

§ 631.12

present any relevant information to the board. (See sample letter at annex A to App B.) If subsequent investigation reveals a failure by the responsible person to take corrective action, the board should recommend the imposition of the off-limits restriction.

(f) A specified time limit will not be established when an off-limits restriction is invoked. The adequacy of the corrective action taken by the proprietor of the establishment will be the determining factor in removing an off-limits restriction.

(g) A person whose establishment or area has been declared off-limits may, at any time, petition the president of the board for removal of the off-limits restriction. The petition will be in writing. It should state, in detail, the action taken to eliminate the adverse conditions or situations that caused the imposition of the restriction. In response to the petition, the President of the AFDCB may cause a thorough investigation to be made of the status of these adverse conditions or situations. A report of the results of the investigation would be presented to the board. The board then will either recommend removal or continuation of the off-limits restriction to the local sponsoring commander.

(h) Off-limits procedures to be followed by the boards are in appendix B. In the United States, off-limits signs will not be posted on civilian establishments by US military authorities.

Subpart C—Off-Installation Military Enforcement Services

§ 631.12 Objectives.

The primary objectives of off-installation enforcement are to—

(a) Render assistance and information to Armed Forces personnel.

(b) Reduce the incidence of off-installation military offenses committed by Armed Forces personnel.

(c) Enforce the UCMJ and other pertinent regulations, directives, and orders among persons subject to the UCMJ.

(d) Maintain effective liaison and cooperation with civil law enforcement and judicial agencies.

(e) Enhance apprehension efforts and return to military control absentees

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and deserters wanted by the Armed Forces.

(f) Maintain good community relations.

(g) Assist in the return of military members detained by civil authorities to military control.

§ 631.13 Applicability.

This chapter applies to off-installation enforcement activities. It does not apply to the activities of AFDCBs which were discussed in subpart B. It is not applicable to the U.S. Navy.

§ 631.14 Responsibilities.

(a) Commanders of military installations will recognize the responsibility of civil authorities for the maintenance of peace and order in those areas not under military jurisdiction or control. They should—

(1) Conduct off-installation law enforcement in accordance with applicable Service policies and procedures.

(2) Coordinate the liaison functions to accomplish the objectives outlined in paragraph 3–1.

§ 631.15 Policy (for Army only).

(a) *Within CONUS.* (1) Normally, off-post patrols will not be established in CONUS. However, MACOM commanders may authorize military police to establish off-installation patrols if needed—

(i) In conjunction with military operations.

(ii) To safeguard the health and welfare of Army personnel.

(iii) When the type of offenses or the number of military personnel frequenting an area is large enough to warrant such patrols.

(2) In view of the important legal implications involved (see 18 U.S.C. 1385, the Posse Comitatus Act), the advice of the local Staff Judge Advocate should be sought prior to the implementation of such an authorization. When possible, MACOM commanders will execute a mutually acceptable written agreement with the civil police authorities.

(b) *OCONUS.* Off-post patrols will be kept at a minimum for mission accomplishment. Commanders of MACOMs may authorize off-post patrols as required by local conditions and customs