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(U) References:

- a. (U) USCENTCOM GENADMIN, 121917Z MAR 03, OIF ROE Serial One ISO Military Operations Against Iraq.
- b. (U) CJCSI 3121.01A, Standing Rules Of Engagement (SROE), 15 JAN 00.
- c. (U) USCINCCENT 081600ZNOV95 USCENTCOM Annex To Ref B (CJCSJ 3121.01A) USCENTCOM Theater-Specific ROE.
- d. (U) USCENTCOM, OPLAN 1003V Collateral Damage Estimation Policy and Methodology, 08 MAR 03.
- e. (U) USCENTCOM GENADMIN 241908Z JAN 04, SUBJECT: Additional Targeting Guidance for Declared Hostile Forces in Iraq.

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- f. (U) USCENTCOM MEMORANDUM, Response to Request for ROE Additional Targeting Guidance (Iraq), 23 FEB 04.
- g. (U) MSG/CDR USCENTCOM/172012ZMAR03//Paramilitary Forces.
- h. (U) MSG/CDR USCENTCOM/221726ZMAR03//AMPN/ CFC FRAGO 09-021 SROE for Iraqi Property.
- i. (U) MSG/CDR USCENTCOM/130918ZAPR03//AMPN/CFC FRAGO 09-111 Designating Personnel and Iraqi Property for Protection.
- j. (U) EXECUTIVE ORDER 11850.
- k. (U) ANNEX E (ROE) TO V (US) CORPS 1003V [V CORPS ROE], 12 MAR 03.
- l. (S//REL) FRAGO 142M [ROE Change – Delegation of Authority to Emplace M18A1 Claymore Mines] to V CORPS OPORD 0303-343 (COBRA II).
- m. (U) FRAGO 329M [Transition to Stability Operations in Baghdad Secured Zones] to OPORD 0303-343.
- n. (U) FRAGO 400M [Restoration of Order and Areas Under Effective Control of Coalition Forces] to OPORD FINAL VICTORY.
- o. (U) FRAGO 198M [Maintenance of Law and Order in Areas Under Effective Control of Coalition Forces] to OPORD FINAL VICTORY.
- p. (U) FRAGO 290 [Border Interdiction Operations] to CJTF-7 OPORD 03-036.
- q. (U) FRAGO 767 [Border Operations] to CJTF-7 OPORD 03-036.
- r. (U) FRAGO 865 [ROE Clarification] to CJTF-7 OPORD 03-036.

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- s. (S//REL) FRAGO 929 [ROE Clarification on the Use of Riot Control Means] to CJTF-7 OPORD 03-036.
- t. (U) FRAGO 930 [Rules of Engagement] to CJTF-7 OPORD 03-036.
- u. (U) FRAGO 1017 [26 OCT03 DTU] to CJTF-7 OPORD 03-036.
- v. (U) FRAGO 1150 [Use of Lethal and Non-Lethal Forces in Coalition Detention Facilities] to CJTF-7 OPORD 03-036.
- w. (U) FRAGO 1154 [Targeting Structures: Approval Authorities Under OPLAN 1003V ROE] to CJTF-7 OPORD 03-036.
- x. (U) FRAGO 1281 [MOD TO FRAGO 1154 Targeting Structures] to CJTF-7 OPORD 03-036.
- y. (U) FRAGO 200 [ROE Clarification] to CJTF-7 OPORD 04-01.
- z. (U) FRAGO 507 MOD 1 TO FRAGO 200 [ROE Clarification for Convoys and Tactical Control Points (TCP)] to CJTF-7 OPORD 04-01.
- aa. (U) FRAGO 546 [Additional Targeting Guidance for Attacking Facilities Associated with Declared Hostile Forces in Iraq] to CJTF-7 OPORD 04-01.
- bb. (S//REL) FRAGO 581 [Declaration of Mahdi Army as a Hostile Force] to CJTF-7 OPORD 04-01.
- cc. (U) FRAGO 587 [RESOLUTE SWORD] to CJTF-7 OPORD 04-01.
- dd. (U) FRAGO 591 [07APR04 DTU] to CJTF-7 OPORD 04-01.
- ee. (S//REL) FRAGO 608 MOD 1 TO FRAGO 581 [Declaration of Mahdi Army as a Declared Hostile Force] to CJTF-7 OPORD 04-01.
- ff. (U) FRAGO 684 MOD 1 TO FRAGO 546 [Additional Targeting Guidance for Attacking

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Facilities Associated with Declared Hostile Forces in Iraq] to CJTF-7 OPORD 04-01.

gg. (U) FRAGO 119 [OPERATION LION'S PARTNERSHIP] to MNC-I OPORD 04-01.

hh. (S//REL) FRAGO 1214 MOD 1 TO FRAGO 827 [No Direct Offensive Operations Targeting MM Lieutenants] to MNC-I OPORD 04-01.

ii. (U) FRAGO 027 [Warning Shots to Clear Traffic Congestion] to MNC-I OPORD 05-01.

jj. (U) MNF-I FRAGO 599 [MNF-I Targeting Guidance].

kk. (S//REL) MNF-I FRAGO 032 [Delegation of Authority for Tier III Level III CDE LOW to MNC-I Commander].

ll. (U) APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO MNF-I OPORD 05-02 [Rules of Engagement for US Forces], 22 MAR 05.

mm. (U) FRAGO 074 [22May05 DTU: Mosque Operations – ROE Changes] to MNC-I OPORD 05-02.

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1. (U) **Situation**. No change.
2. (U) **Mission**. No change.
3. (U) **Execution**.

3.A. (U) **GENERAL GUIDANCE**: This establishes the Rules of Engagement (ROE) for all forces under the control of Multi-National Division -- Baghdad. Coalition Forces (CF) may establish more restrictive ROE in accordance with their national caveats. Conflicting ROE will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

3.A.(1) (S//REL) **US NATIONAL POLICY**. United States Government (USG) National Policy for the Southwest Asia region is "Charlie." Take the initiative within the limits allowed by these ROE.

3.A.(2) (U) **MILITARY POLICY**. Commanders have the inherent authority and obligation to use all necessary means available and to take all appropriate action in self-defense of their units and other US Forces and Coalition Forces.

3.A.(3) (U) At all times, the requirements of necessity and proportionality will form the basis of the judgment of the on-scene commander (OSC) or individual as to what constitutes an appropriate response in self-defense to a particular hostile act or demonstration of hostile intent.

3.A.(4) (U) All personnel must ensure that, prior to any engagement, non-combatants and civilian structures are distinguished from proper military targets.

3.A.(5) (U) Positive Identification (PID) of all targets is required prior to engagement. PID is a reasonable certainty that the individual or object of attack is a legitimate military target in accordance with these ROE.

3.A.(6) (U) Military operations will be conducted, in so far as possible, to ensure that incidental injury to civilians and collateral damage to civilian objects are minimized.

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Strikes on infrastructure, lines of communication and economic objects should, to the extent possible, disable and disrupt rather than destroy.

3.A.(7) (U) Civilian structures, especially cultural and historic buildings, nonmilitary structures, civilian population centers, mosques and other religious places, hospitals and facilities displaying the red crescent or red cross, are protected structures and will not be attacked except when they are being used for military purposes. Targeting structures will be conducted in accordance with these ROE and the CDEM. US Forces will not utilize these protected structures for military purposes.

3.A.(8) (U) The use of force to accomplish authorized missions will be necessary and proportional, that is, reasonable in intensity, duration and magnitude.

3.A.(9) (U) A commander must consider the assigned mission, the current situation, higher commander's intent and all other available guidance in determining the level of force required for mission accomplishment.

3.A.(10) (S//REL) **ROE POLICY.** The ROE in this message are effective for the duration of operations in Iraq, as determined by SECDEF or CDR, CENTCOM, or until rescinded or amended by competent authority.

3.A.(11) (S//REL) **APPLICABILITY.** ROE, policies, guidance, and taskings in this message are applicable to all US Forces assigned to, or under the operational or tactical command and control of, CDRUSCENTCOM, while conducting military operations.

3.A.(12) (S//REL) ROE for non-US Forces participating in military operations may differ from these ROE. Conflicting ROE will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

3.B. (U) **TARGETING.**

3.B.(1) (S//REL) **DECLARED HOSTILE FORCES.** CDR, CENTCOM has designated certain Iraqi military and paramilitary forces (former regime security forces, conventional and/or unconventional air, ground, and naval forces) as declared hostile forces. Since

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the end of major combat operations, these forces have transitioned from overt conventional resistance to insurgent methods of resistance. This declaration continues to apply to Former Iraqi Military and Paramilitary personnel who are operating as insurgent individuals or groups that continue hostilities against the Iraqi Government and MNF. These individuals and/or groups may be engaged and destroyed. Hostile armaments, munitions, and equipment are also included in this category. All pre-planned kinetic strikes against these targets must be executed in accordance with the collateral damage considerations required by the CDEM and these ROE.

3.B.(1)(A) (S//REL) The following groups and organizations have been identified as paramilitary forces that may be considered hostile and engaged:

3.B.(1)(A)(i) (S//REL) Special Republican Guard (SRG).

3.B.(1)(A)(ii) (S//REL) Special Security Organization (SSO), to include senior leadership bodyguards (Mufraquin and Himaya).

3.B.(1)(A)(iii) (S//REL) Directorate of General Security (DGS).

3.B.(1)(A)(iv) (S//REL) Iraqi Intelligence Service (IIS)/Directorate of General Intelligence (DGI).

3.B.(1)(A)(v) (S//REL) The Directorate of Military Intelligence (DMI).

3.B.(1)(A)(vi) (S//REL) Ba'ath Party Militia.

3.B.(1)(A)(vii) (S//REL) Mojahedin E-Khalq (MEK) (see Par. 3.B.(1)(C) below).

3.B.(1)(A)(viii) (S//REL) Fedayeen Saddam.

3.B.(1)(A)(ix) (S//REL) Al Quds.

3.B.(1)(A)(x) (S//REL) Mahdi Army and armed supporters of Muqtada Al-Sadr

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(see Par. 3.B.(1)(B) below).

3.B.(1)(B) (S//REL) Muqtada Al Sadr, his lieutenants and key associates, the Mahdi Army, and any armed supporters of Muqtada Al-Sadr have been designated as a declared hostile force. Their status as a declared hostile force, however, is suspended and such individuals will not be engaged except in self-defense.

3.B.(1)(C) (S//REL) The Mojahedin E-Khalq (MEK) remain a declared hostile force. However, in accordance with the ceasefire agreement established between USSOF and the MEK, such individuals will not be engaged except in self-defense.

3.B.(2) (S//REL) **KINETIC STRIKE AUTHORIZATION.** There are four categories of strike approval/authorization: (1) Troops in Contact (TIC); (2) Preplanned; (3) Fleeting; and (4) Time-Sensitive Targets (TSTs).

3.B.(2)(A) (S//REL) TROOPS IN CONTACT (TIC). While friendly forces are in contact with enemy forces, either in self-defense (in response to hostile act/intent) or in reaction to a positively identified declared hostile force, the OSC has approval authority for all counter battery and reactive fire, including all organic and non-organic weapon systems. The OSC is responsible for establishing PID, minimizing collateral damage and responding in a proportional manner. For specific operational guidance on counter fire missions see FRAGO 278 to OPORD 05-012, Appendix 2 to Annex E.

3.B.(2)(B) (S//REL) PREPLANNED STRIKES. Approval authority to strike preplanned targets, whether persons or objects, is determined by the type of preplanned target and the level of collateral damage expected. There are six types of preplanned target sets: (1) Non-military elements of former regime command and control and associated facilities, (2) WMD storage facilities, (3) Iraqi infrastructure and Iraqi economic objects, (4) Terrorists, (5) Iraqi lines of communication, and (6) Facilities (associated with Designated Terrorists or Declared Hostile Forces).

3.B.(2)(B)(i) (S//REL) NON-MILITARY ELEMENTS OF FORMER REGIME

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COMMAND AND CONTROL AND ASSOCIATED FACILITIES. CDR, CENTCOM has approval authority to strike non-military elements of former regime command and control and associated facilities. This authority has not been delegated further.

3.B.(2)(B)(ii) (S//REL) WMD STORAGE AND/OR PRODUCTION FACILITIES. CDR, CENTCOM has approval authority to strike WMD storage and/or production facilities. This authority has not been delegated further.

3.B.(2)(B)(iii) (S//REL) IRAQI INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC OBJECTS. CDR, CENTCOM has approval authority to strike Iraqi infrastructure and Iraqi economic objects. This authority has not been delegated further. Iraqi infrastructure and Iraqi economic objects may be engaged only if those targets are being used to support enemy operations. Strikes should, to the extent possible, disable and disrupt, rather than destroy.

3.B.(2)(B)(iv) (S//REL) TERRORISTS/TERRORIST GROUPS/CELLS. CDR, MNC-I has approval authority to strike terrorists and terrorist groups, and cells. This authority has been delegated to DIV CDRs. CDR, MNC-I may delegate this authority to the On-Scene Commander (OSC) on a case-by-case basis. **NOTE:** These strike authorities remain subject to the expected level of collateral damage (CD). If the target is in a HIGH CD area, SECDEF approval is required. If the target is in a LOW CD area, CDR, MNC-I approval is required.

3.B.(2)(B)(v) (S//REL) IRAQI LINES OF COMMUNICATION. CDR, MNC-I has approval authority to strike Iraqi Lines of Communication that are being used to support enemy operations. Strikes should, to the extent possible, disable and disrupt, rather than destroy. This authority is delegable to DIV CDRs on a case-by-case basis. **NOTE:** These strike authorities remain subject to the expected level of collateral damage. If the target is in a HIGH CD area, SECDEF approval is required. If the target is in a LOW CD area, CDR, MNC-I approval is required.

3.B.(2)(B)(vi) (S//REL) FACILITIES (Associated with Designated Terrorists or

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Declared Hostile Forces). Authorization to strike facilities depends on the collateral damage expected: NO collateral damage, LOW collateral damage, and HIGH collateral damage.

3.B.(2)(B)(vi)(a) (S//REL) NO COLLATERAL DAMAGE (Tier II LOW, Tier IIIA LOW, Tier IIIB LOW). Approval authority to strike facilities when there is NO collateral damage expected depends on the assets employed.

3.B.(2)(B)(vi)(a)(1) (S//REL) DIV CDRs may approve strikes against these facilities with any available asset.

3.B.(2)(B)(vi)(a)(2) (S//REL) BDE CDRs may approve strikes against these facilities with available organic assets, except MLRS and fixed wing assets. Depending on the tactical situation, the DIV CDR may delegate this authority to the BN CDR.

3.B.(2)(B)(vi)(b) (S//REL) LOW COLLATERAL DAMAGE (Tier IIIC LOW, CAT II No-Strike Protected Objects). CDR, MNC-I has approval authority to strike these facilities with any available assets.

3.B.(2)(B)(vi)(c) (S//REL) HIGH COLLATERAL DAMAGE (Tier IIIC HIGH, Tier IV). SECDEF has approval authority to strike targets when there is an expectation of HIGH collateral damage. SECDEF approval is not required when the OSC is engaging a target under the inherent right of self-defense or when the OSC is in contact with an enemy force and the enemy force enters a HIGH collateral damage area.

3.B.(2)(B)(vii) (S//REL) UNOCCUPIED FACILITIES. CDR, MNC-I has delegated approval authority for strikes on unoccupied facilities to DIV CDRs. This authority may not be delegated further. **NOTE:** These strike authorities remain subject to the expected level of collateral damage (CD). If the target is in a HIGH CD area, SECDEF approval is required. If the target is in a LOW CD area, CDR, MNC-I approval is required.

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3.B.(2)(C) (U) FLEETING TARGETS.

3.B.(2)(C)(i) (S//REL) Fleeting Target analysis is to be used only when a target is (1) of significant value, (2) temporary in nature, (3) a declared hostile force or a designated terrorist (see Par. 3.H.(15) below), AND (4) constrained timelines prevent acquiring a formal CDE.

3.B.(2)(C)(ii) (S//REL) Under these circumstances, CDRs may conduct an informal CDE prior to engagement. HOWEVER, if the informal CDE reveals the target is in a HIGH collateral damage area, a formal CDE must be made and the strike must be authorized by SECDEF.

3.B.(2)(C)(iii) (S//REL) If the informal CDE determines that the fleeting target would result in NO or LOW collateral damage, then the following command levels may approve employment of the following assets:

3.B.(2)(C)(iii)(a) (S//REL) NO COLLATERAL DAMAGE: DIV CDR is authorized to employ any available weapons system. The CDR approving the strike is responsible for establishing PID and responding in a proportional manner.

3.B.(2)(C)(iii)(b) (S//REL) LOW COLLATERAL DAMAGE: DIV CDR is authorized to employ any organic direct fire weapons systems except fixed wing assets for precision guided bomb drops. DIV CDR may also authorize employment of AC-130, Armed Predator, and Maverick Missile assets. The CDR approving the strike is responsible for establishing PID and responding in a proportional manner.

3.B.(2)(C)(iii)(c) (S//REL) CDR, MNC-I may employ any available assets to engage NO or LOW collateral damage fleeting targets.

3.B.(2)(D) (S//REL) TIME SENSITIVE TARGETS. When constrained timelines prevent achieving timely SECDEF approval, CDRUSCENTCOM is authorized to approve strikes upon the following targets in HIGH Collateral Damage areas.

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CDRUSCENTCOM has further delegated this authority to CDR, MNF-I and DIROPS, USCENTCOM.

3.B.(2)(D)(i) (S//REL) Former regime military leadership.

3.B.(2)(D)(ii) (S//REL) Nonmilitary elements of former regime command and control (see definition Par. 3.H.(12) below).

3.B.(2)(D)(iii) (S//REL) Terrorist and terrorist groups/cells/facilities (see definition Par. 3.H.(15) below).

3.B.(2)(D)(iv) (S//REL) Suspected/known WMD munitions such as artillery shells and rockets.

3.B.(2)(D)(v) (S//REL) Any SCUD or unmanned aerial vehicle delivery system (Al-Samoud, L-29, etc.).

3.B.(2)(D)(vi) (S//REL) Mobile WMD labs (a subset of WMD production/storage facilities).

3.C. (S//REL) **WEAPONS**. Use of all types of conventional weapons is permitted in accordance with these ROE.

3.C.(1) (S//REL) **MINES**. CDR, MNF-I must approve any use of self-destructing/self-deactivating or command-detonated mines, except as provided below. Requests for all other types of mines must be made through the chain of command to SECDEF for approval.

3.C.(2) (S//REL) **CLAYMORE MINES**. CDR, MNF-I delegates to US CDRs, in the rank of MG and above, the authority to employ M18A1 claymore mines for self-defense in the command-detonated mode. CDR MNF-I does not authorize mechanical or non-command detonated use of the M18A1 claymore mines.

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3.C.(2)(A) (S//REL) Approval authorities will base their decision to emplace M18A1 claymore mines upon the current threat assessment, enemy situation and operational requirements.

3.C.(2)(B) (S//REL) When emplaced, the OSC will authorize detonation of the M18A1 claymore mines in self-defense.

3.C.(2)(C) (S//REL) When emplaced in deliberate defense, annotate on the base defense plan the location of the M18A1 claymores. Upon completion of any mission, units will recover unexpended M18A1 claymores, render them safe and store them for use during future operations. If, during extreme situations, the M18A1 claymore mines are not recovered and rendered safe, units will immediately report the number and location of mines, along with plans to recover the mines.

3.C.(3) (S//REL) **RIOT CONTROL MEASURES.** Riot Control Measures will be used in response to civil disturbances according to these ROE. Riot control agents may only be used in limited circumstances and postures.

3.C.(3)(A) (S//REL) Graduated force should be used when the situation permits and it is reasonable and practicable to do so. The use of force should be necessary, proportional, and reasonable in intensity, duration, and magnitude.

3.C.(3)(B) (S//REL) Since each threat situation is unique, a graduated response may use all or only some of the available force and may have to progress directly to the use of deadly force when faced with an imminent threat of death or serious injury.

3.C.(3)(C) (S//REL) Riot Control Means (RCM):

3.C.(3)(C)(i) (S//REL) The CDR, MND-B or CDR, TF-134 may authorize the graduated use of RCM other than RCA.

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3.C.(3)(C)(ii) (S//REL) Riot Control Means, other than RCA, shall include any systems designed as a non-lethal means of dispersing unruly crowds, rioting prisoners, or for the protection of designated personnel.

3.C.(3)(C)(iii) (S//REL) They include, but are not limited to, riot control clothing, (i.e. shields, batons, etc.), foam/rubber bullets, bean bags, water cannons, and flash bangs.

3.C.(3)(C)(iv) (S//REL) If authorized, RCM may be used in the following situations: (i) To protect US and/or designated personnel and facilities from civil disturbance; (ii) To control rioting prisoners or detainees;

3.C.(3)(C)(v) Only those service members that have received proper training may employ RCM. Nothing in these ROE prevents properly trained law-enforcement personnel, including soldiers conducting detention operations, from employing RCM as the situation requires.

3.C.(3)(C)(vi) (S//REL) Use of Tasers: A taser is a non-lethal system that temporarily incapacitates a person through electro muscular disruption. The use of tasers in MND-B detention facilities requires approval by the MND-B commander prior to use.

3.C.(3)(D) (S//REL) Riot Control Agents (RCA):

3.C.(3)(D)(i) (S//REL) Riot control agents are defined as any chemical, that is not listed in the Chemical Weapons Convention, which can rapidly produce sensory irritation or disabling physical effects which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure.

3.C.(3)(D)(ii) (S//REL) The CDR, MND-B or CDR, TF-134 is the approval authority for employing RCA.

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3.C.(3)(D)(iii) (S//REL) RCA may be used in the following situations: (i) To protect US and/or designated personnel and facilities from civil disturbance; (ii) During personnel recovery (PR) operations; (iii) To control rioting prisoners or detainees; (iv) During maritime operations involving civilians.

3.C.(3)(D)(iv) (S//REL) The CDR, USCENTCOM may request additional authorities from SECDEF as required.

3.C.(3)(E) (S//REL) Posture Of Use:

3.C.(3)(E)(i) (S//REL) RCA may only be used in defensive military modes to save lives and may not be used solely against combatants.

3.C.(3)(E)(ii) (S//REL) RCA should be employed in a graduated manner and only after the use of Riot Control Means (RCM) have failed or would otherwise be ineffective.

3.C.(3)(E)(iii) (S//REL) Only those service members that have received proper training may employ RCA.

3.C.(3)(E)(iv) (S//REL) Inform the CDR, MND-B immediately through operational channels of any use of RCM/RCA.

3.C.(3)(E)(v) (S//REL) This ROE does not limit the use of force, including deadly force, in **SELF-DEFENSE** to an imminent threat of death or serious injury.

3.D. (U) **INTERNATIONAL BORDERS.**

3.D.(1) (S//REL) **BORDER CROSSING.** In the absence of host country permission and except as provided in Par(s). 3.D.(1)(A) and 3.D.(1)(B) below, SECDEF approval is required for entry into the land, air, inland waters or territorial seas of Iran, Syria, or any other country bordering Iraq. In planning such an entry, SECDEF intention to obtain POTUS approval will be taken into account.

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- 3.D.(1)(A) (S//REL) SECDEF approval is not required to conduct uninterrupted pursuit and engagement of positively identified former regime military aircraft, terrorists, and senior [former] military leadership and senior non-military elements of former Iraqi regime command and control across international borders. Time permitting, the OSC will consult CDR, MNC-I and CDR, MNF-I.
- 3.D.(1)(B) (S//REL) SECDEF approval is not required when Syria or Iran cannot or will not prevent a hostile force from using their airspace, land territory, internal waters or territorial seas to attack US and/or designated forces and the hostile force constitutes an imminent threat to ongoing operations. Time permitting, the OSC will consult CDR, MNC-I, who will in turn consult with CDR, MNF-I.
- 3.D.(2) (S//REL) OSCs may authorize detention of personnel reasonably suspected of transporting contraband or of entering or traversing Iraq to join or assist hostile forces or terrorist organizations. They may also authorize seizure and/or destruction of supplies and equipment, including equipment that is not obviously military (i.e. civilian) equipment, which is reasonably suspected of being contraband or supporting persons entering or traversing Iraq to join or assist hostile forces or terrorist organizations. In using force to detain personnel suspected of engaging in the above activities, CDRs must take proportionate action and avoid endangering civilians. CDRs must report their actions through command channels through MNF-I Strategic Operations to CDR, CENTCOM.
- 3.D.(3) (S//REL) CDR, MNF-I is authorized to assist the Iraqi Government (IG) with restricting cross-border movement and/or restrict freedom of movement (e.g. curfews) inside Iraq. This authority may be used to prevent infiltration of persons entering or traversing Iraq to join or assist hostile forces or declared terrorist organizations, or to otherwise assist the IG to perform security functions. CDR, MNF-I may delegate this authority down to the OSC when required.
- 3.E. (S//REL) **MOSQUE OPERATIONS**. CDRs must consider political and cultural sensitivities when planning and executing operations that impact upon religious property.

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Time permitting, and consistent with mission accomplishment, CDRs should make every effort to coordinate and conduct mosque operations with Iraqi Forces.

3.E.(1) (S//REL) **RETURNING FIRE INTO A MOSQUE OR OTHER RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES DURING TIC/SELF-DEFENSE.** The OSC is the approval authority for all counter battery and reactive fire, including all organic and non-organic weapons systems, rotary and fixed wing aircraft. The OSC will notify MND-B, G-3 (through the operational chain of command) before, during, or after the operation as the situation permits. MND-B, G-3 will notify MNC-I C3. ■

3.E.(2) (S//REL) **ENTRY AND SEARCH OF MOSQUES OR OTHER RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES.** There are three requirements to enter and search a mosque or other religious structure during TIC/self-defense:

3.E.(2)(A) (S//REL) The OSC has a reasonable belief that the target contains enemy forces, individuals assisting enemy forces, weapons, ammunition, important information, or any materials, equipment or contraband that may be used by enemy forces during hostilities.

3.E.(2)(B) (S//REL) US Forces will not enter mosques without the approval of the CDR, MND-B, in coordination with MOD and MOI. When approval is granted, coordination will be made with ISF to enter the mosques with cordon support from US Forces.

3.E.(2)(C) (S//REL) The OSC will notify MND-B G3 BTL MAJ before, during, or after the operation as the situation permits. The MND-B G3 BTL MAJ will notify MNC-I C3.

3.E.(3) (S//REL) **PREPLANNED ENTRY INTO MOSQUES OR OTHER RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES.**

3.E.(3)(A) (S//REL) Preplanned entry into mosques or other religious structures requires the approval of CDR, MNC-I. When approval is granted, coordination will

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be made with ISF to enter the mosques with cordon set by US Forces.

3.E.(3)(B) (S//REL) Submit entry requests to the G-3 BTL MAJ. G3 BTL MAJ will ensure request is staffed at division level and transmitted through operational channels to MNC-I C3 for the approval of CDR, MNC-I.

3.E.(4) (S//REL) **PREPLANNED KINETIC STRIKES AGAINST STRUCTURES DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.** CDR, CENTCOM must approve any preplanned kinetic engagements of religious buildings or mosques. Planning will be routed through the MND-B G-3 BTL MAJ.

3.E.(5) (S//REL) **DETENTION OF CLERICS OR IMAMS ON MOSQUE PROPERTY.** In order to detain a cleric or imam on mosque property, the detention must be based on one of the following four criteria. The imam or cleric (1) is or was engaged in criminal activity; (2) is interfering or has interfered with mission accomplishment; (3) is on a list of persons wanted for questioning for criminal or security threat actions; or (4) detention is necessary for imperative reasons of security. Clerics or imams may not be detained on mosque property if the only basis for detention is making prohibited statements, distributing prohibited material in violation of CPA Order 14, or making statements inciting violence. A preplanned action to detain a cleric or imam on mosque property requires prior approval of CDR, MNC-I and notification (through the operational chain of command) to MNC-I C3. MND-B G-3 will notify MNC-I C3. Detention of a cleric or imam on mosque property during a TIC/Self-Defense situation requires prior approval of the BDE (O-6) CDR. The OSC will notify MND-B G3 (through the operational chain of command) before, during, or after the operation, as the situation permits. MND-B G-3 will notify the MNC-I C3.

3.F. (S//REL) **CORDON AND SEARCH.** In order to ensure the security and stability of Iraq, the On-Scene Commander (OSC) is authorized to cordon and search any residence, structure or facility in Iraq if the OSC has a reasonable belief that the target contains enemy forces, individuals assisting enemy forces, weapons, ammunition, important information, or any materials, equipment or contraband that may be used by enemy forces during hostilities. Time permitting, and consistent with mission accomplishment, the OSC should

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make every effort to coordinate and conduct cordon and search operations with Iraqi Forces. For search and entry of structures dedicated to religious use, follow guidance in Pars. 3.E.(2) and (3) above.

3.G. (U) **USE OF FORCE.**

3.G.(1) (S//REL) **GRADUATED FORCE.** If individuals pose a threat to Coalition Forces by committing a hostile act or demonstrating hostile intent, US Forces may use force, up to and including deadly force, to eliminate the threat. When time and circumstances permit, use the following graduated measures of force when responding to hostile act or hostile intent:

3.G.(1)(A) (U) Shout verbal warnings to halt;

3.G.(1)(B) (U) Show your weapon and demonstrate intent to use it;

3.G.(1)(C) (U) Physically restrain, block access, or detain;

3.G.(1)(D) (U) Fire a warning shot (if authorized);

3.G.(1)(E) (U) Shoot to eliminate the threat.

3.G.(2) (S//REL) **DETENTION OF CIVILIANS.** MND-B personnel may stop, detain and search civilians when there is a reasonable belief that the person falls into one of the following categories: (1) are or were engaged in criminal activity; (2) interfere with mission accomplishment; (3) are on a list of persons wanted for questioning for criminal or security threat actions; or (4) detention is necessary for imperative reasons of security. These prerequisites do not limit the inherent right of self-defense. US Forces may always use force, up to and including deadly force, to neutralize and/or detain individuals who commit hostile acts or exhibit hostile intent against US Forces or Coalition Forces. For detention of clerics or imams, follow guidance in Par. 3.E.(5) above.

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3.G.(3) (S//REL) **PROTECTION OF DESIGNATED PERSONS AND FORCES.** Use of necessary force, up to and including deadly force, is authorized to protect designated persons and military forces. When time and circumstances permit, use graduated measures of force in accordance with Par. 3.G.(1) above. The following designated persons may be protected with necessary force, up to and including deadly force:

3.G.(3)(A) (S//REL) All US persons.

3.G.(3)(B) (S//REL) Detained persons, POWs, and criminal suspects under MNF custody **MUST** be protected at all times.

3.G.(3)(C) (S//REL) Coalition Forces, Iraqi Forces, and/or personnel participating in military operations with MNF and the Iraqi Government, and their associated mission essential equipment and supplies.

3.G.(3)(D) (S//REL) Non-governmental organizations (NGO) and international organizations (IO) providing humanitarian assistance and/or relief in Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait, Syria and Turkey, and their associated mission essential equipment and supplies. Specifically, necessary force, up to and including deadly force, may be used to protect the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), United Nations (UN) relief organizations, such as the United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI), and any United States or United Nations supported relief organizations and their mission essential equipment and supplies.

3.G.(3)(E) (S//REL) On a case-by-case basis, the OSC may designate certain persons or forces as essential to the restoration of order and security.

3.G.(3)(F) (S//REL) CDR, CENTCOM may designate additional persons and military forces for protection.

3.G.(4) (S//REL) **THIRD PARTY VIOLENCE.** Within Iraq necessary force, up to and including deadly force, may be used against individuals or groups of individuals who commit, or are about to commit, an act that is likely to cause death or serious bodily

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harm to another. When time and circumstances permit, use graduated measures of force in accordance with Par. 3.G.(1) above.

3.G.(5) (S//REL) **PROTECTION OF DESIGNATED PROPERTY.** Necessary force, up to and including deadly force, is authorized to protect property designated by CDR, CENTCOM as vital to the execution of the mission. When time and circumstances permit, use graduated measures of force in accordance with Par. 3.G.(1) above. Such property may be protected with necessary force, up to and including deadly force. CDR, CENTCOM has designated the following property as vital to the execution of the mission:

3.G.(5)(A) (S//REL) Coalition Forces' mission essential equipment and supplies, including: weapons, ammunition, vehicles, communications and cryptology equipment, and hazardous materials.

3.G.(5)(B) (S//REL) Public and private financial institutions; government buildings, including museums, courts, public schools and universities, and other facilities containing vital government records.

3.G.(5)(C) (S//REL) WMD or suspected WMD facilities or material, to include all manufacturing and storage sites.

3.G.(5)(D) (S//REL) Oil fields and related equipment (e.g. wells, pumping stations, and pipelines).

3.G.(5)(E) (S//REL) Public utilities and facilities including those that generate, distribute, or transport electricity, petroleum or water intended for civilian consumption, such as commercial fuel service stations, civilian mass transit facilities, water supply facilities, waste facilities, and urban gas supply.

3.G.(5)(F) (S//REL) Dams or dikes that if damaged or destroyed may result in the flooding of civilian areas.

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3.G.(5)(G) (S//REL) Agricultural processing, storage, or distribution facilities producing food for civilian consumption.

3.G.(5)(H) (S//REL) Hospitals and other public health facilities.

3.G.(5)(I) (S//REL) On a case-by-case basis, the OSC may designate certain property as essential to the restoration of order and security.

3.G.(6) (S//REL) **PROTECTION OF NON-DESIGNATED PROPERTY.** All non-designated property may be protected with non-deadly force. US Forces may detain individuals to protect such property.

3.G.(7) (S//REL) **WARNING SHOTS.** In general, warnings shots are only authorized when the use of deadly force would be authorized in a particular situation. Warning shots are not authorized to prevent looting, to protect non-designated property, or to clear traffic congestion.

3.G.(8) (U) **MARITIME SPECIFIC ROE.** See Ref. A.

3.H. (U) **DEFINITIONS.**

3.H.(1) (S//REL) **COALITION FORCES (CF):** Those nations who have armed forces assigned in Iraq as part of the Multi-National Force mission.

3.H.(2) (S//REL) **CONTRABAND:** Goods destined for Iraq that are susceptible to use in armed conflict, including absolute contraband such as munitions, weapons, and uniforms, as well as conditional contraband such as construction materials, fuel and other equipment susceptible to either peaceful or warlike purposes.

3.H.(3) (S//REL) **ECONOMIC OBJECTS:** Facilities, structures, and related equipment (e.g. pipelines) customarily associated with the production, refinement and/or storage of commercial products such as crude oil, petroleum, petrochemicals, natural gas, fertilizers, and hydrogen.

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3.H.(4) (S//REL) **FACILITIES (Associated with Designated Terrorists or Declared Hostile Forces)**: A facility is a structure whose character has changed from a civilian object to a legitimate military objective through its purpose, location, or use. This includes, but is not limited to, objects that are used in a similar fashion to traditional military facilities such as: military barracks, military supply depots, military motor pools and other similar military facilities ordinarily used by former regime security forces and conventional and/or unconventional air, ground and naval forces. The term facilities also include locations of possible attack such as tactical ambush points and previous sniper or indirect fire points. (see Ref. E) This definition does not include economic structures and infrastructures that are supporting military operations that may otherwise be approved for strike by CDR, CENTCOM in accordance with these ROE.

3.H.(5) (S//REL) **FLEETING TARGETS**: Any target, other than a time sensitive target, that: (1) is of significant value, (2) temporary in nature, presenting itself for a short or undetermined amount of time, AND (3) is a declared hostile force, a designated terrorist, or commits a hostile act or demonstrates hostile intent.

3.H.(6) (S//REL) **HOSTILE ACT**: An attack or other use of force by any civilian, paramilitary, or military force or terrorist(s), with or without national designation, against the United States, US Forces, and in certain circumstances, US Nationals, their property, US commercial assets, and/or other designated non-US Forces, foreign nationals, and their property. It is also force used directly to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of US Forces, including the recovery of US personnel and vital US Government property. When a hostile act is in progress, the right exists to use proportional force, including armed force, in self-defense by all necessary means available to deter or neutralize the potential attacker or, if necessary, to destroy the threat. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following: releasing, launching, or firing missiles, guns, rockets, directed-energy weapons or any other weapons against US Forces; laying mines; attacking or taking control of information systems critical to military employment or national infrastructure.

3.H.(7) (S//REL) **HOSTILE INTENT**: The threat of imminent use of force against the

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United States, US Forces, and in certain circumstances, US Nationals, their property, US commercial assets, and/or other designated non-US Forces, foreign nationals, and their property. When hostile intent is present, the right exists to use proportional force, including armed force, in self-defense by all necessary means available to deter or neutralize the potential attacker or, if necessary, destroy the threat. Determination of hostile intent must be based on convincing evidence that an attack is imminent prior to the use of proportional force in self-defense. Evidence necessary to determine hostile intent will vary depending on the state of international or regional political tension, military preparations, intelligence, and indication and warning information. Evidence of hostile intent is considered to exist when a foreign force or terrorist(s): is detected to maneuver into a weapon launch position; is preparing to fire, launch or release weapons against the US, US Forces, and in certain circumstances, US nationals and their property, or US commercial assets; is preparing to lay mines; or attempts to gain control of information systems critical to military employment or national infrastructure

3.H.(8) (S//REL) **HIGH COLLATERAL DAMAGE TARGETS:** Those targets that, if struck, have a ten percent probability of causing collateral damage through blast debris and fragmentation and are estimated to result in significant collateral effects on non-combatant persons and structures, including: (A) Non-combatant casualties estimated at 30 or greater; (B) Significant effects on Category I No Strike protected sites in accordance with Ref D; (C) In the case of dual-use facilities, effects that significantly impact the non-combatant population, including significant effects on the environment/facilities/infrastructure not related to an adversary's war making ability; or (D) Targets in close proximity to known human shields.

3.H.(9) (S//REL) **INFRASTRUCTURE:** Facilities, structures and related equipment customarily associated with sustainment of the civilian population (public works), such as: communication facilities (television, telephone, radio, microwave, etc.); port facilities; dams; dikes; power generation facilities; canals and similar objects.

3.H.(10) (S//REL) **IRAQI FORCES:** Iraqi Forces are comprised of Iraqi police and security forces including, but not limited to: Ministry of Interior (MOI) assets to include Iraqi Police Service (IPS) and Special Police Forces (SPF); Ministry of Defense (MOD)

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assets to include Iraqi Armed Forces (IAF – Army, Navy and Air Forces), Iraqi Intervention Forces (IIF), Iraqi National Guard (ING), Border Police Services (BPS), Iraqi Special Operations Forces (ISOF); Iraqi National Intelligence Service (INIS), and individual ministry Facilities Protection Service (FPS) assets.

3.H.(11) (S//REL) **LINES OF COMMUNICATION:** Structures and related equipment such as roads; highways; bridges; tunnels and rail systems (including rail yards and rolling stock) used for transportation.

3.H.(12) (S//REL) **NON-MILITARY ELEMENTS OF FORMER REGIME COMMAND AND CONTROL:** Non-military personnel who were an integral part of the Iraqi ruling regime. Such individuals may have been responsible for overseeing intelligence collection; planning and providing material support to terrorism and Iraqi war effort or maintaining absolute control over the scientific population. They may also have been associated with former regime organizations such as the special security office, Director General of Security, Iraqi Intelligence Service, Ministry of Planning and International Affairs, Ministry of Youth, the Presidential Secretary and members of the Ba'ath Party.

3.H.(13) (S//REL) **RIOT CONTROL AGENTS (RCA):** RCAs are any chemical that can rapidly produce sensory irritation and debilitating effects that disappear in a short time. RCAs include, but are not limited to, CS gas, CN gas, and OC “pepper spray.”

3.H.(14) (S//REL) **RIOT CONTROL MEANS (RCM):** RCM are any system designed as a non-lethal means of dispersing unruly crowds, rioting prisoners, or for the protection of designated personnel. They include, but are not limited to, riot control clothing, foam/rubber bullets, beanbags, water cannons, tasers and flash bangs.

3.H.(15) (S//REL) **TERRORIST AND TERRORIST GROUPS/CELLS:** A person providing support to or a member of the following international terrorist organizations, or any groups/cells/facilities associated therewith: Al Qaida, Ansar Islam (AI), Taliban, Asbat Al-Ansar, Egyptian Islamic Group (aka Gamaat Al-Islamiyya), Hamas, Hizballah/Islamic Jihad Organization, Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, Harakat Ul Mujahidin, Lashkar E Tayyiba, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Egyptian Islamic Jihad, Jemaah Islamiyah,

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and the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan.

3.H.(16) (S//REL) **TIME-SENSITIVE TARGETS (TSTs)**: Those targets requiring immediate response because they pose (or will pose) a clear and present danger to friendly forces or are highly lucrative targets of opportunity.

4. (U) **Administration and Logistics.**

4.A. (U) All commanders will ensure their personnel are familiar with the Law of Armed Conflict and with these ROE.

4.B. (U) If operationally required, subordinate commanders will promulgate additional ROE and/or amplified ROE guidance applicable to forces under their command and will submit them to CDRUSCENTCOM for review and/or approval. Commanders will be instructed to ensure that modified or supplemental ROE:

4.B.(1) (U) Remain consistent with the intent of these ROE.

4.B.(2) (U) Result in more definitive guidance to subordinate commanders.

4.B.(3) (U) Do not impair the commander's inherent right of self-defense.

5. (U) **Command and Control.** POC: CPT Timothy Furin, MND-B Chief of Operational Law, e-mail: timothy.furin@id3.army.smil.mil.