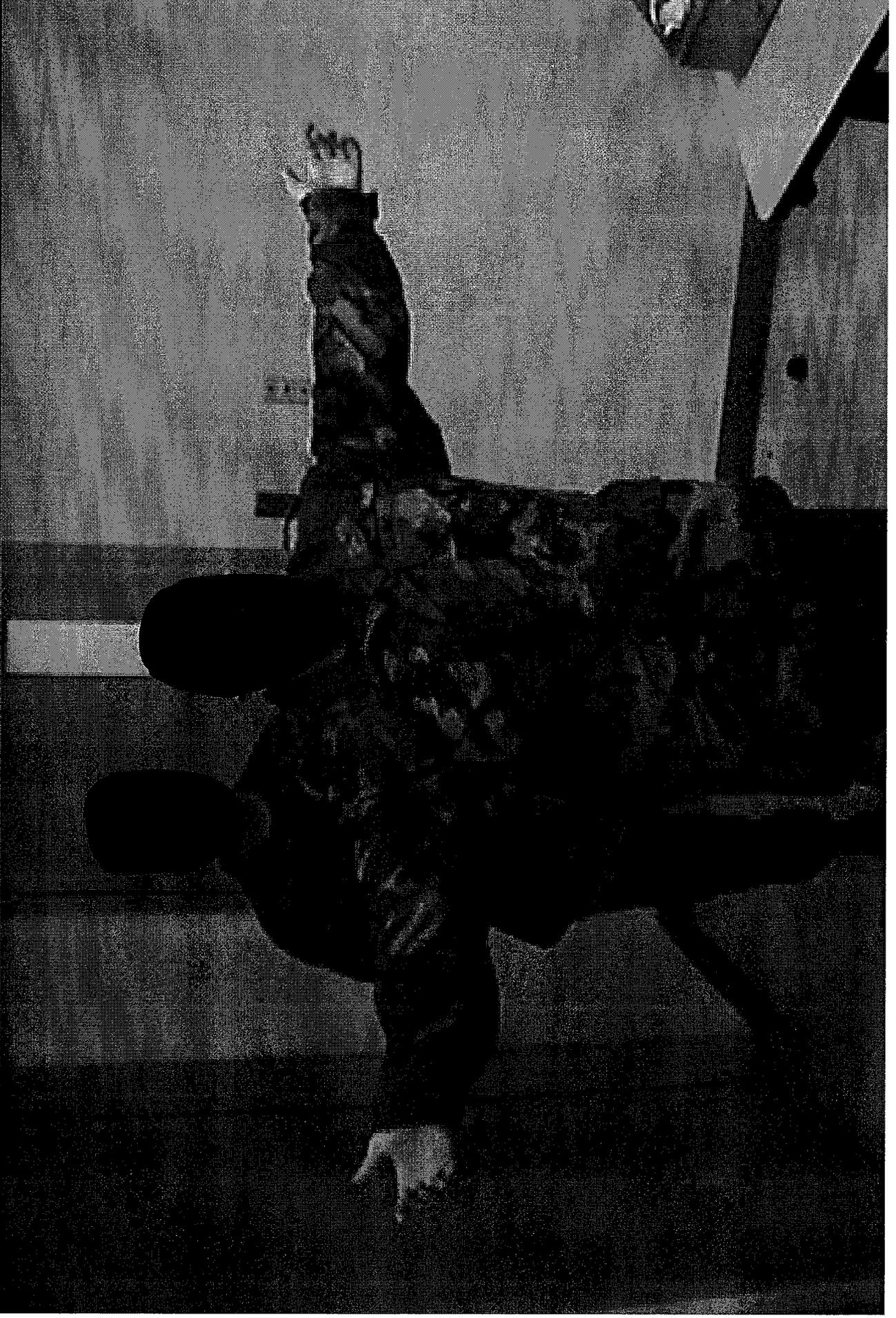
Position the Detainee



010232

(b)(6) - 2

Ground Items Being Carried



010233

(b)(7)-2

Prepare the Detainee for Search



010234

(b)(6)-2

Search Headgear



010235

(b)(6)-2

Search the Detainee



010236

(b)(6)-2

Proceed to the Upper Body



Mentally Divide Body In Half

010237

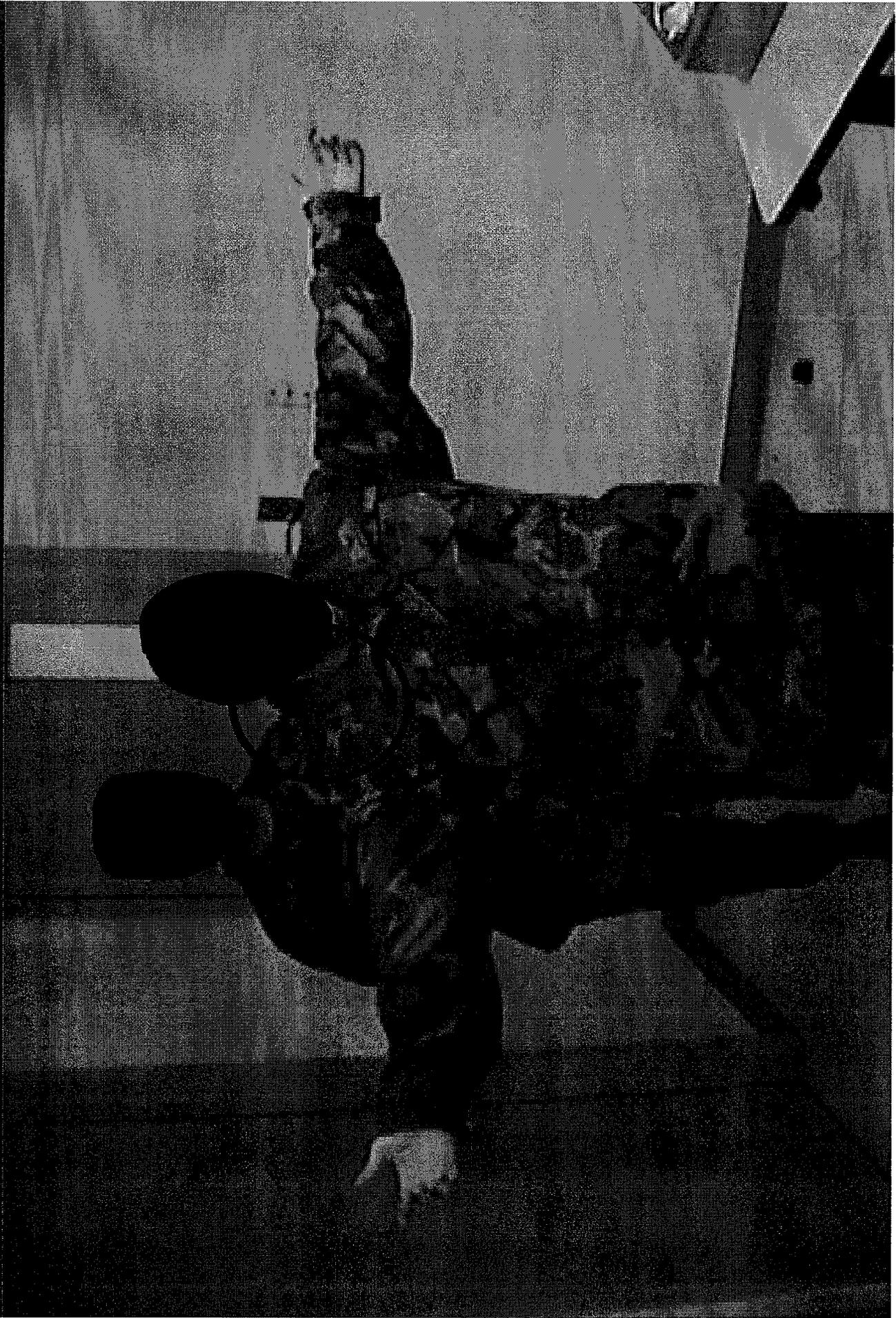
(b)(6)-2

Back of Head & Hair



(b)(6)-2

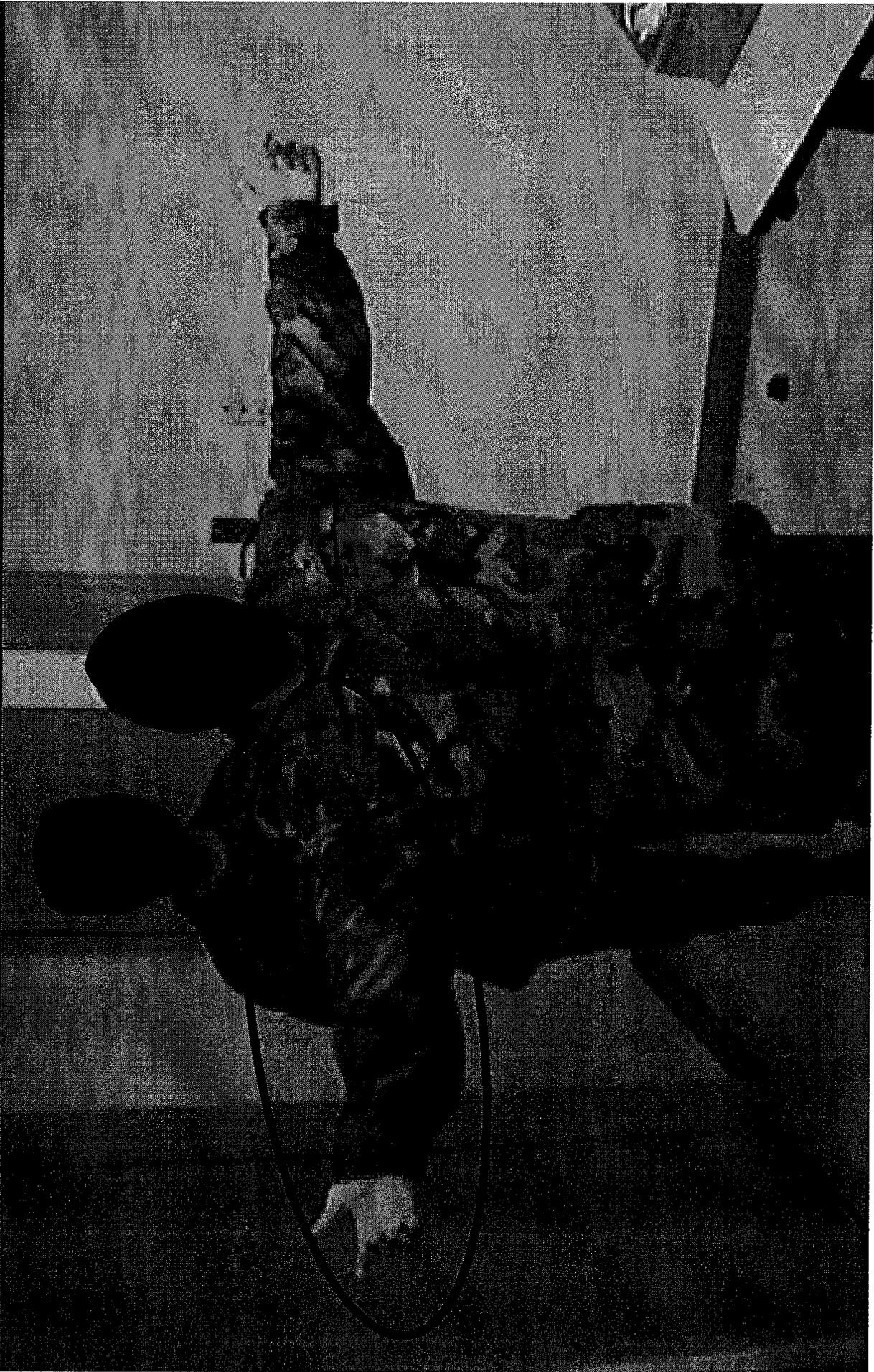
Collar & Neck



010239

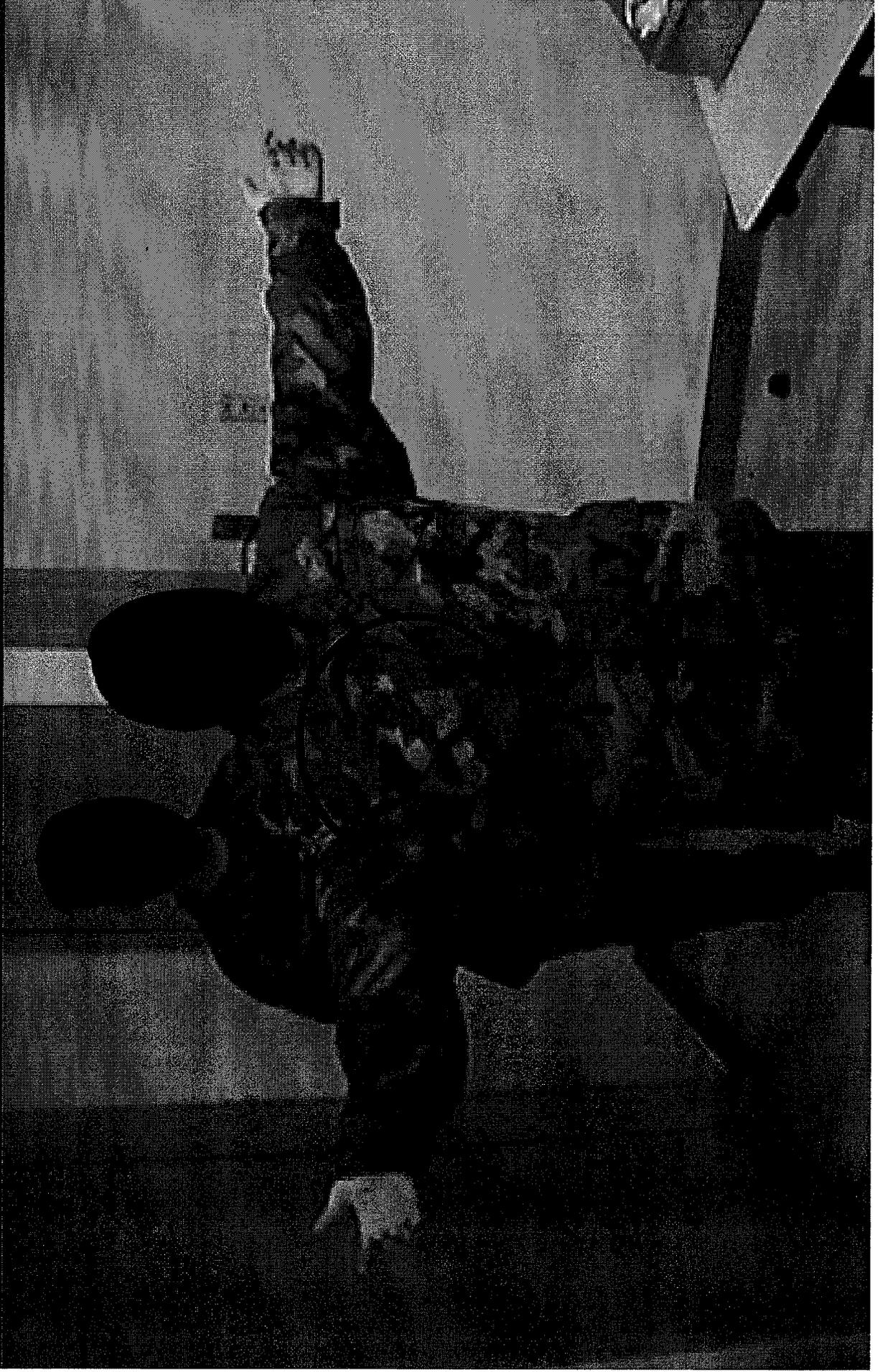
(b)(6) - 2

Shoulder to Hand "CRUSH & SQUEEZE"



(b)(6)-2

Upper Chest & Back “CRUSH & SQUEEZE”

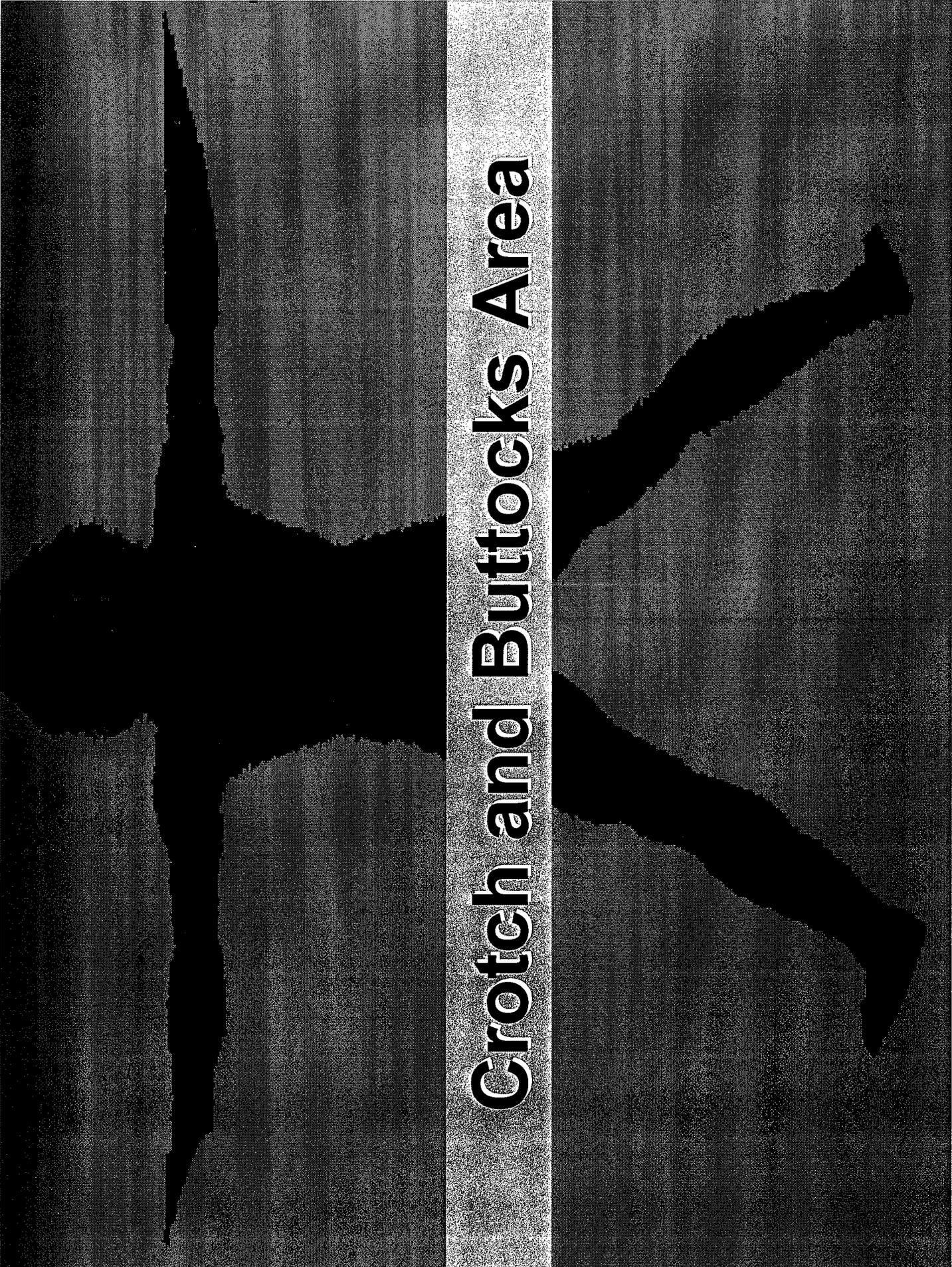


010241

(b)(6)-2

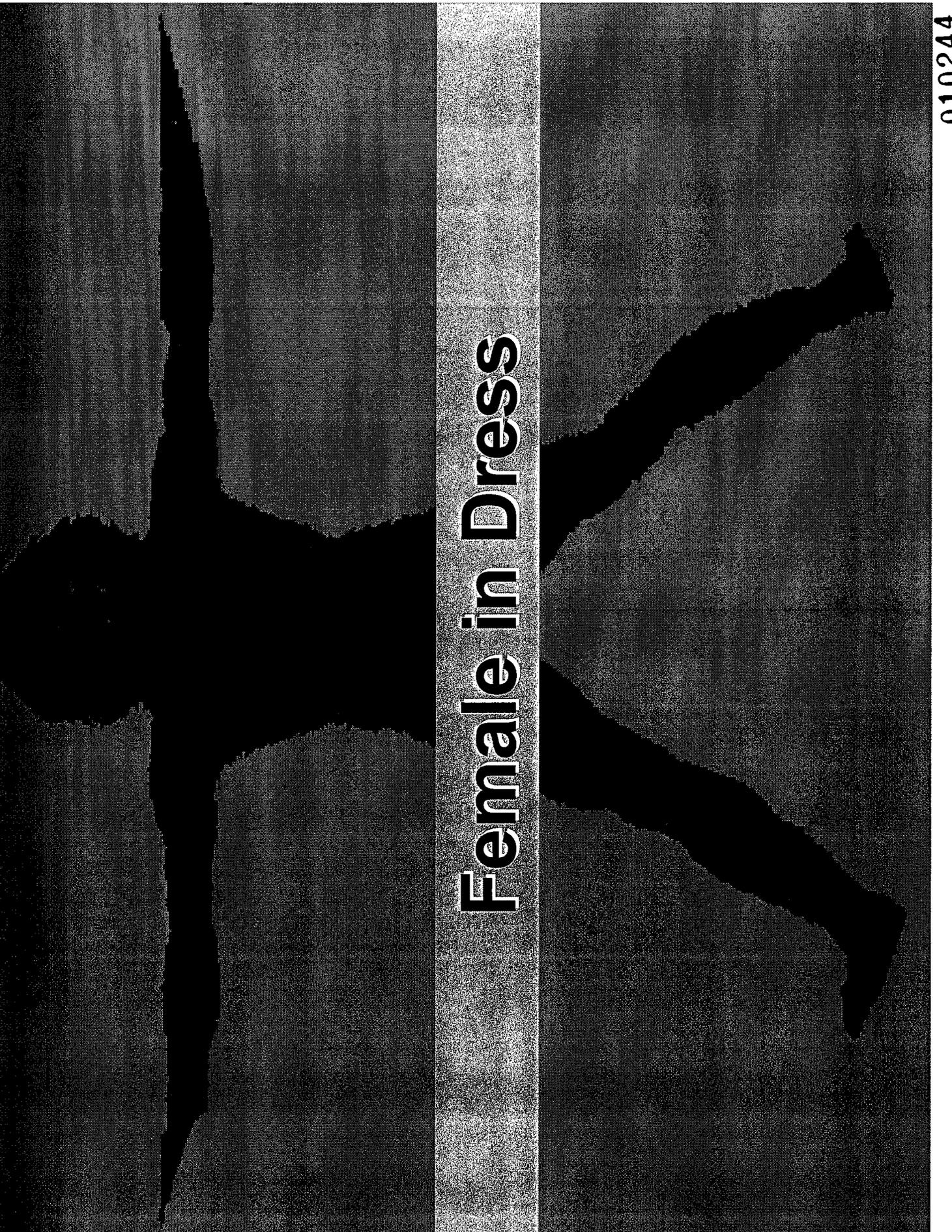
Chest & Back to Waist "CRUSH & SQUEEZE"





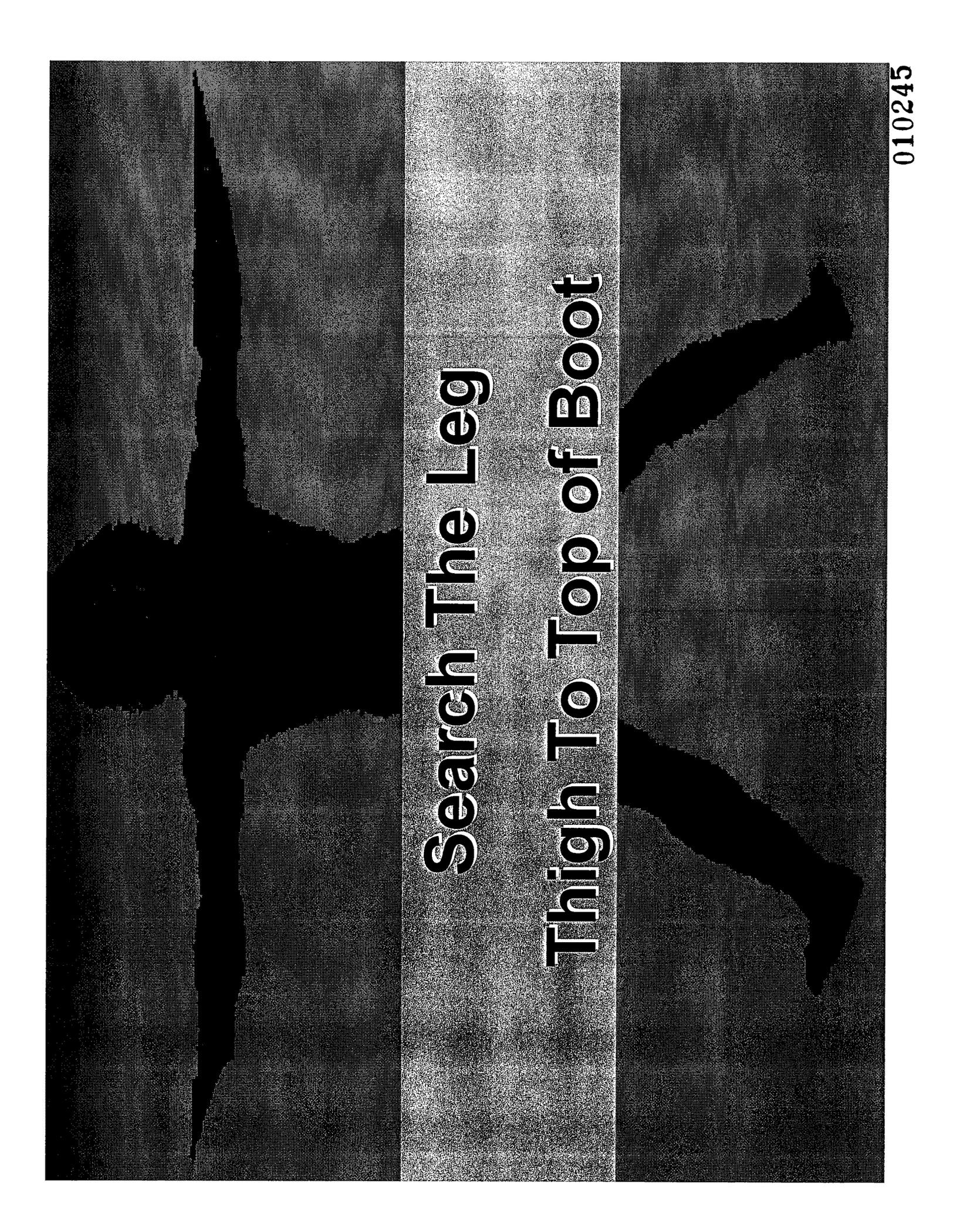
Crotch and Buttocks Area

010243



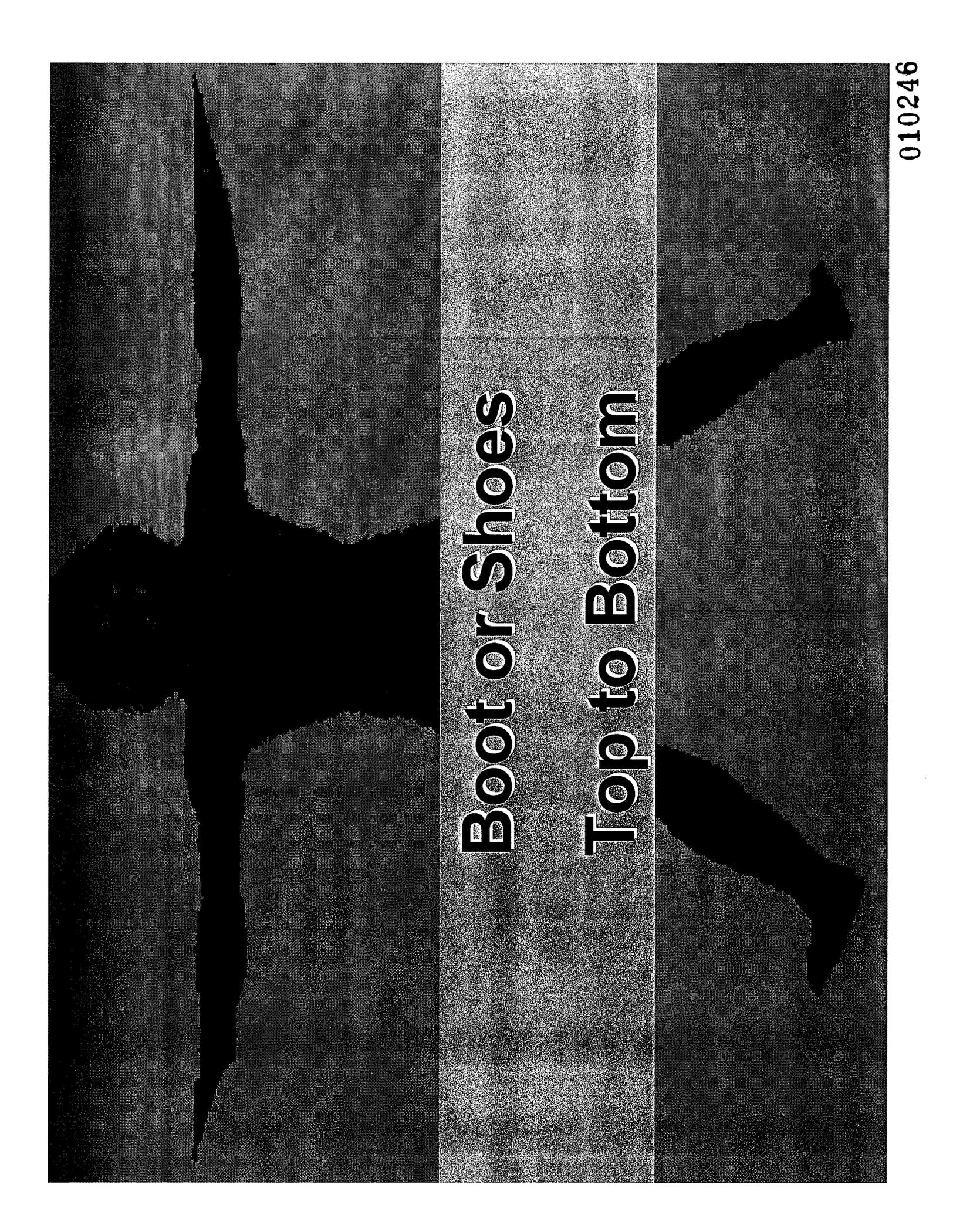
Female in Dress

010244



**Search The Leg
Thigh To Top of Boot**

010245

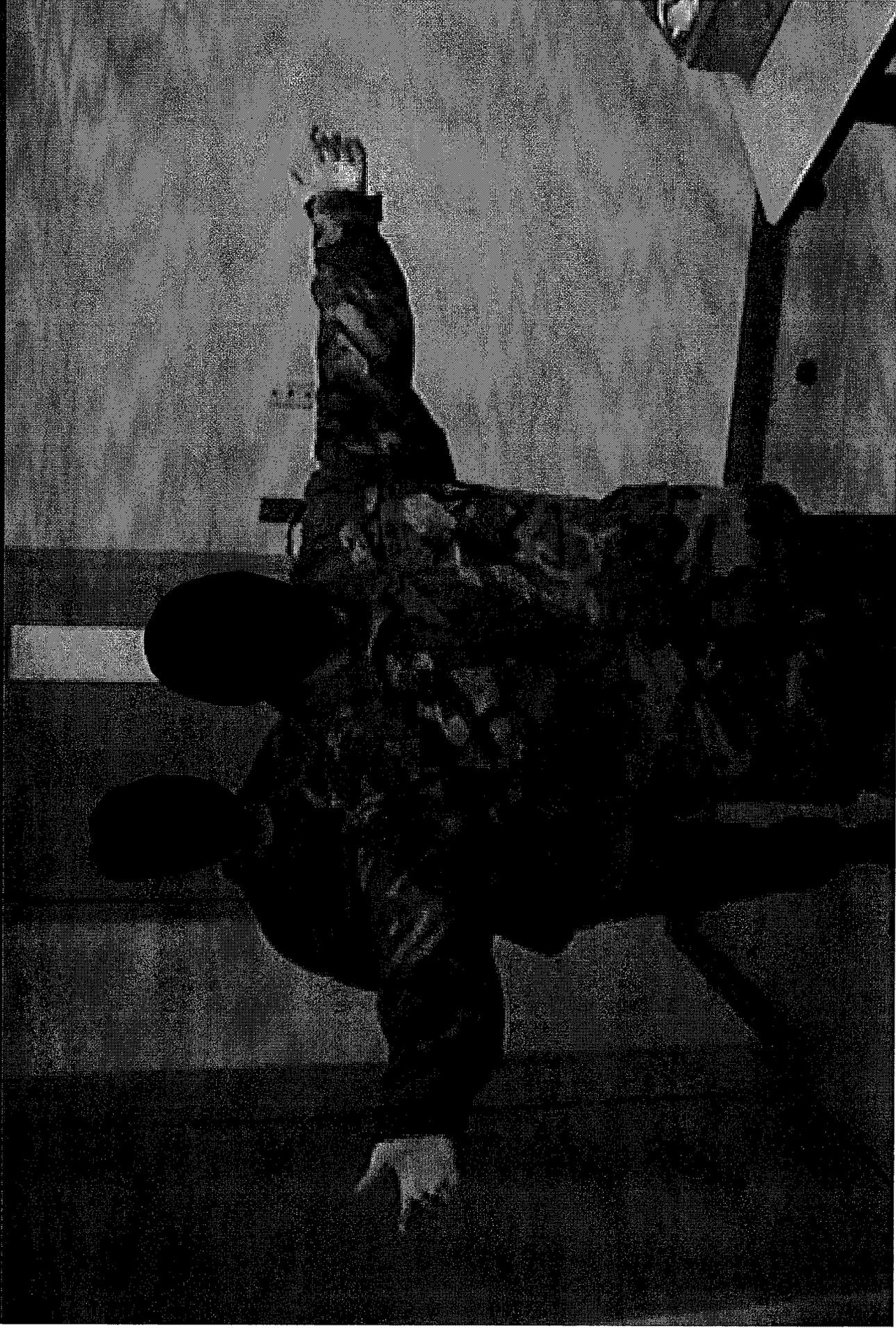


Boot or Shoes
Top to Bottom

010246

(b)(6)-2

Repeat Steps on Other Side



010247

Found Contraband

Seize It

Turn It Over to Your Supervisor

Prepare Necessary Report

Enabling Learning Objective C

Action:

Strip Search a Detainee.

Conditions:

In a classroom environment given a situation where you have a detainee, a witness who is of the same sex as yourself and the detainee, and a requirement to conduct a strip search.

Standard:

Identify all steps, in sequence, to correctly search the detainee's entire body so that all contraband is located and confiscated.

(b)(6)-2

Strip Search a Detainee Dignity & Respect



(b)(6)-2

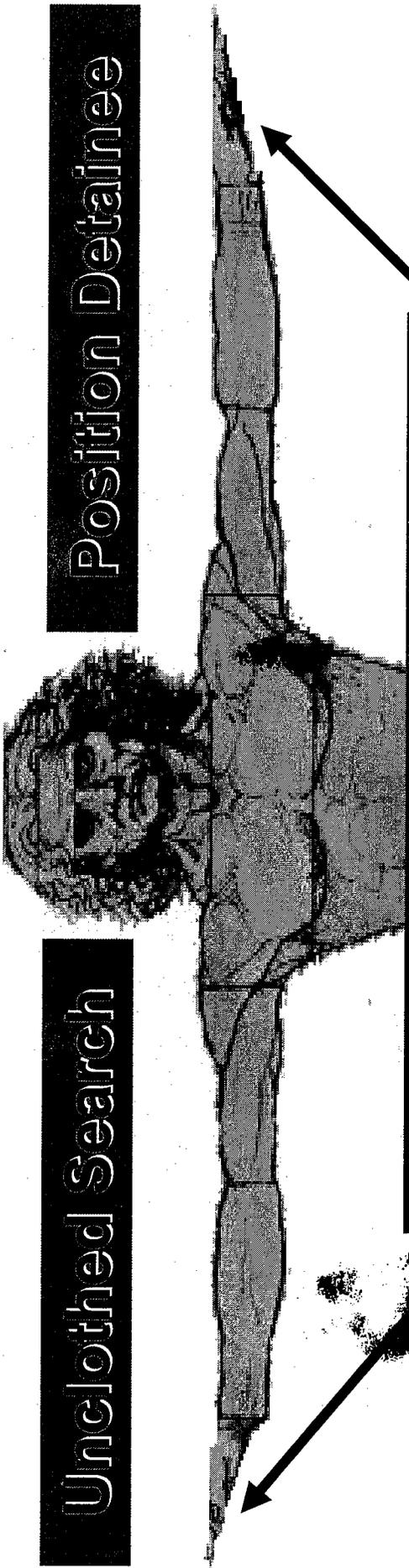


Privacy
Same Sex
No Weapons

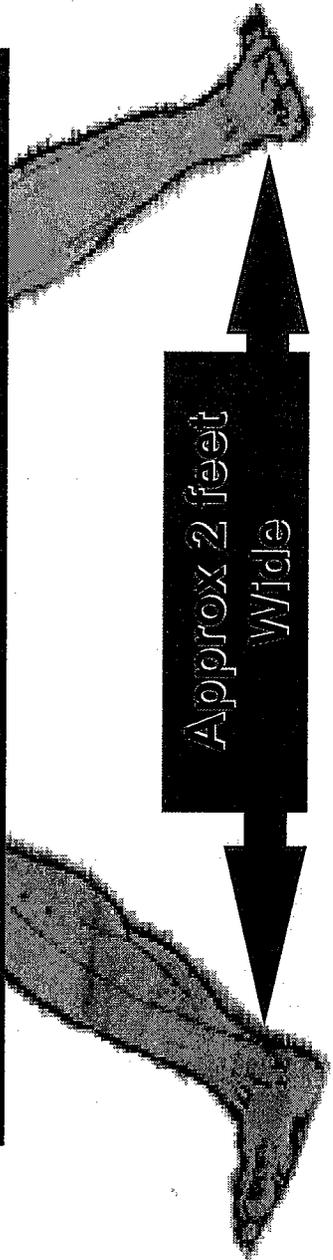
010251

Unclothed Search

Position Detainee



DO NOT TOUCH
DETAINEE



Approx 2 feet
Wide

Strip Search a Detainee

Inspection Points

- **Make Note of the Following:**

Drug Abuse

Unauthorized Items

Disease/Infections

Bruises, Scars, Tattoos

BATES PAGE 10254 - 10264

(Search Procedures)

HAS BEEN WITHHELD PURSUANT TO FOIA
EXEMPTION (b)(2) – 3

After the Search

- **Direct Detainee to Shower, Shave (If Necessary)**
- **Observe the Detainee to Prevent Any Unruly Behavior**
- **Dress in a Clean Clothes That Have Been Searched**
- **Normally No Requirement to Shower or Shave Afterwards**

Found Contraband

- Secure it
- Notify Supervisor
- Complete Disciplinary Report IAW SOP

Enabling Learning Objective D

Action:

Conduct Inspection/shakedown of Detainee's Areas.

Conditions:

Given Detainee's Quarters/living Area (Real or Simulated), a Notebook, Pen or Pencil, and the Local SOP.

Standard:

You Must Correctly Conduct a Complete and Thorough Inspection/shakedown of Detainee Areas, Take the Necessary Precautions to Correct All Discrepancies, and Confiscate All Contraband.

Inspections & Shakedown of Detainee Areas

Inspections/Shakedowns

Shakedowns

- Remove and Separate Detainees
- Strip Search Detainees
- Search Bunk and Bunk Displays First
- Search Personal Effects

Inspections/Shakedowns

Common Areas

- **Announced & Unannounced**
- **Set a Specific Manner for Searching**
- **Be Systematic and Thorough**

Inspections/Shakedowns

Check

- **Doors (jams, seals, frames, locks)**
- **Walls**
- **Ceilings**
- **Windows**
- **Latrines**

Inspections/Shakedowns

Found Contraband

- Secure it
- Notify Supervisor
- Complete Disciplinary Report IAW SOP

Contraband Control Procedures Within Detainee Operations Summary

010273

**Contraband Control Procedures within Detainee Operations CD 240 / Version 2004
11 Jun 2004**

010274

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Courses Including This Lesson	<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Course Title</u>

Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>
		<u>INDIVIDUAL</u>
	191-381-1251 (*)	Conduct an Inspection or a Shakedown of an Detainee's Areas
	191-381-1333 (*)	Frisk a Detainee
	191-381-1334 (*)	Strip-Search a Detainee
191-381-1372 (*)	Identify Evidence and/or Contraband Within a Detainment Facility	

Reinforced Task(s)	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>

Academic Hours	The academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:	
		<u>Mobilization Hours/Methods</u>
		4 hrs 35 mins / Conference / Discussion
		30 mins / Demonstration
		2 hrs / Practical Exercise (Performance)
	Test	0 hrs
Test Review	0 hrs	
	Total Hours:	7 hrs 15 mins

Test Lesson Number	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson No.</u>
	Testing (to include test review)	N/A

Prerequisite Lesson(s)	<u>Lesson Number</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>
	CD 252	Use of Force within Detainee Operations

Clearance Access	Security Level: "For Official Use Only"
	Requirements: There are no clearance or access requirements for the lesson.

Foreign Disclosure Restrictions	FD7. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473 foreign disclosure authority. This product is NOT releasable to students from foreign countries.
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References

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
AR 190-47	The Army Corrections System.	26 Feb 2004	Chap 10, para 10-8 and 10-10
FM 3-19.40	Military Police Internment/Resettlement Operations.	01 Aug 2001	
FM 19-20	Law Enforcement Investigations	25 Nov 1987	
STP 19-95C1-SM	MOS 95C, Corrections Specialist, Skill Level 1, Soldier's Manual	30 Sep 2003	

Student Study Assignments

Read STP 19-95C1-SM, pp. 3-347 – 3-348; pp. 3-367 – 3-368; pp. 3-425 – 3-429.

Instructor Requirements

One primary instructor.

Additional Support Personnel Requirements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
Assistant Instructor (AI) (Enlisted)		2	

Equipment Required for Instruction

<u>Id Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
None					

* Before Id indicates a TADSS

Materials Required

Instructor Materials:
NOTE: Based on available qualified instructors, facilities and equipment, the instructor may use computer-assisted powerpoints with projection screen or VGTs (Vu-graphs) with overhead projector, and/or VCR/television.

Student Materials:
 STP 91-95C1-SM, pen/pencil, and notebook.

Classroom, Training Area, and Range Requirements**Ammunition Requirements**

<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
	None				

Instructional Guidance

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

NOTE: ALL DETAINEES ARE TO BE TREATED HUMANELY, WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT, AT ALL TIMES.

**Proponent
Lesson Plan
Approvals**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
(b)(6)-2 [REDACTED]	MSG	SR Corrections Technical Advisor	11 Jun 2004

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: _____
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>-None-</u>

Motivator

NOTE: Show Slide #1 (Contraband Control Procedures within Detainee Operations).

Imagine working in a detainee camp in an atmosphere of violence and contempt for the staff. You have not done your job properly and contraband (weapons) has entered your area. A detainee that you wrote up the day before now has a knife. Can you finish this story?

NOTE: Instructors are required to incorporate Contemporary Operating Environment (COE) issues and reinforce VALUES in this lesson to include scenarios and practical exercises. There are key variables that can be expected in virtually every conflict that serve as building blocks for the operational environment (OE). They are interrelated and sometimes overlap, and serve collectively as the foundation for understanding COE. Information can come from CALL (Center for Lessons Learned) <http://call.army.mil> or any media source including newspaper/magazine articles, television/radio information, law enforcement/field training circulars, etc. and should be current and relevant to the training. Do not violate any copyright or reproduction laws.

The eleven variables are:

1. Physical environment
2. Nature and stability of the state
3. Military capabilities
4. Technology
5. Information
6. External organizations
7. Social demographics
8. Regional Relationships
9. National will
10. Time
11. Economics

NOTE: Show Slide #2 (TLO).

Terminal Learning Objective

NOTE: Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/ shakedown of a detainees' area.
----------------	--

Conditions:	In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP.
Standards:	Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions.

Safety Requirements

See Appendix A.

Safety briefings will be conducted prior to training with emphasis on weather conditions, existing and predicted; munitions, including the handling and transporting of blank ammunition and pyrotechnics; and safety while working around and with machinery, vehicles, and tools. Other topics include hot and cold weather injury prevention and treatment, animal and insect bites, poisonous plants, and fire prevention. All injuries/incidents will be reported to the instructor on site and processed IAW course policies and procedures.

Comply with:

- a. AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, 29 February 2000.
- b. AR 385-55, Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents, 12 March 1987.
- c. TRADOC Regulation 385-2, 27 January 2000.
- d. FM 100-14, Risk Management, 23 April 1998.
- e. FM 101-5, Staff Organization and Operations, 31 May 1997.

NOTE: This is an example of a safety briefing. Safety briefings are dependent on the location of training/training event and this is not to be considered an all-inclusive safety briefing.

1. **Electrical storms:** (when appropriate) To take precautions against anyone being hit by lightning, we have a dispersal area that is located on this range at (give location) (instructors will complete this at their specific outside location). When directed to disperse, you will move directly to the dispersal area, ground your rifle and Kevlar and place your poncho over yourself after lying flat on the ground. In addition, be sure to avoid flagpoles, wires, Kevlar, and meters that contain electrical charges.
2. **Snakebites:** (when appropriate) As you know, the areas in which snakes are generally found during hot weather are cool, damp places such as rotten logs, creek banks, and under roots. In training areas they may be found in fighting supported positions and bunkers. Always observe an area very closely prior to training. In the event that a snake of any type bites you, report it to range personnel, the instructor, or your drill sergeant. Under no circumstances should anyone try to handle a snake.
3. **Heat casualties:** (when appropriate). When you are active the body becomes overheated and the perspiration, which is created, cannot evaporate and cool the body because of the high humidity. You become a possible casualty from the heat as the body temperature rises above the normal temperature. The symptoms that this can create are: cool, moist or hot, dry skin; profuse sweating; headaches; dizziness; weakness; rapid pulse; or severe cramps in the abdomen or legs. Instructors, range personnel, drill sergeants, and company cadre are familiar with first aid treatments and casualty evacuation procedures for further medical

attention. During hot weather, drink water at a rate of not more than 1.5 quarts per hour and not more than 12 quarts per day. Use the buddy system and watch your buddies for signs of heat illness.

4. **Cold weather injuries:** (when appropriate) Range OIC will ensure that warm-ups are properly utilized. Ten-minute breaks will be scheduled for each 50-minute block of instruction. During conference sessions, individuals should be allowed to move their feet, hands, etc., in order to maintain circulation. Supervisors at every level will ensure that their subordinates are adequately protected during cold weather. Range OIC will coordinate with company personnel to rotate Soldiers into warm-up tents when inclement weather conditions dictate the need for this to preserve troop health.
5. **Weapons Handling:** Do not fire blank ammunition at individuals within a distance of 25 meters. Ensure blank adapters are installed on weapons before ammunition is issued. Blank adapters will be installed on weapons at all times. When utilizing MILES equipment, never look directly into the laser engagement transmitter.
6. **Classroom Instruction:** Inform students of the procedures and exits in the classroom in the event of an emergency and/or fire.
7. If in need of a MEDEVAC helicopter, immediately contact the MEDEVAC Operations Center telephonically, either by calling through the Range Control Switchboard or by radio. If emergency care is needed, all medical support for units training outside the cantonment area should contact the local 911 for emergency care.
8. Be responsible for security of weapons.
9. Ensure proper use of pyrotechnics and blank ammunition.

NOTE: Ensure all students have been given the safety brief. Have those arriving late due to appointments and sick call read the briefing.

**Risk
Assessment
Level**

Low

**Environmental
Considerations**

NOTE: It is the responsibility of all soldiers and DA civilians to protect the environment from damage.

Caring for the environment begins with the Army's vision of environmental responsibility. The following vision statement describes what the Army expects of all Soldiers and leaders:

Vision Statement: *"The Army will integrate environmental values into its mission in order to sustain readiness, improve the Soldier's quality of life, strengthen community relationships, and provide sound stewardship of resources."*

Taking care of the environment protects health, safety, and natural resources. For example, when fuel spills on the ground, it soaks into the soil, poisons plants, and eventually enters streams and lakes that supply drinking water. (See *FM 3-100.4* for more information.)

Caring for the environment also supports the Army mission. Costly environmental cleanups detract from Army readiness. During war, many wise tactical, medical, or operations-security (OPSEC) practices are also good environmental practices. Handling fuels safely, maintaining vehicles, disposing of solid waste/hazardous waste (HW), and managing and turning in ammunition properly are sound environmental and tactical considerations that carry over from training into combat

operations.

Many practices that damage the environment waste time and do not lead to success in combat. One example occurred during the Gulf War when Iraqi Soldiers set fire to Kuwaiti oil fields and poured millions of gallons of crude oil into the Persian Gulf. The Iraqi Army deliberately damaged environmental resources and wasted valuable time and effort on activities that did not stop the allies' advance. Remember, environmental stewardship does not prevent the Army from fighting and winning wars—it supports the Army mission.

Training will be conducted in the proper designated areas only. This ensures natural and environmental resources are maintained properly for continued training realism. All spills of hazardous property and POL products will be reported to the appropriate environmental office. The activity responsible for the spill will contain the spill to reduce further environmental and training area degradation. Equipment will be operated to conform to environmental operating permits. Live foliage will not be used as camouflage material. Improper disposal of trash and refuse, inadequate cleanup of training areas pollutes ground water resources, and may result in a potential health or safety hazard.

References: Field Manual 3-100.4/MCRP 4-11B, Environmental Considerations in Military Operations, dated 15 June 2000; w/change #1 dated 11 May 2001.

Training Circular 3-34.489, The Soldier and the Environment, dated 8 May 2000; with change number 1, dated 26 October 2001.

Evaluation

**Instructional
Lead-In**

Detainees have all day to think about ways of escaping and getting contraband into the detainee camp. This causes hate and discontent. For many detainees, confusion, disorder, and friction are the order of the day. Being one step ahead of the detainee is just a matter of knowledge, experience, thinking like he does, and being just a little bit smarter than he is.

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

NOTE: Inform the students of the Enabling Learning Objective requirements.

NOTE: Show Slide #3 (ELO A).

A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Identify contraband.
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment given a video-tape presentation discuss the various types of common contraband items in detainee camps.
STANDARDS:	Correctly identified contraband.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Time of Instruction: 2 hrs

Media: -None-

1. This class will possibly save your life, or others. Failure to properly control contraband could lead to serious and potentially life threatening situations!

NOTE: Show Slide #4 (What is Contraband?).

COMMENT: IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY AND CONTROL CONTRABAND, IT IS NECESSARY THAT WE UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF THE WORD.

NOTE: Show Slide #5 (Definition).

ANSWER: CONTRABAND IS ANYTHING NOT ORIGINALLY ISSUED TO A DETAINEE UPON INITIAL ENTRY TO THE CAMP, COVERED BY A PERSONAL PROPERTY PASS, OR ITEMS CONSIDERED ILLEGAL BY LAW OR DIRECTIVE.

COMMENT: CONTRABAND IS AN EVER CHANGING COMMODITY THAT WILL DIFFER FROM CAMP TO CAMP DEPENDING ON LOCAL SOP. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME BASIC TYPES OF CONTRABAND THAT NEVER CHANGE.

COMMENT: BE CAREFUL WHILE HANDLING THE CONTRABAND, AS SOME HAVE VERY SHARP POINTS.

NOTE: Show contraband items on the slides as you discuss each item.

NOTE: Show Slides #6 and #7 (Weapons).

a. Weapons.

(1) Guns and knives, etc.

(2) Many weapons in a detainee camp are not even considered such until used in that fashion. Some examples of these include the following:

- (a) Tables and chairs.
- (b) Mop and broom handles.
- (c) Glass and metal scraps.

NOTE: Show Slide #8 and #9 (Drugs and Alcohol).

- b. Drugs and alcohol include anything from aspirin to moonshine.
- c. Lubricants can be used for illicit sexual purposes, escape, or an unruly detainee can resist control with the use of lubricants.
- d. Money.

NOTE: Show Slide # 10 (Miscellaneous Property).

- e. Miscellaneous property includes:
 - (1) ID card.
 - (2) Civilian clothing.
 - (3) Keys.
 - (4) Staff ID badge.

QUESTION: CAN CIGARETTES BE CONSIDERED CONTRABAND UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS?

ANSWER: EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS OF ANYTHING CAN BE CONSIDERED CONTRABAND. EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS OF CIGARETTES MAY ALSO BE AN INDICATION OF GAMBLING AND HOARDING.

NOTE: Show Slide #11 (Purposes of Contraband).

2. Purposes of Contraband.

NOTE: Show Slide #12 (Prestige).

a. Prestige - The individual who wants nothing more than to make a name for himself.

NOTE: Show Slide #13 (Relief from Boredom).

b. Relief from boredom - Detainees may spend all day thinking of ways to beat the system. This is one reason we try to emphasize that each camp develop a good work program, a good educational program, and a good recreational program.

NOTE: Show Slide #14 (Advancement).

c. Advancement - To bribe a staff member or another detainee.

NOTE: Show Slide #15 (Immoral Acts).

d. Immoral acts - Homosexuality.

NOTE: Show Slide #16 (Escape).

e. Aides for escape - Anything that can be used for that purpose should be considered contraband.

NOTE: Show Slide #17 (Support of Cliques/Gangs).

f. Support of cliques/gangs.

NOTE: EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION AND ADDICTION (RACE, SERVICE HOMETOWN, SEX, ETC.).

NOTE: Show Slide #18 (Addiction).

g. Addiction - Wherever there is a need and demand, there is always going to be a supply. The detainee camp is no exception.

COMMENT: DETAINEES COLLECT CONTRABAND FROM A NUMBER OF SOURCES.

NOTE: Show Slides #19 and #20 (Sources of Contraband - Work Details).

3. Sources of Contraband.

a. Work details - We should always include temporary releases here. This is basically meant for the detainee escort who takes a detainee on a working party every place imaginable between the time he departs the Camp and the time he returns. (as applicable)

NOTE: Show Slide #21 (Vehicles).

b. Vehicles - Contraband found in vehicles is usually a case of negligence on the part of the staff.

NOTE: Show Slide #22 (Visitors).

c. Visitors.

NOTE: GIVE PERSONAL EXPERIENCES ON HOW YOU HAVE SEEN VISITORS INTRODUCE CONTRABAND INTO THE CAMP.

NOTE: Show Slide #23 (Carelessness and Dishonesty).

d. Carelessness and dishonesty - There is no place in a detainee camp for the dishonest supervisor or other staff member. However, instances of dishonesty do occur.

NOTE: EXPLAIN PERSONAL EXPERIENCES CONCERNING CARELESSNESS AND/OR DISHONESTY OF STAFF YOU MAY HAVE KNOWN.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

NOTE: Show Slide #24 (ELO B).

B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Frisk Search a Detainee.
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband and a requirement to conduct a frisk search.
STANDARDS:	Correctly perform all the required steps, in sequence, to frisk search a detainee, seizing all contraband, while observing all safety precautions.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion
Time of Instruction: 45 mins
Media: -None-

COMMENT: THE STRATEGY WILL BE AS FOLLOWS: YOU WILL RECEIVE CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION ON SEARCH TECHNIQUES FOR PERSONNEL, AND PHYSICAL PLANT. YOU WILL THEN SPLIT INTO GROUPS AND ROTATE THROUGH STATIONS WHICH WILL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL HANDS-ON INSTRUCTION AND A PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

NOTE: ENSURE ALL DETAINEES ARE TREATED HUMANELY WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT, WHILE REMAINING ALERT FOR SIGNS OF AGGRESSION.

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f. Have the detainee remove any headgear they may be wearing and place personal belongings such as eyeglasses, watch, jewelry, and anything in their pockets, into it. Have the detainee place the headgear, with the contents, in the palm of their right hand. Instruct the detainee to hold their arms straight out to the side at shoulder height, palms up, and fingers spread.

NOTE: Show Slide #30 (Search the Detainee).

NOTE: Instruct the students to use the CRUSHING AND SQUEEZE METHOD (grab the material, and pull it away from the skin, and squeeze).

g. Remove the headgear from the detainee's right hand and order the detainee to look over their right shoulder in order to observe while you search it and the contents.

h. Search the headgear and its contents.

(1) Bend the seams of the headgear before crushing because razor blades and similar devices may be hidden inside the seams.

(2) Crush (squeeze) the material in your hand carefully (ensure the inside is also checked).

(3) After you have checked the headgear and its contents, place it by the detainee's right foot.

(4) Order the detainee to face to the front.

i. Direct the detainee to run their fingers through their hair using the brushing method.

NOTE: Show Slide #31 (Proceed to the Upper Body).

j. Mentally divide the detainee's body in half (lengthwise). Search one side of the body in the following manner:

NOTE: Show Slide #32 and 33 (Upper Body).

(1) Direct Detainee to tilt his head slightly to the rear and run his fingers through his hair. Observe back and top of the head for contraband.

(2) Collar and neck. Bend the material before crushing to detect razor blades or similar objects.

NOTE: Show Slide #34 (Shoulder to hand).

(2) Move to the arm. Search from the shoulder down to the fingertips.

(a) Check the armpit.

(b) Pay particular attention to the bend of the elbow.

(c) Direct the detainee to spread their fingers to enable you to look at the palm and between the fingers.

(d) Direct the detainee to turn the palm down, allowing you to observe the back of the hand.

(3) Next is the upper body (back, side, and chest). When checking the chest area, pay special attention to the front button areas, pockets, and seams.

CAUTION: If you detect an item in the detainee's pocket, direct him/her to empty the pocket, unless you suspect the object is a weapon, which could be used against you. In which case, notify your supervisor immediately.

NOTE: Show Slide #35 (Upper Chest and Back).

k. FOR FEMALES ONLY. When a female staff member is searching a female detainee at chest level, she will search;

(1) Down the middle of the bra.

(2) Around the breast.

(3) Below the bra.

(4) Check the connecting point of the bra on the detainee's back for contraband.

NOTE: Show Slide #36 (Chest and Back to Waist Area).

l. Move on to the waist area. When searching this area, check from the front to the middle of the back.

(1) Check between the waist and waistband and between the waistband and the belt.

(2) Search both sides of the buckle.

NOTE: Show Slide #37 (Crotch and Buttocks Area).

m. Proceed to the lower body area, starting with the crotch and buttocks.

(1) Carefully, using the same crushing and feeling method, check around the crotch area for contraband. Then check the buttocks in the same manner. At the same time, when searching camouflage fatigues, pay special attention to the zipper or fly. Lastly, check seams in the uniform.

(2) Crouch rather than bend when searching the lower half of the detainee's body.

NOTE: Show Slide #38 (Female in Dress).

n. FOR FEMALES ONLY. When a female detainee is wearing a dress and being searched by a female staff member, the following procedures should be taken:

(1) The female staff member should take the female detainee to a private area.

(2) The staff member should search underneath the dress.

(3) Pay special attention to pleats and folds of a dress, front and rear, to ensure that nothing is hidden.

NOTE: Show Slide #39 (Search the Leg).

o. Direct the detainee to unlace their boots and turn them down, if you haven't already instructed him/her to do so. (As applicable)

(1) Search the first leg (thigh, knee, and calf) down to the top of the footgear. Instruct the detainee to fold down their socks to be searched. (As applicable) After you have searched the sock, instruct the detainee to return the sock to its original position.

NOTE: Show Slide #40 (Look for Hidden Top of Shoe).

(2) When searching the detainee's footgear;

(a) Carefully place your fingers inside the top edge of the boot or shoe and feel for possible indication of contraband.

(b) Check the outside of the footgear using the crushing method.

(c) Direct the detainee to lift the foot (being searched) behind them.

(d) Hold the ankle with one hand while checking the heel and sole with the other, making sure the heel and sole are not loose (possible storage area for contraband).

(e) Direct the detainee to return the foot to its original location.

NOTE: Show Slide #41 (Repeat Steps).

p. Repeat steps starting with the collar and search the other side of the detainee down to the sole of their other footgear.

NOTE: AT ANYTIME YOU STOP YOUR SEARCH (I.E., LEAVE DETAINEES) YOU SHOULD START YOUR SEARCH ALL OVER AGAIN.

NOTE: Show Slide #42 (Found Contraband).

q. If you find any contraband during the frisk search, seize it, and turn it in to your supervisor immediately after the completion of the search. Then prepare the necessary documents as directed.

r. Order the detainee to pick up their hat and gear after the completion of the search, and instruct them to move on.

NOTE: THE PRIMARY INSTRUCTOR SHOULD HAVE ONE ROLE PLAYER AN ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR POSITION THEMSELVES IN FRONT OF THE CLASS. THE ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR WILL ROLE PLAY AS THE DETAINEE AND THE PRIMARY INSTRUCTOR WILL DEMONSTRATE THE STEPS FOR CONDUCTING THE FRISK SEARCH. THE PRIMARY INSTRUCTOR WILL USE THE TALK - THROUGH METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

NOTE: Show Slide #43 (ELO C).

C. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Strip Search a Detainee.
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment given a situation where you have a detainee, a witness who is of the same sex as yourself and the detainee, and a requirement to conduct a strip search.
STANDARDS:	Identify all steps, in sequence, to correctly search the detainee's entire body so that all contraband is located and confiscated.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion
 Time of Instruction: 45 mins
 Media: -None-

NOTE: Show Slide #44 (Strip Search a Detainee).

COMMENT: The second body search that we will discuss is the strip search. The strip search is normally conducted initially upon entry into a detainee camp, after visitation, and when detainees return from details or appointments, which take them outside of the camp perimeter fence (as applicable). It is important to keep in mind that although the strip search is to be done in a thorough manner (attention to detail), it is necessary to maintain the detainee's dignity, and complete the search as soon as possible. Being strip searched can be an extremely humiliating experience, especially when the detainee is apprehensive about their situation. **ENSURE THAT YOU ALWAYS TREAT DETAINEES HUMANELY WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT.**

COMMENT: YOU WILL RECEIVE CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION WITH A DEMONSTRATION ON STRIP SEARCH TECHNIQUES, AND LATER MOVE TO THE MOCK DETAINEE CAMP WHERE YOU WILL SPLIT UP INTO GROUPS. YOU

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8. Notify your supervisor when the daily inspection/shakedown is completed.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

2. Learning Step / Activity 2. FRISK SEARCH, STRIP SEARCH (MALE)

Method of Instruction: Demonstration

Time of Instruction: 10 mins

Media: -None-

The students will receive a demonstration prior to PE.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

3. Learning Step / Activity 3. Practical Exercise #1 (Stations #1 and #2) Frisk Search

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Performance)

Time of Instruction: 25 mins

Media: -None-

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

4. Learning Step / Activity 4. STRIP SEARCH

Method of Instruction: Demonstration

Time of Instruction: 10 mins

Media: -None-

The students will see a demonstration prior to the practical exercise.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

5. Learning Step / Activity 5. Practical Exercise #2 (Stations #1 and #2) Strip Search

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Performance)

Time of Instruction: 25 mins

Media: -None-

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

6. Learning Step / Activity 6. SHAKEDOWN

Method of Instruction: Demonstration

Time of Instruction: 10 mins

Media: -None-

The students will receive a demonstration prior to the practical exercise.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

7. Learning Step / Activity 7. Practical Exercise #3 (Station #3) Shakedown

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Performance)

Time of Instruction: 1 hr

Media: -None-

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: _____
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>-None-</u>

Check on Learning

Determine if students have learned the material presented by:

- a. Soliciting student questions and explanations.
- b. Asking questions and getting answers from the students.
- c. Providing immediate feedback in context to the material presented and correcting student misunderstandings.

Review / Summarize Lesson

NOTE: Show Slide #67 (Summary).

1. **RETAIN ATTENTION.** As you can see, contraband is a potentially dangerous aspect of confinement. Contraband can kill! Know these search techniques so you can confidently search out contraband.

2. **REVIEW/SUMMARIZE.** To summarize, detainees have all day to think about ways of escaping and getting contraband into the detainee camp. This causes hate and discontent. For many detainees, confusion, disorder, and friction is the order of the day. Being one step ahead of the detainee is just a matter of knowledge, experience, thinking like he does, and being just a little bit smarter than he is.

3. **CLOSING STATEMENT.** I urge each and every one of you to familiarize yourself with the areas in your camp that has concentrations of contraband. Think and act smart--find the contraband before it finds you in the wrong place!

SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

**Testing
Requirements**

None

**Feedback
Requirements**

NOTE: Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions. Provide remedial training as needed.

Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters (N/A)

Appendix B - Test(s) and Test Solution(s) (N/A)

Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions

PRACTICAL EXERCISE(S)/SOLUTION(S) FOR LESSON 1: CD 240 version 2004

PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 1

Title	Frisk Search						
Lesson Number / Title	CD 240 version 2004 / Conduct Contraband Control Procedures within Detainee Operations (Searches)						
Introduction							
Motivator							
Terminal Learning Objective	<p>NOTE: The instructor should inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective covered by this practical exercise.</p> <p>At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Action:</td> <td>Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/shakedown of a detainees' area.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conditions:</td> <td>In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Standards:</td> <td>Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions.</td> </tr> </table>	Action:	Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/shakedown of a detainees' area.	Conditions:	In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP.	Standards:	Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions.
Action:	Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/shakedown of a detainees' area.						
Conditions:	In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP.						
Standards:	Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions.						
Safety Requirements							
Risk Assessment	Low						
Environmental Considerations							
Evaluation							
Instructional Lead-In							
Resource Requirements	<p>Instructor Materials:</p> <p>Student Materials: None.</p>						
Special	Instructions to evaluator:						

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PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 2

Title	Strip Search						
Lesson Number / Title	CD 240 version 2004 / Conduct Contraband Control Procedures within Detainee Operations (Searches)						
Introduction							
Motivator							
Terminal Learning Objective	<p>NOTE: The instructor should inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective covered by this practical exercise.</p> <p>At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Action:</td> <td>Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/shakedown of a detainees' area.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conditions:</td> <td>In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Standards:</td> <td>Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions.</td> </tr> </table>	Action:	Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/shakedown of a detainees' area.	Conditions:	In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP.	Standards:	Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions.
Action:	Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/shakedown of a detainees' area.						
Conditions:	In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP.						
Standards:	Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions.						
Safety Requirements							
Risk Assessment	Low						
Environmental Considerations							
Evaluation							
Instructional Lead-In							
Resource Requirements	<p>Instructor Materials:</p> <p>Student Materials: PT shorts.</p>						
Special Instructions	<p>Instructions to evaluator:</p> <p>You will evaluate the student's ability to conduct a strip search. Use two students (of the same sex) to role play the parts of the detainee and witness. Each student will receive approximately 10 minutes to complete the strip search. It is your discretion to conceal contraband, or make identifying marks (i.e., needle marks,</p>						

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PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 3

Title Shakedown

Lesson Number / Title CD 240 version 2004 / Conduct Contraband Control Procedures within Detainee Operations (Searches)

Introduction

Motivator

Terminal Learning Objective **NOTE:** The instructor should inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective covered by this practical exercise.

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/shakedown of a detainees' area.
Conditions:	In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP.
Standards:	Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions.

Safety Requirements

Risk Assessment Low

Environmental Considerations

Evaluation

Instructional Lead-In

Resource Requirements **Instructor Materials:**
None.

Student Materials:
None.

Special Instructions Instructions to evaluator: At this station you will evaluate the student's ability to conduct a shakedown. The shakedown will be in the cellblock area. One student will be evaluated at a time and will be allowed approximately 5 minutes. It is your discretion to hide contraband.

Procedures

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Appendix D - Student Handouts (N/A)



**Escort
Procedures
within a
Detainee Camp**

010317

Terminal Learning Objective

Action: Identify Escort Procedures Within a Detainee Camp.

Conditions: In a Classroom Environment Given Access to the Local SOP and a Situation Where You Are Required to Escort Detainees.

Standards: You Must Identify All the Necessary Steps to Maintain Control and Custody of All Detainees When Moving Them to a Designated Destination Inside and Outside the Detainee Camp While Observing All Safety Precautions.

Enabling Learning Objective A

- Action: Control Detainee Movement Within a Detainee Camp.
- Conditions: In a Classroom Environment, Given a Situation Where a Detainee Is Authorized to Leave the Cellblock.
- Standards: Identify the Steps/procedures for Controlling Detainee Movement Within a Detainee Camp.

Escorting One Detainee Within a Camp

- Restraints IAW SOP
- Coordinate
- Check uniform IAW SOP
- Position
- Escort
- Time
- Stay
- Return