INTERIOR GUARD

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES.

1. Without references, describe the mission of the interior guard without omission. (MCCS-ATFP-1001)

2. Without references, describe the use of deadly force without omission. (MCCS-ATFP-1002)

3. Given a sentry post, general orders, special orders, without references, stand a sentry post per the reference in order to protect property, enforce regulations, and preserve order. (MCCS-ATFP-1003)

4. Without the aid of the references, describe Operational Security (OPSEC) at all times. (MCCS-LDR-1014)

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES.

1. Without the aid of references, identify the duties of the interior guard in accordance with MCO 5530.15. (MCCS-ATFP-1001a)

2. Without the aid of references, select the two types of orders for the interior guard in accordance with MCO 5530.15. (MCCS-ATFP-1001b)

3. Without the aid of reference, select the purpose of Special Orders in accordance with MCO 5530.15. (MCCS-ATFP-1001c)

4. Without the aid of references, identify the definition of deadly force in accordance with MCO 5530.15. (MCCS-ATFP-1002a)

5. Without the aid of references, identify when to apply deadly force in accordance with MCO 5530.15. (MCCS-ATFP-1002b)

6. Without the aid of references, identify the procedures for applying deadly force in accordance with MCO 5530.15. (MCCS-ATFP-1002c)

7. Without the aid of references, identify the task organization of an interior guard force without omission. (MCCS-ATFP-1003a)

8. Without the aid of references, identify the 11 General Orders, without error. (MCCS-ATFP-1003b)

9. Without the aid of references, identify the two types of relief without omission. (MCCS-ATFP-1003c)

10. Given all general and special orders, pertinent equipment, and the order to do so, assume a sentry post in accordance with MCO 5530.15. (MCCS-ATFP-1003d)

11. Given all general and special orders, pertinent equipment, and the order to do so, report your post, in accordance with MCO 5530.15. (MCCS-ATFP-1003e)

12. Given all general and special orders, pertinent equipment, and the appropriate situation, challenge personnel approaching your post, in accordance with MCO 5530.15. (MCCS-ATFP-1003f)
13. Given all general and special orders, pertinent equipment, and the command to do so, conduct a post and relief, in accordance with MCO 5530.15. (MCCS-ATFP-1003g)

14. Without the aid of the references, identify Operational Security (OPSEC) in accordance with MCO 3070.2. (MCCS-LDR-1014a)

15. Without the aid of the references, identify the OPSEC process in accordance with MCO 3070.2. (MCCS-LDR-1014b)

16. Without the aid of references, identify the purpose of Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR), in accordance with MCWP 3-40.2. (MCCS-LDR-1014c)

1. **DUTIES OF THE INTERIOR GUARD.**

   a. **Establishment of Interior Guard and Its Duties.** Any commander may establish an interior guard to preserve order, protect property, and enforce regulations within the jurisdiction of the command.

   b. **Types of Guards.** Interior guards are to be distinguished from various types of guards employed to protect and defend tactical areas, and from guards on riot duty and other special situations. Such guards are specially organized and equipped to provide security commensurate with the requirements of the local situation.

2. **TWO TYPES OF ORDERS FOR THE INTERIOR GUARD.** Orders for the interior guard sentries are of two types: general and special. Together with the regulations relating to General Orders, they comprise the orders which govern main and special guard sentries on post.

   a. **General Orders.** All members of the main and special guards are required to memorize, understand and comply with the following regulations relating to the General Orders for sentries.

      (1) To take charge of this post and all government property in view.

      (2) To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.

      (3) To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.

      (4) To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.

      (5) To quit my post only when properly relieved.

      (6) To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentry who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, and officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard only.

      (7) To talk to no one except in the line of duty.

      (8) To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.

      (9) To call the corporal of the guard in any case not covered by instructions.

      (10) To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.

      (11) To be especially watchful at night and, during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

   b. **Special Orders.** Special orders are promulgated by the CO to prescribe special duties for main and special guard sentries not contained in the General Orders.
3. **DEADLY FORCE.** That force which a person uses causing, or that he knows or should reasonably know would create a substantial risk of causing, death or serious bodily harm.

4. **WHEN TO APPLY DEADLY FORCE.** Deadly force is justified only under conditions of extreme necessity and only as a last resort when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed. The firing of weapons at another person by a member of the guard is considered justified only under one or more of the following circumstances.

   a. **Self-Defense and Defense of Others.** To protect law enforcement or security personnel who reasonably believe themselves or others to be in imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm.

   b. **In Defense Of Property Involving National Security.** When deadly force reasonably appears necessary to prevent the actual theft or sabotage of assets vital to national security. DoD assets shall be specifically designated as "vital to national security" only when their loss, damage, or compromise would seriously jeopardize the fulfillment of a national defense mission.

   c. **Assets Not Involving National Security But Inherently Dangerous To Others.** To prevent the actual theft or sabotage of resources, such as operable weapons or ammunition, that are inherently dangerous to others; i.e., present a substantial potential danger of death or serious bodily harm to others.

   d. **Serious Offenses Against Persons.** To prevent the commission of a serious crime that involves imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm, including the defense of other persons. Examples include murder, armed robbery, and aggravated assault.

   e. **Protect Public Health or Safety.** When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the destruction of public utilities or similar critical infrastructure vital to public health or safety, the damage to which, would create an imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm.

   f. **Arrest or Apprehension.** To arrest or apprehend a person who, there is probable cause to believe, has committed an offense of murder, armed robbery, or aggravated assault.

   g. **Escape.** When deadly force has been specifically authorized and reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the escape of a prisoner, provided there is probable cause to believe that such person: Has committed or attempted to commit one of the serious offenses referred to above; and would pose an imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm to law enforcement or security personnel or to any other person.

5. **PROCEDURES FOR APPLYING DEADLY FORCE.**

   a. Personnel shall not be permitted to perform law enforcement or security duties requiring the use of weapons until they have received instruction on applicable regulations for the use of deadly force in the performance of such duties. Additionally, annual refresher training shall be given to all personnel assigned to those duties to ensure that they continue to be thoroughly familiar with all restrictions on the use of deadly force.

   b. Additional requirements for the use of firearms:

      1. Warning shots are prohibited.

      2. When a firearm is discharged, it will be fired with the intent of rendering the person(s) at whom it is discharged incapable of continuing the activity or course of behavior prompting the individual to shoot.

      3. Shots shall be fired only with due regard for the safety of innocent bystanders.

      4. In the case of holstered weapons, a weapon should not be removed from the holster unless there is reasonable expectation that use of the weapon may be necessary.
6. **THE GUARD CHAIN OF COMMAND.** The chain of command for the guard is going to vary from unit to unit based upon the assignment of personnel.

   a. **Commanding Officer.**
   
   b. **Field Officer Of The Day.** (If assigned)
   
   c. **Officer Of The Day.**
   
   d. **Commander Of The Guard.** (If assigned)
   
   e. **Sergeant Of The Guard.**
   
   f. **Corporal Of The Guard.**
   
   g. **Guard Sentries.**

7. **THE BILLETs OF A GUARD DETAIL.**

   a. **Commanding Officer.** The security of the command is the responsibility of the Commanding Officer.
   
   b. **Field Officer Of The Day.** The Field Officer of the Day supervises the entire interior guard.
   
   c. **Officer Of The Day.** The Officer of the Day, or the Officer of the Deck aboard ship, supervises the main guard.
   
   d. **Commander Of The Guard.** The Commander of the Guard ensures proper instruction, discipline, and performance of the duty of the main guard.
   
   e. **Sergeant Of The Guard.** The Sergeant of the Guard assists the Commander of the Guard in ensuring proper instructions, discipline and performance of duty of the main guard. He performs the duties of the Commander of the Guard, if no Commander of the Guard is assigned.
   
   f. **Corporal Of The Guard.** The Corporal of the Guard supervises the members of the guard assigned to his relief. He performs the guardhouse duties of the Sergeant of the Guard when the latter is absent from the guardhouse.
   
   g. **Main/Special Guard Sentries.** Sentries must memorize, understand, and comply with General Orders for sentries. In addition, they will understand and comply with the regulations relating to General Orders, and with special orders applying to their particular posts.

8. **THE TWO TYPES OF RELIEF.**

   a. **Order of relief.** Normally, personnel of the main guard will be relieved in the following sequence.

      (1) Sentries of the last relief
      
      (2) Corporal of the Guard of the last relief
      
      (3) Sergeant of the Guard
      
      (4) Commander of the Guard
      
      (5) Officer of the Day. The officer of the day will be relieved after the Commander of the Guard has been relieved, but the Field Officer of the Day may be relieved when directed by the Commanding Officer.
b. **Formal Relief.** When a formal relief is prescribed, the following individuals will effect the relief for the personnel indicated below:

- Officer or Noncommissioned Officer of the Special Guard for Special Guard sentries.
- On-coming Corporal of the Guard for main guard sentries and administrative personnel.
- On-coming Sergeant of the Guard for Corporals of the Guard.
- Off-going Commander of the Guard for Sergeant of the Guard.
- Off-going Officer of the Day for Commander of the Guard
- Commanding Officer, or representative, for Field Officer of the Day and Officer of the Day.

1. **Formal Relief Procedures.**

   (a) The following procedure will be followed in a formal relief of personnel other than sentries, using the relief of the Officer of the Day as an example: The off-going and on-coming Officers of the Day report to the Commanding Officer, or designated representative, after the off-going Officer of the Day has effected the relief of the Commanders of the Guard. When presenting themselves, the off-going Officer of the Day stands on the right of the on-coming and both salute. After saluting, the off-going Officer of the Day reports, "Sir, rank and last name reports as off-going Officer of the Day" and presents the Officer of the Day log. As soon as he/she is relieved, the off-going Officer of the Day salutes and retires. The incoming Officer of the Day then reports. "Sir, rank and last name reports as the incoming Officer of the Day". Once posted, he/she salutes and retires.

   (b) The following procedures will be followed in a formal relief of sentries:

   1. When the relief has arrived, the on-coming sentry approaches the off-going sentry and halts about three steps in front of him/her. Both guards stand at present arms.

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

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

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

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

   6. The COG asks the on-coming sentry, "Do you understand your orders or do you have any questions pertaining to this post?"

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

   8. If the on-coming sentry does not understand the orders, or has any questions, the COG clarifies the orders and answers any questions.

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

(c) **Informal Relief.** When an informal relief is prescribed, the person relieving contacts the person to be relieved on the post in person and asks, "Are you ready to be relieved?" When the person to be relieved is ready, all pertinent verbal special orders, instructions and information are transmitted to the oncoming sentry. As soon as
the person relieving understands this material, he says, "I relieve you," and assumes all duties. The person relieved retires. If such person is a sentry, that person goes directly to the COG and reports the accomplishment of the relief.

9. **CHALLENGING PERSONNEL.**

   a. If a sentry observes a person approaching his post during the time for challenging, the sentry calls; “HALT, who is there?”, while the person is still far enough away for the sentry to take effective measures should the person rush after being challenged. Before challenging, the sentry takes the most advantageous covered and/or concealed position from which to identify, detain, or apprehend the person or party. In effecting identification, the sentry may require the challenged person or one of a party to move as necessary to affect positive and prompt recognition. Normally upon receiving an answer to the challenge, the sentry will command; "Advance, (repeats the answer to the challenge such as "Officer of the Day") to be recognized." The sentry halts the person advanced again, at a point where recognition can be affected.

      (1) Positive recognition of all persons claiming authority to pass is the sentry's main consideration. The sentry must ascertain that those challenged are, in fact, the persons they represent themselves to be and have authority to be there before permitting them to pass. If not satisfied as to their identity, the sentry will detain the person or party and call the COG.

      (2) The sentry will permit only one member of a party to approach the post for the purpose of recognition. On receiving an answer that indicates the party is friendly and may be authorized to pass, the sentry will command. "Advance one to be recognized.” When that one has been recognized, the sentry directs the person to bring up the rest of the party and to identify each individual as he/she passes.

   b. If two or more persons or parties approach the sentry's post from different directions at the same time, they will be challenged in turn and required to halt and remain halted until advanced. A sentry never permits more than one person to advance at the same time. The senior person or party is the first advanced.

   c. If a person or party is already advanced and in conversation with a sentry, the latter will challenge any other person or party that may approach. If the new person or party challenged is senior to the one already on the post, the sentry will advance the new person; otherwise, the sentry will advance no one until the first person or party leaves.

   d. Answers to a sentry's challenge intended to confuse or mislead are prohibited, but the use of such an answer as "friend" is not to be construed as misleading. It is the usual answer made by officers or patrols when the purpose of their visit makes it desirable that their official capacity should not be announced.

10. **OPERATIONAL SECURITY.** The purpose of OPSEC is to reduce the vulnerability of US, coalition, and combined forces from successful adversary exploitation of critical information. OPSEC applies to all activities that prepare, sustain, or employ forces during all operations. It prevents the display of, or collection of, critical information — especially while preparing for and conducting actual combat operations.

   a. **Identify Critical Information.** The commander and staff tries to identify the questions that they believe the enemy will need to know about friendly intentions, capabilities (and limitations), and activities. It is the information vitally needed by the enemy. This serves to focus the OPSEC process on protecting the vital information.

   b. **Analysis of Threat.** This involves the research and analysis of intelligence information, counterintelligence, reports, and open source information to identify who the likely enemy will be.

   c. **Analysis of Vulnerabilities.** This action identifies an operation’s or activity’s vulnerabilities. This requires examining the parts of the planned operation and identifying OPSEC indicators that could reveal critical information. Vulnerabilities exist when the enemy is capable of observing an OPSEC indicator, correctly analyzing it, and then taking appropriate and timely action.

   d. **Assessment of Risk.** First, planners analyze the identified vulnerabilities and then identify possible OPSEC measures against them. Second, specific OPSEC measures are selected for execution based on the risk assessment done by the command.

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c. **Application of Appropriate OPSEC Measures.** The commander implements the OPSEC measures selected in the previous step (Risk Assessment). Planning and integrating OPSEC measures into the OPLAN is critical to ensure counter measures are applied at the right time, place, and manner.

11. **COMMANDER’S CRITICAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS (CCIR).** CCIR are tools for the commander to reduce information gaps generated by uncertainties that he may have concerning his own force, the threat, and/or the environment. CCIR focus the staff on the type and form of quality information required by the commander, thereby reducing information needs to manageable amounts. The commander’s intent, commander’s guidance, and CCIR are used to measure the effectiveness of information that is used to support decision-making.
NOTES:

REFERENCE:
1. U.S. Marine Corps Interior Guard Manual MCO 5530.15
2. Marine Corps Operations Security Program MCO 3070.2
3. Information Management MCWP 3-40.2
4. Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Fire-Arms by DoD Personnel DODD 5210.56