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ENCLOSURE A

STANDING RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR US FORCES

1. Purpose and Scope

a. The purpose of the SROE is to provide implementation guidance on the application of force for mission accomplishment and the exercise of self-defense. The SROE establish fundamental policies and procedures governing the actions to be taken by US commanders during all military operations and contingencies and routine Military Department functions. This last category includes Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) duties, but excludes law enforcement and security duties on DOD installations, and off-installation while conducting official DOD security functions, outside US territory and territorial seas. SROE also apply to air and maritime homeland defense missions conducted within US territory or territorial seas, unless otherwise directed by the SecDef.

b. Unit commanders at all levels shall ensure that individuals within their respective units understand and are trained on when and how to use force in self-defense. To provide uniform training and planning capabilities, this document is authorized for distribution to commanders at all levels and is to be used as fundamental guidance for training and directing of forces.

c. The policies and procedures in this instruction are in effect until rescinded. Supplemental measures may be used to augment these SROE.

d. US forces will comply with the Law of Armed Conflict during military operations involving armed conflict, no matter how the conflict may be characterized under international law, and will comply with the principles and spirit of the Law of Armed Conflict during all other operations.

e. US forces performing missions under direct control of heads of other USG departments or agencies (e.g., Marine Corps Embassy Security Guards and other special security forces), operate under use of force policies or ROE promulgated by those departments or agencies,
when authorized by the SecDef. US forces always retain the right of self-defense.

f. US Forces Operating With Multinational Forces

(1) US forces assigned to the operational control (OPCON) or tactical control (TACON) of a multinational force will follow the ROE of the multinational force for mission accomplishment, if authorized by SecDef order. US forces retain the right of self-defense. Apparent inconsistencies between the right of self-defense contained in US ROE and the ROE of the multinational force will be submitted through the US chain of command for resolution. While a final resolution is pending, US forces will continue to operate under US ROE.

(2) When US forces, under US OPCON or TACON, operate in conjunction with a multinational force, reasonable efforts will be made to develop common ROE. If common ROE cannot be developed, US forces will operate under US ROE. The multinational forces will be informed prior to US participation in the operation that US forces intend to operate under US ROE.

(3) US forces remain bound by international agreements to which the US is a party even though other coalition members may not be bound by them.

g. International agreements (e.g., status-of-forces agreements) may never be interpreted to limit US forces' right of self-defense.

2. Policy

a. Unit commanders always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

b. Once a force is declared hostile by appropriate authority, US forces need not observe a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent before engaging the declared hostile force. Policy and procedures regarding the authority to declare forces hostile are provided in Appendix A to Enclosure A, paragraph 3.

c. The goal of US national security policy is to ensure the survival, safety, and vitality of our nation and to maintain a stable international
environment consistent with US national interests. US national security interests guide global objectives of deterring and, if necessary, defeating armed attack or terrorist actions against the US, including US forces, and, in certain circumstances, US persons and their property, US commercial assets, persons in US custody, designated non-US military forces, and designated foreign persons and their property.

d. **Combatant Commander Theater-Specific ROE**

(1) Combatant commanders may augment these SROE as necessary by implementing supplemental measures or by submitting supplemental measures requiring SecDef approval to the CJCS. The mechanism for requesting and disseminating ROE supplemental measures is contained in Enclosure I.

(2) US commanders shall notify the SecDef, through the CJCS, as soon as practicable, of restrictions (at all levels) placed on Secretary of Defense-approved ROE/RUF. In time critical situations, make SecDef notification concurrently to the CJCS. When concurrent notification is not possible, notify the CJCS as soon as practicable after SecDef notification.

3. **Definitions and Authorities**

   a. **Inherent Right of Self-Defense**. Unit commanders always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Unless otherwise directed by a unit commander as detailed below, military members may exercise individual self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. When individuals are assigned and acting as part of a unit, individual self-defense should be considered a subset of unit self-defense. As such, unit commanders may limit individual self-defense by members of their unit. Both unit and individual self-defense includes defense of other US military forces in the vicinity.

   b. **National Self-Defense**. Defense of the United States, US forces, and, in certain circumstances, US persons and their property, and/or US commercial assets from a hostile act or demonstration of hostile intent. Unit commanders may exercise National Self-Defense, as authorized in Appendix A to Enclosure A, paragraph 3.
c. **Collective Self-Defense.** Defense of designated non-US military forces and/or designated foreign nationals and their property from a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Only the President or SecDef may authorize collective self-defense.

d. **Declared Hostile Force.** Any civilian, paramilitary or military force or terrorist(s) that has been declared hostile by appropriate US authority. Policy and procedures regarding the authority to declare forces hostile are provided in Appendix A to Enclosure A, paragraph 3.

e. **Hostile Act.** An attack or other use of force against the United States, US forces or other designated persons or property. It also includes force used directly to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of US forces, including the recovery of US personnel or vital USG property.

f. **Hostile Intent.** The threat of imminent use of force against the United States, US forces or other designated persons or property. It also includes the threat of force to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of US forces, including the recovery of US personnel or vital USG property.

g. **Imminent Use of Force.** The determination of whether the use of force against US forces is imminent will be based on an assessment of all facts and circumstances known to US forces at the time and may be made at any level. Imminent does not necessarily mean immediate or instantaneous.

4. **Procedures**

a. **Principles of Self-Defense.** All necessary means available and all appropriate actions may be used in self-defense. The following guidelines apply.

   (1) **De-escalation.** When time and circumstances permit, the forces committing hostile acts or demonstrating hostile intent should be warned and given the opportunity to withdraw or cease threatening actions.

   (2) **Necessity.** Exists when a hostile act occurs or when a force demonstrates hostile intent. When such conditions exist, use of force in
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self-defense is authorized while the force continues to commit hostile acts or exhibit hostile intent.

(3) **Proportionality.** The use of force in self-defense should be sufficient to respond decisively to hostile acts or demonstrations of hostile intent. Such use of force may exceed the means and intensity of the hostile act or hostile intent, but the nature, duration and scope of force used should not exceed what is required. The concept of proportionality in self-defense should not be confused with attempts to minimize collateral damage during offensive operations.

b. **Pursuit.** Self-defense includes the authority to pursue and engage forces that have committed a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent, if those forces continue to commit hostile acts or demonstrate hostile intent.

c. **Defense of US Persons and Their Property, and Designated Foreign Persons**

(1) **Within a Foreign Nation’s US-Recognized Territory, Airspace or Seas.** The foreign nation has the principal responsibility for defending US persons and property within its territory, airspace or seas. Detailed guidance is contained in Enclosures B, C and D.

(2) **Outside territorial seas.** Nation of registry has the principal responsibility for protecting civilian vessels outside territorial seas. Detailed guidance is contained in Appendix A to Enclosure B (Maritime Operations).

(3) **In International Airspace.** Nation of registry has the principal responsibility for protecting civil aircraft in international airspace. Detailed guidance is contained in Enclosure C (Air Operations).

(4) **In Space.** Detailed guidance is contained in Enclosure E (Space Operations).

d. **Piracy.** US warships and aircraft have an obligation to repress piracy on or over international waters directed against any vessel or aircraft, whether US or foreign flagged. For ship and aircraft commanders repressing an act of piracy, the right and obligation of unit self-defense extend to the persons, vessels or aircraft assisted. Every effort should be made to obtain the consent of the coastal state prior to
continuation of the pursuit if a fleeing pirate vessel or aircraft proceeds into the territorial sea, archipelagic waters or airspace of that country.

e. Operations Within or in the Vicinity of Hostile Fire or Combat Zones Not Involving the United States. US forces should not enter or remain in areas in which hostilities (not involving the United States) are imminent or occurring between foreign forces, unless directed by proper US authority.

f. Right of Assistance Entry

(1) Ships and, under certain circumstances, aircraft have the right to enter a foreign territorial sea or archipelagic waters and corresponding airspace without the permission of the coastal state when rendering emergency assistance to those in danger or distress from perils of the sea.

(2) Right of Assistance Entry extends only to rescues where the location of those in danger is reasonably well known. It does not extend to entering the territorial sea, archipelagic waters or territorial airspace to conduct a search.

(3) For ships and aircraft rendering assistance on scene, the right and obligation of unit commanders to exercise unit self-defense extends to and includes persons, vessels or aircraft being assisted. The extension of self-defense in such circumstances does not include interference with legitimate law enforcement actions of a coastal nation. Once received on board the assisting ship or aircraft, however, persons assisted will not be surrendered to foreign authority unless directed by the SecDef.
ENCLOSURE J

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

1. **Purpose and Scope.** Developing and implementing effective ROE are critical to mission accomplishment. This enclosure provides guidelines for incorporating ROE development into the crisis action planning (CAP) and deliberate planning processes by commanders and staff at all levels. All supplemental measures not specifically requiring Presidential, SecDef or combatant commander approval (001-199) are available for use by commanders unless expressly withheld by higher authority.

2. **ROE Development**

   a. **General Guidelines**

      (1) ROE are an operational issue and must directly support the operational concept. Once assigned a mission, the commander and staff must incorporate ROE considerations into mission planning. Operations planning and ROE development are parallel and collaborative processes that require extensive integration.

      (2) As missions develop and requirements emerge, it is natural to need to request supplemental measures from higher headquarters for mission accomplishment. The issues addressed throughout the planning process will form the basis for supplemental ROE requests requiring SecDef or combatant commander approval in support of a selected course of action (COA). ROE development is a continuous process that plays a critical role in every step of crisis action and deliberate planning.

      (3) Due to the operational nature of ROE, the Director for Operations (J-3) and his staff are responsible for developing ROE during crisis action planning. Likewise, the Director for Strategic Plans and Policies (J-5) should play a large role in ROE development for deliberate planning.

      (4) As an expert in the law of military operations and international law, Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) plays a significant role, with the J-3 and J-5, in developing and integrating ROE into operational planning.

      (5) ROE should be classified at the lowest level possible to ensure widest distribution to US forces.
b. **Task Steps.** The following steps can be used to assist staffs in developing and implementing ROE during planning.

(1) **Mission Analysis**

(a) Review the SROE, including any current combatant commander theater-specific ROE.

(b) Review supplemental ROE measures already approved for the mission by higher headquarters, and determine the need for existing authorizations.

(c) Review higher headquarters planning documents for political, military and legal considerations that affect ROE. Consider tactical or strategic limitations on the use of force imposed by

1. Higher headquarters in the initial planning documents.
2. US law and policy.
3. International law, including the UN Charter.
4. HN law, policy and agreements.
5. For multinational or coalition operations:
   a. Foreign forces ROE, NATO ROE, NORAD ROE and other RUF policies.
   b. UN Security Council resolutions or other mission authority.

(d) Internal review of developed ROE by command ROE review team prior to submission for execution or approval, as appropriate.

(e) Desired End State. Assess ROE requirements throughout pre-conflict, deterrence, conflict and post-conflict phases of an operation. ROE should support achieving the desired end state.
(2) Planning Guidance

(a) Review commander's planning guidance for considerations affecting ROE development.

(b) Ensure ROE considerations derived from commander's planning guidance are consistent with those derived from initial planning documents.

(3) Warning Orders. Incorporate instructions for developing ROE in warning orders, as required. Contact counterparts at higher, lower and adjacent headquarters, and establish the basis for concurrent planning.

(4) Course of Action (COA) Development. Determine ROE requirements to support the operational concept of each proposed COA.

(5) COA Analysis

(a) Analyze ROE during the wargaming process. In particular, assess each COA to identify any ROE normally retained by a higher headquarters that must be delegated to subordinate commanders. Identify ROE required by decision and decisive points.

(b) Refine ROE to support synchronizing each phase of proposed COAs.

(6) COA Comparison and Selection. Consider ROE during the COA comparison process, including affects if ROE supplements are not authorized as requested.

(7) Commander's Estimate. Identify Presidential or SecDef-level ROE required to support recommended COA.

(8) Preparation of Operations Order (OPORD)

(a) Prepare and submit requests for all supplemental ROE measures IAW Enclosure A. Normally, the OPORD should not be used to request supplemental measures.

(b) Prepare the ROE appendix of the OPORD IAW CJCSM 3122.03 (JOPES Volume II: Planning Formats and Guidance). The ROE
appendix may include supplemental ROE measures that are already approved.

(c) Include guidance for disseminating approved ROE that is consistent with SecDef-approved guidance. Consider:

1. Developing “plain language” ROE.

2. Creating ROE cards.

3. Issuing special instructions (SPINS).

4. Distributing ROE to multinational forces or coalitions.

5. Issuing ROE translations (for coalitions).

(9) ROE Request and Authorization Process. Commanders will request and authorize ROE, as applicable, IAW Enclosure A.

(10) ROE Control. The ROE process must anticipate changes in the operational environment and modify supplemental measures to support the assigned mission. Commanders and their staffs must continuously analyze ROE and recommend modifications to meet changing operational parameters.

(a) Ensure that only the most current ROE serial is in use throughout the force.

(b) Catalog all supplemental ROE requests and approvals for ease of reference.

(c) Monitor ROE training.

(d) Modify ROE as required. Ensure that a timely, efficient staff process exists to respond to requests for and authorizations of ROE changes.

3. Establish ROE Planning Cell. Commanders may use a ROE planning cell to assist in developing ROE. The following guidelines apply:

a. The J-3 is responsible for the ROE planning cell and, assisted by the SJA, develops supplemental ROE.
b. ROE are developed as an integrated facet of crisis action and
deliberate planning and are a product of the Operations Planning Group
(OPG) or Joint Planning Group (JPG), or equivalent staff mechanism.

c. An ROE planning cell can be established at any echelon to refine
ROE derived from the OPG or JPG planning and to produce the most
effective ROE requests and/or authorizations possible.
ENCLOSURE K

ROE REFERENCES

a. CJCSI 2410.01 Series, “Guidance for the Exercise of Right-of-Assistance Entry”

b. CJCSI 3110.07 Series, “Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense; Riot Control Agents; and Herbicides”

c. CJCSI 3123.01 Series, “US Navigation Procedures in the Event of Cuban Attack on US Aircraft or Vessels”

d. CJCSM 3150.03 Series, “Joint Reporting Structure Event and Incident Reports”

e. CJCSI 3210.01 Series, “Joint Information Operations Policy”

f. CJCSI 3210.03 Series, “Joint Electronic Warfare Policy”

g. CJCSI 3250.01 Series, “Policy Guidance for Sensitive Airborne and Maritime Surface Reconnaissance Operations”

h. CJCSI 3710.01 Series, “Delegation of Authority for Approving Operational Support to Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and Counterdrug-Related Deployment of DOD Personnel”

i. CJCSI 5810.01 Series, “Implementation of the DOD Law of War Program”

j. CJCSI 6210.02 Series, “Attack Information and Operational Architecture of the Integrated Tactical Warning Assessment System”

k. CJCSI 6510.01 Series, “Information Assurance and Computer Network Defense”


o. DOD Instruction 3321.1, 26 July 1984, "Overt Psychological Operations Conducted by the Military Services in Peacetime and in Contingencies Short of Declared War"


q. DOD Directive 5210.56, 01 November 2001 (Change 01, 24 January 2002), "Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by DoD Personnel Engaged in Law Enforcement and Security Duties"

r. DOD Directive 1300.7, 8 December 2000, (Certified current as of 21 November 2003) "Training and Education To Support the Code of Conduct (CoC)"


w. US Coast Guard Use-of-Force Policy, COMDTINST M16247 (Series). Global Command and Control System (GCCS) address http://204.36.191.2/cghq.html/.

x. ASD (C3I) Memo, 26 February 2003, "Guidance for Computer Network Defense Response Action"
ENCLOSURE L

STANDING RULES FOR THE USE OF FORCE FOR US FORCES

1. Purpose and Scope

   a. Standing Rules for the Use of Force (SRUF) provide operational guidance and establish fundamental policies and procedures governing the actions taken by DOD forces performing civil support missions (e.g., military assistance to civil authorities and military support for civilian law enforcement agencies) and routine Service functions (including AT/FP duties) within US territory (including US territorial waters). The SRUF also apply to land homeland defense missions occurring within US territory and to DOD forces, civilians and contractors performing law enforcement and security duties at all DOD installations (and off-installation, while conducting official DOD security functions), within or outside US Territory, unless otherwise directed by the SecDef. Host nation laws and international agreements may limit US forces means of accomplishing their law enforcement or security duties. Additional examples of these missions, within the US, include protection of critical US infrastructure both on and off DOD installations, military assistance and support to civil authorities, DOD support during civil disturbance and DOD cooperation with Federal, State and local law enforcement authorities, including counterdrug support.

   b. SRUF cancels CJCSI 3121.02, "RUF for DOD Personnel Providing Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting CD Operations in the United States," and RUF contained in DOD Civil Disturbance Plan (Garden Plot). Existing standing Military Department and combatant commander RUF directives shall be reviewed and updated to comply with these SRUF. Existing SecDef-approved mission-specific RUF remain in effect, unless otherwise noted. Use of force guidance contained in this instruction supercedes that contained in DOD Directive 5210.56, Enclosure 2.

   c. Unit commanders at all levels must teach and train their personnel how and when to use both non-deadly and deadly force in self-defense.

   d. DOD forces detailed to other USG lead Federal Agencies (LFA) (e.g., support to US Border Patrol) will operate under common mission-
specific RUF approved by the SecDef and the LFA. DOD forces always retain the right of self-defense, IAW these SRUF.

e. DOD forces under USCG control, conducting operations both outside and within the territorial limits of the US, will follow the Use of Force Policy for warning shots and disabling fire as issued by the Commandant, USCG, per 14 USC 637 (reference w). DOD forces, under USCG control and inside the territorial limits of the US, retain the right of self-defense IAW these SRUF.

f. DOD forces, under DOD control (and using DOD SRUF and mission-specific RUF), but operating in coordination with other LFA security forces, will coordinate with on-scene LFA personnel to ensure common understanding of DOD RUF. Combatant commanders shall notify the SecDef, through the CJCS, of any use of force issues that cannot be resolved.

2. Policy. Unit commanders always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Unit self-defense includes the defense of other DOD forces in the vicinity.

3. Combatant Commander Mission-Specific RUF

   a. Combatant commanders may augment these SRUF as necessary by submitting a request for mission-specific RUF to the CJCS for SecDef approval. The message format for requesting approval of mission-specific RUF is contained in Enclosure P.

   b. Unit commanders may further restrict mission-specific RUF approved by the SecDef. US commanders shall notify the SecDef, through the CJCS, as soon as practicable, of restrictions (at all levels) placed on Secretary of Defense-approved RUF. In time critical situations, make SecDef notification concurrently to the CJCS. When concurrent notification is not possible, notify the CJCS as soon as practicable after SecDef notification.

   c. Combatant commanders will distribute these SRUF to subordinate commanders and units for implementation.
4. Definitions and Authorities

   a. Inherent Right of Self-Defense. Unit commanders always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Unless otherwise directed by a unit commander as detailed below, service members may exercise individual self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. When individuals are assigned and acting as part of a unit, individual self-defense should be considered a subset of unit self-defense. As such, unit commanders may limit individual self-defense by members of their unit.

   b. Imminent Threat. The determination of whether the danger of death or serious bodily harm is imminent will be based on an assessment of all facts and circumstances known to DOD forces at the time and may be made at any level. Imminent does not necessarily mean immediate or instantaneous. Individuals with the capability to inflict death or serious bodily harm and who demonstrate intent to do so may be considered an imminent threat.

   c. Hostile Act. An attack or other use of force against the United States, US forces or other designated persons or property. It also includes force used directly to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of US forces, including the recovery of US personnel or vital USG property.

   d. Hostile Intent. The imminent threat of the use of force against the United States, US forces or other designated persons or property. It also includes the threat of force to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of US forces, including the recovery of US personnel or vital USG property.

   e. Assets Vital to National Security. For the purposes of DOD operations, defined as President-designated non-DOD and/or DOD property, the actual theft or sabotage of which the President determines would seriously jeopardize the fulfillment of a national defense mission and would create an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm. Examples may include, but are not limited to, nuclear weapons; nuclear command and control facilities; and designated restricted areas containing strategic operational assets, sensitive codes or special access programs.
f. **Inherently Dangerous Property.** Property is considered inherently dangerous if, in the hands of an unauthorized individual, it would create an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm. Examples may include, but are not limited to: portable missiles, rockets, arms, ammunition, explosives, chemical agents and special nuclear materials. On-scene DOD commanders are authorized to classify property as inherently dangerous.

g. **National Critical Infrastructure.** For the purposes of DOD operations, defined as President-designated public utilities, or similar critical infrastructure, vital to public health or safety, the damage to which the President determines would create an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm.

5. **Procedures**

a. **De-Escalation.** When time and circumstances permit, the threatening force should be warned and given the opportunity to withdraw or cease threatening actions.

b. **Use of Non-Deadly Force**

(1) Normally, force is to be used only as a last resort, and the force used should be the minimum necessary. The use of force must be reasonable in intensity, duration and magnitude based on the totality of circumstances to counter the threat. If force is required, non-deadly force is authorized and may be used to control a situation and accomplish the mission, or to provide self-defense of DOD forces, defense of non-DoD persons in the vicinity if directly related to the assigned mission, or in defense of the protected property, when doing so is reasonable under the circumstances.

(2) The use of Service-approved, unit issued non-lethal weapons and riot control agents, including oleoresin capsicum (OC) pepper spray, and CS gas, is authorized in operations other than war. Detailed guidance for use of riot control agents by DOD personnel is governed by CJCSI 3110.07 Series, (references b and t listed in Enclosure K).

(3) When operating under SRUF, warning shots are not authorized within US territory (including US territorial waters), except when in the appropriate exercise of force protection of US Navy and Naval Service vessels within the limits set forth in Enclosure M.
c. **Use of Deadly Force.** Deadly force is to be used only when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed. Deadly force is authorized under the following circumstances:

(1) **Inherent Right of Self-Defense.** Deadly force is authorized when DOD unit commanders reasonably believe that a person poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to DOD forces. Unit self-defense includes the defense of other DOD forces in the vicinity.

(2) **Defense of Others.** Deadly force is authorized in defense of non-DOD persons in the vicinity, when directly related to the assigned mission.

(3) **Assets Vital to National Security.** Deadly force is authorized when deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the actual theft or sabotage of assets vital to national security.

(4) **Inherently Dangerous Property.** Deadly force is authorized when deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the actual theft or sabotage of inherently dangerous property.

(5) **National Critical Infrastructure.** Deadly force is authorized when deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the sabotage of national critical infrastructure.

d. Additionally, when directly related to the assigned mission, deadly force is authorized under the following circumstances:

(1) **Serious Offenses Against Persons.** Deadly force is authorized when deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the commission of a serious offense that involves imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm (for example, setting fire to an inhabited dwelling or sniping), including the defense of other persons, where deadly force is directed against the person threatening to commit the offense. Examples include murder, armed robbery and aggravated assault.

(2) **Escape.** Deadly force is authorized when deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the escape of a prisoner, provided there is probable cause to believe that such person(s) have committed or attempted to commit a serious offense, that is, one that involves imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm, and would
pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to DOD forces or others in the vicinity.

(3) **Arrest or Apprehension.** Deadly force is authorized when deadly force reasonably appears necessary to arrest or apprehend a person who, there is probable cause to believe, has committed a serious offense (as indicated in subparagraph c above).
RUF Request Message Format

a. Requests for mission specific RUF will vary greatly depending on tasked mission, but should incorporate language consistent with SecDef guidance and should be a result of lessons learned from Joint Staff and combatant commander ROE/RUF that were deemed effective.

b. Each request for mission RUF will identify the operation plan or order to which it pertains and explain why the requested RUF is necessary to accomplish a particular course of action. Outline of the message is as follows:

(1) Mission overview, including command relationships and forces supporting.

(2) Specific measures requested or authorized (no supplemental numbering scheme is used for RUF at this time). Include use of both deadly and non-deadly force requests, where applicable.

(3) Paragraph 4: Canceled measures.

(4) Paragraph 5: Previous measures remaining in force.

(5) Paragraph 6: Remarks.
ENCLOSURE Q

RUF REFERENCES

For additional policy and guidance regarding certain types of domestic support operations conducted within US territorial jurisdiction, refer to the following directives.

a. DOD Directive 3025.12, 4 February 1994, “Military Assistance for Civil Disturbance (MACDIS)”


e. US Department of Justice Memorandum, 16 October 1995, “Uniform Department of Justice Deadly Force Policy”