

Military Police
PROHIBITED AND REGULATED CONDUCT

History. This is a major revision.

Summary. This publication prescribes prohibited and regulated conduct by personnel at Fort Carson (FC) and the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS).

Applicability. This publication applies to all Military, Family members, Civilian employees, and visitors located on FC. This publication remains in effect during full mobilization.

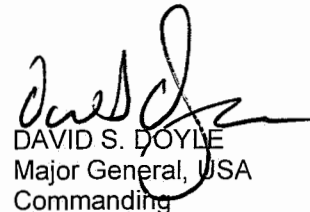
Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this publication is the Directorate of Emergency Services (DES). All requests for exceptions or waivers to this publication will be staffed through the DES.

Army internal control process. This publication does not contain management control provisions.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this publication is prohibited without prior approval of the DES.

Suggested improvement. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to: DES, 7223 Christie St, BLDG 2701, Fort Carson, CO 80913.

(IMCR-ESP)


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Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1. Purpose.

To prescribe prohibited and regulated conduct for personnel located on FC.

1-2. References.

Required and referenced publications and forms are listed in the appendix.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms.

Abbreviations and terms used in this publication are defined in the glossary.

1-4. Mandatory administrative action against certain violations of this regulations.

a. Soldiers who store or transport firearms in a manner or location that violates paragraphs 2-3 or 2-4 of this regulation, or wrongfully fail to register on post firearms in violation of paragraph 2-2 of this regulation are subject to mandatory issuance of a General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand (GOMOR).

b. Upon receipt of a credible allegation of a violation of subparagraph a. above, the Soldier's immediate commander will initiate a request that the Commanding General issue a reprimand. Filing of the reprimand will be in accordance with the provisions of AR 600-37.

c. This paragraph applies to violations discovered during vehicle inspections and searches at installation access control points; violations discovered during health and welfare inspections; and other violations discovered by immediate commanders.

1-5. Punitive nature of this regulation.

This is a punitive general regulation. Personnel subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) who fail to comply with this regulation are subject to punishment under the UCMJ, as well as to adverse administrative action and other adverse action authorized by applicable United States Code (U.S.C.) sections (including assimilated state law) or the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR). Personnel not subject to the UCMJ who fail to comply with this regulation are subject to adverse administrative action or criminal prosecution as authorized by applicable sections of the U.S.C. or CFR, including disciplinary action according to appropriate civilian personnel regulations as defined in Paragraph 3-3 of this regulation. Commanders should seek the advice and counsel of their legal advisor when taking actions pursuant to this paragraph.

1-6. Severability.

Should any part of this regulation be determined unenforceable or contrary to law for any reason, such part may be eliminated, and its elimination will have no effect on the validity of the remaining parts of this regulation.

Chapter 2

Firearms, Weapons, Explosives, and Fireworks

2-1. Firearms.

This section prescribes requirements for the possession, use, control, and registration of Privately Owned Weapons (POW), explosives, and fireworks.

2-2. Registration.

a. Personnel who live on FC and maintain a privately owned firearm on this installation will register

the firearm(s) with the DES, Police/Provost Marshal Division (P/PMD). This requirement applies to all personnel regardless of status or rank (e.g., military personnel, Family member, guest, unaffiliated civilian, etc.), and regardless of which of the authorized locations (e.g., Family housing, arms room or the P/PMD) is used for storage of the firearms. Privately owned firearms must be registered prior to bringing the weapon onto FC, except for newly assigned personnel or newly purchased weapons. Personnel required to register their POWs will do so within five days from signing into FC or from the date of purchase of the weapon. Assignment orders or a sales receipt will accompany the firearm at all times during this five-day period while entering or on the installation.

b. Military personnel who reside off-post are not required to register privately owned firearms, unless they intend to bring the firearm on-post.

c. Firearms registration is outlined below:

(1) Firearms to be registered will not be brought to the P/PMD.

(2) Personnel registering a firearm must complete FC Form 66-E (Registration of Personal Firearms). Soldiers arriving at FC may receive this form during in-processing. For Soldiers arriving on Permanent Change of Station Orders, weapons will be relinquished to the Reception Center Arms Room until assigned to a gaining unit. The FC Form 66-E will be signed by the gaining unit commander. Responsibility for obtaining the form rests with the firearms registrant.

(3) Forms are also available through the following:

(a) The FC Police Desk, Building 2700, 7227 Christie St, Fort Carson CO 80913.

(b) The Fort Carson SharePoint

Website: <http://dirportal.carson.army.mil/dhr/asd/FCFP/Active%20FC%20Forms%20%20means%20form%20wPAS/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

(c) By sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Police/Provost Marshal Division, ATTN: Weapons Registration, 7227 Christie St, Fort Carson, CO 80913.

(4) Completed registration forms will be either hand-carried to the FC Police Desk or mailed to the above address.

(5) Upon receipt of FC Form 66-E, the P/PMD will verify that the registrant is not prohibited from registering the POW IAW AR 190-11 (Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives), Paragraph 4-5c(4). In addition, it will verify that the firearm is not prohibited by this regulation, and will enter the weapon and registrant information into the Army Law Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System Database. The P/PMD will provide one copy of FC Form 66-E to the registrant and send the commander's copy to the unit, if applicable. Commanders will maintain all unit copies in their arms room. The P/PMD will mail the completed form to those who applied by mail and included a self-addressed stamped envelope.

(6) Any changes to the information provided on a FC Form 66-E must be reported within seven days to the P/PMD. This includes, but is not limited to, sale, theft, loss, or destruction of a firearm.

(7) The loss or theft of privately owned firearms should be reported to the P/PMD as soon as the loss/theft is discovered.

(8) Older or antique firearms without a serial number may be registered as long as a photograph of the firearm accompanies the FC Form 66-E.

(9) The unit commander's signature is required on the FC Form 66-E for all military personnel in the grade of E-6 and below.

d. Air rifles, air pistols, slings, slingshots, spear guns, cross bows, long bows, compound bows, blowguns, paint ball guns, air-soft guns, or other similar projectile launching devices do not require registration but are subject to the storage provisions of Paragraph 2-3 of this regulation. These devices may only be used on the installation in areas specifically designated by the Garrison Commander (GC). Under no circumstances will individuals use these weapons in any housing or other living area. Use by minors under the age of 18 years is prohibited without adult supervision. Nothing in this regulation is intended to prevent the official use of any of these devices to aid in unit or individual proficiency training or for hunting/fishing when regulations so permit.

e. Large knives (blades over 3 inches) are not subject to the registration requirements, but must be stored in accordance with (IAW) Paragraph 2-3 of this regulation. Kitchen knives, and knives being used while hunting or fishing downrange, are excluded from this requirement.

2-3. Storage of Privately Owned Weapons (POW), firearms, ammunition, and other weapons on the installation.

a. Firearms may not be stored in vehicles, offices, barracks, unaccompanied personnel quarters, transient quarters, guest houses, the Colorado Inn, etc. The only exception to this restriction involves temporarily storing a firearm in a vehicle, tent, or travel trailer while engaged in authorized hunting activities on FC or the PCMS. Storage of privately owned firearms and ammunition on the installation is authorized in only three locations.

- (1) Family housing.
- (2) Unit arms rooms.
- (3) On an exception and temporary basis only, the FC, P/PMD.

b. Personnel (including Family members) living/staying in Family housing may store firearms in their quarters, provided the firearms are registered IAW this regulation. Firearms must be stored in a secured locked container. Ammunition for the firearm will be secured separately from the firearm in a locked container. Personnel storing privately owned firearms and ammunition in Family housing will take all reasonable precautions to ensure firearms and ammunition are inaccessible to unauthorized persons and minors. Firearms kept in quarters will not be loaded or charged in quarters, except in the event of an immediate threat to life and limb justifying the use of deadly force in self-defense of one's person or of another.

c. Personnel living/staying in barracks must store POW's and ammunition in the arms room of the unit to which they are, or will be, assigned, attached, or otherwise affiliated. If they have no unit affiliation, they must surrender POW's to the FC, P/PMD for temporary storage.

(1) POW's and ammunition must be inspected before storing in the arms room. Units will generate an inspection form for this purpose.

(2) POW's and ammunition will be secured and stored IAW AR 190-11. Inventories of POW's will be conducted at the same frequency required for government weapons and ammunition. Armorers will document all inventories. Commanders will ensure their arms rooms are adequately equipped to handle additional storage.

(3) Personnel storing POW's or ammunition in the unit arms room may request to remove that weapon or ammunition for any lawful purpose. Upon removal, the unit armorer must conduct a joint inspection with the owner and properly document removal. Claims for damage to POW's or ammunition, while in government storage, will be directed to the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (OSJA), Claims Division.

(4) Privately owned firearms and ammunition may only be withdrawn from unit arms rooms upon written approval of the unit commander or the commander's authorized representative. This written approval will state the time and date the weapon is authorized to be removed, and when it is to be

returned. Unit armorers will maintain the authorization in the arms room, until the firearm/ammunition is returned. Other stored weapons do not require commander approval, prior to removal.

2-4. Transportation and use of privately owned firearms and weapons on the installation.

a. Privately owned firearms may only be transported on FC if the individual is transporting the weapon to or from a place of authorized storage, sale, hunting area, hunter safety class, firing range, gun or repair shop, or for any other lawful purpose not in violation of this regulation. Privately owned firearms will be transported in vehicles only while traveling in a direct route to and from these activities.

b. The carrying of a loaded firearm in a vehicle is prohibited. Privately owned firearms carried in a vehicle will be secured in the trunk. For vehicles without a trunk, firearms will be encased in a container other than the glove compartment and carried in such a manner that they will not be readily available to the driver or passengers. Motorcyclists may transport unloaded weapons inside a saddlebag or motorcycle luggage.

c. Firearms used for hunting on FC may be transported in the passenger compartment of a vehicle as long as they are unloaded and cased, and only while the possessor of the firearm(s) is actively engaged in hunting. As an exception, muzzleloaders may be transported with a round in the chamber as long as the firearm's firing cap or priming powder is removed, rendering it unable to fire.

d. Privately owned firearms may be used on FC only at designated ranges and designated hunting and fishing areas. Prior clearance to use ranges must be obtained from Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security, Range Control.

e. A minor may not use a firearm on a military installation unless accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.

f. During an exercise or deployment, no person may use or possess a POW, except when authorized by a commander.

g. No person may use or possess any weapon on FC while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

h. Concealed weapons.

(1) Only authorized personnel (e.g., law enforcement) may possess a concealed weapon on FC. County, state, and federal civilian (non-law enforcement) concealed carry permits are not recognized or valid on FC. Peace Officers, as defined by Colorado Revised Statute 16-2.5, in an off-duty status and LEOSA (Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act) credentialed personnel are authorized to carry a concealed firearm on FC after the firearm is registered with the P/PMD. LEOSA approved personnel must have their credentials on their person whenever carrying concealed weapons IAW DoDI 5525.12 (Implementation of the Amended LEOSA of 2004).

(2) Under no circumstances will the transportation of loaded or concealed handguns, shotguns, or rifles be permitted, except by the aforementioned law enforcement personnel, or by military personnel in the performance of their official duties. However, small knives (3-inch blade or less), that are not prohibited weapons, Gerber Multi-tool, Leatherman, and similar tools may be carried in any manner.

i. Prohibited weapons: No person may possess a "prohibited weapon" on FC, as discussed in Paragraph 2-6 of this regulation.

j. Display of weapons on FC.

(1) No person may display any weapon, replicas of weapons, or war trophies in the window of a vehicle.

(2) Personnel may maintain souvenir swords, bayonets, knives, and similar items as part of a personal collection and display them in Family quarters, bachelor officer quarters, bachelor enlisted quarters, and government offices when mounted on decorative plaques or approved by their immediate commander. Otherwise, individuals will store them IAW Paragraph 2-3 of this regulation.

(3) Units may display ceremonial swords, sabers, bayonets, knives, and similar items, approved by the unit commander, in the unit area.

k. Department of the Army Civilian Police (DACP) and Department of the Army Security Guards (DASG) are permitted by regulation to wear their duty uniform to and from work. Their uniforms are easily confused with police uniforms of other jurisdictions. To ensure the safety of DACP's and DASG's in transit, they are authorized to open carry a privately owned weapon from any access control point to the PPMD or DASG arms room, where it will be stored IAW Paragraph 2-3 of this regulation. The carry of a POW while on duty is prohibited.

2-5. Purchase or sale of weapons.

a. Individuals buying, selling, or transferring weapons must adhere to all applicable federal, state, and local provisions governing such transactions.

b. The commercial exchange of any weapons on FC is prohibited. This provision does not apply to Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) or Directorate of Family, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (DFMWR), Recreation Division.

2-6. Prohibited weapons.

a. Any weapon or explosive device which cannot be possessed lawfully under federal or Colorado state law is prohibited on FC.

b. Any firearm capable of shooting more than one shot automatically, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger; unless, such firearm is registered in the national firearms registry and transfer records of the U.S. Treasury Department or is classified as a curio or relic by the U.S. Treasury Department.

c. Any device designed or adapted to reduce the noise level of any type of firearm, when fired, unless such device is registered in the national firearms registry and transfer records of the U.S. Treasury Department or is classified as a curio or relic by the U.S. Treasury Department.

d. Any rifle with a barrel length of less than 16 inches, a shotgun with a barrel length of less than 18 inches, any firearm made from a rifle, or shotgun which, as modified, has an overall length less than 26 inches, unless such firearm is registered in the national firearms registry and transfer records of the U.S. Treasury Department or is classified as a curio or relic by the U.S. Treasury Department.

e. Knives with automatic blade openers (e.g., switch blades, ballistic knives, gravity knives, stiletos, etc.) of any blade length, unless lawfully carried in the performance of one's duties.

f. Swords, sword canes, tomahawks, sabers, and machetes with sharpened blades.

g. Nunchucks, throwing stars, shurikens, throwing spikes, samurai swords, and medieval style weapons. Martial arts students and instructors may own or possess martial arts devices, only upon written authorization by the GC. Martial arts devices may only be transported on-post to and from training sessions. Although individuals do not have to register these weapons, they will be stored IAW Paragraph 2-3 of this regulation.

- h. Brass knuckles, blackjacks, slappers, saps, riot clubs, expandable batons, night sticks, lead or iron pipes, rubber or plastic hoses wrapped with tape or filled with sand or lead buckshot, or any other similar devices, except riot clubs, expandable batons and night sticks when carried by authorized law enforcement officials in the line of duty.
- i. Razors, ice picks, box cutters, screwdrivers, or other similar devices, when used or intended to be used as a weapon.
- j. Explosive, incendiary, and pyrotechnic devices including fireworks, except when approved for use by the installation commander.
- k. Homemade percussion-type weapons.
- l. Incapacitating gas or liquid such as teargas, mace, pepper-mace, or any similar type of incapacitating gas or liquid, except when carried for personal protection and when the capacity does not exceed 50 cubic centimeters/1.69 oz.
- m. Tasers, stun guns, and other similar devices, except when carried by authorized law enforcement personnel in the performance of their duties.
- n. Any ammunition that has been designed, manufactured, or adapted for the purpose of defeating metal armor or any type of soft body armor such as worn by law enforcement personnel. However, controlled expanding ammunition is allowable, when used for hunting purposes. Teflon-coated bullets are prohibited.

2-7. POW's off-post.

- a. Commanders are not allowed to collect or maintain information on POW's kept off-post. However, there are exceptions to this general rule. An exception is when a Soldier is under investigation, prosecution, or adjudication of an alleged violation of law and the collection of the information relates to the investigation, prosecution, or adjudication. Another exception is when a Soldier's words or actions would constitute a threat to self or others.
- b. When a commander, in consultation with his or her legal advisor, makes a reasoned conclusion or determination (based on direct observation and/or reports from friends, family, or health care providers) that a Soldier poses a threat to self or others, the commander has the authority to question the Soldier, as to whether or not, the Soldier owns or possesses any POW's off-post. If the Soldier owns or possesses a POW, then the commander has two options to separate the Soldier from the weapon:
 - (1) Request the Soldier voluntarily relinquish custody of the POW to the unit armorer, who will provide the Soldier with a hand receipt or other documentation evidencing the transfer of custody.
 - (2) When the Soldier will not voluntarily relinquish custody of the POW, the commander can withdraw the Soldier's off-post pass privileges and/or order the Soldier to reside in the barracks, until such time as the weapon is relinquished or the threat eliminated. This option is used to separate the Soldier from the weapon and should be documented in writing.
 - (3) The commander, in consultation with his or her legal advisor, should conduct a regular review of his or her decision, to determine if the Soldier is still a threat to self or others. When the commander determines that the Soldier is no longer a threat to self or others, the POW should be returned to the Soldier promptly or the Soldier's off-post pass privileges restored.

2-8. Fireworks and pyrotechnics.

The use, sale, storage, and possession of fireworks (defined as anything with a fuse and/or requiring a flame for ignition) or pyrotechnics of any description on FC is prohibited, except for commercial displays by licensed professionals at times and in areas authorized by the GC or designated representative.

2-9. Exceptions. This regulation will NOT prohibit:

- a. Military personnel or government employees, while in the performance of official duties, from possessing or using military weapons, military ammunition or explosives, or other military devices for training, or for other authorized purposes as prescribed by applicable regulations.
- b. Carrying of firearms by an officer, agent, or employee of a federal agency, a state, or a political subdivision thereof, while in an on-duty status, who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of law.
- c. Government contract employees, while in the performance of their contract, from possessing or using weapons, ammunition, explosives, or other devices IAW the provisions of their contract and as determined by the contracting officer. This includes driving to and from their work place, if in uniform.
- d. Personnel with a Class III Federal Firearms License from possessing or transporting Class III weapons IAW federal regulations.
- e. Personnel from possessing, carrying, transporting, or storing decorative, ornamental, or ceremonial swords and sabers within the confines of the installation when used strictly for display and ceremonies.
- f. Authorized carriers of household goods, private carriers for AAFES, DFMWR, Recreation Division, and the United States Postal Service may transport any non-prohibited weapon on-post in their normal course of business.
- g. Units from possessing, transporting, or storing ceremonial swords and sabers for display or use in a ceremony.
- h. AAFES or DFMWR, Recreation Division from possessing, transporting, storing, or selling weapons in their normal course of business.

Chapter 3

Public Protests, Picketing, or other Demonstrations; Unlawfully Entering FC

3-1. Policy.

- a. It is FC policy that:
 - (1) The GC shall safeguard the security of the installation.
 - (2) Military personnel's rights of expression should be preserved to the maximum extent possible, consistent with good order and discipline and national security.
 - (3) The GC should respond to conduct that could harm the effectiveness of the mission or operations at FC.
- b. Fort Carson is a non-public forum and is open to the public only under certain limited circumstances. Fort Carson is a military installation under exclusive and proprietary federal jurisdiction at which official business of the federal government is conducted, including military training and other official business.

c. On FC:

(1) It is unlawful for any person to engage in activities that promote supremacist or extremist causes and rallies.

(2) It is prohibited for any person to unlawfully discriminate based on race, creed, color, sex, sexual preference, religion, or national origin, or otherwise engage in efforts to deprive individuals of their civil rights.

d. Except for activities authorized under Title 5 USC Chapter 71, Labor Management Relations, on FC it is unlawful for any person to engage in any public protests, picketing, or any other similar demonstration, without the prior approval of the GC. Therefore, unless prior approval has been obtained as outlined below, it will be unlawful for any person on FC to:

(1) Display symbols and other printed materials likely to arouse anger, alarm, or resentment.

(2) Engage in protests, public speeches, marches, sit-ins, political displays, or demonstrations.

(3) Interrupt or disturb any activity or event, including but not limited to meals, training, formations, ceremonies, parades, reviews, classes, courts-martial, hearings, athletic contests, clinics or camps, performances, competitions, speeches, or other military business.

(4) Obstruct movement on any street, road, sidewalk, pathway, or other vehicle or pedestrian thoroughfare.

(5) Utter to any person abusive, profane, indecent, or otherwise provocative language that by its very utterance tends to excite a breach of the peace.

(6) Distribute or post publications, including pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, handbills, flyers, leaflets, and other printed materials, except through regularly established and approved distribution outlets and places.

(7) Circulate petitions or engage in picketing or similar demonstrations for any purpose.

(8) Engage in partisan political campaigning or electioneering.

(9) Disobey a request from government law enforcement or security officials (e.g., federal, state, or local law enforcement officials), FC Police and Security Guards, or other competent authority to cease an unlawful activity, disperse, move along, or leave the installation.

(10) In accordance with DoDI 1325.06 knowingly displaying paraphernalia, words, or symbols in support of extremist activities or in support of groups or organizations that support extremist activities such as flags, clothing, tattoos, and bumper stickers, whether on or off a military installation shall not be displayed.

e. Minor and inconsequential public displays that do not coerce, present a hazard, or cause interference, may be permissible provided they do not disrupt the normal functioning of FC (e.g., wearing a political button, displaying a bumper sticker on an automobile, etc.).

f. In appropriate cases, the GC may give express written permission for demonstrations or activity on FC property outside the gates, adjacent to the installation borders, only if the procedures outlined below are followed.

g. Any person or persons desiring to protest, picket, or engage in any other similar demonstrations on FC must submit a written request through the P/PMD and SJA to the GC. The request must be received at least 30 calendar days prior to the proposed demonstration or activity, and it must include the following:

(1) Name, address, and telephone number of the sponsoring person or organization. If the requestor is an organization, include the name of the point of contact.

(2) Purpose of the event.

(3) Number of people expected to attend.

(4) Proposed date, time, location, and duration of the event.

(5) Proposed means of transportation to and from FC.

(6) Proposed means of providing security, sanitary services, and related ancillary services to the participants.

h. Based on the commander's concerns for discipline, mission accomplishment, protection of property, and the safeguarding of the health, morale, and welfare of the FC community, the GC will determine whether to grant the request and, if granted, any limitations as to where and when it will take place.

3-2. Installation Access Control.

a. Vehicles and pedestrians will enter and exit FC only through open and authorized gates. No person may climb over or crawl under any perimeter gate or fence, or drive or walk through a closed or unauthorized gate.

b. Vehicles and entrants to FC are subject to administrative inspection IAW the Military Rule of Evidence 313 at any time they are within the confines of the installation.

c. Off-limits or restricted areas.

(1) No person may enter an off-limits or restricted area without permission.

(2) Off-limits or restricted areas include, but are not limited to, ranges, designated training areas, storage buildings, vacant and unused structures, and any other area so posted.

d. Personnel requesting access are required to demonstrate that they are in possession of approved forms of ID and have been properly vetted prior to being given permission to enter FC. Personnel requesting unescorted access to FC will be required to present to the guard at the Installation Access Control Point an approved form of ID.

(1) "Required to present" means physically handing the guard the ID credential, or scanning it at the podium for the Automated Installation Entry (AIE) System.

(2) Approved forms of ID for unescorted installation access are DoD Common Access Card (CAC), DD Form 2 {including DD Form 2 (RES), DD Form 2 (RET), DD Form 2S (ACT), DD Form 2S (RET), DD Form 2S (RET), DD Form 2S (RES RET)}, DA Form 1602 (Civilian Identification), DD Form 1173 (Privilege and Identification Card), DD Form 1173-1 (Guard and Reserve Privilege and ID Card), DD Form 2765 (Privilege and ID Card), DoD civilian retiree card (CAC without a chip), Non-Appropriated Funds employee ID card, and locally produced Defense Biometric Identification System (DBIDS) or DBIDS-like card including AIE produced cards or passes.

NOTE: Organizational ID's (e.g. Lenel building access cards or MEDDAC staff badges) are not recognized forms of ID for installation entry.

During periods of Force Protection Condition "NORMAL" through "BRAVO," the Trusted Traveler Program (TTP) is in effect. This program allows uniformed Servicemembers and their spouses, DoD employees, and retired uniformed Servicemembers and their spouses to vouch for occupants in their

immediate vehicle. The TTP is not authorized for military dependents (except spouses), contractors, volunteers, or Family care providers. The TTP may be suspended at any time based on the local threat or an individual's participation in the TTP may be revoked based on misconduct or abuse of the program.

3-3. Violations.

a. A person is in violation, if that person enters upon or remains upon FC for the purpose of engaging in any activity prohibited or limited by statute or this regulation, when that person is not authorized by statute, regulation, or the GC pursuant to the provisions above.

b. Personnel may be prosecuted for violating the provisions of this regulation under Title 18 U.S.C. 1382 (Entering Military, Naval or Coast Guard Property). Military personnel may be prosecuted under the UCMJ. Department of the Army (DA) Civilian employees may be prosecuted and/or disciplined under appropriate statutes or regulations.

c. Administrative sanctions may include, but are not limited to, bar actions, including suspension of access privileges or permanent exclusion from FC.

Chapter 4 Alcohol, Drugs and Drug Paraphernalia

4-1. Alcohol.

a. No person, Soldier, Civilian, or dependent, under 21 years of age will buy, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages on FC. No person will procure for, sell to, give to, or otherwise supply alcoholic beverages to any person under 21 years of age.

b. Alcoholic beverages are defined as all preparations or mixtures for beverage purposes containing alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented malt or other liquors, or combinations of liquors, portions of which are spirituous, vinous, or fermented, in excess of one-half of one percent alcohol by volume.

4-2. Drugs and other substances.

a. In addition to the substances specifically prohibited by Article 112a, UCMJ, and the Controlled Substances Act Schedules, military personnel assigned to FC are prohibited from using hemp or products containing hemp oil. They are also prohibited from unlawfully using, possessing, transferring, purchasing or causing to be purchased the following list of substances. This provision is not intended to prohibit the otherwise lawful use of alcoholic beverages, caffeine, tobacco, and prescription and over-the-counter medicines taken according to stated directions.

b. Substances include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Controlled substance analogues and designer drugs; even, if they may not otherwise be considered controlled substances. These include, but are not limited to, brand name items such as synthetic cannabis and other Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) substitutes, any synthetic cannabinoid, Spice, Hush, K2, Ivory Wave, Vanilla Sky, and any herbal smoking blends or herbal incense containing the active components JWH-018, JWH-073, JWH-200, HU-210, CP 47, 497, cannabicyclohexanol, or any derivative thereof.

(2) Chemicals, propellants, or inhalants (used in huffing or other inappropriate manners).

(3) Dietary supplements that are banned by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

(4) Prescription or over-the-counter drugs and medications, when used in a manner contrary to their intended medical purpose or in excess of the prescribed dosage.

(5) Naturally occurring substances to include but not limited to Salvia Divinorum, Jimson Weed, and so forth.

4-3. Possession of Salvia.

This regulation prohibits the knowing and unlawful possession of Salvia Divinorum or Salvinorin A. This prohibition includes all parts of the plant presently classified botanically as Salvia Divinorum, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, any extract from any part of that plant, and every compound, manufacture, derivative, mixture, or preparation of that plant, its seeds, or its extracts, including salts, isomers, and salts of isomers.

4-4. Drug paraphernalia.

a. No person may possess drug paraphernalia on FC, except in the course of an official duty or pursuant to a valid prescription.

b. The term "drug paraphernalia" means all equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, transporting, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of the UCMJ, federal, or state laws.

c. Drug paraphernalia includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Kits used, intended for use, or designed for use in the planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, or harvesting any species of plant which is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived.

(2) Kits used, intended for use, or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, or preparing controlled substances.

(3) Isomerization devices used, intended for use, or designed for use in increasing the potency of any species of plant that is a controlled substance.

(4) Test equipment used, intended for use, or designed for use in identifying or in analyzing the strength, effectiveness or purity of controlled substances.

(5) Scales or balances used, intended for use, or designed for use in weighing or measuring controlled substances.

(6) Diluents and adulterants, such as quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, dextrose and lactose, used, intended for use, or designed for use in cutting controlled substances.

(7) Separation gins and sifters used, intended for use, or designed for use in removing twigs and seeds from, or in otherwise cleaning or refining marijuana.

(8) Blenders, bowls, containers, spoons, and mixing devices used, intended for use, or designed for use in compounding controlled substances.

(9) Capsules, balloons, envelopes, and other containers used intended for use, or designed for use in packaging small quantities of controlled substances.

(10) Containers and other objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in storing, concealing, or transporting controlled substances.

(11) Hypodermic syringes, needles, and other objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in parenterally injecting controlled substances into the human body.

(12) Objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing cannabis, cocaine, hashish, or hashish oil or nitrous oxide into the human body such as:

(a) Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or ceramic pipes with or without screens, permanent screens, hashish heads, or punctured metal bowls.

(b) Water pipes.

(c) Carburetion tubes and devices.

(d) Smoking and carburetion masks.

(e) Roach clips; objects used to hold burning material, such as a cannabis cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the hand.

(f) Miniature cocaine spoons and cocaine vials.

(g) Chamber, carburetor, electric, and air-driven pipes.

(h) Chillums.

(i) Bongs.

(j) Ice pipes or chillers.

(k) A cartridge or canister, which means a small metal device used to contain nitrous oxide.

(l) A charger, sometimes referred to as a "cracker," which means a small metal or plastic device that contains an interior pin that may be used to expel nitrous oxide from a cartridge or container.

(m) A charging bottle; a device that may be used to expel nitrous oxide from a cartridge or canister.

(n) A whip-it, a device that may be used to expel nitrous oxide.

Chapter 5

Gambling and Usury; Solicitation and Distribution of Written Materials; Military Identification (ID) Cards

5-1. Gambling and usury.

a. No person may participate in gambling activities while on a federal reservation or when on duty, except as otherwise specifically authorized by DoD 5500.7-R (Joint Ethics Regulation), Paragraph 2-302.

b. No person may receive, contract, or arrange for the receipt of any interest for any loan at a rate greater than that authorized by federal, state, or local law.

5-2. Solicitation and distribution of written materials.

a. No person may solicit or peddle on-post unless prior authorization is obtained IAW FC Reg 210-3 (Commercial Solicitation on Fort Carson).

b. No person may solicit during duty hours.

c. Authorized solicitations will be conducted on an individual basis and by appointment only. No person may solicit by canvassing Family quarters or barracks personnel. Any person seeking to solicit Soldiers quartered in barracks, shall first obtain the GC's permission and will solicit only at a time and place designated by the GC.

d. Active Duty Soldiers may not commercially solicit or make a solicited sale to any Soldier who is junior in grade, on or off duty, except as provided in AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy).

e. No person may distribute publications, including pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, handbills, flyers, and other printed material, except through regularly established and approved distribution outlets, unless prior approval is obtained IAW FC Reg 210-3.

5-3. Military Identification (ID) cards.

a. Soldiers, while not in quarters, will possess their CAC at all times, except when engaged in athletic or swimming activities.

b. Soldiers will retrieve military ID card(s) from Family member(s) upon termination of eligibility and turn them in to the appropriate official or report the Family member's refusal to surrender the card.

Chapter 6

Removal of Government Property; Commissary, AAFES, and Package Store Goods; Family Member Conduct; Noise and Offensive Language in Public Places

6-1. Removal of government property.

a. No person may remove government property from FC from any building under the jurisdiction of the installation commander without a permit or proper authorization except, individual equipment they are personally responsible for and any equipment purchased from the Defense Logistics Agency, Disposition Services.

b. On-post property found in dumpsters must be turned-in to the individual's unit commander if the property should have been disposed of in a different manner or if the property is still serviceable.

6-2. Resale of AAFES and package store goods.

Individuals purchasing items from AAFES or packaged alcoholic beverage (Class VI) stores are prohibited from making, or purchasing for the purpose of making, any sale, exchange, transfer, or other disposition of exchange or Class VI merchandise or services to unauthorized persons, whether or not for a profit, except that customary gifts of a personal nature are permissible. Individuals are also prohibited from using exchange or Class VI merchandise or services in the conduct of any activity for the production of income.

6-3. Family member misconduct.

a. Family members who, while on the installation, violate local regulations, state or federal laws will be referred to the OSJA, Special Assistant to the United States Attorney or the 4th Judicial District Court, as appropriate for action.

b. Family members who become a nuisance to the installation, based on verified complaints or Military Police reports, may be barred from the installation.

c. Soldiers are responsible for the conduct of their Family members residing on the installation.

6-4. Noise and offensive language.

a. The actions of personnel on FC must not infringe upon the rights of others. Courteous behavior must be the rule, not the exception.

b. Courtesy includes maintaining the volume of portable, home and automobile radios and stereos, recorded media, compact discs, portable media devices, and television sets at a level that does not bother others. Vulgar, obscene language, whether spoken or contained on recordable media, compact discs, portable media devices, pictures, clothing, bumper stickers, and other media, is not acceptable in public or private places, which include Family housing areas, when others are involuntarily exposed to it due to location or volume. Violations of the above courtesy examples are considered a public nuisance on FC.

c. Public nuisances are crimes against the order and economy of the installation that annoy, injure, or endanger the safety, health, comfort, or repose of other persons. Public nuisance is a violation of Colorado State law, and violators may be cited.

d. Family members, Soldiers, Civilian employees, and visitors of FC will adhere to the law and the above courtesy standards. Leaders, activity directors, facility managers, and supervisors at all levels will work to ensure violations of this regulation do not occur. If violators refuse to take corrective action, the situation will be reported to the command or P/PMD for appropriate action.

Chapter 7

Government and Military Vehicle Operation

7-1. Alcohol and illegal drugs.

No person shall possess, sell, transfer, consume, or use any alcoholic beverage, narcotic, or illegal drug on board any Army aircraft or in any government-owned vehicle, except when specifically authorized or pursuant to official duties. State law also prohibits an open alcohol container in a vehicle.

7-2. Qualifications.

No government vehicle shall be operated unless the driver is qualified and has in his or her possession the proper driver's license for the type of vehicle being operated. In addition, the vehicle will be on a proper and official dispatch.

Chapter 8

Custody of Responsibility for Apprehended Soldiers

8-1. Apprehension and Custody of Soldiers.

a. The P/PMO is responsible for taking custody of Soldiers who are apprehended for violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, state law, or federal law. Once notified that a Soldier has been apprehended, PMO will take custody of the Soldier as soon as practical.

b. Once detained by PMO, Soldiers will be held at the PMO. The PMO is located at 7227 Christie St, Bldg 2700, Fort Carson, CO 80913.

c. While detained, PMO will ensure the Soldier is provided with food and any necessary medical care.

8-2. Timeframe for Custody Transfer to Unit.

a. The PMO detention facility is not equipped to hold Soldiers in long-term custody. As such, it is imperative that leaders promptly sign for and take custody of apprehended Soldiers from PMO.

b. Company level command teams are responsible for taking custody of the Soldier from PMO. Upon notification of the apprehension of a Soldier, the Soldier's unit leadership, specifically the First Sergeant or

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the Company Commander, must take custody of and sign for receipt of the apprehended Soldier within four hours.

c. If the Soldier's company leadership is unable to take custody of or sign for receipt of the apprehended Soldier within four hours or if PMO is unable to reach the company leadership, then PMO will notify the battalion leadership. The Battalion Commander or Battalion Command Sergeant Major (CSM) must take custody of the Soldier within four hours of notification. At the eight-hour mark of custody of the Soldier, PMO will notify the Soldier's Brigade Commander.

8-3. Authority to Accept Custody.

a. In situations where the Company Commander or First Sergeant is unavailable, an acting Company Commander or acting First Sergeant, who has been officially designated through an Assumption of Command or Assumption of Responsibility orders, may take custody of and sign for the receipt of the Soldier. These orders must be presented at the time of custody transfer to validate the authority of the acting leader.

8-4. Custody of Soldiers Not Yet Assigned to a Unit.

a. For apprehended Soldiers who are not yet assigned to a permanent unit, READY Company has the authority to take custody of and sign for receipt of the Soldier from PMO. The READY Company Commander or First Sergeant, or acting Company Commander or First Sergeant, must take custody of the Soldier within four hours of notification of apprehension.

Appendix References

Section I Required Publications

AR 190-11
Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives

AR 600-20
Army Command Policy

DoD 5500.7-R
Joint Ethics Regulation

DoDI 5525.12
Implementation of the Amended LEOSA of 2004

FC Reg 210-3
Commercial Solicitation on Fort Carson

Title 18 U.S.C. 1382
Entering Military, Naval or Coast Guard Property

Section II Related Publications

AR 190-14
Carrying of Firearms and Use of Force for Law Enforcement and Security Duties

AR 210-7
Personal Commercial Solicitation on Army Installations

AR 215-8
AAFES Operations

AR 420-1
Army Facilities Management

FC Reg 200-6
Wildlife Management and Recreation

FC Reg 210-4
Installation Control of Privately Owned Vehicles (POV)

Public Law 111-383, Section 1062
Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011

Title 18 U.S.C. 926b
Carrying of Concealed Firearms by Qualified Law Enforcement Officers

Uniform Code of Military Justice

Section III
Prescribed Forms

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 1602
Civilian Identification

DD Form 2
ID Card

DD Form 1173
Privilege and Identification Card

DD Form 1173-1
Guard and Reserve Privilege and ID Card

DD Form 2765
Privilege and ID Card

FC Form 66-E
Registration of Personal Firearms

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAFES
Army Air Force Exchange Service

AIE
Automated Installation Entry

AR
Army Regulation

CAC
Common Access Card

CFR
Code of Federal Regulation

CO
Company Commander

DA
Department of the Army

DACP
Department of the Army Civilian Police

DASG
Department of the Army Security Guard

DBIDS
Defense Biometric Identification System

DES
Directorate of Emergency Services

DFMWR
Directorate of Family, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation

DoD
Department of Defense

FC
Fort Carson

GC
Garrison Commander

IAW
In Accordance With

ID
Identification

PCMS
Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site

P/PMD
Police/Provost Marshal Division

SJA
Staff Judge Advocate

TTP
Trusted Traveler Program

UCMJ
Uniform Code of Military Justice

U.S.C.
United States Code

Section II Terms

This section contains no entries.

Section III Special Abbreviations and Terms

Ammunition - Any ammunition or cartridge cases, primers, bullets, or propellant powder designed for use in any firearm.

Antique firearm - Any firearm not designed or redesigned for using rim fire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition and manufactured in or before 1898 (including any matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system or replica thereof, whether actually manufactured before or after the year 1898) and also any firearm using fixed ammunition manufactured in or before 1898, for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

Blackjack - Any hand-operated striking weapon consisting at the striking end of an encased piece of lead or other heavy substance and, at the handle end, a strap or springy shaft which increases the force of impact (e.g., billy club, sand club, etc.).

Bomb - Any explosive or incendiary device or Molotov cocktail, or any chemical device which causes or can cause an explosion, which is not specifically designed for lawful and legitimate use in the hands of its possessor.

Bow - A strip of flexible material with a cord connecting the two ends, holding the strip bent.

Commercial exchange - Any exchange of a weapon involving at least one person who devotes time, attention, and labor to selling weapons as a business with the principal objective of profit. Such term does not include a person who occasionally sells a personally owned weapon.

Concealed Firearm - A firearm hidden from view and on or about a person; "on or about a person" means sufficiently close to a person to be readily accessible for immediate use.

Crossbow - A device consisting of a short bow mounted crosswise near the end of a stock.

Destructive device –

1. Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas such as:

- a. Bomb.
- b. Grenade.
- c. Rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces.
- d. Missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce.
- e. Mine.
- f. A device similar to any of the devices described in the preceding clauses.

2. Any type of weapon, other than a shotgun or a shotgun shell which the Secretary of the Treasury finds is generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes, by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter; and

3. Any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled. The term "destructive device" will not include any device which is neither designed nor redesigned for use as a weapon; any device, although originally designed for use as a weapon, which is redesigned for use as a signaling, pyrotechnic, line throwing, safety, or similar device; surplus ordinance sold, loaned, or given by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the provisions of section 4684(2), 4685, or 4686 of title 10, United States Code; or any other device which the Secretary of the Treasury finds is not likely to be used as a weapon, is an antique, or is a rifle which the owner intends to use solely for sporting, recreational or cultural purposes.

Firearm - Any pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, or any instrument or device having design or capacity to propel a projectile by force of an explosion or other combustion; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; such object or device which may be readily converted or restored to a firing condition. Includes any antique firearm capable of firing, but does not include an air gun, spring gun or a paint gun.

Firearm silencer - Any device for silencing, muffling, or diminishing the report of a portable firearm, including any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling or fabricating a firearm silencer or firearm muffler, and any part intended only for use in such assembly or fabrication.

Fort Carson (FC) - The entire Fort Carson installation, as well as all subordinate installations, to include the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site. Everything in this regulation that refers to Fort Carson, applies equally to subordinate installations. The terms "Fort Carson" and "on-post" are synonymous.

Huffing – The intentional inhalation of chemical vapors to attain a mental "high" or euphoric effect.

Knife - Any dagger, dirk, knife, or stiletto, or any other dangerous instrument capable of inflicting cutting, stabbing, or tearing wounds.

Large-knife - Any knife with a blade over 3 inches in length.

Loaded firearm - A firearm that has ammunition inserted into the firearm, even if a round is not chambered.

Molotov cocktail - A breakable container containing an explosive or flammable liquid or other substance, having a wick or similar device capable of being ignited, and may be described as either an explosive or incendiary device. A Molotov cocktail is not intended to mean a device commercially manufactured primarily for the purpose of illumination or other such uses.

Muzzleloader - A muzzleloader is any firearm into which the projectile and usually the propellant charge is loaded from the muzzle of the gun (i.e. from the forward, open end of the gun's barrel). This is distinct from the more popular modern design of breech-loading firearms.

Paint gun - A gun designed to shoot paint pellets.

Rifle - A weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

Shotgun - A weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of projectiles (ball shot) or a single projectile for each pull of the trigger, and shall include any such weapon which may be readily restored to fire a fixed shotgun shell.

Stun gun - A device capable of temporarily immobilizing a person by inflicting an electrical charge.