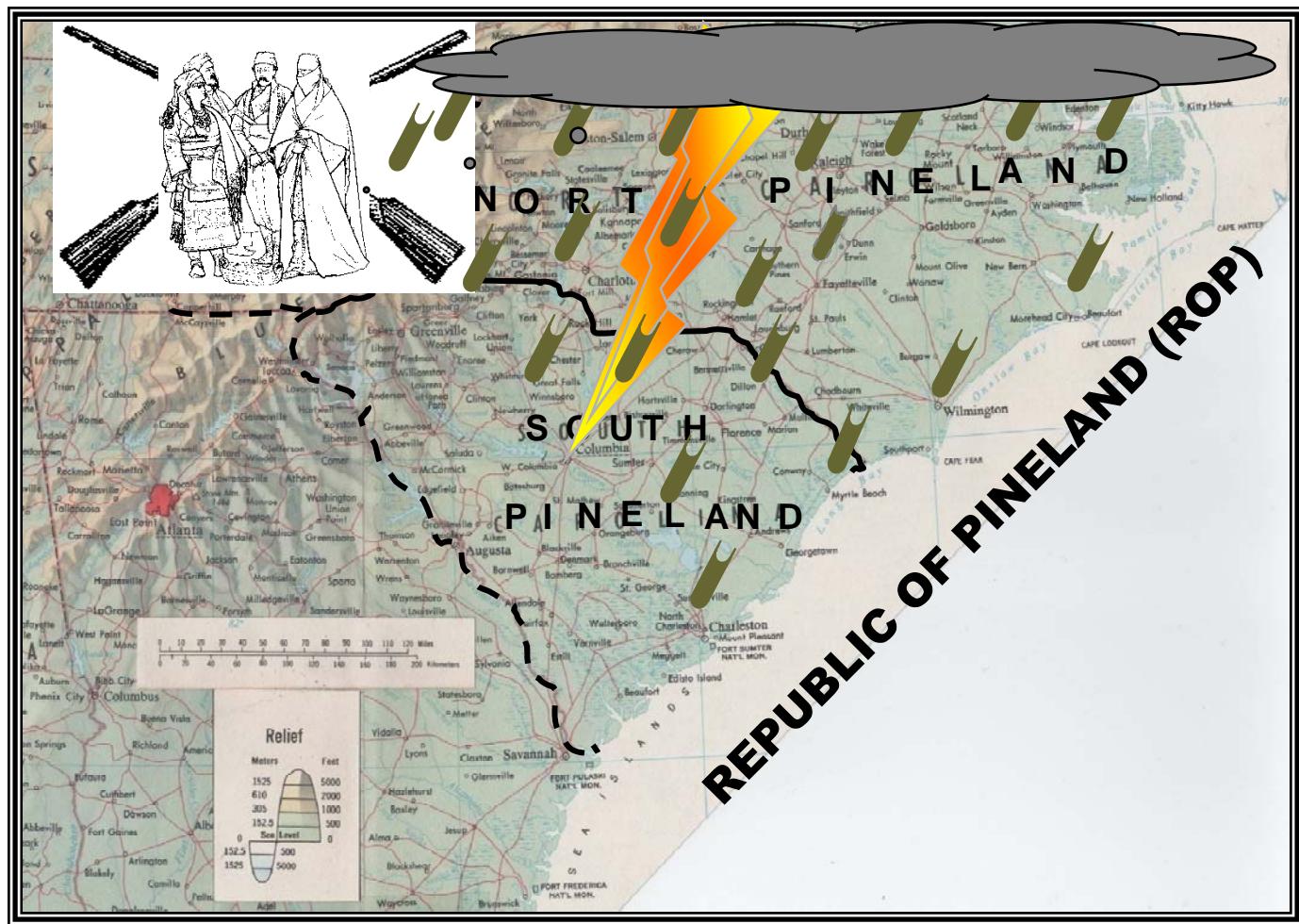


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*United States Army
John F. Kennedy
Special Warfare Center and School*



Republic of Pineland Country Study

(1870 to Present)

9th Special Forces Group (Airborne)

Military Intelligence Detachment

Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28310

18 March 2009

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Republic of Pineland (ROP) Country Study (Present)

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PREFACE

This study was researched and developed by Company D, 1st Battalion, 1st Special Warfare Training Group (Airborne), United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, ATTN: AOJK-GPA-D (Edward G. Brodey), Fort Bragg, North Carolina, 28310-5000.

It is for resident and nonresident use as a training device and it reflects current thought and conforms as closely as possible to current, published doctrine of the U.S. Army.

All users of this document are encouraged to provide comments and suggestions for improvement to this study. Use DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications) in order to expedite the updating process.

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Country Study of the Republic of Pineland (ROP) "1870 to Present"

cc

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9th Special Forces Group (Airborne)
Military Intelligence Detachment
Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28310

1. SUBJECT: Base Document of the Country Study of the Republic of Pineland (ROP)

2. PURPOSE AND LIMITING FACTORS:

a. Purpose-

1. The ROP is a vital and important trading and security partner to the United States.
2. Both countries share a common heritage and close ties.
3. This country study provides the user with a case study to the understanding of the ROP and its people during any operational environment.

b. Missions-

1. Selected Special Forces Operational Detachment A-B, First Battalion, 9th Special Forces Groups during Pre-deployment Phase receive area orientation briefing and mission focus to prepare to conduct pre-deployment mission planning for deployment to Republic of Pineland.
2. Selected Special Forces Operational Detachment A-B, First Battalion, 9th Special Forces Groups during Pre-deployment Phase conduct a detail analysis¹ of the target country (ROP) to begin mission planning for possible deployment to the ROP providing special operations military assistance to a specific area during any operational environment.

Note ¹:

- a. Using the case study of Atlantica and other intelligence documents.
- b. Case study consist of the-
 1. Regional Study of Atlantica (2009)
 2. Country Study of the Republic of Pineland (ROP) [2009]
 - c. Other intelligence documents, but not limited to-
 1. Periodic intelligence reports (PERINTREP)
 2. Executive summaries
 3. Media news broadcasts
 4. Order battle's table of organizations / equipment (TO&E) of the UPA / ROP armed forces (To be Published[TBP])

c. Limiting Factor-

1. This country study contains the most recent and up-to-date information concerning the ROP at the time of publication.

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As of March 18, 2009

2. Prior to operational deployment, updates will be of the essences.

2. GEOGRAPHY, HYDROGRAPHY, AND CLIMATE:

a. Geographical Subdivision—

(1) The ROP subdivided geographically into three distinctive geographical regions from east-west-

- (a) East Coastal Geographical Region
- (b) East Piedmont Geographical Region
- (c) Mountain Geographical Region

(2) (Refer to Appendix 4 (Five Geographical Regions to the Continent of Atlantica) to Annex D (Maps of Atlantica) to Continent of Atlantica "An Overview".

b. Areas and Dimensions—

(1) Areas-

- (a) ROP consists of a total area of 83,782 square miles.
- (b) North Pineland Province (NPP) consists of a total area of 52,669 square miles.
- (c) South Pineland Province (SPP) consists of a total area of 31,113 square miles.

(2) Dimensions-

- (a) ROP is approximately 387 miles north-south and 503 miles east-west.
- (b) NPP is approximately 187 miles north-south and 503 miles east-west.
- (c) SPP is approximately 200 miles north-south and 250 miles east-west.

c. Strategic Location—

(1) Neighboring Countries and Boundaries-

- (a) ROP to the west is bordered with the Republic of Appalachia (ROA).
- (b) ROP to the southwest is bordered with the Republic of Columbus (ROC).
- (c) ROP to the north is bordered with the United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA).
- (d) ROP to the south is bordered with East Atlantic Ocean.
- (e) Refer to Annex E (Continent Atlantica Map) this study.

(2) Natural Defenses-

- (a) The coast of the ROP is a natural defensive barrier:

1 The tidal shoreline measures 488 miles.

2 Sandbars, called the Outer Banks, form an almost continuous barrier along the Coast.

3 Shifting sands of the Outer Banks have sunk many ships / the Cape is called the Graveyard of the East Atlantic Ocean.

4 The flatlands of the coast extend inland through an area of low marshland covered by trees, water, many swamps, shallow lakes / rivers.

5 These specific areas present problems, especially during heavy rainfall.

(b) The Appalachian Mountains are another natural defense with mountains reaching

over 6,000 feet, sharp cliffs, and fast moving rivers making land movement difficult.

(3) Points of Entry and Strategic Routes-

- (a) There are several ports of entry along the coastline.
- (b) Each county in both provinces have some type municipal airport with numerous other government-owned airstrips which off limits to civilian aviation, with the exception of an aerial emergency.
- (c) There are a myriad of secondary roads/highways connecting to major highways and international roads travelling in all cardinal directions throughout the country.

d. Climate—

(1) Temperature-

(a) Winter months:

- 1 A large portion of the ROP protected partially by the mountain ranges from the frequent outbreaks of cold, which move southeastward.
- 2 Temperature drops to around 10° F over the central ROP once or twice during an average winter.
- 3 Near the coast, a comparable figure is some ten degrees higher.
- 4 At higher mountain levels, the temperature is some ten degrees lower.
- 5 Winter temperatures vary on the Eastern Coastal Geographical Region because of the Atlantic Ocean—
 - a This effect raises the average winter temperature / reduces the average day-to-night range
 - b The Gulf Stream, contrary to popular opinion, has little direct effect on ROP temperatures, even on the immediate coast

6 Winter Average Low Temperatures (January):

- 31.30° (F) (east coastal geographical region)
- 30-34° (F) (east piedmont geographical region)
- 27.70° (F) (mountains geographical region)

7 Winter Average High Temperatures (January):

- 40-54° (F) (east coastal geographical region)
- 48-58° (F) (east piedmont geographical region)
- 40-52° (F) (mountains geographical region)

(b) Summer months:

- 1 Mountain geographical region provides cool nights / warm daytime temperature.
- 2 East piedmont geographical region temperature varieties with high humidity causing people / animals great misery.
- 3 East coastal geographical region is much like the east piedmont; however near the coast some relief comes from easterly winds from the ocean.
- 4 Extreme temperatures (east coast/east piedmont geographical regions) for the summer range from 55° F for a low, to 105° to 110° F for a high.

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5 Summer Average Low Temperatures (July):

- 69.90° (F) (east coast geographical region)
- 64-70° (F) (east piedmont geographical region)
- 56-64° (F) (mountains geographical region)

6 Summer Average High Temperatures (July):

- 90.10° (F) (east coast geographical region)
- 82-92° (F) (east piedmont geographical region)
- 72-88° (F) (mountains geographical region)

(2) Rain and Snowfall-

(a) Annual Rainfall:

- 1 There is abundant rainfall during the year; however no distinct wet or dry season.
- 2 Maximum precipitations occurs during the summer (July) with short duration thunderstorms that can deliver considerable amounts of rain.
- 3 Thunderstorms can produce up to 4 to 5 inches of rain in short periods of time accompanied by hail / conditions favorable for tornadoes.
- 4 Humidity is high in most of the country (60-90%) which greatly affects how the temperature feels.

5 The average rainfall in the piedmont geographical region is 48-53 inches a year.
6 In some valleys of the mountains annual rainfall may reach up to 200 inches a year.

(b) Annual Snowfall:

- 1 Snowfall is rare in the eastern portion of the country.
- 2 Small amounts of snow / sleet occur almost every winter in the midsection of the country, but melts within a few hours.
- 3 It is rare, but snowstorms can occur producing up to 20 inches of snow.
- 4 In the mountains; snowfall is highly depending on elevation / exposure.
- 5 Most mountainous areas receive between 8-30 inches per year / some average up to 50 inches / have snow coverage lasting several weeks at a time.
- 6 Winter precipitation usually occurs with southerly winds / is seldom associated with very low temperatures.

(3) Wind and Visibility-

(a) Wind:

- 1 Predominantly, the wind comes from the maritime tropics (east-southeast through the southwest).
- 2 However continental polar winds (west through north) may come at any time
- 3 Easterly winds bring an increase in moisture / high humidity.
- 4 When this warm moist air clashes with colder air, thunderstorms (some severe with winds reaching over 45 knots or more) may be produced.
- 5 The wind has little moderating effects on the temperature throughout the year.

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6 Exception to this is in the mountain geographical region; where the winds come from the west / north accompanied by cool or cold continental polar air.

(b) Visibility:

1 Visibility is usually unlimited (greater than 7 miles) along the coast.

2 In the east piedmont geographical region; visibility is generally unlimited except during times of early morning fog; which may severely restrict visibility; sometimes to only several feet.

3 In the mountains geographical region; visibility is unlimited most of the time due to the cooler polar air.

4 Usually low clouds or fog, restricting visibility, covers mountains / valleys.

(4) Light Data-

(a) In the summer; there is more than fourteen hours of daylight.

(b) In the winter; there is nine hours.

(c) Astronomical data for a particular location / date are from the local weather service.

(5) Seasonal Effects of the Weather on Terrain and Visibility-

(a) Effects on Terrain:

1 Late spring to early summer months / late summer to early fall months create hot / humid temperatures during the day with evening temperatures dropping the air temperature while the water temperature remain warm will produce early morning fog.

2 Winter months; there are periods of warming during the day, but at night the temperatures returns to normal also will cause fog / if the wind remains clam will cause the fog to linger throughout most of the morning.

3 In either case; fog will burn off by mid-morning.

4 Any significant amount of rain will raise the water table in the rivers / lakes causing them to swell increasing its current making it very hazardous to cross.

5 Rivers / lakes freezing in the ROP are highly unlikely, however some locations in the mountain geographical region may ice over in the winter months.

6 Hurricanes / tornadoes in most case more destructive than any manmade weapon; can produce catastrophically death/destruction over a vast area along coast / inland.

7 During the winter / early spring period; snow or freezing rain produces hazardous roads that will drastically slow transportation throughout the entire region.

8 In the coastal / piedmont geographical regions snow/freezing rain presents a greater problem due to the limited ability of snow clearing/sanding operations.

(b) Effects on Visibility:

1 Late spring, summer / early fall thunderstorms produce—

a Limited to no visibility from heavy rain effecting vehicle / air movement

b However, these storms are quick / only affecting small areas at a time

2 During periods of warn day with cooling evening temperatures will produce fog—

a In low lying areas effecting vehicle / air movement

b However, these conditions can assist foot patrols moving deep in enemy controlled areas especially after mid-night to early morning hours near rivers / lakes.

3 Under these stated conditions; visibility may be restricted from a few feet up to

several hundred feet.

4 In the mountain geographical region—

a Winter storms produce high winds / heavy snow causing the visibility diminish greatly for long period time effecting vehicle / air movement to limit access or not to occur at all

b These conditions are not limited to the piedmont or coast geographical regions but are very rare.

c A snowy landscape / bright sunny days producing limit visibility without proper eyewear; failure of not having sunglasses or goggles could bring temporary blindness.

d Warming days / cold evening again produces fog at varied times effecting-

(1) Visibility using vehicle / air movement

(2) But could provide passive cover security to foot patrols in enemy areas

(3) However as the snow refreezes it will provide a distinct sound / foot prints when walked upon identifying the patrol's movement

(6) Hurricanes-

(a) Normally hurricanes stimulated in the Caribbean's travelling along the Easterly Gulf Stream of Continent of Atlantica comes close enough to influence ROP weather about couple times a year.

(b) However the last five years there has been three or more hurricane a year.

(c) Weather experts are expecting two or more hurricanes this year due to global warming.

(d) Some weather experts claim global warming comes about every thirty to forty years, which that time has come.

(e) Under these conditions hurricanes and northeaster storms are most deadly and more frequently.

(f) Coastal properties occasionally suffer significant damage associated with storm surge (high tides and seas).

(7) Tornadoes-

(a) The ROP is outside of the principle tornado areas on the continent.

(b) During a fifty-two year period (1916-1968) one hundred ninety-three tornadoes were reported; an average of less than 4 per year.

(c) Recently, the number reported has increased to almost twice that figure, probably due to rising population and more effective reporting.

(d) Again weather experts state the increase in these types of storms is due to global warming.

(8) Weather reporting network-

(a) ROP has excellent weather-reporting network.

(b) Observations at all the major airports and many secondary airfields record weather data, using both automated sensors and live observers.

(c) Local newspapers, television and radio stations are good sources; however the local internet provider provides the best source for weekly local weather forecast.

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(d) The ROP National Weather Service:

- 1 Operates a 24 hour per day weather alert radio system.
- 2 Which operates on the VHF (FM) frequencies of—
 - a 162.425 MHz
 - b 162.475 MHz
 - c 162.525 MHz.
 - d 162.550 MHz

e. Relief—

(1) East coastal geographical region:

- (a) Is mostly flat terrain or coastal beaches with many hydrographic veins flowing into the East Atlantic Ocean.
- (b) Pushes westward covering less than hundred miles to the east piedmont geographical region—
 - 1 The terrain transforms into gentle rolling sand hills with many low lying areas producing ponds / lakes.
 - 2 In some cases these ponds / lakes will drain into larger distinct valley forming a pediment river that flows easterly to the coast.

(2) East piedmont geographical region:

- (a) The coastal terrain becomes more pronounced forming a rolling piedmont.
- (b) In the southeastern portion of the region are the Triassic Lowlands that initiates in the southeast/extend north through the Uwharrie Mountains.
- (c) Uwharrie Mountains provides more pronounced hills/lowlands valleys.
- (d) Most of the ROP's NPP's major cities here lie on flat or small rolling hills.

(3) Mountain geographical region:

- (a) The east piedmont geographical region terrain transforms abruptly forming into mountainous geographical region established from an escarpment known as the Brevard Fault
- (b) The ROP NPP's eastern portion of the mountainous region is the Blue Ridge Mountains (general direction north south) having over three-fourths of the area in gentle slopes on the lowlands.
- (c) The ROP NPP's western portion establishes the Unaka and Great Smoky Mountains vary from—
 - 1 Fifteen to fifty miles wide / comes down into SPP / ROC.
 - 2 Its western portion borders the ROA.
 - 3 Its southern portion borders with the ROC.
 - 4 The Black Mountains ridge lies between the Blue Ridge / Smoky Mountains.

- (d) The ROP's SPP's western portion is the southern portion of these mountains which borders with the ROC.

(4) Regions General Degree of Slope-

- (a) East coastal geographical region: the slope rises from the coast (sea level) to the west

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into gentle rolling sand hills, which are approximately 300 feet.

(b) East piedmont geographical region: upon reaching the piedmont, the average slope begins to change approximately ten feet per linear mile from east to west—

- 1 The south eastern portion of the piedmont is generally rolling slope.
- 2 The south western portion establishes more distinct elevation / relief terrain.
- 3 The central portion has higher peaks / lower valleys forming a wash board terrain.
- 4 The north eastern portion of the region is gentle rolling slope.
- 5 The north western portion establishes more distinct elevation / relief terrain.

(c) Mountain geographical region:

- 1 The eastern continental divide separates the surface from east to west with steep hills / ridges.
- 2 The degree of slope varies on the average of twenty-five degrees or more which will effect landing / pickup air operations.

(5) Characteristics of Valleys and Plains-

(a) East coastal geographical region:

- 1 The terrain shows very little to no distinction in elevation / relief; making it more difficult to land navigate especially at night.
- 2 The region is basic one large valley with many streams / swamps covered with woods or farm land.
- 3 The region has many clear cut areas that are reseeded as tree farms.
- 4 In some areas of the region there are bay lands which has very little to no elevation / relief producing no run off flooding.

(b) East piedmont geographical region:

- 1 The terrain become more pronounced forming broad areas.
- 2 In some areas of the region there are areas of bay lands.
- 3 Much of region's plains consist of farmland / tall wooded areas.
- 4 Valleys / plateaus produce—
 - a Hard woods
 - b Small shrubs oaks
 - c Pine trees
 - d Bamboo / ferns grows in these areas near rivers / streams beds
 - e River / steam beds could be dry if there during specific times of the season / insufficient rainfall
- 5 Plains are mostly for farmland, population centers or pine-tree cultivation.

(c) Mountain geographical region:

- 1 The mountain areas produce plateaus—
 - a Broad plateaus in sparest populated areas used for tree farms or other farm products
 - b Broad plateaus can also be used for landing aircraft or airborne operations
- 2 Larger valleys between the mountain ranges are—
 - a Mostly for agriculture- raw crops / some tree crops occupy some sloping terrain
 - b The valley sides within the mountain chains are steep with many streams / thick vegetation

(6) Natural Routes/Natural Obstacles for Cross-Country Movement-

(a) Routes for cross-country movement:

1 East coastal geographical region (not recommended / use clandestine transportation):

a The rural area is in a normal sense a natural overland route

b Natural water routes are numerous near the coastal areas, but become limited to the west

c Using river routes are limited especially during the dry period where river bed becomes shallow exposing large rocks / rock formations / fallen tree limbs

d In most rural areas there are mostly leafed trees

e Near hydrographic areas thick vegetated areas containing bamboo / fern providing cover/concealment will cause patrols formations to slow / close up

2 East piedmont geographical region (some areas recommended / other areas use clandestine transportation):

- a The rural area is in a normal sense excellent; with 60 percent covered with woods / vegetation providing excellent cover / concealment

b Natural water routes are limited to rivers / lakes

c Since most of piedmont geographical region is wooded, during the winter the leaves have fallen which from an aerial observation day / night, movement is easily seen

3 Mountain geographical region (highly recommended):

a Over seventy-five percent of the region is forest, however some areas are ninety-five percent

b There are natural routes throughout all the mountainous areas in the ROP.

c These mountainous routes are mostly limited to foot / all terrain vehicles.

d The mountainous areas have many white water rivers / lake routes that require special equipment, training / sometimes indigenous guides

(b) Obstacles Cross-country Movement:

1 General—

a Numerous streams, rivers, swamps/thick vegetation make vehicle off-road movement slow to nonexistent, especially after a heavy rain

b In the last decade, three hurricanes hit the coast of ROP / moved inland to east piedmont geographical region

c There are around eight to ten major storms / three tornadoes yearly

d The point behind the hurricanes, major storms / tornadoes is they produce heavy rain / high winds providing deadly situation during deployment

e However these storms will allow you to use them to your advantage especial to evade the enemy when encircled

2 East coastal geographical region—

a Has many manmade obstacle such as-

(1) Small / large farms

(2) Small population centers

(3) Myriad of single dwelling with dogs

(4) These populated area are connected by a series of road networks

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(5) Small to large clear cut areas

(6) All these are connected by a myriad of roads or trails

b Has numerous natural obstacles such as-

(1) Swamps

(2) Lakes

(3) Coastal areas with swift currents / deep channels are:

(a) Inter-coastal water ways

(b) Rivers

(c) Bays

3 East piedmont geographical region—

a Has numerous natural obstacles-

(1) Large rivers with several tributaries

(2) Large lakes on rivers with many residents living on its banks

(3) Myriad of creeks, streams / swampland which in some cases may be impossible to cross, especially after heavy rain

b Has myriad of small farm ponds that are fifteen to thirty feet deep

c Has many tree farms that have been harvest leaving large areas open

d Has the most larger population centers in both provinces

e Has numerous rural inhabitants who have domestic animals; such as dogs/some cases ganders used as early warning systems that can detect / jeopardize movement

f All these are connected by a myriad of roads or trails

4. Mountain geographical region—

a Has many manmade obstacle such as-

(1) Small/large farms

(2) Small population centers

(3) Myriad of single dwelling with dogs

(4) These populated area are connected by a series of road networks

(5) Small to large clear cut areas

b Serves as natural an obstacle in it selves with over forty peaks reaching over 6,000 feet

c Mount Mitchell is the highest peak in the eastern portion of the continent (it reaches 6,685 feet)

d Numerous streams and rivers (French Broad River on the east side / Little Tennessee River in the west side)

e Rural inhabitants who have domestic animals; such as dogs/some cases ganders used as early warning systems that can detect/jeopardize movement

f Dwellings found deep in the mountains may be intermediate smuggler / moon shiners base camps; guarded by human / animal using booby traps; improvised expedient explosives (IED)/booby trapped cache' sites near the disposition

(5) Location of Areas Suitable for Guerrilla Bases, Units, and Other Installations-

(a) Mountain geographical region: There are large areas of remote forests and heavy wooded valleys with good natural cover and concealment necessary for guerrilla base camps for extended time.

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(b) East piedmont and coastal geographical regions are:

- 1 Numerous pine forests
- 2 Rolling terrain in the piedmont geographical region
- 3 Have wooded swamps having good to great natural cover / concealment suitable to support 3-5 man size guerrilla hide site for a very short time

(c) In these regions guerrilla forces would best operate like urban guerrillas in this type of rural environment; hiding out of farm complexes or in small towns or a series of single dwellings.

Notes:

1. *Most areas in the three regions are accessible by air with many small open areas suitable for rotary-wing infiltration.*
2. *In most cases many roads, trails, and populated areas surround areas suitable for G-base camps in the East Piedmont and Coastal Geographical Region.*

(6) Potential Landing and Drop Zones and other Reception Sites-

- (a) The Atlantic Coast lends itself to waterborne infiltration with large sand dunes all along the coast and rivers.
- (b) Inland water openings can support small to medium-size boats for short distances on small rivers and a greater distance on large rivers.
- (c) There are numerous small airstrips in the country and most are paved.
- (d) In addition, large amounts of open farmland exist that can be used as drop zones and landing zones for rotary wing aircraft.
- (e) Many of the large rivers and lakes are capable of supporting maritime parachute (personnel and re-supply drop zones) and fixed-wing amphibious landing operations (STOL).

Notes:

- a. *When conducting airborne infiltration, do not use freshly plowed field or ones that have crops growing.*
- b. *Both types cannot be easily; if not at all clean off foot prints and body imprints as a part of the sterilization plan.*

f. Land Use—

(1) Formerly Heavily Forested Areas Subject to Widespread Cutting or Dissecting by Paths and Roads-

- (a) Sixty to seventy percent of the eastern coastal geographical region is forest.
- (b) Fifty to sixty percent of the east piedmont geographical region is forest.
- (c) Heavily forested areas are subjective to clear-cutting and dissected by paths and roads.
- (d) The need for lumber and plywood enabled pine trees to dominate much of the region.
- (e) The forestry service now controls cutting and replanting of trees.
- (f) These pine trees will mature in 10 to 12 years for pulpwood and 20 to 30 years for

lumber on good sites.

(2) Pastureland or Wasteland Which Has Been Reforested-

(a) While some farm areas replaced by pine forests, there are other areas that are tree farms, but none are major projects.

(b) The ROP is giving financial aid to anyone requesting aid for replacing pastureland with forestland.

(c) Forested areas are natural wildlife refuge areas.

(3) Former Wasteland or Pasture That Has Been Resettled and Cultivated and Is Now Being Farmed-

(a) There is no wasteland in the ROP.

(b) Farmland used for farming to produce fruits and other agriculture products.

(c) As the population has increased in recent years, much farmland is no longer farmed, for various reasons.

(4) Former Rural Areas That Have Been Depopulated and Allowed to Return to Wasteland- None

(5) Former Swampland or Marshland Drained-

(a) Years passed, there been large areas of swampland drained, which is now farmland.

(b) In the past, such drainage has caused some problems with flooding of other areas and changed the natural wildlife in the eastern portion of the country.

(c) On the other hand, the swampland damaged by man, has caused the drainage to slow or completely stop.

(6) Former Desert or Wasteland Now Irrigated and Cultivated- None

(7) Lakes Created by Dams-

(a) All of the lakes in the east coastal geographical region of the country are natural due to the poor drainage and sea level elevation.

(b) There are numerous dams or locks on some of the swamps and lakes to control flooding and further expansion of the swamps.

(c) All of the lakes in the east piedmont geographical region are manmade and have one or more dams to support them.

(d) All of the lakes in the mountain geographical region are manmade and have at least one dam to support them.

g. Drainage (General Pattern)—

(1) Main River Direction of Flow (Characteristics of Rivers and Streams Such as Widths, Currents, Banks, Depths, Kinds of Bottoms and Obstacles, Etc.-

(a) The main rivers of the east coastal geographical region, flows to the Atlantic Ocean (west to east or southeast).

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(b) The east piedmont geographical region has numerous large rivers, which start at the mountain geographical region and flow southeast down the slopes of the mountains and hills.

(c) The rivers race along narrow channels and the currents are treacherous, especially after rainfall.

(d) The width of all these rivers varied.

(e) In the mountains, the eastern Continental Divide separates the direction of flow of streams and rivers.

(f) On the eastern side of the divide, the streams flow east and southeast.

(g) To the west of the divide, they will flow to the west.

(h) They definitely create obstacles to movement. The following are major rivers:

1 Lumber River-

a Starts in central North Pineland Province

b Flows southeast, then turns southwest / crosses North Pineland Province's southern border, then continues southwest into the Pee Dee River, 125 miles long

c Entrance depth is 10 to 30 feet

d In the month of August:

 (1) Depth is 8 feet

 (2) Velocity: 3 to 5 miles per hour (mph).

2 Cape Fear River-

a Initially formed in the east piedmont geographical region

b Wide, deep channel gives way to a narrow cut through hard rock above Fayetteville, NPP.

c During heavy rain conditions can rise as much as 30 feet in 24 hours

d Flows southeastward across the coastal plain past Fayetteville, Elizabethtown / then down to Wilmington

e Entrance depth is 17 to 30 feet

f In the month of August depth is 11 feet with velocity: 5 to 7 miles per hour (mph)

3 Neuse River-

a Formed in a lowland basin within the piedmont

b Upper tributaries rise in country with a rapid runoff

c During heavy rains, especially in late winter, can cause flooding

d Overall length is 134 miles long

e Widest point is 6 miles

f Entrance depth is 9 to 35 feet

g In the month of August depth is 15 feet with velocity: 4 to 7 miles per hour (mph)

4 New River-

a Disposition is the eastern part of NPP, ROP and flows into the New River Inlet / Atlantic Ocean

b Generally the river is very deep / extends 35 miles inland

c Entrance depth is 23 to 42 feet

d In the month of August depth is 25 feet with a velocity: 6 miles per hour (mph)

5 Tar River-

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a Located in northeast northern ROP / is 215 miles long.

b Flows into a wide estuary known as the Pamlico River

c Entrance depth is 13 to 25 feet

d In the month of August depth is 14 feet with a velocity: 3 to 6 miles per hour (mph)

6 Roanoke River-

a Located on the eastern front of the Appalachians, dipping a height of about 1,000 feet

b Flows through the Blue Ridge in a deep, narrow gap occupied by Roanoke

c Crosses the hilly piedmont in a winding valley

d At Clarksville, the Dan River joins the river from the south

e While still flowing southeast through rolling country, the river crosses the UPA border into northern ROP at Roanoke Rapids

f Last 100 miles, is across the coastal geographical region

g Is the narrowest of the major rivers

h Entrance depth is 9 to 26 feet

i In the month of August depth is 11 feet with a velocity: 3 to 7 miles per hour (mph)

7 Chowan River-

a Located in northeast northern ROP / is approximately 50 miles long

b Formed by the confluence of the Blackwater / Nottoway rivers

c Continues to flows southeast into Albemarle Sound

d Entrance depth is 7 to 18 feet

e In the month of August depth is 10 feet with a velocity: 3 to 5 miles per hour (mph)

8 Pee Dee River-

a Formed by the junction of Yadkin / Uwharrie rivers in northern ROP

b Continues to flows southeast into SPP, ROP

c Continues to flow into Winyah Bay into the East Atlantic Ocean

d Entrance depth is 4 to 30 feet

e In the month of August depth is 13 feet with velocity: 4 to 7 miles per hour (mph)

9 Savannah River-

a Forms the southern border of ROP.

b Confirmed by the confluence of Tugabo / Seneca rivers in northwest SPP, ROP

c Length is 314 miles long / flows southeast into the East Atlantic Ocean at Savannah, ROC

e Entrance depth: 3 to 32 feet

f In the month of August depth is 17 feet with a velocity: 5 to 7 miles per hour (mph)

(2) Large Lakes or Areas of Many Ponds or Swamps (Potential Water LZs)-

(a) Dams form many large manmade lakes or reservoirs throughout ROP.

(b) SPP ROP' largest lakes are:

- 1 Lake Marion
- 2 Lake Murray
- 3 Lake Wateree
- 4 Lake Greenwood
- 5 Lake Hartwell
- 6 Lake Moultrie
- 7 Lake Tohaway
- 8 Lake Wyle
- 9 Russell Lake

(c) NPP ROP largest lakes are:

- 1 Appalachia Lake
- 2 Fontana Lake
- 3 Lake Santeech
- 4 Lake Nantahala
- 5 Lake Rhodhiss
- 6 Lake Hickory
- 7 High Rock Lake
- 8 Lake Norman
- 9 Badin Lake
- 10 White Lake
- 11 Lake Waccamaw
- 12 Jordan Lake
- 13 Gaston Lake
- 14 Buss Lake
- 15 Lake Clark Hill
- 16 Lake Hiawassee
- 16 Lake James
- 17 West Kerr Reservoir

(d) All of the lakes listed are capable of supporting STOL amphibious aircraft.

(e) Ponds in the ROP:

- 1 There are over 20,000 farm ponds of various sizes in the Coastal/piedmont Geographical Regions / 9,000 in the mountain region.
- 2 The ponds of farm land are mainly for irrigation storage pits.
- 3 Drop zones selected on farmland with pond on them must have the same safety requirements as in training, because the depth of most of these ponds are 20 to 30 deep.

(3) Natural Lakes-

- (a) Lake Mattamuskeet located in northeastern ROP is the country's largest lake.
- (b) Many smaller natural lakes exist capable of supporting STOL amphibious aircraft.

h. Coast—

(1) The ROP's entire coast is in the east coastal geographical region.

(2) The shoreline covers approximately 488 miles.

(3) Tides and Waves-

- (a) The Holocene coastline is a primary wave dominating (4 feet average) barrier island and lagoon complex.
- (b) Major sounds occupied large river valleys during (Pleistocene era) low stands of the sea.
- (c) The barrier islands are long and continuous with few tidal inlets.
- (d) Size and dimensions are as stated before.

(4) Winds and Current-

- (a) The prevailing winds along the coast are south-southwest or south-southeast with low pressure bringing northerly winds.
- (b) At intermediate times and places along the ROP's coast are strong undertows and riptides.
- (c) These swift undertows, strong currents, and cold winter water temperatures can limit scout swimming and small boat operations.

(5) Beach Footing-

- (a) The beach footing is a hard packed surface, mostly sand.
- (b) The beach slopes abruptly in knee-deep water.
- (c) The sound side of the Outer Banks is marshy and shallow along the shore.

(6) Covered Exit Routes-

- (a) There are a number of sand hills, known as sand dunes.
- (b) All through the Outer Banks, the shoreline can be used for limited cover and concealment.

(7) Quiet Coves and Shallow Inlets or Estuaries-

- (a) Along the ROP coast, there are numerous coves and small inlets.
- (b) The shifting sands can make them larger or smaller at any time.

i. Geological Basics (Types of Soil and Rock Formations)—

(1) Soil Formations-

- (a) The major soil groups in the region are acidic crystalline, basic crystalline, ROP slate, and Triassic sediments.
- (b) The acidic and basic crystalline rocks comprise three-fifths of the region.
- (c) They tend to have brown surfaces. ROP slate covers the east central part of the region (acidic soils have light-colored sandy or sand-brown surfaces).

(2) Rock Formations-

- (a) In the eastern part of the Piedmont Geographical Region is ROP slate.
- (b) Slates and phyllites that were originally volcanic rock dominate the belt.

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- (c) In the central part is an area of extensive granite and dark-colored intrusive rocks.
- (d) Very complete metamorphic rocks and granites characterize the western part of the region.
- (e) Muck swamp with dark-colored and poorly drained soils occupy one-third of the coastal region, adjacent to the sounds and extending far up the major streams.
- (f) Most of the hardpan soil is located in the southeast portion of the region, which includes sand dunes and river alluvium.
- (g) The higher elevation, resulting in lower temperatures, accounts for brown soil commonly found farther north.
 - (i) Acidic crystalline comprises 60 percent of all mountain soils (brown clay or clay soils are usually stony, shallow, or steep slopes).
 - (j) Other mountain soils derived from miscellaneous sources.
 - (k) A limited acreage of alliciral and trivace soils is included, which used extensively for crops and pasture.

j. Forests and Other Vegetation—

(1) Natural and Cultivated- Pines dominate much of the ROP-

- (a) Through forestry practices, longleaf pine occupies most of the country.
- (b) Oak and hickory forests, and a mixture of broadleaf and loblolly pine, are the natural vegetation of the region.
- (c) Other varieties of vegetation differ in soil groups. Upland sites favor southern oak, white oak and mockernut hickory.
- (c) Dogwood and sourwood are common in dry sites. Thin soil areas support post oak, scarlet oak, and shagbark hickory.
- (d) Sycamore, sweet gum, tulip, poplar, willow oak, river birch, elm, and ash are common to the country and provide excellent cover and concealment year round with evergreen trees and shrubs.
- (e) In the summer the low areas, valleys, and streams may become very thickly vegetated and will slow foot movement.

(2) Types, Characteristics, and Significant Variations from the Norm at Various Elevations-

- (a) The physical setting of the coastal plain is generally favorable to vegetation growth due to its long frost-free season, ample moisture, good soil, and flat terrain.
- (b) The plateau portion of the country has finely textured soil and generally covered with oak, hickory, and pine forest.
- (c) The coarsely textured soil of the sandhills area of the east piedmont geographical region, as well as the southeast coastal geographical region, has open stands of longleaf pine with underbrush of scrub oaks and a ground cover of wiregrass.
- (d) In the mountain geographical region, there are two types of vegetation- a broadleaf, deciduous forest up to elevations of 5,000 feet, and a needle leaf evergreen forest.
- (e) Above 5,000' level, also referred to, as a boreal (northern) coniferous forest, red spruce and Fraser firs are dominant.

- (f) Fir trees are on the higher exposed ridges.
- (g) On steep south-facing gaps are beech, yellow birch, and sugar maple.
- (h) The deciduous forest shows best development at lower elevations.
- (i) Cover forest contains tulip, poplar, yellow buckeye, cucumber tree, hemlock, white pine, beech, birch, and maple.
- (j) Various species of oak have different environmental needs so that they are in different elevation zones.
- (k) Northern red oak dominates from 5,000 to 4,000 feet, chestnut oak from 4,000 to 3,000 feet, and white oak below 3,000 feet.
- (l) There are some places on the mountains known as bald spot. Bald spots are treeless areas.
- (m) Thick growth of mountain laurel and rhododendron or a cover of mountain grass dominates them.

(3) Cover and Concealment to Include Density and Seasonal Variations-

- (a) The country provides excellent cover and concealment year round with evergreen trees and shrubs.
- (b) In low areas, streams and swamps will become very thick and will make movement slow but provide excellent cover and concealment.
- (c) Along the coast, the beaches are open except for sea oats and American beach grass.

k. Water (*Ground Surface, Seasonal, Portability*)—

(1) Ground Surface- Seasonal wetlands characterize much of the country-

- (a) East Coastal Geographical Region:
 - 1 "Floodplain" or "bottomland" extends along a specific river course and may be seasonally flooded.
 - 2 Both swampland and marshes occur on wide, flat, interfluves (between river courses).
 - 3 Swamps have freshwater trees and shrubs, marshes are treeless with fresh or salt water, which can be deep or shallow.
- (b) East Piedmont Geographical Region:
 - 1 The waters generally drained into the ground due to the good drainage of the area / it moves through joints and fractures, serving as pipelines, or drilled or dug wells.
 - 2 Occasionally an artesian spring will discharge along the base of the slope where the water table reaches the surface.
 - 3 With numerous rivers, streams, and lakes, there is no shortage of water at any time in this region.
- (b) Mountain Geographical Region:
 - 1 The groundwater generally drained into the ground due to steep slopes and the good drainage of the area.
 - 2 There are many freshwater streams year round in all parts of the mountain region.

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(2) Portability-

(a) East Coastal Geographical Region

1 Water founded along the coast, must be boiled for five minutes before drinking.

2 It is usually infested with insects and has a high acid content or brackish nature (saltwater mixed with freshwater).

3 There are major projects to pump water from the inner portion of the country for drinking.

(b) East Piedmont Geographical Region:

1 There is contaminated water in the, mostly due to poor farming practices, poorly designed septic systems, toxic waste sites, and old underground gasoline tanks.

2 Bacterial contaminations are largely confined to poor or older communities.

3 Gas tainted water containing EDB (ethylene dibromide) causes skin rashes / or diarrhea.

4 The rest of the water, especially in swift-moving streams is potable.

(c) Mountain Geographical Region: Almost all of the ground surface water is potable in the mountain geographical region due to the fast-moving streams and high percentage of precipitation year round.

I. Subsistence—

(1) Seasonal or Year Round-

(a) ROP's fruit and vegetable crops are available in some areas as early as March and as late as September or October.

(b) Produce such as potatoes, are available somewhat longer as they can be stored for a longer time.

(2) Cultivated-

(a) The farmlands of the eastern portion of the country are important suppliers to the east and west with soybeans, corn, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes.

(b) Because of the mild temperatures of this country, a variety of fruits, vegetables, grains, and nuts can be grown.

(c) Some of the other crops are peaches, pecans, and cucumbers.

(3) Natural Vegetation-

(a) The natural vegetation is complex, ranging from subtropical plants to dwarf tundra plants.

(b) There are various edible plants found here including blackberries, raspberries, and grapes.

(c) There are also wild pecans and hickory nuts.

(d) These wild plants may possibly sustain life during June through August or September.

(4) Wildlife-

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- (a) There is an abundant supply of wildlife.
- (b) However, the Wildlife Resources Commission lists 75 species of animals endangered or threatened.
 - (c) Some of these include the beaver, the red cockaded woodpecker, and the burrowing crawfish.
 - (d) Some of the most common animals found are the white tail deer, eastern cottontail rabbit, and the eastern gray squirrel.
 - (e) Several birds found here are wild turkey, mourning dove, black duck, and ruff grouse.
 - (f) The most common fish found here are large-mouthed bass, catfish, white bass, and rainbow trout.
 - (g) ROP also has several species of poisonous snakes: copperhead, eastern coral snake, water moccasin, and eastern diamondback rattlesnake.

3. POLITICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

a. Hostile Power—None

b. National Government—Republic of Pineland (ROP)

(1) Governmental Organization, Foreign Policy/Degree of Popular Support-

- (a) Governmental organization:
 - 1. The ROP's type of government—
 - a Operates under a constitution as a federal republic
 - b Is based on a strong central government with shared powers with two territorial sub-political divisions referred to as provinces
 - c Is where all political power vested in / derived from the people
 - d Is where all citizens 18 / over may vote in all elections (Refer to Annex C (ROP's Constitution)
 - 2. The power of the government separated on three levels—
 - a The federal level is in three separate branches of government-
 - (1) Executive Branch:**
 - (a) Federal executive branch—
 - [1] Consists of the President / vice President
 - [2] Both elected by the legislature for a four-year term
 - [3] He / she may not succeed himself
 - [4] Duties are described in the ROP's constitution [Annex C (ROP's Constitution)]
 - [5] Additional President's duties are:
 - [a] Commander-in-Chief of the ROP armed Forces during war
 - [b] Power of appointment of all province governors / district chiefs but only for the terms, or portion thereof, during which he / she is President
 - [c] Power of appointment of members of the judiciary
 - (b) Province Government level—

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- [1] Is a duplicate of the federal branch with the exception being that the province governor is elected by the ROP President
- [2] The Province governor / the Lieutenant Governor have the same power as the President / Vice President, but is limited to Province Constitutions
 - [a] Commander-in-Chief of armed forces assigned in the province during peace / uncertainty
 - [b] May serve more than one term, but not exceeding three
 - (c) Congressional District level; the district manager is the executive—
 - [1] He / she is responsible to the province governor for the peace / well being of his / her district
 - [2] He / she operates pursuant to governor directives but in some cases, restricted by judicial action
 - [3] His / her areas of responsibility include public administration, public information, the economy, internal security, elections [Refer to Annex C (ROP Constitution `s Amendment XIX)], the civil work force

NOTES:

1. *Congressional district government officials are not an elected position, which is a major point of contention between the ruling parties / LP, minorities and sharecrop farmers.*
2. *Favoritism and nepotism play a significant role in appointments of district managers.*
3. *This has a negative influence on the effectiveness and efficiency of the government's decisions and policies / as a result bureaucratic red tape and administrative backlog in local government operations have steadily increased.*
4. *The federal government has been govern by far right political parties of select families with the exception of the nineteen thirties to the early nineteen fifties where the Labour Progressive Party (LAPP) members used the Labour Party platform.*
5. *The LAPP was constituentsly banned in nineteen fifty-four by William Rowen-Gordon due to LAPP's socialistic/or communist views.*

(2) Legislative Branch: The Federal legislative branch consists of two houses:

- (a) Upper Houses [Annex C (ROP's Constitution)]—
 - [1] Is composed of a fixed number of representatives (called senators)
 - [2] Senators is elected by the people from each district
 - [3] Has twenty-seven members
- (b) Lower House (Annex C; Appendix 2 [Deputies to the Lower House "2008"] Tab A / B (Sub-political divisions Map of Congressional Districts)-
 - [1] Is composed of representatives (called deputies)
 - [2] Their number based on total taxes paid to the federal government by their Congressional District-
 - [a] One deputy elected for each five hundred million don of taxes paid in the district the year after the election year
 - [b] Has one hundred fifty members, with every district represented
 - (c) The legislature elects the president

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- (d) The congressional district level legislative branch—
 - [1] Composed of counselors
 - [2] The counsel head is the district manager appointed by the governor
 - [3] The council is organized into the following ministries—
 - [a] Political Advisory Ministry
 - [b] Public Works Ministry
 - [c] Economic Advisory Ministry
 - [d] Public Safety Ministry
 - [e] Agricultural Advisory Ministry
 - [f] Transportation Advisory Ministry
 - [4] The district manager appoints each ministry head
 - [5] Each district manager reports directly to the President
- (e) The province legislatures—
 - [1] Composed of two houses
 - [2] They carry out the same basic functions as the Federal houses, but at the province level
 - [3] These elections based on the same criteria used in electing the Federal legislature

(3) Judicial Branch:

- (a) A Federal Supreme Court of seven members appointed for life
- (b) A Province Supreme Court of seven members also appointed for life
- (c) District Courts- one member per CD appointed for life
- (d) Inferior tribunals (referees, commissioners / masters) appointed by the district court—
 - [1] Their term is four years without limitation on their right of re-appointment
 - [2] The inferior tribunals' organizations are by the district courts to adjudicate misdemeanors and minor crimes
 - [3] All crimes deemed against the province are adjudicated at district level or higher
 - [4] Masters and referees (arbitrators working for commissioners) appointed by the district court usually based upon area population

b Province Level-

- (1) The ROP President selects the province governors
- (2) Is the governments of NPP/SPP which are very similar to U.S.'s states government
- (3) Is further subdivided into congressional districts (CDs), with:
 - (a) Fourteen CDs in NPP
 - (b) Thirteen CDs in SPP
 - (c) Totaling twenty-seven CDs in the ROP

c. Local Governments (all officials elected by the people)-

- (1) Counties
- (2) Cities
- (3) Towns

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(b) Foreign policy:

- 1 ROP is working to achieve political stability.
- 2 It actively seeks support from the U.S
- 3 The ROP is actively seeking military assistance from the U.S. to assist in their internal struggle with minority / sharecrop farmers' groups, mostly in NPP

(c) Degree of popular support:

- 1 General, the ROP government recognized / supported by a majority of land owners in all parts of the country.
- 2 Minorities / non-land owner groups are much less supportive.

(2) Attitudes of the government towards their allies, the UPA / known enemy-

(a) Allies:

- 1 ROP has no formal allies on the continent.
- 2 ROC / ROA are neutral countries which have trade treaties with the ROP.
- 3 UPA—
 - a The last thirty-nine years, relations with UPA have fluctuated between belligerent to cordial
 - b Since nineteen ninety-two relations between the ROP / UPA have improved greatly
- 4 On the other hand, the ROP has—
 - a Cordial relations with many of the countries in the western hemisphere
 - b No formal military alignment with anyone other than the U.S.

(b) United Provinces of Atlantica (UPA):

- 1. In eighteen ninety-nine, both ROP / UPA established foreign / military relations with the U.S.
- 2 ROP's relationship with the U.S. flourished.
- 3 By 1979—
 - a Foreign policy / economic relations between the U.S. / ROP with the UPA began a roller coaster affair
 - b UPA diplomatic under the Atlantica Democratic Union-
 - (1) Took control of the UPA, braking relations with west
 - (2) Supported the Soviet Union in Afghanistan by sending troops
 - (3) Change their ideology towards the Eastern Hemisphere with extreme socialist concepts
- 4 Much of this turbulent relationship stemmed from—
 - a UPA's desire to reclaim Tarheel District (NPP)
 - b ROP / U.S. foreign policies of the 1960's / early 1970's
- 5 Since 1969; U.S. / UPA relations began on shaky ground, but over recent years has greatly improved.
- 6 In 1994; U.S. politico-military assistance—
 - a Began rebuilding the UPA's battered military
 - b United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided the UPA with economic / social assistance
 - c Initially this relationship created major concerns for the ROP government;

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especially the U.S. additional military assistance programs in the areas of internal security, counter-narcotics, riot control training / weapons purchases

d These programs began the first quarter of the following year

7. The last decade / half; the UPA / U.S. armed forces conducted several different military exercises.

8 This year will no exception where the US / UPA armed forces scheduled to participate in this year's EDREX in the Old Dominion Province of the UPA.

Notes—

1. In Two Thousand Four; under President Grub sent the Army's Seventh CORPS to Afghanistan supporting the U.S. Coalition Forces and Gobble War on Terrorism.

2. During these last four years; support in the UPA has dwindled and in this years' presidential election has become a huge campaign issue.

(c) Known enemy-

1 Presently there is potential multiple armed insurgent, lawless /or terrorist groups that pose a deadly threat to the ROP government national security.

2 ROP's potential insurgency, lawless / or terrorist groups identified to date are:

a Four known dissident groups to be arming themselves in recent times—

b These four groups are at odds with the ROP government over-

(1) Internal social, racial and nationality issues

(2) Illegal international cross border conflicts among rival groups over:

(a) Smuggling operations

(b) Black marketeering operations

3 Over many years to present minorities / sharecrop famers have been organizing into their own separate groups with no unity. Identified dissident groups

(a) African-Atlantic Socialist Society (AASS)

(b) Pineland Activist Indian Nation (PAIN)

(c) Celtic Union (CU)

(d) Atlantica Arabian Twelvers (the Ithna'ashariyya) Islamic Movement (AATIMO)

c. National Historical Background-

(1) Significant history (BC): during this time, not much is known except the information stated in the Atlantica Overview.

(2) Significant history (AD): [0001-1871) Refer to Continent of Atlantica]

(a) (1871-1892)—

1 The ROP, on January Sixteen, 1871-

a Became a constitutional federal republic

b The ROP populace emerged into two major political parties:

(1) Whig Party:

(a) Wealthy English landowners' agendas

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- (b) Lowland Protestant Scots' shipping / commerce agendas
- (c) Protestant Irish merchants' agendas
- (2) Labour Party (LP):
 - (a) Promoted workers' rights / agrarian reform
 - (b) Supported Human Rights / blue collar workers / minorities
 - (c) Irish Catholic / Highlander Scots Catholic tenant farmers' agendas
 - (d) The LP represented any small political parties containing minorities, Caucasoid sharecrop farmers / workers unions

Notes:

1. Rumors in the eighteen forties that many of the these wealthy English and Lowlander Protestant Scots had traveled to Tarheel District in North Atlantica Territory purchasing most of land in today's North Pineland Province (NPP), which when the civil war came they lost their ownership.

2. This was one of the conditions the ROP negotiated at the Treaty of Stockholm that the ROP could repurchase their land lost during the civil war.

3. Their reason for wanting the land back was secret gold mines which alleged to have had as much gold found in the gold rush in the U.S. in eighteen forty-nine.

4. Also alleged, was the findings of uraninite in the Spruce Pine's district—

a. Uraninite, a natural form of uranium dioxide is an isometric mineral that occurs crystals and granular masses or in the pitchblende variety, as dense crusts with a botryoidally or colloform structure

b. It is strongly radioactive, and readily yields autoradiograph upon photograph film

5. Today, these rumors still surface from time to time by the UPA government when Atlantica Democratic Union comes to power.

2 On 23 December, 1871 the ROP government-

a The Whig Party officially changed its name to the Conservative Party (CP)

b Voted to further sub-politically divided NPP / SPP into thirty-three congressional districts (CD):

(1) North Pineland Province sub-divided into 21 CD

(2) South Pineland Province sub-divided into 12 CD

c Conservative party predominately ruled:

(1) The twelve CD in SPP

(2) In NPP the Second Congressional District / port city of Wilmington

d Due to SPPs' wealth / ownership of large properties in NPP, the CP held a

Plurality

e The voting criteria restricted voter registration of the LP /or any other lesser political parties were considered minorities

d Occasionally, LP managed to form a coalition government with some of these lesser political parties/name a President, but with limited results

3 In March 1872 to early 1874-

a ROA Volunteer Province's First Native Atlanticans who:

(1) Led by Chief Crazy Wolf Lu, the great grandson of Chief Long Wolf Lu

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- (2) Controlled the eastern mountains established by Chief Long Wolf Lu
- (3) Obtained a lucrative living smuggling goods for ROA businesses to UPA / ROP black marketers through other First Native Atlantican live there
 - b Vicinity of ROP's Nantahala Highlands, now Nantahala Forrest dwelled a nomadic former immigrant Highland Scot clan of Celtic decent who:
 - (1) Led by Hans (River Rat) Sutherland a direct decent of the founder of the Highland Scotland city
 - (2) The clan made up of immigrates who try farming but wanted more in life, turned to cross border smuggling / black marketeering with ROA Irish Smugglers
 - c The lawless activity of both smuggling groups led to armed clashes between all four countries
 - d The UPA / ROP governments established Federal Border Police along their borders to curtail the illegal activity
 - e The ROA / ROC governments made an effort to stop the activity by employing their armies / special police and establish Border Police along their border
- 4 By March 1874, the counter-measures by the governments stop the smuggling

Notes:

- 1. In eighteen seventy-two, NPP's Highlander Scots Catholics and Irish Catholics, decide to change all Catholic Churches' names or joint Southern Baptist or Baptist, Episcopalian, and Methodist Churches
- 2. Father Scott V Mac Steven led the movement. However, some named Roman Catholic Church or Catholic Church managed to exist in larger population centers in NPP.
- 3. In either case, the descendants of these former Catholics still worship in the traditional Catholic ways, but mostly in their homes.

3 In 1892, LP was able to form a coalition government / electing Charles S. Parnell as the LP President.

(b) (1895-1924)—

- 1 By November, 1895
 - a Parnell's government had fallen apart / expected to receive a vote of no confidence from congress
 - b However, in order to regain the support of the minority parties within the coalition, Parnell agreed to push for greater enfranchisement of the citizens of ROP
 - c Parnell's attempt to save his government cost him his life
- 2 On 17 December, 1895, President Parnell was shot / killed by an unknown person (s), while touring the Union County SPP.
- 3 In 1899, the ROP and UPA signed a series of economic and military treaties with the United States of America.
- 4 Five year later (1900), many of the minority parties believed
 - a The assassins(s) would never be caught / if caught would be acquitted
 - b The assassination sponsored by an extremist element of the CP who feared a

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disruption of the status quo if Parnell had been successful in his endeavor

c The assassination of President Parnell was falsely covered up in order to to keep NPP minorities would rise-up in revolt seeking UPA support

5 By the summer of 1907-

a The ROP President Jeb Seabird issued the following:

(1) The assassination of President Parnell had been conducted by UPA in an attempt for NPP minorities to rebellion / seek UPA help to form a sovereign state

(2) This would allow UPA to reabsorb NPP into its dominion forming its fifteenth province (Tarheel Province)

(3) The ROP government's study found that no ROP political party or individual was responsible for this criminal act; case closed

b In response to the ROP's civil authorities statement—

(1) The NPP minorities came close to a rebellion but never materialized due to a lack of unity

(2) Although limited acts of violence were committed in the central portion of NPP throughout the rest of the year

6 1908 to 1919-

a Over the years, President Parnell's death created a division within the LP

b The division led to a split within the LP

c However, the LP as whole believed they should back off their stance of minorities' enfranchisement

d November, 1908, the second LP President elected Calvin J. Jones

e Four year later the LP produced little / was out / CP was back in control

f April 6, 1917-

(1) After almost three years of World War I, the U.S. entered the war

(2) Shortly after U.S. armed forces were employed, units from ROP / UPA armed forces followed

(3) During the war the three fought alongside each other in France

g By the April 30, 1917, UPA / ROP reconciled diplomatically after years of difficulties

7 1920-1923 (Post World War I)-

a By the end 1919, the ROP government along with other counties established closer economic relationships with the U.S.

b Early 1920, the ROP's armed forces, after returning from France / down sized

c In 1923:

(1) The ROP government asked the U.S. for military assistance

(2) As other counties in the world, the ROP economic situation began to show infrastructure cracks

(3) The ROP began receiving immigrants from war torn areas of Europe—

(a) Some of the immigrants skilled at a trade went right to work

(b) Others immigrants later known as (Leftist) brought political chaos to the all ready troubled country

8 Early 1924-

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a In the ROP a group of returned World War I veterans took a more radical view in the LP

b The group believed the party should further its cause by advocating:

- (1) More voting rights for the people
- (2) Removal of restrictions of land ownership
- (3) New legislation on land reform

(4) More control of government to a broader proportion of the population, thus placing more power in the hands of the people

c The group was named the Labour Progressive Party (LAPP)

2 October 1924, the CP had controlled-

a Congress / the lower house for last fifty-six years

b Held the presidency for forty-four years

c CP had fallen on difficult time with:

(1) President John Uski-Seely, impeached, due to allegations of illegal business practices / campaign contributions

(2) President Jon Burnes-Hale who came close to being impeached for the same reasons as Seely

10 Late 1924, LP regained the Presidential, but the CP still controlled two-thirds of the Congress, at federal or provinces levels position for a significant time because-

a CP disclosure led to a widespread outcry / ultimately an investigation into the CP's finances

b The results were the seven CP senators indicted on corruption charges

c Vice President Jon Burnes-Hale finished Seely's elected term, only to direct the ROP with the rest of the world into depression

d These events led to the LP's ability to form a coalition government of other minority parties, which included members of the LAPP / moderate-leftist CP members

(c) (1925-1951)—

1 Late 1925, Leftist groups-

a Formed into two main groups:

- (1) The Reds (communist) with a theme of World Revolution
- (2) Nationality Superiority by elite Fascist with themes of Racial Socialism

b Both groups infiltrated into ROPs' political parties testing the target audience

2 1926-1929-

a The ROP political atmosphere turned south as well as its economy

b The Leftist groups took to the NPP street-

- (1) Passive protest turned into riots

(2) Both groups targeted separated groups:

- (a) CP population mass support base
- (b) LP population mass support base
- (c) Uncommitted Mass support base

(3) The two leftist groups used themes such as:

(a) World Revolution against Capitalism who helped the ROP government in stealing the Tarheel District / falsify payment documents to the UPA

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(b) The ROP's economic hardship comes from the Capitalist counties

c By March 1928, newly elect ROP President Steve E. Cook SR. of the LP-

(1) Established a series of Populace Resource Control measures

(2) Established special task force to combat the street violence

(3) Established tough immigrants laws; expelling Leftist Ring-Leaders

d October 1929, Black Friday struck sending a world crippling economic effect to the ROP

3 1929-1936 President Cook-

a Took drastic / unpopular economic measures to combat the depression

b Worked hard to form a coalition with CP congress / lower house to bring this period of hardship to a close

c In 1935, two years after Adolf Hitler came to power, his military staff subtly planned to mobilize the ROP armed forces

d In 1936, sent his military staff officers / as many unit commander to U.S., Britain / France to study military strategic to tactical level tactics

4 1937- 1951

a 1937-1940-

(1) By late 1937, the ROP economy slow showed signs relief

(2) From 1930 -1940:

(a) President Cook tried to bring social reform to the ROP

(b) The CP congress / lower house promised to make the necessary changes

(c) By 1940, the ROP first priority was its survival / sovereignty

b 1941- 1946-

(1) December 7, 1941, the U.S. entered World War II

(2) April 1942, the UPA:

(a) Joined the allies in the Eastern European, Atlantic Ocean / Africa

(b) Seven Army Regiments again grew to divisions

(c) Fourteen Provinces governors were authorize to establish National Guard units to protect against an Axis invasion

(3) May 1942, the ROP:

(a) President activates the 30th Infantry Division / 2 Armor Division

(b) Remain armed forces remained on the home front's coastline

(c) June 1942, 30th Infantry Division attached to the U.S. Third Army

(d) July 1942, 2nd Armor Division attached to the British Army Command

(4) By 1945 the ROP force had suffered many casualties, which many were sons of minorities / sharecrop farmers conscripts

(5) September 1945-

(a) World War II in Europe had ends

(b) ROP unit return / begin downsizing returning many members back to civilian jobs which were very limited

(c) ROP civilian female populace married U.S. servicemen, creating an ROP baby boom of duel citizens

(d) ROP's government again recognized the U.S. economic strength which sent many ROP young men / women to the U.S.

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c Early 1946, President Cook:

- (1) Had governed from 1928 until now
- (2) Had won many battles in the political arena / had one more thing to achieve
- (3) February 10, 1946, after a long battle with "Lou Gehrig Disease" died
- (4) Popularity stemmed from his social policies / work projects that enabled many Pinelanders to survive the worldwide depression / a world war
- (5) Afternoon February tenth 1946, the ROP Vice President Shan B.

McLaughlin, became the ROP President

d 1946-1950-

- (1) Directly following World War II, the western world filled with fear of communist aggression
- (2) July 13th 1946:
 - (a) UPA ambassador Zachary P Vaccaro addressed the UN assembly
 - (b) He claimed the district rights to ROP's Northern Province
 - (c) The UPA's reason were the ROP government had paid the total amount
- (3) November 1946, the World Court addressed the issue
 - (a) Records / official documents from both countries collected / reviewed
 - (b) The World Court returned its findings in December 1946:
 - [1] Both countries records / documents were not totally authentic
 - [2] The lack of authenticity, causing the Judges to throw the claim out
- (4) This decision brought two years of non-significant border skirmishes
- (5) 1947-1949, CP members ran rumors / allegations about the Late President / his successor about their involvement in LAPP, their socialist views / communism
- (6) To add credence to ROP's fear, in 1946
 - (a) UPA communists, with Soviet assistance, infiltrated the ADU
 - (b) The ADU took control of the Upper House of the UPA's congress

e By 1950 the CP won the Presidential elections / both houses

(d) (1951-1954)—

1 January 1951, select ROP armed forces, from NPP; deployed to Korea as a part of the UN.

2 The 1950's brought the Red Scare to the Western Hemisphere.

3 Because of the "Red Scare,"-

a The CP was able to elect William Rowen-Gordon as President

b Many Conservatives branded the LAPP as socialist, e.g., communist agents

c Many LAPP supporters called to testify before the Upper / Lower Houses' committees on Anti-ROP Activities, which proved to be a witch hunt

4 1952-1953—

a The fear of communism engulfing ROP, President Rowen-Gordon introduced legislation that would allow for the redistricting of the congressional districts.

b Even though Rowen-Gordon was a conservative, many members of both houses believed-

- (1) He was attempting to consolidate government control under him
- (2) He had become a dictator, plotting to seize control of the government

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(3) Wary of Rowen-Gordon's plan / remembering Steven E. Cook, Sr.'s long tenure:

(a) The ROP Congress offered a compromise solution agreeing to Gordon's legislation if he would agree to a term limit for the President

(b) Rowen-Gordon acceded to the proposal of congress

c The fall 1953-

(1) The ROP congressional districts reduced to twenty-seven:

(a) NPP to fourteen CD

(b) SPP to thirteen CD

(2) The ROP President was allowed to serve only one term

(3) ROP armed force return from Korea with bitterness toward the U.S. / UN

5 In 1954—

a On 3 February 1954:

(1) As it turns out, William Rowen-Gordon would have been only able to serve one term anyway

(2) President Rowen-Gordon / British Foreign Ministry's Undersecretary were killed by a car bomb which they rode while touring the British Isles

(3) Initially, the intended target thought to be the British Undersecretary, due to his previous position, British Home Ministry's Undersecretary; Northern Ireland

b Early 4 February 1954; before news of the President's death officially reached the ROP government:

(1) President Rowen-Gordon secret files surfaced that stated—

(a) He led CP secular group

(b) The secular group from 1930 to 1950 played the game with the

President

(c) Their subtle agenda was to undermined their efforts / band the LAPP

(2) An unknown terrorist group calling itself the Pineland Communist Party (PCP) telephoned the Columbia Gazette claiming responsibility

(3) There were no further announcements made by the organization

(4) The Pineland Bureau of Investigation (PBI), aided by Scotland Yard was unable to gather any substantial information on the group

(5) Indicators pointed towards—

(a) One or more dissident organizations in the ROP

(b) Or dissident ROP group(s) / the Irish Republican Army

(c) The case remains unsolved

c July 1954-

(1) ROP government found no substantial documentation of a communist infiltration of the LAPP

(2) Under pressure from ROP's most significant far right supporters; the LAPP constitutionally banned from ROP politics

(3) Acts of terrorism gradually declined within the borders of ROP following these measures

(4) However, the first native Atlantics / minorities became active in work stoppages / effective public demonstrations, which are periodically going on today

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d During the fall 1954:

- (1) The ROP's first civil rights march by Negroid held in Wilmington NPP-
 - (a) The leader of the peaceful demonstration was the Reverent Willie Pitts
 - (b) The theme of the march was over human / voters rights / land reform
 - (c) The marcher also protested the disbanding of the minorities' political party the LAPP

(2) The LAPP believed to have had political ties with the Pineland Communist Party PCP).

(e) (1955-1960)—

1 By the end of 1955-

a On three different occasions, ROP dissident terrorist organizations, hijacked planes from North / South Pineland Provinces

b The airplanes flown to Egypt, Sudan or Syria where the hijacker remained

c ROP dissident groups identified as:

(1) First Native Atlantics of Pineland (FNAP)

(2) African Atlantics of Pineland (AAOP)

(3) Celtic Korean Veterans United

2 1956-1960-

a March, 1956, President Edwin Butler-Montgomery:

(1) Directed the PBI to crack down on all subversive acts / on dissident groups within North / South Pineland Provinces

(2) Suspended Habeas Corpus for suspected dissidents, allowing for the internment of suspects indefinitely without trial

b In November 1957, Fayetteville, NPP, a Caucasoid organization named Celtic Union (CU), held a protest demonstration in support of ROPs' sharecrops farmers rights

(f) (1961- 1972)—

1 1961-1962- CP / LP maintained the status quo to repress dissident activity

2 1965, President Philip Canteth-Coruthers caved into U.S. pressure to reform civil rights laws / report human-rights violations against dissidents

3 1967, the U.S. was so involved in Southeast Asia / later the cold war in Europe that those issues became lost in the fog-

a CP did not allow minority parties' greater access to the mainstream political process by the previously disenfranchised

b Due to this, numerous political organizations with radical agendas developed

4 Late 1960s-

a Dissident organizations-

(1) Pineland Activist Indian Nation (PAIN) promoted Indian rights /compensation from the ROP / British governments for what they see as past aggressions for their forcible relocation to reservation in ROP

(2) African-Atlantic Socialist Society (AASS) refuses to acknowledge the legitimacy of the ROP government until it implements the seizure of lands owned by descendants of former slave-owners

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(3) Celtic Union (CU)-

(a) Represents a large portion of the Irish Catholic / Highlander population of ROP

(b) Advanced the cause of agrarian reform, social welfare / civil-rights for disenfranchised Celts

(4) These groups advanced the idea of armed struggle if this agenda not addressed properly by the civil government

(5) The civil right demonstration continued throughout the early 1970s

Notes:

1. 1968-1972 the ROP's youth population dropped drastically.

2. Many young North Pinelanders re-located to other parts of the world to seek political and educational opportunities

3. Some young ROP minority males, who went to the U.S. in search of civil rights movement, founded themselves drafted

4. Also drafted were ROP male college dropouts who remained in the U.S. while trying to earn money to get back in school the drafted ROP males held dual citizenship (U.S. & ROP) which they had been born under conductions relating to WWII.

5. The Vietnam War was very unpopular and many peace demonstrations held at universities throughout the ROP.

6. Many war demonstration organizers were ROP VN veterans.

7. Again, nineteen sixty-nine; UPA raises its claim of NPP.

8. Intermittent border clashes occurred with skirmishes continued off and on until nineteen seventy-two.

§ Since 1972, U.S. has had an off and on relationships with ROA.

6 The ROA tri-border smuggling subtle resurfaced causing—

a Border of ROA / ROP Gang Warfare between-

- (1) Pineland Indian Activist Nation (PAIN)/ROA Indian Smugglers
- (2) Celtic Union's Insurgent Army (CUIA)/ROA Irish Smugglers
- (3) African-Atlantican Socialist Society (AASS)/ROA Black Muslin

Smugglers

(4) ROP/ROA Federal Border Police

b Border of ROA/ROC/ROP Gang Warfare between-

- (1) Pineland Indian Activist Nation (PAIN)/ROA Indian Smugglers
- (2) Celtic Union's Insurgent Army (CUIA)/ROA Irish Smugglers
- (3) African-Atlantican Socialist Society (AASS)/ROA Black Muslin
- (4) God's Right Arm (GRA)/ROC Loyal Supremes Order (LOSO)
- (5) ROP/ROC/ROA Federal Border Police

(g) (1973-1982)—

1 In 1974, most countries of Atlantic greatly suffered due to the "Oil Embargo".

2 The worldwide energy crisis devastated the ROP in that much of her industrial

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/agriculture base powered by gas / oil-

a The effects on the economy / in turn the society was immediate

b Production fell, unemployment rose / inflation soared

c The economy remained in deep recession throughout the mid-1970s:

(1) However, out of nowhere, the country's economic rebounded over night among the upper class

(2) The ROP's middle / low class continued to suffer

3 In 1978, the UPA elections took place with the ADU winning the elections by a landslide in both house of congress led by President Charles A. Duponta'-

a The ADU denounced:

(1) U.S. intervention in their border dispute with the ROP / UPA

(2) U.S. foreign policies of the 60 / 70's as world police force

(3) Late U.S. policies of human rights policies

(4) U.S. / ROP role in the oil embargo crises to control the worlds' economic

b As a result, 1979 after the U.S. embassy take over in Iran:

(1) UPA's government officially established political ties with the Soviet Union / other communist countries in the Eastern Hemisphere

(2) Sent UPA armed forces to Afghanistan, while trying remain in the western trade market

4 1980, a new sect of the LAPP reemerged-

a Renamed as the Liberal Progressive Party (LPP)

b The resurrected party's platform was that of agrarian reform, equal rights / enfranchisement of all adult Pinelanders with reasonable restrictions

c The LPP policy framers wanted to consolidate the various minority groups in order to gain a majority in the congress / name a president of their choosing

d Once a majority was formed, the LPP would begin to implement their vision of a more utopian (a prefect society) ROP

e Two major figures emerged at the forefront of the resurrected party:

(1) David McLaughlin Paton—

(a) Born in 1945 / lives with his wife Jackie in Lexington, NPP

(b) Is a corporate lawyer Piedmont Trans & Auto Workers Union in Lexington at the Ford Motor Company

(c) Is chairman / co-founder of the LPP

(d) Is the grandson of Shan B. McLaughlin the ROP's fourteenth President

(2) Steven Eugene Cook, III

(a) Born 1947 / live with his wife Norma Jean in Greensboro, NPP

(b) Recent selected to the judge's bench in Seventh District Court

(c) Is deputy chairman / co-founder of the LPP

(d) Is the grandson of Steve E. Cook Sr.

5 1982, two consequences followed the resurrection of the LPP—

a The inability of the different minority groups to consolidate effectively

b The strong arm of the ultra-conservative political party to the far right in the Conservative Party formed the Protestant People's Party

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(g) (1983-1989)—

1 January 1983, the ultra-conservative Protestant People's Party (PPP)-

a Was officially formed in response to what they perceived as the liberalization of the CP

b Claimed to protect against Catholic / Baptist northerners / other minorities take over of the ROP

c The unofficial spokesperson of this party is the Reverend Harold G. Godchild, an Anglican minister from Charleston, SPP:

(1) 19 March 1987, in fiery sermons from his pulpit, the Reverent Godchild advocates the inalienable rights of the majority / the subjugation of all minority groups

(2) Allegedly, soon after the speech—

(a) Some of his followers formed a militia to advance the Protestant political cause through force

(b) This militia, God's Right Arm (GRA), having had the subtle approval of the PBI director / posed a small subversive government cadre

2 November 1983, the PPP formed a majority in congress, with the support of the newly elected James Gordon-Harrison as President-

a During his tenure, President Gordon-Harrison:

(1) Began deceptive repressive actions against the ROP's minorities

(2) Denied welfare entitlements to disenfranchised citizens

(3) Had sporadic spontaneous broke out of violent dissident actions in the ROP

(4) Sent government troops to enforce Marshall Law in

(a) SPP cities of—

[1] Charleston

[2] Columbia

[3] Union

[4] Spartanburg

(b) NPP cities of—

[1] Fayetteville

[2] Durham

[3] Greensboro

[4] Jacksonville

[5] Raleigh

[6] Wilmington

[7] Winston-Salem

(5) Employed Marshall Law only for brief period restoring order

b Late 1989, ROP's government troubles increased when the UPA's government again changed ideologically:

(1) Owed to Marxist / socialist economic difficulties / war

(2) Opting for privatization of many government-sponsored businesses

(3) Liberalized many of the province's social policies towards capitalism

(4) Opting to made amends to the U.S. trade policies

c Over the protest of the ROP's government:

(1) U.S. government signed a series of treaties / pacts to aid the reconstruction

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of the UPA economy / military

(2) ROP feared the new UPA policies with U.S. support would greatly threaten their national security

3 Late 1988, the ROP President Security Council advisor stated-

a GRA estimated to have a hardcore membership of roughly thirty members, five hundred active supporters / three thousand passive supporters

b GRA led by former ROP Marine Corps Chaplain LTC Michael C. Seabird

c The GRA activities triggered the far left CU (splinter group) members to:

(1) Taking up arms / organizing into small independent group

(2) Renamed the Celtic Union's Insurgent Army (CUIA)

(3) Significant contemporary history-

(a) (1990-1993)—

1 On August 1990-

a The invasion of Kuwait, by the Sedum Hessian/the Iraqi Army challenged the World

b The U.S. / a host of nations responded to the challenge

2 However, the ROP was unable to provide physical means due their domestic dilemmas, but in March 1991 was able to assist in other ways-

a The ROP provided a home for an Iraqi Shiites dissident group

b Which the dissident group upon the Gulf War had fought against Iraq government by conducting a rebellion

c Most of their fighting was in urban centers of Basra, Najaf, Karbala / Semawa:

(1) Many of the resistors were highly educated professionals

(2) Upon the conclusion of the war, the coalition forces saved this resistance group

(3) By the end of April 1991, the dissident Iraqi group relocated into the ROP's society

(4) In the beginning, there were less than hundred thousand / today they expended to hundred seventy thousand

(5) The ROP government attempted to redistribute them into North / South Pineland Provinces in their major urban centers by sending approximately sixty eight hundred to twenty-five ROP cities

(6) Many of the families demanded they stay close to each other, but disregarded by ROP authorities especially President James Gordon-Harrison

(7) The reason the refugees went to the ROP was President Gordon- Harrison felt obligated when the U.S. asked for ROP assistance since they were unable to send their military to support the coalition

(8) At first, the U.S. assisted the refugees through a series of non-government agencies with money / finding them job in U.S. companies in the ROP

(9) Many Iraqi refugees fared well initially, but over time thing became more perplex

2 Election 1992, Richard Goodfellow-Snell succeeded Harrison-Montgomery-

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a President Richard Goodfellow, a Protestant People's Party senator, instituted further repressive measures against the country's minorities

b Under Goodfellow-Snell's administration, congress enacted legislation that banned government employment opportunities to non-Protestant citizens of ROP

c Because of this / other oppressive measures by the ROP's government, sporadic spontaneous violence gave way to unorganized rebellion / violence in ROP

d The minorities groups, civil rights activists / sharecrop farmer's assisted by far left LPP members' organized civil-rights marches / work stoppages at various Protestant owned businesses / farms

e These actions followed by fire-bombings of local LPP headquarters in NPP

f These fire-bombings have been attributed to GRA militia

g President Goodfellow-Snell condemned these actions, but no one was sent arrested

h On several occasions, pitched battles between the CUIA) / GRA militia would take place without governmental interference

Notes:

1. In August 1993, UPA recommenced its annual Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise (EDREX) conducted along its border with NPP.

2. However, the UPA government openly announced before the UN Security Council, that it "was / remains our right to conduct military maneuvers on our soil, when / where necessary, as part of our national security interest / we have no further interest in the annexation of NPP ROP."

(b) (1994-1998)—

1 The ROP had a large influx of former citizens that departed in the nineteen sixties, many returned in the mid to late nineteen nineties with families

2 Most of them re-settled in large population centers in NPP

3 Many of these citizens are well educated / possess vast amount of occupational Skills

4 ROP appeared at the point of a civil war when President Goodfellow-Snell left office in nineteen ninety-six

5 Late 1996, in an effort to stop the increasing turbulence, the CP formed a majority along with the LP / the less supporters of the PPP elected Paul Duncan-Church:

(a) A conservative from Columbia, SPP

(b) During his Presidency, the government repealed the harsh legislation concerning minorities enacted during the PPP administration

6 Second of December, 1998-

(a) As Duncan-Church was driven to his private retreat; GRA members ambushed his car, instantly killing him / his escorts

(b) A death warrant pinned on Church's chest

(c) A week later, they arrested, tried / found guilty, five members of GRA, including LTC Seabird

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(d) Each received a life sentence; but was later reduced twenty-five years
Sentence

(e) Seabird denied any involvement/never charged with any crime due to
lack of evidence

7 January 1999-

(a) Fellow CP / Vice President Robert Shoehorne-Hale succeeded Church

(b) President Shoehorne-Hale vowed to continue the work of President Church

(c) Shoehorne-the ordered the GRA disbanded / their firearms confiscated by the
Pineland Bureau Investigation (PBI)

(c) (1999)—

1 On First of January-

a Marshall Law/the curfew were no longer in effect in the ROP

b However, the Northern portion of NPP bordering the UPA, martial law / curfew
remained

c The CUIA denounced the continued curfew as a renewal of the PPP's
policy of discrimination / vowed to fight the government

2 In March, the CUIA carried out a series of bombings in SPP against government
facilities, Protestant merchants / landowners

3 ROP government answered these attacks with neighborhood sweeps of CUIA
thought to be strongholds in Fayetteville, Raleigh / Chapel Hill

4 The sweeps drove the CUIA underground / rumors surfaced that the CUIA leader
was undermined by a younger / more ambitious leader who name is only known as
River Rat:

(1) The name River Rat derived from a former leader in the CUIA of before

(2) Russell Sutherland Coverstack, a surveyor by trade, who lived west of Ellerbe,
near the Pee Dee River in NPP—

(a) Organized in the nineteen sixties

(b) A sect of the CUIA in fear of New World Order / intervention of the UN

(c) Coverstack fished the Pee River, but on the side; smuggled bootleg

Whiskey / arms operations up / down the river

(d) On the Fourth of July, 1998, River Rat / three other men were ambushed on
Baden Lake while attempting to smuggle White Lighting to an unknown destination

(e) Later three of the four men's bodies were found

(f) River Rat's body was never recovered / from that time on the name
"River Rat" became a CUIA legend as the Phantom Warrior

(d) (2000 –2004)—

1 Since 11 September 2001, many ROP Arabs immediately ostracized from the ROP
main stream.

2 Over the last year (2008), there has been some improvement under President
Douglas H. Canteth.

3 Late 2002, UPA-

a Assimilated most U.S. military hardware uniforms/equipment into the inventory

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/ its doctrine reflected that of the U.S.'s TOE of 2000

b However there are exceptions to this where there are still Warsaw Pact equipped units:

(1) Twenty-ninth Mechanized Infantry Division (MID) of the VX Corps

(2) Most of the Provinces' National Guard/Air National Guard Units

c On the other hand, the economic recovery that UPA hoped for did not take hold
d Hyperinflation ensued / organized crime became a predominate factors

5 During President Shoehorne-Hale's term, the situation in the ROP slowly fuel the dissident groups' agendas

6 By the end 2003, each dissident group subtly became better organized / some groups achieved other lucrative lawless agendas with their western associate border smugglers.

(e) (2004-2008)—

1 2004, Russell Coruthers-Pemberton, a conservative from Columbia, SPP became ROP's President.

a President Coruthers-Pemberton term:

(2) Dissident groups used work stoppages / held passive demonstration in many of the larger cities at universities

(3) However the CU / a new group Atlantica Arabian Twelvers (the Ithna'ashariyya) Islamic Movement (AATIMO) remained dormant

b U.S. provided additional economic / military assistance to UPA government

c This aid / assistances to the UPA came with a conduction that required the UPA to provide military forces to the U.S. / British Coalition Forces in Afghanistan

2 January, 2004-

a The UPA's President, Fredrick Grub, [Federal Republican Party's (FRP)], formed two Army Corps: the VII / XV

b Since many of the divisions in the XV Corp had served in Afghanistan in the 1980's; President Grub sent the VII Crop:

(1) Over the last few years, their deployment had brought back the nightmares of their first deployment to that country

(2) The deployment later affected the next UPA federal election in 2008

3 During 2005-

a Brought high gasoline prices to the continent

b The black market in the ROA alleged:

(1) Took advantage of the situation by establish weapons / hard to find military hardware trade with Iran / Venezuela through the Russian Mafia or World Mafia

(2) ROA smugglers—

(a) Established numerous modes of transportations of large quantity of gasoline / heating fuels by maritime vessels into the coastal area of the ROC /ROP

(b) Used fishing trawlers-

[1] Traveling near the coastline to sparest /s hallow water inlets

[2] Trawlers then off load their cargo to small flat bottom boats

[3] Then the cargo is taken to a series of submerged caches along the

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ROC / ROP inter-coastal waterways for redistribution to the local black market in those countries

4 2006-2008-

a August 18 2006; ROP President Coruthers-Pemberton died in his sleep

b During his presidency, he had made empty promises / only benefited the rich

c Vice President Douglas Hale-Canteth:

(1) A conservative from Sumter, SPP, succeeded Coruthers-Pemberton

(2) Immediately established Marshall Law in the ROP—

(a) Enacted curfew from dusk until dawn

(b) Assembly of groups of more than ten people had to be sanctioned by federal authorities

d President Hale-Canteth:

(1) Reelected in the last ROP election

(2) However things have not changed during his presidency

(3) He too, promised many changes with little progress to date

e Mid to late 2008:

(1) Fuel prices dropped considerably, a good thing

(2) The U.S. staggering economic situation struck the ROP's

(3) Harsh reprisals issued by the NPP governor Ramsey Hale-Uski toward select minorities / sharecrop farmers communities has caused ever more resentment

(4) The actions of the NPP governor has triggered—

(a) Work stoppages in many ROP cities / larger towns

(b) NPP Federal Border Police have reported more than usual activity along the western border

(c) On the other hand, potential insurgency activity went dormant six months ago throughout the ROP especially in NPP cities

(4) Foreign Alliances and Treaties-

(a) Foreign alliances: ROP is a member of several foreign alliances: [Annex A (Foreign Alliances)]

(b) Foreign treaties:

1 The ROP economic base is one of wealthiest in the world, which allows her to pick / choose who they want to trade with / when.

2 However her biggest and longest trade partner has been the U.S., followed by European Common Market.

3 The ROP is self sufficient for the most, but lacks petroleum products that basically runs its industrial infrastructure.

4 The ROP imports a majority of its oil from Venezuela / Mexico.

5 Since the U.S. is the ROP's number one ally, in two thousand five, Venezuela's President Chaves raised the cost of fuel products.

6 In late 2008, world fuel prices fell to its lowest point in a decade.

7 With the world economy staggering; the ROP faced high oil prices regulated by the Venezuelan oil producers.

(5) National Capital, Political Concentrations, and Domestic Policy-

(a) National capital: Columbia is located in SPP.

(b) Political concentrations:

1 Peace International reported in 2004—

a Allegedly beneath the quiet rural / small towns in NPP; an underground of sharecrop farmers / small town businesses sympathizers have subtle political / economic cohesion established through farm programs / rural community town hall / churches

b Reporters have been invited to tribal meeting / urban black churches where the two groups have political organized agendas to assist more radical organizations to bring social changes, even if it means going to arm conflict

c However the government feels the ROP country side is only focused on the simple things in life / leaving politics to the city folks

2 WROP-TV in Columbia, SPP reported the ROP government views are—

a The basic outlook / values held by rural small town / city dwellers are generally the same

b Thus, the influence of the larger cities' dweller is economic driven / the lack of interpersonal skills

c The ROP urban dweller daily schedule is based on a New York minute / time is money

(c) Domestic policy:

1 In fall of 1964, ROP government began to reach out to its citizens / tried to change their image as a friend of the minorities / sharecrop farmers.

2 Massive domestic spending increased for social programs, such as prenatal care, school lunch, job assistance, family planning (a form of social welfare spending) / health care.

3 In 1995, the ROP government reformed many of those social programs the citizens had been receiving.

4 The new programs would provide government assistances for three years / receive an education necessary to obtain a better paying job to become self-sufficient / off social program.

d. Political Parties/Factions—

(1) Political Groups Formed around Individual Leaders or Based on Established Organizations-

(a) Dominant party is the Conservative Party, which has produced the most ROP Presidents since 1870.

(b) The ROP's first President Robert James-Scott founded the Conservative Party along with a group of wealthy landowners from South Pineland Province area.

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- (c) The party represents the wealthy and influential strata of ROP society.
- (d) It espouses a societal structure, which recognizes a privileged class and maintains the current inequitable distribution of land, and consequently wealth.
- (e) Until the recent advent of the Liberal Progressive Party (LPP), its power not been seriously challenged since 1954.

(2) Major Legal Parties with Their Policies and Goals-

(a) Liberal Progressive Party (LPP):

- 1 David M. Paton / Steven E. Cook III founded the LPP in the 1980.
- 2 The LPP won its legitimacy in nineteen eighty-six by a narrow margin of one vote.
- 3 The LPP has been active since the nineteen eighty's to unite the common people / wrest some influence / power from the PPP / CP parties.
- 4 The advent of increased funding / direction from outside assistance, allegedly—
 - a The UPA, has increased the influence of the LPP significantly.
 - b Many ROP high officials feel it is only a rumor / it does not pose a serious threat to the established political structure
- 5 The LPP is viewed as adheres to —
 - a European socialist ideology
 - b Advocates land redistribution
 - c Advancement of enfranchisement to a border portion of the people
 - d Educational / labor benefits
 - e Reorganization of large conglomerates
- 6 Presently the party is led by David M. Paton.

(b) Labour Party (LP):

- 1 Ted C. Parnell / a small group of poor white / minority sharecroppers founded the LP in 1870.
- 2 Initially the party's platform was similar to the Labour Progressive Party (LAPP) until the assassination of Charles Parnell, the ROP's fifth President.
- 3 Presently the party's leadership is Dr. James Le' Parker, thought to be a very weak / superficial leader.
- 4 Before 1998, the LP lost over 28 percent of its registered voters.

(c) 1980 the Protestant People's Party (PPP):

- 1 Founded by William Rowen-Gordon Jr.
- 2 The PPP formed in response to the liberalization of the Conservative Party / a continuous threat by AASS, PAIN / CU groups.
- 3 The present leader of the PPP is minority leader of the Upper House of ROP congress James Godchild-Hill.
- 4 The PPP had a radical group who organized into a militia group called God's Right Arm (GRA) in 1995—
 - a The GRA estimated to be about 3500 in strength
 - b The GRA banned in January 1999 after the assassination of President Duncan-Church
- 5 The PPP goals are to prevent enfranchisement and land reform in the ROP.
- 6 A second political group derived from the PPP, which was an elite group of

predominate rich blacks.

7 The name this group is the Protestant Coalition Human Being Party (POCOHBEP), its founders were two Protestant Minister Brothers, Jake / James Shaw-Roberts.

(3) Illegal (Banned) or Underground Parties / Their Motivation-

(a) Labour Progressive Party (LAPP):

1 Allegedly created in 1927, co-founded by Steven E. Cook Sr. / Shan B. McLaughlin.

2 However the men were elected under the Labor Party, because:

a The LAPP party was allegedly too extreme

b There were signs of communist infiltrators found after the party was banned

3 Platform based on enfranchisement, agrarian land reform, educational / labor unions rights.

4 Goals were to-

a Help the poor / the little man to achieve human rights

b Land reform

c Win voting rights for all qualified ROP citizens

d Stop the select rich families from complete control of the government

5 Members' views were very socialist, but were short of Marxist-Leninist socialist concepts of religion / dictatorship.

6 In nineteen 1954 the LAPP was banned.

7 The actual communist members of the LAPP split shortly from the LAPP before the LAPP was banned naming their selves the "Pineland Communist Party (PCP).

(b) "Pineland Communist Party (PCP):

1 Was short lived, which many left the country in 1954 to ROA.

2 After another short period, almost all the PCP members left the continent.

3 The majority went to Northern Ireland.

4 Alleged to assist the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

5 1972 traveled to the Middle East to help the Palestinians.

6 Developed a great relationship with the Islamic Muslin culture, where almost all converted to Islam.

7 However the group did not change their organization's name.

8 On 31 December, 1979 the PCP leader Jamie J. O'Doul publicly denounced the Soviet Union shortly after they invaded Afghanistan.

9 Members traveled to Pakistan to join the Mujahdin to fight the Soviet Union.

10 Members who went to Pakistan to assist the Islam brother did not stay.

11 They were assigned other duties elsewhere in the world to help fight the Soviets in a different way.

12 After the war—

a Many PCP members went to Afghanistan in 1999

b They stayed there until 2001 when the U.S entered the country

c Their whereabouts is presently unknown

d Last official report on the group was—

(1) The group never inter-racially married

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(2) A mostly Caucasoid race

(3) Multi-linguists / culture aware

13 The last known leader was Jamie J. O'Doul III.

14 Allegedly the group's name had changed but is presently unknown.

15 Goals are a sovereign nation for the Palestinians / to kill all infidels.

(c) Pineland Activist Indian Nation (PAIN):

1 Primarily is the oldest of the dissent groups.

2 Struggle began when the first Spanish and Protégées settlers landed in the early sixteen century.

3 Possible reason was the European interventionist-

a Employed crafty techniques in taking their land

b Destroyed their population with deadly illnesses

c Enslave them in the end by placing many of them on reservations

4 Believed to have been formed in 1786 by an Indian warrior named Chief Lone Wolf Lu, from Hiwassee on the Hiwassee River in Cherokee County, NPP—

a Chief Lone Wolf's warriors hid in Snowbird Mountains

b From there his warriors would attack the English gold mine owners to buy weapons from the French / Spanish weapons dealers in Appalachian Territory

5 Their dynamics have varied over time due to continuous hardship / lose of personal will-power / culture

6 The recent death of Chief, Billie "Thunder Cloud" Lu added to their problem in general, however he was not the leader; this individual is only known as "Gray Wolfe"

7 Underground organizations have been subtle for decades, where it is safe to say they are very cellular, with an operations, intelligence / logistical cells

8 Alleged organization is—

a In small numbers

b Mainly consists of an underground with guerrilla type cells that can conduct a coordinated attack or series of attacks, at any given time in the western portion of NPP

9 Alleged goals are—

a Land reform

b Voters rights / compensation for disfranchised First Native Atlantica's

10 Additional goals are—

a Sovereign nation to govern by tribunal laws / customs

b Reestablish-

(1) Their native language

(2) Agrarian land reform

(3) Wild life hunting grounds open all year around

(d) African-Atlantic Socialist Society (AASS):

1 Established in the 1960's by Roberto (Breeze) Akerisen a Vietnam veteran seeking very similar political objectives for his people as the PAIN.

2 Racial / social divergence had prevented unity between the two political groups.

3 In the last ten years, Roberto Akerisen traveled very often to the U.S.

4 Akerisen visits in the U.S. were mostly with former U.S. Vietnam veterans in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia / Los Angles.

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5 Is a very low-keyed dissident group.

6 Population mass support bases (PMSB) is intertwined in the urban population centers, low income, government housing projects / high crime areas.

7 Ideology / objectives of AASS are based on a famous black leader Malcolm X.

8 Has an alleged—

a Conflict of interest or a power struggle with the teaching of another U.S. black religious leader Louis Farrakhan-

(1) This power struggle may be the reason the AASS organization has at times not synchronized in achieving their internal objectives

(2) Which overall cannot achieve its over arching goals with the other groups

b Associations or affiliation of lawless activities like-

(1) Drug dealing

(2) Prostitution

(3) Gambling

(4) These lawless activities discredit their organizations legitimacy with select black communities

c Underground organization is organized similar to U.S. DOD Pam 550-104 (The Human Factor of the Underground, based on Akerisen's Special Forces background)

d Goals are land reform, social welfare, voting rights / compensation for/ disfranchised for relatives of ROP slaves

e AASS lieutenants use legitimate modes to infiltrate foreign non-government agencies (NGO) / charities to make money for their cause

(f) Celtic Union (CU):

1 Is the second least known organization.

2 Believed to been formed 2003.

3 Is new sect, a spinoff from the old Celtic Union Insurgency Army which is a splinter group from the Labour Progressive Party (LAPP).

4 Alleged—

a To represent a large portion of the Irish Catholic / Highlander population of the ROP, which many are sharecrop farmers in NPP

b Objects are-

(1) Agrarian land reform

(2) Social welfare

(3) Voting rights

(4) Compensation benefits for disfranchised Celts

5 Known agenda is limited social welfare such as health / dental insurance, / civil-rights for Highland Scots and Irish Catholics.

(g) Atlantica Arabian Twelvers (the Ithna'ashariyya) Islamic Movement (AATIMO) is:

1 The final minority group.

2 A foreign refugee minority group in 1990's.

3 The smallest population mass support base, but the most secret.

4 The youngest / the smallest organization, however could be one of the most deadly of the four insurgent groups.

5 An organization that has only been known in the last year by word of mouth.

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6 Like the CU, the AATIMO is the least known; their leader is known as Ahmad.

7 Derived from the Iraq populace that—

a Emigrated to the ROP after the first Gulf War

b Had high hopes of starting a prosperous / trouble free bright future in their a new homeland in the Western Hemisphere

c Feel they have treated as other minorities groups have experienced

8 Alleged small groups of Iraqi dissidents who like the other dissidents groups want to express their dissatisfaction over their treatment with little to no success.

9 Thought to be a well definite underground with an unknown number of cells allegedly intertwined in—

a Legitimate businesses

b Non-government agencies (NGO)

c Charities in the Iraq, ROC, ROP, UPA, / Switzerland with a goal to expand out to Germany, France, Russia, U.S. / China

(h) Far Right illegal group God's Right Arm (GRA):

1 Established in 1995.

2 Reason was the PPP began to lose its grip / the minorities / CU began their struggle in the mid-1990s.

3 Alleged goal was to keep the elite families in power to control these who needs to be controlled even if by a armed power.

4 Estimated to be about 3500 in strength at its peak.

5 Was banned in January 1999 after the assassination of President Duncan-Church.

6 Founder LTC Coruthers-Seabird / four others were charged with his death—

a In 2000, the four went to trial in Columbia, SPP

b Each received a life sentence, with parole in fifteen years

c Rumors, are they never went jail, but was put house arrest

d Goodfellow-Godchild denied any involvement / was never charged

(i) Protestant Coalition Human Being Party (POCOHBEP):

1 Established in May 1983, in Fayetteville.

2 Its founders were two Protestant Minister Brothers, Jake / James Shaw-Roberts

3 Presently the group is alleged banned by the POR government

4 Rumors, flow through ROP that groups is still led by the older brother Jake.

5 The brothers are cousins to the Conservative Party Senator from the Second Congressional District Erick Thomas-Shaw—

a Thomas-Shaw was the Senator in 1986 who won the LPP its legitimacy.

b Rumors are the CP Senator Erick Thomas-Shaw is at odds with his cousins' political / religious ideology

c The two brothers want a certain group of minorities (the rich / educated) to—

(1) Receive the good life

(2) But the less privileged minorities have received more than they deserve

6 There are four Protestant Coalition Human Begin Church congregations in Fayetteville—

a Protestant Coalition Human Begin Church (North Fayetteville NP)

b Protestant Coalition Human Begin Church (East Fayetteville NP)

c Protestant Coalition Human Begin Church (South Fayetteville NP)

d Protestant Coalition Human Begin Church (West Fayetteville NP)

7 There are many splinter groups in the form of small rich Negroid church congregations in the ROP that are considered closely affiliated with this organization.

(5) Opposition Facts within Major Political Organizations-

(a) Conservative Party (CP)-

1 Has had / continues to have some dissension in the party / with the PPP / LPP over-

a Welfare reform

b How much the Federal Government should give.

2 However, the majority of the CP / other far right political parties subtly feel the Federal Government has given too much.

3 Otherwise, the CP unity on such issues as-

a Human rights

b Environmental protection

c Land reform

d International trade / alliances is solid.

4 Today maintains the ROP Presidency; led by President Douglas Hale-Canteth.

(b) Protestant People's Party (PPP)-

1 In the late 1970s, Robert Rowen-Gordon Jr. a former associate of the CP felt the CP had lost its population mass support base, which were their voters.

2 Rowen-Gordon Jr. / an elite group of SPP land owners who many were related to the internal circle of ROP political families; organized the PPP.

3 The LPP leader has publicly denounced the PPP / its far right splinter groups for-

a Their subtle concept to stop the liberalization to right a wrong

b Control the rich over the poor is not lost.

(c) Labour Party (LA)-

1 Goals in the 1870 was to help the poor / the little man to achieve:

a Human rights

b land reforms

c voting rights for all ROP citizens

d To stop the select rich families from complete control of the government.

e But its leadership was too weak / the party became ineffective until infiltrated by the LAPP in 1927

2 Until recently, with the apparent influence of LPP, the LP has been plagued with internecine (of or pertaining to struggle within a group).

3 Although there was apparently little or no ideological dissent, there were factional disagreements over methodology / application.

4 The factional disputes embraced the opposite poles of change through social pressure on one hand / armed struggle on the other.

5 Indications of dissension have dissipated with the advent of LPP influence.

d. Controls and Restrictions.

(1) Documentation- refer to Annex H (ROP Documentation)

(2) Rationing-

- (a) There is no rationing at this time.
- (b) However with the rising prices of gasoline the ROP government has considered gas rationing.
- (c) However, President Hale-Canteth has expressed if he would allow the gas rationing to go into effect, the black market from the ROA would inflate gas prices to unknown limits.
- (d) The ROP government is prepared to issue ration cards if conditions warrant, which at this time those conditions have not been meet. (Refer to Annex H (ROP Documentation))

(3) Travel and Movement Restrictions-

- (a) In 1996, federal border patrols were increased to monitor movement in and out of ROP international road and highways (Refer to Appendix 9 Federal Border Police Composition and Disposition).
- (b) Travel permits required to travel outside of ROP on the continent.
- (c) Travel and movement restrictions are a response to ROP's black market problems.
- (d) Travel restrictions by land modes are an attempt by the ROP government to curtail the smuggling of black market goods into the country.
- (e) The increasing black market by minority groups and the Celtic Union, recently inflated the ROP economy.
- (f) As the ROP's economy inflates, the higher prices cause the average and poor consumer to turn to the black market.
- (g) The second problem began in the late 1950s and early 70s, with what is described as a "The ROP's Brain-Drain".
- (h) Some of the minorities' brightest students in the ROP went abroad to study at foreign universities.
- (i) Many of these students did not immediately return once realizing what their living standard would be with their education in the country in which they studied.
- (j) Until recently, this has had a harmful effect on ROP's technical development.

(4) Blackouts and Curfews-

- (a) There are occasional dusk-to-dawn curfews for teenagers in urban areas.
- (b) This is because the teenagers have been responsible for much vandalism in the recent past.
- (c) During recent work stoppages the ROP government issued curfew in select urban communities to prevent lawless from occurring under these conditions.

(5) Political Restrictions- see the ROP constitution for current political restrictions.

(6) Religious Restrictions-

- (a) The ROP Government believes in the separation of church and State.
- (b)There are currently no restrictions on religious beliefs or practices, nor have there ever been any such restrictions throughout the country's history.

4. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:

a. Technological Standards, Economic Concentrations, and Domestic Economic Policy—

(1) Technological Standards-

(a) The overall technological standards of ROP fall slightly behind that of the United States and other industrialized nations.

(b) They are currently moving from an agricultural-based to a technological industrial-based economy.

(2) Economic Concentrations-

(a) Inflation tends to be a recurring problem in ROP.

(b) Free trade agreements existed between the ROC, ROP, ROA, and UPA.

(c) ROP restricted trade relations with UPA may reoccur if the UPA election goes to the Atlantica Democratic Union, but will continue free trade with other bordering countries.

(d) In ROP, the principal centers of economic activity are as follows:

1 NPP—

a Charlotte, population 551,648; is the largest city in the ROP / is a major financial, industrial, wholesale / distribution center

b Greensboro-

(1) Population is 231,753

(2) Is an industrial / educational center

(3) Is the country's largest textile mill producer

c Raleigh, population 285,202; is an educational, industrial, / business center

d Winston-Salem, population 195,203; is an education center / the world's largest tobacco manufacturing center.

e Asheville, population 76,078; is a highly frequented tourist location, with numerous skiing resorts.

f Fayetteville is NPP capital, population 130,106 / is the cultural center of the ROP

g Wilmington-

(1) Population is 83,107

(2) Is a deepwater port of critical importance to the future of the country's successful light manufacturing export industry /shipbuilding center

(3) Off the coast of Wilmington is one the world's largest / natural gas deposit

2 SPP—

a Columbia, population 123,078; is the national capital / a social /educational center

b Charleston-

(1) Population is 103,150

(2) Is the capital of SPP

(3) Is SPP major deep-water port / shipbuilding center

(4) Is the location of the ROP National University

(5) Is the cultural center of SPP / a critical port for imports / exports of light manufactured goods

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c **Clemsonville**, population 55,000; is the educational and religious center of southern ROP

d **Spartanburg**, population 46,473; is a chemical manufacturing / textile center
e **Aiken**, population 31,029; is famous for its horse races / is a major resort area

(3) Domestic Economic Policy-

(a) In the past 10 to 15 years, ROP has begun evolving from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy with textile, natural gas and lumber playing important roles.

(b) Recently added industries include the manufacture of shoes and mobile homes, thus diversifying the industrial picture.

(c) Local foundries and machine shops make up another principal source of employment.

(d) ROP claims it has not been able to obtain suitable employment for higher skilled workers.

(e) The University of ROP has created a special department of industrial studies to resolve problems in the areas of skilled labor.

(f) The government claims several religious splinter sects have opposed the reform measure based on ill-defined dogma.

b. Natural Resources and Major Economic Natural Resources—

(1) Natural Resources-

(a) Natural resources provide raw materials for numerous manufacturing and construction industries and considerable employment in ROP.

(b) ROP is rich in natural resources, especially off the coast and in the western portions of the country.

(c) Mining techniques used are along industry standards. ROP is capable of producing feldspar, lithium, mica, and olivine.

(d) Other minerals of importance are gold, uranium, and clay/granite.

(e) ROP has a very large reserve of timber, with approximately 1,000 million green tons of hardwoods and 300 million green tons of softwoods.

(f) Lumber and pulpwood furnish a large portion of the annual national income.

(2) Major Economic Natural Resources-

(a) Gold, natural gas, granite, and lithium are the most important mining commodity. Exploration has discovered lithium in excess of 2,252,000 metric tons.

(b) This element is becoming very important in everyday products, such as aluminum, glass, grease, and as a possible fuel source.

(c) The majority of the lithium processed is exports, and is one of the few major producers of hard currency for ROP, which furnishes a large portion of the annual national income from natural resources.

(d) Granite is most plentiful in North Pineland Province which also contributes to nation's economy.

(e) An anonymous nongovernment organization reported— gold and natural gas

exploration are two well kept secrets in the ROP that is alleged to have known by a select few people.

c. Financial Structure and Banking System—

(1) Financial Structure-

- (a) The financial structure of ROP is one of total government control.
- (b) Total currency available for distribution closely monitored and used to control changing conditions.
- (c) Import and export taxes provide a nominal amount of income for the Federal Government.
- (d) Exports account for a large percentage of available revenue.
- (e) Citizens pay individual income taxes.
- (f) Sales taxes and luxury taxes paid for certain products considered nonessential by the government, such as yachts, jewelry, furs, and imported foodstuffs.
- (g) Since the Anti-Smoking Act of 97, influenced by the U.S, cigarettes and petroleum products are the most heavily taxed items in the ROP.
- (h) Fuel for privately owned vehicles is the most heavily taxed single item.**

(2) Banking System-

- (a) The government-controlled First Bank of ROP (FBROP) located in Columbia SPP, is the central bank and has overall control of all financial institutions throughout the country.
- (b) The FBROP serves as the central bank, the government's financial agent, the country's commercial agent, an investment bank, and clearing agent for collection notices.
- (c) The ROP International Bank is primarily the bank for foreign currency transactions. Additionally, private savings and loan institutions and credit unions service the banking needs of the people.

d. Foreign Aid and Dependence on Foreign Aid—

(1) Foreign Aid:

- (a) ROP heavily relies on their exports trade with other countries; however their dependency on foreign aid is very limited.
- (b) The foreign aid the ROP needs is military aid and technology.
- (c) The United States provides the bulk of foreign aid, followed by Great Britain.

(2) Dependence on Foreign Aid:

- (a) ROP is more dependent on physical support than monetary support of the U.S. and select Western countries.
- (b) The U.S. bank dilemma in late 2008 has faltered in the ROP, to what existent is still under investigation.
- (c) A total halt of U.S. presents would adversely affect the ROP's existence.
- (d) However, the ROP economic relies heavily on imports of hi-tech consumer goods and petroleum products to run their industrial and agriculture infrastructure.

e. Current Value of Money and Wage Scales—

(1) Current Value of Money-

- (a) The monetary unit used in ROP is the don (D).
- (b) The current official exchange rate is two don for one U.S. dollar.
- (c) Use care, when exchanging hard currency as the government is reluctant to exchange currency back into U.S. dollars.
- (d) U.S. currency trade is openly on the black market, with rates approaching five don to one U.S. dollar.

(2) Wage Scales-

- (a) A look at the statistics reported by the Council on Economic Policy for the last 36 months indicates:

1 There were very little changes in the average wage scales and productivity of the work force.

2 Wages remain constant for all workers.

3 Exceptions for this are highly skilled / educated researchers / teachers / the governing elite, reflected in the fact that their average monthly wage may be one and half times as high as for the typical worker.

- (b) The ROP had a large influx of former young minority / sharecrop farmers citizens depart in the 1960s:

1 In the mid to late 1990s, many of them returned with families, mostly settling in large population centers in NPP.

2 Many of these citizens returned well educated / possessed a vast amount of occupational skills, which began to full gap of high skill workers.

3 In the past decade these highly skilled minorities became a target of the Protestant Coalition Human Being Party.

4 On the other hand, most of the returning minorities rejected the party's offer / have supported the poor form where they came from.

(c) Median income of all families is D 19,998 (U.S. \$9,999) annually.

(d) Families earning under D 19,998 (annually): 86.0 percent.

(e) Families earning over D 31,000 (annually): 14.0 percent.

(f) Annual productivity increase: 2.7 percent.

f. Agriculture and Domestic Food Supply—

(1) Agriculture-

- (a) ROP is self-sufficient for food production, and imports consist mainly of spices, cooking oils, sugar, coffee, salt, and miscellaneous items:

1 The small family-run farm provides the bulk of food production.

2 Farms over 220 acres in size, however, regulated by the government's Agriculture Council, which attempts to control the type and quantity of crop or livestock they produce.

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3 Government subsidies in the form of seed, fertilizer, pesticides / planning advisors enable even the small farm operation to produce what would otherwise be unprofitable.

4 Central planning has ensured the continued production of food for its people, but has resulted in some cycles of overabundance / shortage of specific foods.

(b) ROP's agricultural economy is tied in closely with her neighbor's markets.

(c) ROP is one of the largest manufacturers of tobacco products:

1 Tobacco, in recent years, has accounted for over 60 percent of the total farm cash receipts in ROP.

2 Tobacco products in the ROP in the last ten years have come under fire by the ROP's Congress.

3 Their main concern is the health problems caused by tobacco products.

4 To combat this situation they voted to raise the taxes on tobacco by 100%, which went into effect April 1 1999.

5 Many tobacco farmers / consumers in the ROP are very unhappy with this new bill!

(d) ROP has also grown large crops of peanuts and sweet potatoes and produces more poultry than it can use.

(e) Cotton, corn and soy beans crops are slowly taking the place of tobacco products with the hope technology will incorporate corn and soy beans to generate a bi-product to the badly needed gasoline.

(f) Significant to note here, however, is that poultry workers often also hold down full-time jobs in industry.

(g) Peaches grown on the sandy soils in the southeastern part of the country and they account for a sizable portion of the remaining farm income.

(h) This farm industry also employs a considerable temporary labor force during the summer months.

(i) Marijuana is a big business in NPP: this cash crop is exported worldwide and controlled by three illegal political groups— (AASS, PAIN / CU).

(j) A non government organization (Green Earth International) reports—

1 These dissent groups are suspected of growing marijuana to provide cash revenue to pay for an armed conflict with the ROP government.

2 Also, many farmers grow marijuana along with other legal crops / it frequently makes the difference between a profitable year / a failure year.

3 ROP farmers have an old saying "If you must fertilize your crops, start with the grass.

4 "Various early warning systems employ booby traps / armed personnel to protect the marijuana fields.

(2) Domestic Food Supply-

(a) The agricultural trend in ROP is for farms to become larger and more mechanized.

(b) The trend will also continue for more part-time farming operations.

(c) Estimates are the ROP could reduce its present farm population by nearly 15,000 people and still produce an abundant supply of farm products.

(d) Wheat, soybeans, corn, peanuts, potatoes, and a wide variety of vegetables provide the bulk of agricultural products for consumption.

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(f) In addition, livestock production of beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, chickens, and turkeys provide sufficient meat protein.

g. The Extent and Effects of the Black Market—

(1) Extent of the Black Market-

(a) In the early 1990's, two groups fought overtly, Celtic Union Insurgency Army (CUIA) a far right group of the LAPP from the 1940s and early 50s.

(b) The second dissident group derived from the PPP far right group called the GRA.

(c) Green Earth International reports—

1 The CUIA is alleged to have had support from the UPA's political party "Atlantica Democratic Union (ADU)" a very socialistic just short of communistic.

2 The ADU lost power in 1989, however was able to support the CUIA with money.

3 The CUIA used the money to jump start their cross borders smuggling trade with the smugglers from the ROA / ROC.

4 1993, these operations soon addressed / strained by the ROP's Federal Border Police / U.S. security assistance employed Army Special Forces.

(d) Peace International reported—

1 Since the mid-90s, the CUIA went into deep cover, but on the other hand the smuggling trade prospered.

2 In earlier reports the CUIA, members died off, faded back into society or quit, allowed a new unknown organizations to blossom, taking CIIA identity / smuggling trade.

3 Alleged the Celtic Union new leader has organized the group so well that their activity is only alleged after the fact.

4 Now they are alleged to assist another dissident group of Iraqi descent known as Atlantica Arabian Twelvers (the Ithna' ashariyya) Islamic Movement (AATIMO).

5 The AATIMO maybe operating outside of the ROP / in a series of charity groups / non-government agencies in the ROP.

6 At both levels of government in the ROP, the Federal / Province Bureau of Investigations are feverishly investigating any activity to uncover both the CU / AATIMO members.

(e) The government recently placed greater emphasis on elimination of black market activities, mostly deriving from the ROA.

(f) There are few severe criminal penalties for black-marketing, however, local "bartering" of legitimate goods and services tolerated, even though not officially recognized as a proper economic measure of transactions.

(g) Trading restricted items, such as illegal imports, constitute the majority of black market activities.

(h) Medical supplies, illegal drugs, and weapons sometimes surface on the black market.

(2) Effects of the Black Market-

(a) The overall effects of the black market are negligible, however if not addressed early may threaten to disrupt the economy.

(b) Public awareness programs have attempted to heighten dislike for the black market

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system as being unfair to the average consumer by preventing the economy from functioning as planned.

(c) The black market has various battling factions: corrupt government sources, AASS, PAIN, and CU.

(d) U.S. assistance is often discussed in the ROP congress due to their success in 1990s:

1 However until the ROA stops the flow of smuggling activities, which in the recent past rendered a deaf ear or provided only lip service of correcting the problem.

2 The ROA has been involved with situation for only 136 years.

h. Industry and Level of Production—

(1) Industry-

(a) The key issue facing ROP industry is the need for structural change in technologies, which developed during the 1980s.

(b) Outdated equipment and in many cases is producing far below capabilities of similar industries in other Western countries.

(c) Nonagricultural industries divided into two distinct groups: manufacturing and non-manufacturing:

1 Non-manufacturing industries are comprised of the following:

a Mining

b Government contracts—

(1) Construction

(2) Transportation

(3) Communications / utilities

(4) Finance, trade / services

(5) Operations.

c Non-manufacturing industries in the ROP are the back bone the nation's economic and for the most are very efficient

2 Manufacturing industries include:

a The whole textile production industry as well as—

(1) Electric machinery

(2) Rubber

(3) Paper / plastics products

(4) Furniture / fixtures

(5) Fabricated metal products

(6) Farm equipment / processing machinery

(7) Concrete / cement products

b Peace International reports—

(1) The ROP's manufacturing industries are the main problem, where the owners are only willing to provide enough revenue to keep the company afloat.

(2) The manufacture workers are under paid / over worked with limited benefits

(3) The owner are always telling the workers they are-

(a) Moving their company outside the ROP because of the corporate taxes

they have to pay

(b) The working wanted too many benefits for the work they produce

(2) Level of Production-

(a) ROP's manufacturing industry is having difficulty maintaining levels of production adequate to support company economic growth.

(b) Despite the plans of the Economic Advisory Ministry, manufacturing industry as a whole is unable to meet established export quotas of production.

(c) Inefficient equipment, lack of motivation by workers and a cumbersome central bureaucracy contribute to an overall dismal performance when compared to similar Western nations.

i. Manufacture of, and Demand for, Consumer Goods—

(1) Manufacture of Consumer Goods-

(a) ROP manufactures consumer durable and capital goods such as non-electrical machinery, farm machinery, electric machinery, furniture, and fixtures.

(b) Among non-durable consumer goods, the production of foodstuffs maintained the highest output levels, with wheat, soybeans, corn, peanuts, potatoes, vegetable products, cooking oils, beef, poultry, sheep, and hogs being the main products.

(c) Other non-durable items manufactured are beverages, textiles, clothing and foot wear products.

(2) Demand for Consumer Goods-

(a) Most consumer goods are readily available through local production or importation.

(b) The result of import controls, the average citizen has a demand for such consumer goods as television sets, stereos, computer at affordable prices and cable and internet services.

j. Imports and Exports—

(1) Imports-refer to Annex B, Appendix 8

(2) Exports- refer to Annex B, Appendix 8

k. Fuels and Power—

(1) Fuels.

(a) ROP is dependent on imported crude oil and oil products from outside sources.

(b) At present, there are no shortages or rationing.

(c) Fuel price have shy rocketed in the past year and are expected to continue to rise.

(d) It is alleged that the black market has started providing select farmers with additional fuel to keep their farms from going under by the heavy taxes of the land owners.

(e) Oil imported by ship into Wilmington, Morehead City and Charleston harbors.

(f) It arrives by truck and rail from there.

- (g) ROP produces a respectable amount of coal to fuel thermal power plants that generate electricity.
- (h) Additional coal imported by rail from ROA.
- (i) Natural gas is plentiful but is controlled by the ROP government, which they export most of it to boost the economy from time to time.
- (j) Shale oil is present in the mountains but processing is not economically feasible.
- (k) Wood provides a secondary fuel source for residential heating, especially in the rural areas.

(2) Power-

- (a) Coal-fired plants produce 36% of ROP's electrical output.
- (b) Although significant amounts of coal are imported, production efficiency is high and costs to the consumer are low compared to other fuel-importing nations.
- (c) Forty percent of the power production comes from nuclear plants, of which there are four and another near completion.
- (d) The remaining power supplied by hydroelectric means from ROP Power and Light Company's generating plants at the Blewett Falls Lake dam and Lake Tillery dam on the Pee Dee River.

I. Telecommunications and Radio Systems—

(1) Telecommunications Systems-

- (a) Telephone systems:
 - 1 The Central Telephone Company serves the entire country of ROP with the latest modern telephone accommodations including direct distance dialing.
 - 2 Telecommunications has developed extensively / major population centers linked together by multiple systems.

- (b) Telegraph Systems: telegraph lines connect the major cities and primarily found in the provinces' major economic centers.

- (c) Television systems:

- 1 There are numerous commercial television stations.
 - 2 The ROP Broadcasting Company / the Standard Broadcasting Network are government run stations responsible for all governmental / emergency awareness broadcasting in ROP.
 - 3 The country has an average of about one television set for every three people.

(2) Radio Systems:

- (a) Each district has at least one radio station and the country has telecommunications facilities equal to the United States.

- (b) Most medium to larger sized towns will also have at least one radio station.

(3) Microwave (Telephone/Radio) Systems:

- (a) ROP has an inter-province microwave system and an HF (high frequency) police net; domestic service is average, and international service is good.

- (b) Last year there were 763,000 telephones.

- (c) There are 66 AM (amplitude modulation) radio transmitters and 33 FM (frequency

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modulation) transmitters.

(4) Satellite and Laser Systems:

(a) ROP has one satellite ground station, which receives signals from Euro satellite Communications Company.

(b) These signals consist of weather information, radio transmissions, and a limited amount of television news signals.

(5) Computer Systems:

(a) ROP makes extensive use of the INTERNET, and personal computers found in most business and universities.

(b) Sixty percent of private homes in ROP have personal computers.

m. Transportation Adequacy by U.S. Standards—

(1) Railroads-

(a) Throughout the ROP there is a myriad of railway grids leading in and of the country.

(b) These railroads are mostly privately operated and are of U.S. standards:

1 Norfolk Southern Railroad—

a Privately owned in the UPA

b Operates in UPA, ROA / ROP

c In Winston Salem, NPP traveling south to Wadesboro, NPP its name is *Winston Salem Southbound*

d From West Russell Street, Fayetteville west to Aberdeen, turning North to Star NPP, Norfolk Southern is named *Aberdeen Rockfish RR*

e Norfolk Southern turns into *Beaufort Morehead City RR*, which is locally owned / operated between Beaufort NPP to Morehead City; serving its sea ports

f Norfolk Southern turns into *Chesapeake & Albemarle RR*; which is locally owned / operated from Edenton NPP to Moyock NPP

g CSXT RR turns into *Norfolk Southern* at Charlotte travels west along NPP International Highway 74/29 to Kings Mountain then turns south into SPP / stops at Kings Creek

h The most north western route in NPP is from White Pine ROA travels south to Asheville NPP

i From Asheville-

(1) Traveling west southwest to Sylva NPP

(2) At Sylva it turns into *Great Smokey Mountain RR*; which is locally owned / operates along a twisting valley in the Nantahala National Forest traveling west through:

(a) Bryson City

(b) Andrews

(c) Murphy where it stops

2 Norfolk Southern (Amtrak)-

a Is another name running in NPP along major population centers from Rocky Mount west turning south at Thomasville to Charlotte

b Another name on old U.S. maps is the *Southern RR*

3 CSXT (Amtrak)—

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- a Is an international owned / operated RR
- b Operates throughout the continent
- c Is the main passenger / freight train provider on the continent
- d Its old name was *Seaboard System, Seaboard Coast Line Railroad or CSX*
which is how it is listed on older U.S. military maps
- e Travels down from the UPA capital to NPP / ROP capital
- f Travels east to west along NPP International Highway 74 / from Wilmington NPP Charlotte NPP
- g CSXT turns into *South Pineland Central RR*, which is locally owned / operates from Cheraw SPP south to Society Hill SPP
- h CSXT enters SPP from ROC in five locations starting from north to south-
 - (1) Parris Island ROC to Calhoun Falls SPP
 - (2) North of Augusta ROC to Woodlawn Station
 - (3) **Norfolk Southern RR* goes from Augusta ROC to North Augusta SPP
 - (4) CSXT Amtrak traveling along 119 International Highway from ROC to Garnet SPP
 - (5) CSXT Amtrak traveling from O'Leary ROC to Purryburg SPP
- (c) Most of the railroads grids will lead to Hamlet train yard in NPP:
 - 1 Hamlet serves as the strategic railroad hub
 - 2 Hamlet is the only redistribution of train loads in both N / SPP
 - 3 Hamlet has complete maintenance facilities, train turntable to reroute train locomotives / cars, cargo stage / train holding area
 - 4 Second to train holdings / maintenance facilities is Linwood, NPP, which north of Charlotte, NPP
 - 5 Other large train yards are:
 - a Columbia, Georgetown / Charleston SPP
 - b ROP Marine summer training camp (Camp Jejune NPP)
 - c Lee Creek NPP Military Logistical Base
 - d Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point
- (c) There are 6,100 miles of track covering all 27 districts connecting all of the major towns and cities.
- (d) The majority of locomotives in ROP are older diesel-powered models and they are in very good conduction in comparison to U.S. standards.
 - (e) Track, frogs, switches / relays thickness / types are U.S. standard sizes / types.
 - (f) There are many railroad bridges throughout the ROP; which many are old, the destruction of most RR bridges would take six months to a year to rebuild.

(2) Highways-

- (a) ROP's secondary road system began when the legislature passed a statute giving the ROP Highway Commission jurisdiction over all provincial roads.
- (b) Under this provision, the national government assumed responsibility for hundreds of miles of roads, which had previously been the responsibility of the province.
- (c) All nationally maintained roads that carry a ROP National Highway route designation are a part of this system.

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- (d) Route designations identified by the license plate type signs posted on them.
 - (e) Almost six out of every seven miles of highway facilities in ROP are secondary roads.
 - (f) Approximately 24 percent of ROP's secondary roads are hard surface, while 76 percent remain unpaved.
 - (g) The official policy of the Highway Commission on road surfacing is based the needs and services that these roads provide, however it is also known, politics play an important role in these decisions.
 - (h) The following standards apply:
 - 1 All rural secondary roads should have a minimum travel-way 24 feet / measure at least 48 feet from ditch to ditch in areas where such road widths are feasible.
 - 2 Where terrain or other factors make such road widths impractical, a travel-way width of 18 feet and ditch-to-ditch width of 28 feet are norm.
 - (i) Roads should have an all-weather surface and adequate drainage during normal driving conditions with the exception of extreme weather conditions.
 - (j) All bridges and other structures should be at least 24 feet in width with a load limit of at least 10 tons.
 - (k) ROP's roads permit two-way traffic for trucks and armored vehicles.
 - (l) In addition to the cross-country Federal routes, there are numerous secondary roads, which cross the area and afford border crossing from the ROC, ROA, or UPA.
- (3) Waterways/Ports**-Two of seven waterways are of economic importance:
- (a) The Cape Fear River running from Fayetteville to the major port in Wilmington and then becomes the inter-coastal waterway running north south in the East Atlantic Ocean.
 - (b) The Pee Dee and Catawba rivers are large rivers that run northwest to the southeast through SPP ROP on their way to the East Atlantic Ocean.

(4) Air Installations (Civil/Military)-

- (a) Commercial airline service in ROP furnished by Federal Airlines, which government-owned and operated.
- (b) Aircraft purchases are from the United States.
- (c) Almost all of the airfields in ROP have navigational aids.
- (d) There are over 26 airfields with the capability of handling large jet aircraft.
- (e) Every city with a population of 3,000 or greater has improved fields capable of handling medium cargo or light aircraft.

n. Control and Operation of Industry, Utilities, Agriculture, and Transportation—

(1) Control and Operation of Industry-

- (a) The northern part of the country has undergone some economic turmoil and personal hardship.
- (b) This is due to the lack of equal voting rights and the social class divisions among the population.
- (c) Overzealous government control has led to a lack of initiative on the part of industry.
- (d) The governmental bureaucracy has caused a slowdown in the production of much

needed consumer products.

(2) Control and operation of Utilities- The control and operation of utilities in ROP is the responsibility of the Public Works Ministry.

(3) Control and Operation of Agriculture- the Agricultural Advisory Ministry is responsible for all agriculture and related industries.

(4) Control and Operation of Transportation- the Transportation Advisory Ministry controls all public transportation, commercial and international.

5. CIVIL POPULACE:

a. Total and Density—

(1) Total Population- estimated population for the entire country is 12,349,279.

(2) Density Per Square Mile- the average density per square mile, based on the 83,782 square miles of ROP, is 147.4 per square mile.

b. Number and Status of Non-national Personnel—

(1) Number of Non-national Personnel-

(a) The number of temporary non-national personnel fluctuates between 7,000 during the harvest season, and approximately 2,000 the rest of the year.

(b) The estimated number of permanent non-national personnel is approximately 1,375,328.

(c) Twelve percent of these migrants are of UPA descent.

(2) Status of Non-national Personnel.-

(a) The permanent non-nationals in ROP are not subject to open discrimination.

(b) Through government programs, permanent non-nationals afforded the opportunity to better their lives through educational programs and job opportunities.

(c) The nonpermanent, non-nationals (migrant farm workers) are a subculture and they are the most socially, educationally and culturally disadvantaged group in ROP.

(d) Migrant workers receive substandard wages, housing, health care (if any), and virtually no education.

(e) Migrant workers in this category are living in substandard conductions and they are at the bottom of society's ladder.

(f) There have been documented cases of slavery of migrant workers.

(g) The government, however, has failed to pass any strong statutes regulating the treatment of migrant workers, meanwhile substandard treatment persists throughout ROP.

c. Basic Racial Stock and Physical Characteristics—(RFI)

(1) Types, Features, Dress, and Habits-

(a) First native Atlantican:

- 1 Derived Venezuela from migrating Mongoloid tribe over the past thirty-five thousand years from Asia across the Bering Strait to North America.
- 2 After the civil war in 1870 the Indians were placed on reservation in both North / South Pineland Provinces, where they farmed / hunted.
- 3 They traded artifacts / animal skins for necessities, but for the most self sufficient.
- 4 Most dressed in their traditional dress made from wild animal skins.
- 5 Their habits were tribal traditions / honoring their elders / family.

(b) Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch:

- 1 Were the first Caucasoid to the continent.
- 2 Portuguese governed the territory in the early days / were the most numerous groups to settle ROP.
- 3 Dutch traders brought the first Negroid from Africa to serve as slave labors to farm the large farm plantations at an average price of twenty-one thousand U.S. dollars per slave.
- 4 The Portuguese were slowly being out number by English, Irish / Scots.

(c) By 1713:

- 1 There was only a small population of Native Atlantics (34,000) when the British gained control of the continent.
- 2 The continent was divided into three territories; the initial ROP was called the Pineland Territory which was Game Cock District (SPP) / Peach District (ROC).
- 3 The controlling populace was Protestant English and Irish who owned the majority of the land and the manufacturing industry.
- 4 The customs / dress were traditional English.

(d) After the Civil War (1870):

- 1 Very few newcomers moved to the ROP from other foreign countries, but population growth continued at a steady pace.
- 2 Many migrated from Europe after Napoleon wars furthering the growth of ROP.

(e) During 1920:

- 1 The population increased at a rate of approximately 20,000 per decade.
- 2 Since nineteen forties, the Caucasoid population increased faster than that of Negroid / much faster than that of all other Mongoloid, mainly because the smaller ethnic groups migrated farther north, west, and south of ROP
- 3 From this increase in population came more religious sects and political diversions.

(d) Early 1990s:

- 1 The population further divided by the emigration of Iraqi dissident group Sheiks totaling hundred thousand.
- 2 They brought another religion that further separated an already diverse country's populace.
- 3 The hundred thousand Iraqi were spread throughout the ROP major population centers.
- 4 Many of the Iraqi men dressed in western cloths, their women continue in their

native traditions wearing the headdress / long dresses.

§ Since then their population has grown to hundred seventy thousand / their hopes to blind in with their new home land was darken on 11 September 2001.

(2) Significant Variations from the Norm-

(a) The normal dress of the majority of the population is casual, usually consisting of blue jeans or bib overalls and T-shirts during the summer with flannel shirts worn during the winter months.

(b) The upper-class citizens usually are dressed in business suits.

(c) The variation usually comes in the younger generation with the males wearing earrings and the females cutting their hair to man-like length.

d. Ethnic / Religious Groups—Refer to Annex B Appendix 3

(1) Location and Concentration-

(a) Religious organizations consist of Protestant, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, and the Christian Church of Christ.

(b) Baptist is by far the predominant religion of Negroid and Caucasoid.

(c) Catholic is the predominant religion of the Latinos.

(d) Moslem religion is a fast growing religion with Negroid and Asian Mongoloid as well as the majority of Iraqi Sheik nationality.

(e) The religious concentration and locations are so many diversified illustrate.

(2) Basis for Discontent and Motivation-

(a) In some non government organization reports:

1 The majority of the elite ROP citizen feels the general populace in NPP / some areas in SPP are—

a Second hand citizen

b Only good for—

(1) Working the land

(2) Industrial firms

(3) Stores labors for landowners

2 Also in accordance with these citizens, various political groups, mainly the PPP / some CP members have played upon their discontent.

(b) In many areas of the ROP, citizens claim they are not a part of a democratic society, because they do not own land, which means they cannot vote.

(c) Recently First Native Atlantics and many other minorities in the ROP have shown little to no support to any national ROP government.

e. Attitudes Toward the Existing Regime and Its Allies-

(1) For centuries, there has been considerable animosity between the Catholic and Protestant religions.

(2) Now with a large mass support base of Arab Moslems and Black Muslims the hatred has spreads in many of the major ROP population centers.

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(3) In the late year five mosques have been propane bombed in Columbia / Charleston SPP.

(4) The Northern Catholics, Latin American Migrant and High Land Scotts attend Southern Baptist, Baptist Churches, Episcopalian, and Methodist Churches to disguise their true Catholic faith.

(5) The Protestants and United Baptists Churches are the majority in SPP.

(6) Many African Atlantics are members of the Free Will Baptist Church, which not aligned with any religion.

(7) Most conservative party members are Protestant or United Baptist Church, including President Hale-Canteth and most of his cabinet.

(8) In some non government organization reports:

(a) Indicators show-

1 Most NPP people do not trust the CP

2 They accuses them of using their official position to aid their denomination in this religious conflict.

(b) From nineteen eighties to nineteen ninety-seven:

1 Church fire bombings of two Southern Baptist Churches, six Baptist Churches, four Episcopalian Churches, one Methodist Church / five Free Will Baptist Churches, with eighteen churches blazed.

2 In accordance with the members of those churches bombed; stated that there was little to no investigations conducted by the Federal Government.

(c) President Hale-Canteth's reply was, "They were intently set by church members and they wanted to put the blame on the Protestants discrediting the CP.

(d) Church fire-bombings were conducted in the following Congressional Districts—

1 North Pineland Congressional Districts- 1st, 4th, 6-8th, 10th, 12th

2 South Pineland Congressional Districts- 3rd, 4th, 5th

(2) United States and Its Allies-

(a) The government of ROP perceives the United States as a big brother whom it can trust and rely on in times of need.

(b) However, some non government organization reports the population as a whole distrusts the United States and fears that the United States is not a reliable ally in the long term.

f. Division between Urban, Rural, or Nomadic Groups— (RFI).

(1) Large Cities and Population Centers- Annex B Appendix 8

(2) Rural Settlement Patterns-

(a) Since settlement of ROP, agriculture has remained the primary occupation with industrial booms in manufacturing and research following closely.

(b) There are approximately fifty-five thousand small farms in ROP averaging approximately hundred to one hundred twenty-five acres each.

(c) The growth of industry has pulled approximately three out of ten people to the urban areas, where opportunities flourish.

(d) Approximately 68% of the population resides in urban and town areas and 32% in

rural areas.

g. Standard of Living—

(1) Particular Attention to the Extremes Away from Average-

- (a) Migrants standards fall into the extreme lower standards of living.
- (b) Many dwell during the harvest seasons in nothing more than cardboard shacks on or near the farm being worked.
- (c) Most have entered ROP illegally from ROA and UPA, where they normally return after the harvest.

(2) Class Structure, Degree of Established Social Stratification and Percentage of Populace in Each Class-

- (a) There are three distinct classes of society: rich, middle class (poor) and poor (extreme poor).
- (b) The rich comprise five percent of the total population, the poor comprise twenty-seven percent and the remainder considered middle class.

h. Cultural (Educational) Levels—

- (1) The first ROP public schools-
 - (a) Opened in 1884.
 - (b) By 1901, every major town had one or more.
 - (c) In the very early 1900s only 70% of school-age children attended public school, which ran approximately 75 days per year.
- (2) Today's ROP public schools-
 - (a) Are compulsory and children aged 6 through 16 are required to attend school.
 - (b) Persons 25 years old and over, approximately 75% are high school graduates and approximately five percent have two or more years of college.
 - (c) The University of ROP opened its doors in 1870 and it is now comprised of twelve campuses.
 - (d) In total, ROP has at least nine institutions of higher education.

i. Health and Medical Standards—

(1) General Health and Well-being-

- (a) Major advances in health status and longevity of the population took hold in the last century.
- (b) Improved nutrition and sanitation conditions have drastically reduced infant deaths caused by respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases.
- (c) Immunization has virtually wiped out the major communicable diseases.
- (d) Broadened medical technology has exerted a major effect on control of disease and disabilities, and has bettered the quality of life.

(2) Common Diseases- Common diseases are tuberculosis, hepatitis, hypertension, chronic

renal failure, venereal disease, AIDS (low rate), and kidney stones.

(3) Standard of Public Health- ROP maintains very high standards of public health by

- (a) The reporting of diseases by families to local health directors.
- (b) The reporting of diseases by local physicians.
- (c) The examination and detention of infected travelers.
- (d) Not permitting diseased bodies to pass through towns.

(4) Medical Facilities and Personnel- there are—

- (a) One hundred eighty-one hospitals with thirty-five thousand six hundred thirty-seven beds
- (b) Twenty-three homes for the elderly with a total of eleven hundred beds
- (c) Three psychiatric hospitals
- (d) Two mental retardation centers
- (e) Three alcohol and drug treatment centers
- (f) Five hundred various health programs
- (g) More than nineteen thousand six hundred twenty-four medical practitioners in ROP and there are one hundred eleven thousand nine hundred twenty-nine nurses
- (h) More than fifty-one thousand persons with reported work disabilities

(5) Attitude of the Public toward Physicians-

- (a) Due to socialized medical and health care services, the public holds practitioners accountable and feels that they must scrutinize every aspect of their care.
- (b) It is difficult if not impossible to sue a practitioner, which is at times the cause of some open dissension.

(6) Potable Water- Most water in ROP is potable, except in industrialized areas and areas along the coast where caution is advised.

(7) Sufficiency of Medical Supplies and Equipment- Medical supplies and equipment appear to be adequate.

j. Traditions and Customs (Particularly Taboos)—

(1) National Holidays- Refer to (Annex B, Appendix 16)

(2) General Customs-

- (a) ROP's generic customs include formal usage of the terms Mr., Mrs., Ms., or proper official work title.
- (b) On an informal basis use of first names is adequate, i.e., an old acquaintance.
- (c) The elderly definitely demand respect and the term Mr. or Mrs. used.
- (d) If offered a meal or any object, material or otherwise, it considered impolite, bad manners, and even insulting not to accept.
- (e) It considered very impolite to talk to the opposite sex or about females in their

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family, unless the subject initiated by the senior male member of the family.

(f) Eye to eye contact, not always considered in good taste since most Pinelanders are very shy and/or find it offensive.

(g) To touch a child considered offensive without prior consent of the relative or guardian.

(h) Under the second amendment:

1 All qualified citizens of 18 years of age or older, may purchase a hunting rifle or shotgun.

2 All qualified citizens of the age 21 years of age or older may purchase a handgun / pistol.

3 All qualified citizens of the age 21 years of age or older also can apply for a Special Gun License to purchases military automatic weapons / select heavy weapons.

(i) There are no Blue Laws, depending on store, some stay open twenty-four/seven and other stores may be open three to five days a week, four to eight hours a day.

(j) Work restrictions:

1 Are in accordance with provisional laws.

2 The except are—

a No person under the age of 18 can work more than 10 hours during Mondays to Thursdays / Fridays to Sundays is no more than, 20 hours

b Any person regardless of age cannot have their work interfere with going to high school or achieving a GED.

(3) General Rural Customs-

(a) As with most rural Americans, most rural Pinelanders do not like, nor trust politicians other than their local political representatives.

(b) They also become suspicious when asked too many direct questions.

(c) A general rule among many rural people in this part of the world is, "If you need help, we shall help you with whatever we have."

(d) Some rural Pinelanders are heavy drinkers and if in contact, will more than likely offer alcohol freely.

(e) In many rural counties, alcohol not sold; if sold illegally it is expensive.

(f) Due to both reasons, many people make their own and refer to it as "White Lightning," "Home Brew", "Moon Shine" or "Shine".

(g) If you find a still, it best to get out the area, because they are under constant observation by armed guards and in most cases they shoot first and ask questions later.

(h) Reporting the stills may cause another obstacle, where if you were to befriend the owner and try to guide him from the use of the still other than for his personal use; you might want provide him with a legal and profitable alternative.

(i) The rural environment allows controlled ownership of animals.

(j) Most Pinelanders will have at least one dog, however county laws will vary, especially in the urban environment, where leash laws apply to dogs and in some cases cats and how many owned.

(4) General Urban Customs-

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- (a) Most urban Pinelanders are very impatient.
- (b) People between the ages 16 to 34 and 45 to 60 years old are heavy smokers, especially, women.
- (c) Rural woman, unlike the urban woman, is a homebody and they are less likely to go out without a male escort.
- (d) The last three years, both urban male and female adults will, in most cases, drive and talk on cell phone.
- (e) Many urban vehicle accidents are from driving and talking on the phone.
- (f) The urban driver's insurances in both North and South Pineland risen thirty percent.

6. MILITARY AND PARAMILITARY FORCES: (Annex F)

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Annex A (Foreign Alliances) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

1.GENERAL:

- a. ROP is currently actively supporting the following organizations.
- b. It is also a member of these organizations or a signatory member.

2.TREADY ORGANIZATIONS:

a. Amnesty International—

- (1) Is an organization that seeks to mobilize international public opinion to apply pressure on governments to alter their nations' inhumane policies.
- (2) Is an international non-governmental organization (INGO).
- (3) Conducts research and organizes worldwide action by local members on behalf of prisoners held under inhumane conditions or subjected to inhumane treatment.

b. Antarctic Treaty—

- (1) Is an international agreement to demilitarize the continent of Antarctica.
- (2) Bans all weapons and military activity on Antarctica.
- (3) In 1974, ROP government signed this treaty to feel that it was a part of a larger global community.

c. Atlantic Development Bank (ADB)—

- (1) Is a regional financial body designed to contribute to the economic growth and development of member countries.
- (2) Aims to foster cooperation and integration by financing investment projects and programs of its less developed members.

d. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades (GATT)—

- (1) Is an international organization to promote trade among members by liberalizing and reducing tariffs.
- (2) Is aimed at the abolition of trade restrictions among the contracting parties.

e. Group of Seventy-Seven (G-77)—

- (1) Is a conglomerate of Third World countries focused on developing unified solutions to economic issues by effective use of caucuses.
- (2) Goal is to balance the scales vis-a-vis the great powers and create viable economic and trade policies that are beneficial to the great powers and the G-77 members.

f. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)—

- (1) Is an international organization promoting the interests of the working people of the world.
- (2) Promotes constantly rising living standards, full employment, social security, and reduction in the gap between the rich and the poor.

g. New International Economic Order (NIEO)—

- (1) Is a proposed set of trade, investment, and aid relationships demanded by Third World nations.
- (2) Intentions are to create a more even distribution of resources among the rich and poor countries.

g. International Red Cross—

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Annex A (Foreign Alliances) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

- (1) Is a worldwide humanitarian agency with national offices in almost every country.
- (2) Goals are to uphold the fundamental principles of a neutral institution so that military and civilian victims of wars or internal troubles receive protection and assistance.
- h. United Nations' United General Assembly—
 - (1) Is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, in which all members represented.
 - (2) Is the plenary organ of the United Nations; a member has one vote but is entitled to five representatives.
 - (3) Decides on substantive questions passed by a majority or by a two-thirds vote.

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Annex B (Vital Statistics) Republic of Pineland Country Study

Appendices 1-21	Pages
1. Appendix 1 (ROP Population) to Annex B (Vital Statistics)	B-1-A-1
2. Appendix 2 (Age Distribution) to Annex B (Vital Statistics)	B-1-A-2
3. Appendix 3 (Ethnic Groups) to Annex B (Vital Statistics)	B-1-A-3
4. Appendix 4 (Vital/Health Statistics) to Annex B (Vital Statistics)	B-1-A-4
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10. Appendix 10 (Taxes) to Annex B (Vital Statistics)	B-1-A-10
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18. Appendix 18 (Climate) to Annex B (Vital Statistics)	B-1-A-18
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Annex B (Vital Statistics) Republic of Pineland Country Study

20. Appendix 20 (Agricultural Production) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) B-1-A-20

21. Appendix 21 (Foreign Diplomats) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) B-1-A-21

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Appendix 1 (ROP Population) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Population 1980	9,004,000
Population 1990	9,591,600
Population 1991	10,160,000
Population 1992	10,300,000
Population 1995	10,346,000
Population 1997	10,762,000
Population 2000	12,261,325
Population 2006	12,349,279
North Pineland Province	7,989,995
South Pineland Province	4,309,274
Annual Population Growth (1980-90)	0.99 %
Annual Population Growth (1992-2006)	1.26 %
Net Migration (1980-90)	509,000
Net Migration (1990-1991)	496,000
Net Migration (1992-2006)	1,545,328
Number of Households (2006)	4,207,000
Area	78,821 sq mi
Population Density (1998)	116.95/sqmi
Population Density (2000)	153.02/sq mi
Population Density (2006)	147.4 /sq mi
Metropolitan Population (2006)	7,589,500
Non-Metropolitan Population (2006)	3,499,980
Urbanization (2006)	68.44 %

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Appendix 2 (Age Distribution) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

% Male 0-4	3.3 %
% Female 0-4	3.4 %
% Male 5-14	7.6 %
% Female 5-14	6.5 %
% Male 15-24	7.2 %
% Female 15-24	7.3 %
% Male 25-34	7.8 %
% Female 25-34	8.3 %
% Male 35-44	6.7 %
% Female 35-44	7.2 %
% Male 45-54	4.4 %
% Female 45-54	5.0 %
% Male 55-64	3.1 %
% Female 55-64	3.7 %
% Male 65-74	1.5 %
% Female 65-74	2.3 %
% Male 75-84	0.3 %
% Female 75-84	0.7 %
Total Male Population (Last year)	5,764,860
Total Female Population (Last year)	6,584,419
Total Work Force (Last year)	6,104,801
Work Force - Male (Last year)	3,249,314
Work Force - Female (Last year)	2,855,487
Unemployment Rate (Last Year)	Approx. 8.79

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Appendix 3 (Ethnic Groups) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Caucasoid	70.4 %
Negroid	20.5 %
Mongoloid	4.6 %
% Foreign Born	4.5 %
Leading Ancestry	English
% of Leading Ancestry	31.0 %

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Appendix 4 (Vital/Health Statistics) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Average Life Span (Male)	73.25 years
Average Life Span (Female)	82.67 years
Number of Births (2006)	176,361
Birth Rate (2006)	14.7/1000
Number of Deaths (2006)	108,680
Death Rate (2006)	9.2/1000
Number of Marriages (2003)	107,989
Marriage Rate (2004)	9.1/1000
Number of Divorces (2005)	52,565
Divorce Rate (2005)	4.4/1000
Number of Hospitals (2006)	235
Population/Hospital (2006)	52124:1
Number of Hospital Beds (2006)	52,837
Population/Hosp. Bed (2006)	231:1
Number of Physicians (2006)	20,247
Population/Physician (2006)	605:1
Number of Dentists (2004)	4,213
Population/Dentist (2004)	2,907:1
Nursing Personnel (2004)	117,856
Population/Nurse (2004)	103:1
Number Psychologists (2005)	3354
Number of Social Workers (2005)	22,190

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Appendix 5 (Education) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Number of Elementary Schools	2,499
Elementary School Enrollment	1,594,721
Number of Secondary Schools	652
Secondary School Enrollment	721,809
Number of Colleges & Universities	188
College & University Enrollment	579,533
Number of Elementary School Teachers	81,293
Pupils/Elementary School Teacher	20:1
Number of Secondary School Teachers	42,932
Pupils/Secondary School Teacher	17:1
Average Teacher's Salary	U.S 21,678
Number of High School Graduates	5,105,769

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Appendix 6 (Crime Statistics-Final Quarter Last Year) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

	<u>Incidents Per 100,000 Population</u>	<u>Occurs Every</u>
Violent Crime	670.7	06.5 min
Murder	14.3	05.1 hr
Sexual Assault	30.3	02.4 hr
Robbery	153.1	28.6 min
Aggravated Assault	410.3	10.7 min
Property Crime	4,419.9	00.9 min
Burglary	1,136.2	03.9 min
Larceny/Theft	2,947.0	01.5 min
Motor Vehicle Theft	336.0	13.0 min

Number of Prisoners- 72,488

Population/Prisoner- 169:1

Number of Lawyers- 17,050

Population/Lawyer - 718:1

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Appendix 7 (Natural Resources, Agriculture, Industries) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to
Republic of Pineland Country Study

I. Natural Resources--

Lumber	Stone
Sand & Gravel	Feldspar
Phosphate	Clay
Lithium	Mica
Pyrophyllite	Fish
Cement	Copper
Gold/Natural Gas	Granite

II. Agriculture --

Tobacco	Chickens
Hogs	Soybeans
Corn	Dairy Products
Forest Products	Turkeys
Eggs	Peanuts
Cattle	Peaches
Wheat	Vegetables

III. Major Industries --

Tobacco	Furniture
Electronics	Food Processing
Machinery	Metals
Clothing	Textiles
Chemicals	Paper
Construction	Rubber & Plastics
Lumber	Foot wear

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Appendix 8 (Economy-2004) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Overview:

- a. The ROP economic is one of the strongest in the world, however its internal problems of socioeconomics is wide spread with a large number of people are at the poverty level.
- b. On the other hand, there is small elite that control the country and share the country's wealth.
- c. The country's biggest economic gainer is gold and a large natural gas reserve off the North Pineland Provinces coast.
- d. The natural gas reserve is believed to be one of the largest in the world.
- e. The ROP government has limited the flow and has refused to release their findings on the reserve.
- f. When the country's economic deficit begins to grow, the ROP government in the past always found ways to close the deficits by selling its unlimited gold deposits, found in the eighteen hundreds and natural gas.
- g. The ROP minorities and the sharecrop farmers in the past have provided cheat labor with large profits to the land owners and manufactures.
- h. Gasoline prices in the recent past and continues to grow initiated an inflation snowball for the ROP's average and poor consumer.
- i. The inflation problem is being farther expanded by the black market ran by minorities and the Celtic Union organizations from the Republic of Appalachia where gasoline is still cheat and self produced.
- j. Since 2004, the ROP economic growth started to studier, there have been large work stoppages in the past few months which are sending the economic indictors in the red, but the government goes to its bailout funds and enables the country to survive.
- k. The question is how long can the ROP government go into its deep pocket and will its deep pocket farther spread the dissident's dissatisfaction toward the government.

National Product: GDP—purchasing power parity— U.S. dollars 445.602 billion

National product real growth rate: 3.2%

National product per capita: U.S. dollars 10,800

Inflation rate: (Consumer prices): 7.5% and is on the rise due gas and Black Market

Unemployment rate: 6.59%

Budget:

Revenues- 165.300 billion

Expenditures- capital expenditures U.S. dollars 283.953 billion, not including import/export expenditures estimates only—

Exports: U.S. dollars 103.2 billion estimated

Commodities: natural gas, gold, electricity, granite, lumber, textiles, clothing, footwear, seafood, ships, organic food stocks, military uniforms and equipment, furniture, chemicals, electronics, machinery, paper, plastics

Partners: U.S. 28%, EU 14%, UPA 12 %, Mexico 10%, Canada 8%, Republic of Columbus 3%

Imports: U.S. dollars 108.4 billion estimated

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Commodities: gasoline, oil, steel, electronics, electrical equipment, machinery, automobiles, locomotives, train cars, flat bed cars, rails, rail switches, transportation equipment

Partners: U.S. 26% EU 16%, Mexico 13%, Venezuela 12% UPA 6%

External debt: N/A

Industrial production: Natural resources production accounts for 43% of GDP

Electricity: (Refer to Appendix 19)

Industries: Shipbuilding, textiles, clothing, footwear, electric-power, food processing, mining, natural gas refining

Agriculture: accounts for 6.5% of GDP and employs 38% of the work force (including fishing and forestry): principal crops soy beans, barley, root corps, vegetables—cattle, hogs chickens, milk, eggs; self sufficient in food, except for sugar and sea salt; shell fish and fish catch of 2.8 metric tons, eighth in the world

Foreign aid:

Recipient: U.S. foreign and security assistance aid 2.1 million U.S. dollars, non-U.S. countries 5 million

Currency: One Republic of Pineland don equals one hundred pence

Exchange rates: Republic of Pineland don per one half a U.S. dollar (2000-2006)

Defense expenditure: U.S dollars 935.7642 million .0021% GNP

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Appendix 9 (Average Annual Pay-Last Year) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

<u>Industry</u>	<u>\$ U.S.</u>
Government Federal	32,565
Government Province	17,745
Mining	11,223
Transportation	10,643
Wholesale Trade	08,785
Home/Auto/Life Insurance	08,721
Manufacturing	08,889
Construction	07,814
Services	07,030
Retail Trade	05,321
Average Annual Pay	11,873
Unemployment Rate (2006)	9.89%

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Appendix 10 (Taxes) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

National Sales Tax	7.00 %
Corporate Income Tax	32.00 %
Personal Income Tax	
Low (Below U.S. 15,000)	86.00 %
High (Above U.S. 15,001)	14.00 %
National Government Revenue (2004)	U.S. 165,300 Billion
National Government Expend. (2004)	N/A
National Government Debt (2004)	U.S. N/A
National Government Rev. /Capita	U.S. 26.92%
National Government Expend. /Capita	U.S. 57.08 %
National Government Debt/Capita	U.S. .N/A

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Appendix 11 (City Populations) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

<u>Major Cities</u>	Population (1990)	Population Last Year
Charlotte NPP	389,000	551,648
Raleigh NPP	205,419	285,202
Greensboro NPP	181,485	231,753
Winston-Salem NPP	140,664	195,203
Durham NPP	133,720	155,150
Fayetteville NPP	73,577	130,106
High Point NPP	69,063	79,795
Asheville NPP	61,456	76,078
Gastonia NPP	53,895	66,560
Wilmington NPP	52,642	83,167
Rocky Mount NPP	48,325	64,135
Greenville NPP	44,478	55,379
Goldsboro NPP	40,331	68,672
Burlington NPP	39,178	50,562
Wilson NPP	36,266	45,426
Columbia SPP	97,932	123,078
Charleston SPP	74,894	103,450
North Charleston SPP	66,568	81,178
Greenville SPP	56,532	59,792
Spartanburg SPP	42,675	46,473
Rock Hill SPP	40,798	64,598
Mount Pleasant SPP	29,236	48,135
Florence SPP	28,347	33, 802
Anderson SPP	26,065	31,746
Goose Creek SPP	23,469	34,746
Hilton Head Island SPP	23,452	56,054
Greenwood SPP	20,536	18,692
Aiken SPP	18,772	31,029
Myrtle Beach SPP	17,140	15,240

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Appendix 12 (City Area Codes, Postal Codes, Locations) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to
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Major Cities	Area Code	Postal Zone	Latitude/Longitude
Charlotte NPP	704	28200-28299	35.13N / 80.51W
Raleigh NPP	910	27600-27699	35.46N / 78.38W
Greensboro NPP	336	27400-27499	36.04N / 79.48W
Winston-Salem NPP	336	27100-27199	36.06N / 80.15W
Durham NPP	919	27700-27722	36.00N / 78.54W
Fayetteville NPP	910	28301-28314	35.03N / 78.53W
High Point NPP	704	27260-27264	35.57N / 80.00W
Asheville NPP	828	28800-28816	35.36N / 82.33W
Gastonia NPP	704	28052-28055	35.16N / 81.11W
Wilmington NPP	910	28401-28412	34.14N / 77.55W
Rocky Mount NPP	919	27801-27804	35.57N / 77.48W
Greenville, NPP	252	27834-27858	35.37N / 77.23W
Goldsboro NPP	910	27530-27533	35.23N / 77.59W
Burlington NPP	336	27215-27220	36.06N / 79.26W
Wilson NPP	910	27893-27895	35.44N / 77.55W
Columbia SPP	803	29200-29299	34.00N / 81.03W
Charleston SPP	843	29401-29425	32.46 N / 79.56W
North Charleston SPP	843	29419	32.53 N / 80.00W
Greenville SPP	864	29601-29698	34.51 N / 82.24W
Spartanburg SPP	864	29301-29318	34.56N / 82.13W
Rock Hill SPP	803	29730-29734	34.56N / 81.01W
Mount Pleasant SPP	704	29464-29465	32.47N / 79.52W
Florence SPP	848	29501-29504	34.12N / 79.46W
Anderson SPP	864	29621-29625	34.31N / 82.39W
Goose Creek SPP	843	29445-	32.59N / 80.02W
Hilton Head Island SPP	843	29925-29948	32.12N / 80.45W
Greenwood SPP	864	29646-29649	34.12N / 82.10W
Aiken SPP	803	29801-29808	33.34N / 81.43W
Myrtle Beach SPP	843	29572-29578	33.42N / 78.53W

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Appendix 13 (City Economies) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Major Cities	Income Per Capita 2002 U.S.	2002 Author. Construction (U.S.1000)	Retail Sales Per Capita 2002 (U.S.)
Charlotte	12,259	75,567	6,887
Raleigh	12,904	62,567	7,211
Greensboro	11,686	75,422	7,706
Winston-Salem	11,790	52,149	7,702
Durham	10,257	24,266	6,352
Fayetteville	9,695	33,017	10,356
High Point	10,419	33,303	6,649
Asheville	10,350	21,133	10,248
Gastonia	10,024	14,490	8,393
Wilmington	69,358	42,567	10,550
Rocky Mount	10,044	38,602	7,309
Greenville	8,781	31,616	9,107
Goldsboro	8,040	36,989	7,150
Burlington	10,886	20,521	9,954
Wilson	9,312	9,469	7,135
Columbia	8,986	33,079	6,083
Charleston	10,600	36,863	10,296
North Charleston	78,850	43,043	6,622
Greenville	20,976	9,564	12,710
Spartanburg	9,688	2,527	9,895
Rock Hill	8,258	13,482	7,120
Mount Pleasant	53,675	46,500	N/A
Florence	9,306	5,695	11,184
Anderson	9,561	4,337	12,237
Goose Creek	7,180	4,879	N/A
Hilton Head Island	89,278	90,957	N/A
Greenwood	7,499	9,300	N/A
Aiken	11,471	12,567	N/A
Myrtle Beach	67,067	45,341	11,876

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Appendix 14 (Highway Statistics) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Motor Vehicle Registration

Automobiles	8,396,000
Trucks & Buses	5,041,000
Total	13,437,000
Motorcycles	89,000
Driver's Licenses (2006)	7,328,000
Persons Per Vehicle (2006)	1.8

Public Road and Street Mileage (2006)

Rural Mileage	129,617
Urban Mileage	27,898
Total	157,515
Inter-Province Mileage	1,626

Motor Fuel Consumption (Two Years Ago)	5,909,516,000 gallons
Gasohol Consumption (Two Years Ago)	102,333,000 gallons
Traffic Fatalities (A Year Ago)	2,734

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Appendix 15 (National Trivia) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Nickname	“To All a Land of Freedom”
Motto	“Pax vobis cum (Peace be with you)”
Flower	Magnolia
Tree	Long Needle Pine
Bird	Game Cock
Song	Our Republic of Pineland

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Appendix 16 (National Holidays) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

1. New Years Day----January 1
2. *ROP's Independence Day----January 16
3. *President's Birthday----February 12 (Robert James-Scott) & February 16 (Steven E. Cook)
4. Easter----Same as the U.S.
5. D-Day----June 6th
6. Long Needle Pine Tree Day (Arbor Day) ----July 4th
7. Union Day----First Monday of September
8. *John Cabot Day (Atlantica Discovery Day) ----October 14
9. *Veterans' Day----November 8
10. Thanksgiving Day----Same as the .US.
11. Christmas Day----Same as the U.S.

* These holidays will be celebrated on the Monday before the actual date.

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Appendix 17 (Tourist Attractions) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

- * Albemarle: Albemarle-Stanley County Historic Preservation Commission, Morrow Mountain National Park, Indian Mound National Historic Site.
- * Asheville: Biltmore House & Gardens, Thomas Wolfe Memorial National Historical Site, Folk Art Center, Vance Birthplace National Historic Site. Nearby: Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Maggie Valley.
- * Charlotte: Latta Plantation Park, University City, Polk Memorial National Historic Site, Pinewinds, Mint Museum, Charlotte Coliseum, Charlotte Motor Speedway.
- * Durham: Bennett Place National Historic Site, Duke Homestead National Historic Site, Sarah Duke Gardens at Duke University.
- * Greensboro: Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Greensboro Historical Museum.
- * Hendersonville: Earl Sandstone Home National Historic Site.
- * Outer Banks: Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Curtis Brothers National Memorial, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site.
- * Raleigh: ROP Museum of Art, ROP Museum of History. Nearby: Chapel Hill, Jordan Lake National Recreation Area.
- * Wilmington: Moore's Creek National Battlefield, Burgwin-Wright House, Cotton Exchange, P55 ROP, Poplar Grove Plantation, Greenfield Gardens, Carolina Beach National Park, cruises.
- * Winston-Salem: Old Salem, R. J. Reynolds's Company, Reynolds's House.
- * Beaufort: Beaufort Museum, Parris Island, Hunting Island National Park, many historic homes & gardens.
- * Charleston: Fort Sumter National Monument, Charles Towne Landing National Park, Charleston Museum, Gibb's Art Gallery, Nathaniel Russell House, Edmondson-Alston House, Provost Dungeon, Old Exchange, Gateway Walk, City Hall Art Gallery, Hayward-Washington House, Aiken-Rhett Mansion. Nearby: Boone Hall Plantation, Cypress Gardens, Drayton Hall, Magnolia Gardens, Kiawah Island, Robert Marion National Forest, Old Dorchester National Park.
- * Columbia: Province house, National Archives, Columbia Museum, Hampton-Preston Mansion, Gardens, Woodrow Stilson boyhood home, Carolina Coliseum, Riverbank Zoological Park. Nearby: Summer National Forest, Congaree Swamp National Monument, Sesquicentennial National Park.
- * Gaffney: Nearby Cowpens National Battlefield, Kings Mountain National Military Park.
- * Greenville: Greenville County Museum of Art, Paris Mountain National Park.
- * Greenwood: Summer National Forest. Nearby: Ninety-six National Historic Site.
- * Hilton Head Island: Year-round resort area. Fort Walker Ruins, Sea Pines Plantation. Nearby Savannah River National Wildlife Refuge.
- * Myrtle Beach: Myrtle Beach National Park. Nearby Brookgreen Gardens, Huntington Beach National Park, Hampton Plantation National Park.

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Appendix 18 (Climate) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

	Precipitation (inches)	Temperature (Degrees F)		
		Low	Average	High
Charlotte				
January	3.8	30.7	40.5	50.3
February	3.8	32.1	42.9	53.6
March	4.8	39.1	50.4	61.6
April	3.3	48.4	60.3	72.1
May	3.6	57.2	68.2	79.1
June	3.6	64.7	75.0	85.2
July	3.9	68.7	78.5	88.3
August	3.8	68.2	77.9	87.6
September	3.6	62.3	72.0	81.7
October	2.7	49.6	60.7	71.7
November	2.9	39.7	50.7	61.7
December	3.4	32.6	42.6	52.6
Raleigh				
January	3.6	29.1	39.6	50.1
February	3.4	30.3	41.6	52.8
March	3.7	37.7	49.3	61.0
April	2.9	46.5	59.5	72.3
May	3.7	55.3	67.2	79.0
June	3.7	62.6	73.9	85.2
July	4.4	67.1	77.7	88.2
August	4.4	66.8	77.0	87.1
September	3.3	60.4	71.0	81.6
October	2.7	47.7	59.7	71.6
November	2.9	38.1	50.0	61.8
December	3.1	31.2	42.0	52.7
Columbia				
January	4.4	33.2	44.7	56.2
February	4.0	34.6	47.1	59.5
March	5.2	41.9	54.5	67.1
April	3.6	50.5	63.8	77.0
May	3.9	59.1	71.5	83.8
June	4.5	66.1	77.7	89.2
July	5.4	70.1	81.0	91.9
August	5.6	69.4	80.2	91.0
September	4.2	63.9	74.8	85.5
October	2.6	50.3	63.4	76.5
November	2.5	40.6	53.9	67.1
December	3.5	34.7	46.7	58.8

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Appendix 19 (Commodity Production) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study (Figures are less than two years old)

Manufactured Goods

Chemicals	\$14,264.6	billion
Electronics	\$9,760.0	billion
Food & Beverage	\$10,066.3	billion
Lumber & Wood	\$4,268.9	billion
Machinery	\$9,214.8	billion
Motor Vehicles	\$2,118.3	billion
Paper Products	\$5,790.4	billion
Rubber & Plastics	\$5,558.9	billion
Textiles & Apparel	\$27,924.0	billion
Natural Gas/gold	N/A	

Minerals

Clay	5,233,693	short tons
Granite	28,301	short tons
Sand & Gravel	18,605	1000s of short tons

Energy Products

Electricity	143,589	gigawatt hours
Nuclear Power	69,892	gigawatt hours
Energy Consumption	2,958	trillions of BTUs
Energy Consumption/Cap.	621,700	1000s of BTUs

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Appendix 20 (Agricultural Production) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland
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<u>Agricultural Products</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Apples (2004)	388
Barley (2004)	3,570
Beans (2004)	2,810
Cattle (2004)	1,460
Chicken (2004)	19,585
Corn (2004)	97,550
Cotton (2004)	27,354
Eggs (2004)	4,828
Grapes (2004)	3,800
Hogs & Pigs (2004)	3,150
Milk (2004)	2,036
Oats (2004)	6,503
Peaches (2004)	376
Peanuts (2004)	452,095
Potatoes (2004)	2,904
Sheep (2004)	13
Sorghum (2004)	2,986
Soybeans (2004)	56,240
Tobacco (2004)	2,752
Tomatoes (2004)	1,676
Wheat (2004)	38,030

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Appendix 21 (Foreign Diplomats) to Annex B (Vital Statistics) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS (Ambassadors) —

- a. United Nations: Honorable Bradford Hale-Canteth
- b. United States: Honorable Nancy Rowen-Gordon
- c. Republic of Columbus: Honorable George Hale-Coruthers
- d. United Provinces of Atlantica: Honorable Alice Scott-Montgomery
- e. Republic of Appalachia: Honorable Beth Rum-Scott

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Annex C (ROP's Constitution) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Constitution of the Republic of Pineland

PREAMBLE

WE THE PEOPLE of the Republic of Pineland, in Order to form a more perfect Republic, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do decree and establish this Constitution for the Republic of Pineland.

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1- All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the Republic of Pineland, which shall consist of an Upper House (called senators) and Lower House (called deputies).

SECTION 2—

1. The Lower House shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of several Congressional Districts, and the electors in each Congressional District shall have the qualifications requisite for electors is based on the total taxes paid to the Federal government. One deputy elected for each five hundred million don of taxes paid in the Congressional District the year proceeding the election year.

2. No person shall be a Deputy who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the Republic of Pineland, and when elected who shall not be an inhabitant of that Province and District in which he shall be chose.

3. Deputies and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the two provinces, which may be included within this Republic. The number of deputies shall not exceed one for every five hundred million don of taxes, but each District shall have at least one deputy.²

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any Congressional District, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The Lower House shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

6. During the presidential election, each deputy given one vote towards electing the President.

SECTION 3—

1. The Upper House of the Republic of Pineland shall be composed of one senator every two years from each Congressional District, chosen by the people thereof,³ for six years and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assemble in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The Seat of senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and of the second class at the expiration of the forth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation,

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or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any province, the executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next election by the people, which shall then fill such vacancies.⁴

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the Republic of Pineland, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that Province and District for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the Republic of Pineland shall be President of the Upper House, but shall have no vote, unless they are equally divided.

5. The Upper House chooses their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the Republic of Pineland.

6. The Upper House shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Republic is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the Republic of Pineland: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4—

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and deputies, shall be prescribed in each Province by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5—

1. Each House shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business: but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

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SECTION 6—

1. The senators and the deputies shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the Republic of Pineland. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House; they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or deputy shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Republic of Pineland, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the Republic of Pineland shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7—

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the Lower House; but the Upper House may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the Lower House and Upper House, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Republic of Pineland; If he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become law. But in any such cases the vote of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall not be returned by the President within seven days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Upper and Lower House may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Republic of Pineland; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by two thirds of the Upper and Lower Houses, and limitations prescribed in the cases of a bill.

SECTION 8—The Congress shall have the power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the Republic of Pineland; but all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Republic of Pineland.

2. To borrow money on credit of the Republic of Pineland;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the two Provinces, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankrupts throughout the Republic of Pineland.

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5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measurements.
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current don of the Republic of Pineland;
7. To establish post offices and post roads;
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by secreting for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their writings and discoveries;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of the nations;
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12. To raise and support Army and Air National Guard forces, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term of one year;
13. To provide and maintain a Coast Guard;
14. To make rules for government and regulation of land, air and sea forces;
15. To provide for calling forth the National Guard (air and land) to execute the laws of the Republic, suppress civil unrest, natural disaster, and repel invasions;
16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the National Guard, and for governing such part of them as may be employed by the Republic of Pineland, reserving to the Province respectively, the appointment of the offices and the authority of training the National Guard (air and land) according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Republic of Pineland, or any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9—

1. The migration or importation of such person as any of the two Provinces now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred seventy-one, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding twenty dons for each person.
2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of invasion the public safety may require it.
3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.
4. No Capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.⁵
5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any Province.
6. No preference shall be given by regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one Province over the other: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one Province or be obliged to pay duties to the other.
7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

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8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Republic of Pineland, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign Country.

SECTION 10—

1. No Province shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contract, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No Province shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imports laid by a Province on any imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasure of the Republic of Pineland; and all such laws shall be subject to revisions and control of the Congress.

3. No Province shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another country, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1—

1. The executive power shall be vested in the President of the Republic of Pineland. He shall hold his office during a term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term is elected, as follows:

2. Each member of the Upper and Lower House shall vote for the President and Vice President.

The Senator and Deputy shall meet in their respective House, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one shall be for the Presidency and the other the Vice Presidency. No one person can be listed in both categories, the two persons voted for by each elector must be from the same political party. And they shall make a list in each of the two categories on all the persons voted for, and the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Republic of Pineland direct to the President of the Upper House. The president of the Upper House shall, in the presence of the Upper and Lower House, open all certificates, and the votes shall be counted. The person in each of the two categories having the greatest number of votes shall be President and the Vice President.⁶

3. No person except a natural born citizen and a political party member of a legal party shall be eligible to the office of President and Vice President; neither shall any person who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five, and have been twenty years a resident within the Republic of Pineland.

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4. In case of the removal from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring the Upper House Speaker shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

5. The President shall at stated times receive for his service a compensation which shall have been diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Republic of Pineland, or any of them.

6. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:-- "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Republic of Pineland, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the Republic of Pineland."

SECTION 2—

1. The President shall be commander in chief of the National Guard (air and land) and Coast Guard of the Republic of Pineland in the time of war: he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subjects relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offense against the Republic of Pineland, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Upper House, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall appoint North and South Pineland Provisional Governors, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Republic of Pineland, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think properly, in the President alone, in the courts of laws, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Upper House, granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3— he shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Republic, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both the Upper and Lower Houses , or either of them, and in case of disagreement adjourn them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Republic of Pineland.

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Annex C (ROP's Constitution) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

SECTION 4— the President and the Vice President, and all civil officers of the Republic of Pineland, shall be removed from office if after impeachment they are convicted of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1— the judicial power of the Republic of Pineland shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2—

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Republic of Pineland, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority: --to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; --to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; --to controversies to which the Republic of Pineland shall be a party⁷; --to controversies between the two Provinces; between citizens of the other Province; --between citizen of the same Province claiming lands under grant of the other Province, or the citizen thereof, and foreign Countries, citizens and subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a Province shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the Province where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within either of the two Provinces, the trial shall be at such a place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3—

1. Treason against the Republic of Pineland shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV

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Annex C (ROP's Constitution) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

SECTION 1— full faith and credit shall be given in each Province to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the other Province and the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effects thereof.

SECTION 2—

1. The citizens of each Province shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the other Province.⁸
2. A person charged in any Province with treason, larceny, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in the other Province, shall on demand of the executive authority of the Province from which he fled, be delivered up to the Province having jurisdiction of the crime.
3. No person held to service or labor in one Province under the laws thereof, escaping to another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.⁹

SECTION 3 — the Republic of Pineland shall protect each Province against invasion; and on application of legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the two Provinces, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the two Provinces, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred seventy one shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the article; and that no Province, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Upper House.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 1— all debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Republic of Pineland, as under the Confederation.¹⁰

SECTION 2— this Constitution, and the laws of the Republic of Pineland which be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Republic of Pineland, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the

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Annex C (ROP's Constitution) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

judges in the two Provinces shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any Province to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 3— the Upper and Lower House before mentioned, and the members of the two Provinces legislatures and all executives and judicial officers, both of the Republic of Pineland and of the two Provinces, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Republic of Pineland.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1— the ratification of the conventions of one Provinces and the President of the Republic of Pineland shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the two Provinces so ratifying the same.

SECTION 2—done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the Provinces and the President of Republic of Pineland the eighteenth day of August in the year of one thousand eighth hundred and seventy one established the independence of the Republic of Pineland of Atlantica. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribe our names.
[Names omitted]

Article in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the Republic of Pineland of Atlantica, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the two Provinces, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Amendment I [First fifteen amendments ratified October 1, 1871]

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press.

Amendment II

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to security of a free Province, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probe cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be seated, and the persons or things to be seized

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Annex C (ROP's Constitution) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment to indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the Province and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment VII

In suit at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty-five dons, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the Republic of Pineland, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The power not delegated to the Republic of Pineland by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the Provinces, is reserved to the Provinces respectively, or to the people.

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Annex C (ROP's Constitution) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Amendment XI

The Judicial power of the Republic of Pineland shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the Republic of Pineland by citizen of another Province, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign Country.

Amendment XII

If the Lower House shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the second day of April next following, then the Vice President shall act as the President, as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the next greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President in the same party. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of the Vice President of the Republic of Pineland.

Amendment XIII

SECTION 1— neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the Republic of Pineland.

SECTION 2— Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XIV

SECTION 1—all persons born or naturalized in the Republic of Pineland, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the Republic of Pineland and of the Province wherein they reside. No Province shall make or enforce any law, which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the Republic of Pineland; nor shall any Province deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2— no person shall be a senator or deputy in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the Republic of Pineland or under any Province, who having previously taken oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the Republic of Pineland, or as a member of any legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any Province, to support the Constitution of the Republic of Pineland of the Republic of Pineland , shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 3— the validity of public debt of the Republic of Pineland, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppression of insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the Republic

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Annex C (ROP's Constitution) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

of Pineland nor any Province shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Republic of Pineland, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 4— the Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation of this article.

Amendment XV

SECTION 1— the right of citizens of the Republic of Pineland to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the Republic of Pineland or any Province on account of race, color, sex, or previous condition of servitude so long as he or she is 21 years of age or older before the election is to held, a landowner, is declared literate by law and not a convicted felon.

SECTION 2— the Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XVI [June 14, 1923]

The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several Provinces, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment XVII [July 4, 1923]

SECTION 1— the Upper House of the Republic of Pineland shall be composed of one senator from each Congressional District, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

SECTION 2— when vacancies happen in the representation any Congressional District in the Upper House, the executive authority of such Congressional District shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SECTION 3— this amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment XVIII [February 10, 1943]

SECTION 1— the terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January and the terms of the Upper and Lower Houses at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECTION 2— the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall by law begin at one on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

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SECTION 3— if, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice President-elect shall become President. If a president shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify as a party member, then the Vice President-elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified, and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act according until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECTION 4— Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th of October following the ratification of this article.

Amendment XIX

SECTION 1—

1. The Republic of Pineland shall no longer consist of thirty-three Congressional Districts; till now --North Pineland Province has had twenty-one Congressional Districts; South Pineland Province has had twelve Congressional Districts.

2. On the twelfth day, one thousand nine hundred fifty-four, the Republic of Pineland shall include a total of twenty-seven Congressional Districts. The North Pineland Province shall consist of fourteen Congressional Districts and South Pineland shall consist of thirteen Congressional Districts.

3. Qualified voters from each Congressional District shall vote by ballot on the first Monday in November, on selected years, under the authority of the District Managers committee, to elect one Senator to the Upper House in the Republic of Pineland's Congress; he shall serve a six year term; and one Deputy per five hundred million don of taxes paid in the Congressional District; he shall serve a two year term for as many terms as qualified. Both Senators and Deputies must be a Party member to qualify.

4. When a vacancy occurs in the representation of any Congressional District in the Upper or Lower House, the executive authority (distinct manner) of such Congressional District shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies within ninety days of the vacancy.

SECTION 2— no person shall be elected to the office of the President more than once, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once.

SECTION 3— no person, party, or organization affiliated with, acting as a spokesperson, writing in support of, or associating with Marxist-Leninist, Fascism, National Socialist (NAZI), or Labour Progressive Party, shall be qualified to participate in any elections, at the Federal, Provincial, or local level of government in the Republic of Pineland.

Amendment XX [November 30, 1981]

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Annex C (ROP's Constitution) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

SECTION 1— the right of citizens of the Republic of Pineland who are eighteen years or older and that are qualified by law to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the Republic of Pineland or by any Province on the account of age.

SECTION 2— the Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTES:

- a. Note¹. See the Sixteenth Amendment.
- b. Note². See the Fourteenth Amendment.
- c. Note³. See the Seventeenth Amendment.
- d. Note⁴. See the Seventeenth Amendment.
- e. Note⁵. See the Sixteenth Amendment.
- f. Note⁶. Superseded by the Twelfth Amendment.
- g. Note⁷. See the Eleventh Amendment.
- h. Note⁸. See the Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1.
- i. Note⁹. See the Thirtieth Amendment.
- j. Note¹⁰ the Fourteenth Amendment, Section 4.

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As of 18 March 2009

Appendix 1 (ROP's Presidents) to Annex C (ROP's Constitution) to ROP's Country Study

DATES	NAME	PARTY	HOMETOWN
1. 1870-1874	Robert James-Scott	#Whig/Conservative	Columbia, S.P.
2. 1874-1878	Clinton Hale-Coruthers	Conservative	Charleston, S.P.
3. 1878-1884	~George Scott-Duncan	Conservative	Columbia, S.P.
4. 1884-1892	Daniel James-Hale	Conservative	Charleston, S.P.
5. 1892-1895	*Charles S. Parnell	Labour	Fayetteville, N.P.
6. 1895-1900	Paul M. Kruger	Labour	Florence, S.P.
7. 1900-1904	Ed. Montgomery-Gordon	Conservative	Beaufort, S.P.
8. 1904-1908	Jed Seabird-Harrison	Conservative	Columbia, S.P.
9. 1908-1912	Calvin J. Jones	Labour	Charlotte, N.P.
10. 1912-1916 (-) John Uski-Seely		Conservative	Sumter, S.P.
11. 1916-1924	Jon Burnes-Hale	Conservative	Charleston, S.P.
12. 1924-1928	~Franklin D. Rum	Labour	Fayetteville, N.P.
13. 1928-1946	Steven E. Cook Sr.	Labour	High Point, N.P.
14. 1946-1950	Shan E. McLaughlin	Labour	Troy, N.P.
15. 1950-1954	+William Rowen-Gordon	Conservative	Wilmington, N.P.
16. 1954-1960	Edwin Butler-Montgomery	Conservative	Columbia, S.P.
17. 1960-1964	Thomas Shoehorne-Rowen	Conservative	Wilmington, N.P.
18. 1964-1968	Phillip Canteth-Coruthers	Conservation	Long Beach. N.P.
19. 1968-1972	Charles Godchild-Hill	Conservative	Sumter, S.P.
20. 1972-1974	*Robert James-Scott IV	Conservative	Columbia, S.P.
21. 1974-1980	Edward Montgomery-Rowen	Conservative	Charleston, S.P.

Appendix 1 (ROP's Presidents) to Annex C (ROP's Constitution) to ROP's Country Study

22.	1980-1984	Richard Zerley-Hale	Conservative	Wilmington, N.P.
23.	1984-1988	James Gordon-Harrison	Prot. People's	Greenville, S.P.
24.	1988-1992	Jan Harrison-Montgomery	Prot. People's	Wilmington, N.P.
25.	1992-1996	Richard Goodfellow-Snell	Conservative	Columbia, S.P.
26.	1996-1998	*Paul Duncan-Church	Conservative	Columbia, S.P.
27.	1998-2004	Robert Shoehorne-Hale	Conservative	Columbia, S.P.
28.	2004-2008	~ Russell Coruthers-Pemberton	Conservative	Sumter, S.P.
29.	2008-Present	Douglas Hale-Canteth	Conservative	Charleston, S.P.

NOTES:

1. # Whig Party name changed to Conservative Party on 23 December 1871.
2. * President assassinated in office.
3. + The President who in 1954—
 - a. Formed the Congressional Districts (CDs) from thirty-three (twenty-one in North Pineland Province [NPP] and twelve in South Pineland Province [SPP]) to twenty-seven.
 - b. Established fourteen CDs in NPP and thirteen CDs in SPP.
 - c. Issued a mandate limiting the President to only four years or a single term.
 - d. Banded the Socialist, Communist, Fascist organizations and Labour Progressive Party (LAPP) from participating in the electoral process.
4. ~ President who died of natural causes while in office.
5. (-) President impeached from office.

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Appendix 2 (Deputies to Lower House) to Annex C (Constitution) to the ROP Country Study

Congressional Districts Lower House Distribution “2008” to the Republic of Pineland

1. The total gross national product (GNP) of the Republic of Pineland is 445,602,000,000 U.S. dollars and their total taxes paid in 2008 were 165, 300,000,000 U.S dollars.
2. The number of Lower House deputies to be elected from each Congressional District based on the total taxes paid to the Republic. One deputy is elected for each one billion U.S dollars of total taxes paid in the Congressional District the year preceding the election.
3. This chart shows the two provinces, their Congressional Districts, total taxes paid by the district, and the district’s number of deputies to be elected in 2008—

**South Pineland
(13 Congressional Districts)**

Congressional District 1: 11.9 Billion dollars;
Seat: Camden; No. of deputies 11.

Congressional District 2: 10.8 Billion dollars;
Seat: Charleston; No. of deputies 10.

Congressional District 3: 06.2 Billion dollars;
Seat: Asheville; No. of deputies 06.

Congressional District 4: 04.8 Billion dollars;
Seat: Rock Hill; No. of deputies 04.

Congressional District 5: 09.9 Billion dollars;
Seat: Marion; No. of deputies 09.

Congressional District 6: 03.7 Billion dollars;
Seat: Orangeburg; No. of deputies 03.

Congressional District 7: 06.5 Billion dollars;
Seat: Beaufort; No. of deputies 06.

Congressional District 8: 06.1 Billion dollars;
Seat: Laurens; No. of deputies 06.

Congressional District 9: 03.8 Billion dollars;
Seat: Pickens; No. of deputies 03.

Congressional District 10: 06.3 Billion dollars;
Seat: Saluda; No. of deputies 06.

**North Pineland
(14 Congressional Districts)**

Congressional District 1: 10.5 Billion dollars;
Seat: Hope Mills No. of deputies 10.

Congressional District 2: 8.9 Billion dollars;
Seat: Wilmington; No. of deputies 08.

Congressional District 3: 04.5 Billion dollars;
Seat: Spartanburg; No. of deputies 05.

Congressional District 4: 01.6 Billion dollars;
Seat: Goldsboro; No. of deputies 01.

Congressional District 5: 01.8 Billion dollars;
Seat: Rocky Mount; No. of deputies 01.

Congressional District 6: 11.2 Billion dollars;
Seat: Raleigh; No. of deputies 11.

Congressional District 7: 11.7 Billion dollars;
Seat: Greensboro; No. of deputies 11.

Congressional District 8: 03.7 Billion dollars;
Seat: New Bern; No. of deputies 03.

Congressional District 9: 03.4 Billion dollars;
Seat: Morganton; No. of deputies 03.

Congressional District 10: 09.6 Billion dollars;
Seat: Statesville; No. of deputies 09.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Appendix 2 (Deputies to Lower House) to Annex C (Constitution) to the ROP Country Study

Congressional Districts Lower House Distribution “2002” to the Republic of Pineland

Congressional Districts continues--

**South Pineland
(13 Congressional Districts)**

Congressional District 11: 06.6 billion dollars;
Seat: Aiken; No. of deputies 06.

Congressional District 12: 04.2 Billion dollars;
Seat: Anderson; No. of deputies 04.

Congressional District 13: 04.9 Billion dollars;
Seat: Lake City; No. of deputies 04.

**North Pineland
(14 Congressional Districts)**

Congressional District 11: 03.8 Billion dollars;
Seat: Williamston; No. of deputies 03.

Congressional District 12: 03.2 Billion dollars;
Seat: Rockingham; No. of deputies 03.

Congressional District 13: 03.4 Billion dollars;
Seat: Elizabeth City; No. of deputies 03.

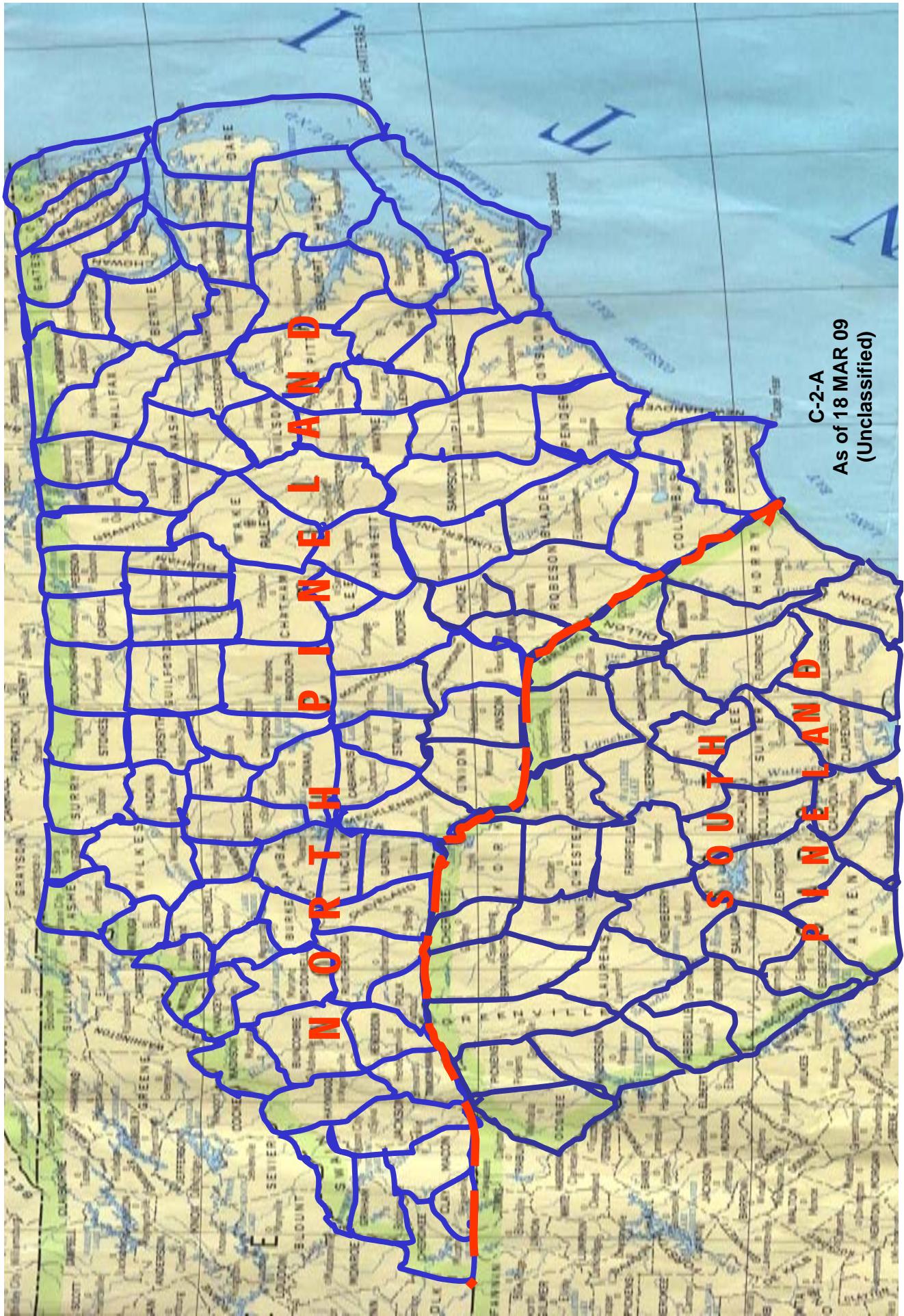
Congressional District 14: 02.3 Billion dollars;
Seat: Franklin; No. of deputies 02.

4. South Pineland Provinces has a total of seventy-eight deputies.

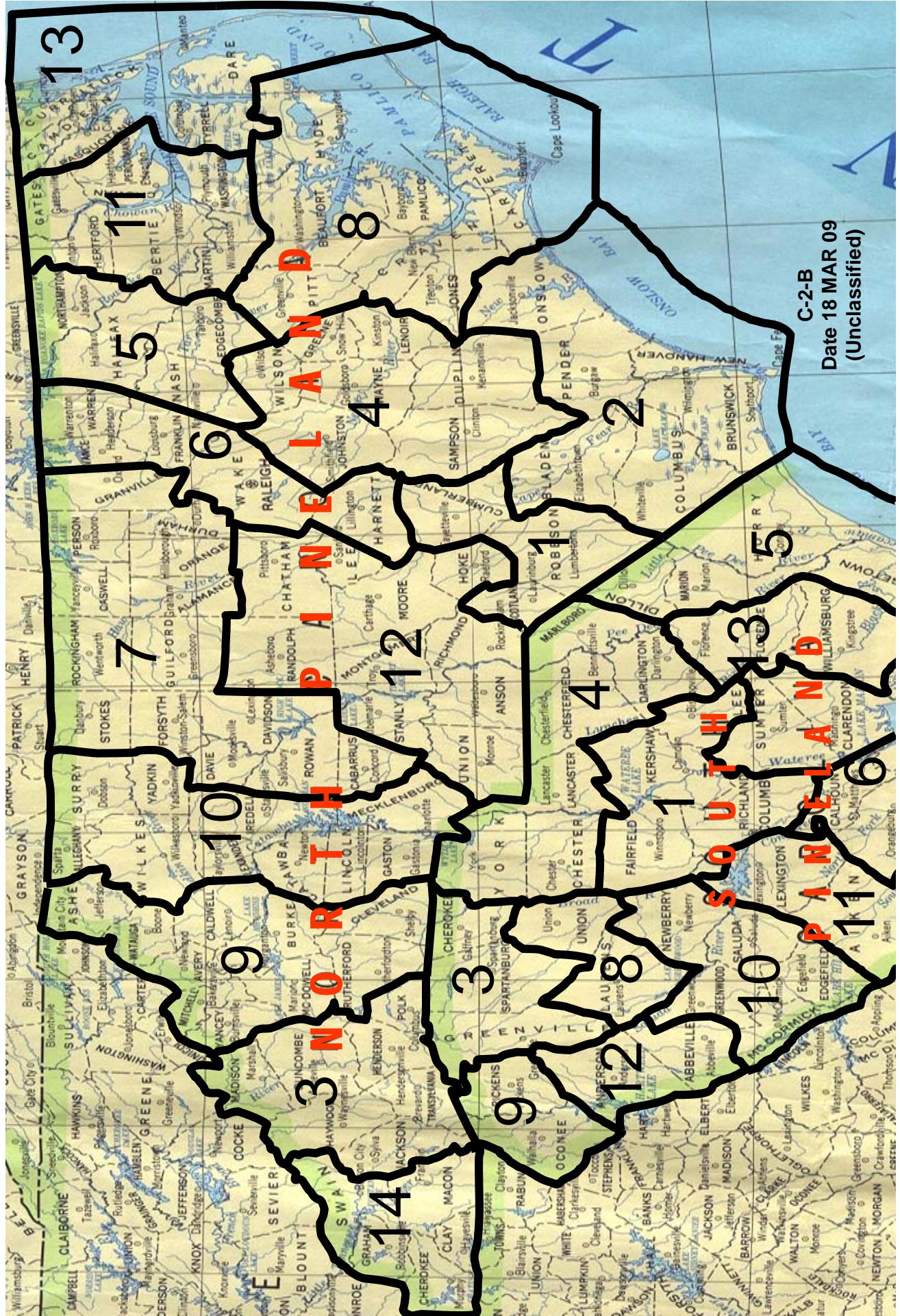
5. North Pineland Province has a total of seventy-two deputies.

6. The XIXth amendment was made in 1954, changing the number of Congressional Districts from thirty-three to twenty-seven CDs, President William Rowen-Gordon.

(Unclassified)
Tab A (ROP County Map) to Appendix 2 (Deputies to the Lower House) to Annex C (ROP Constitution) to the
Republic of Pineland Country Study

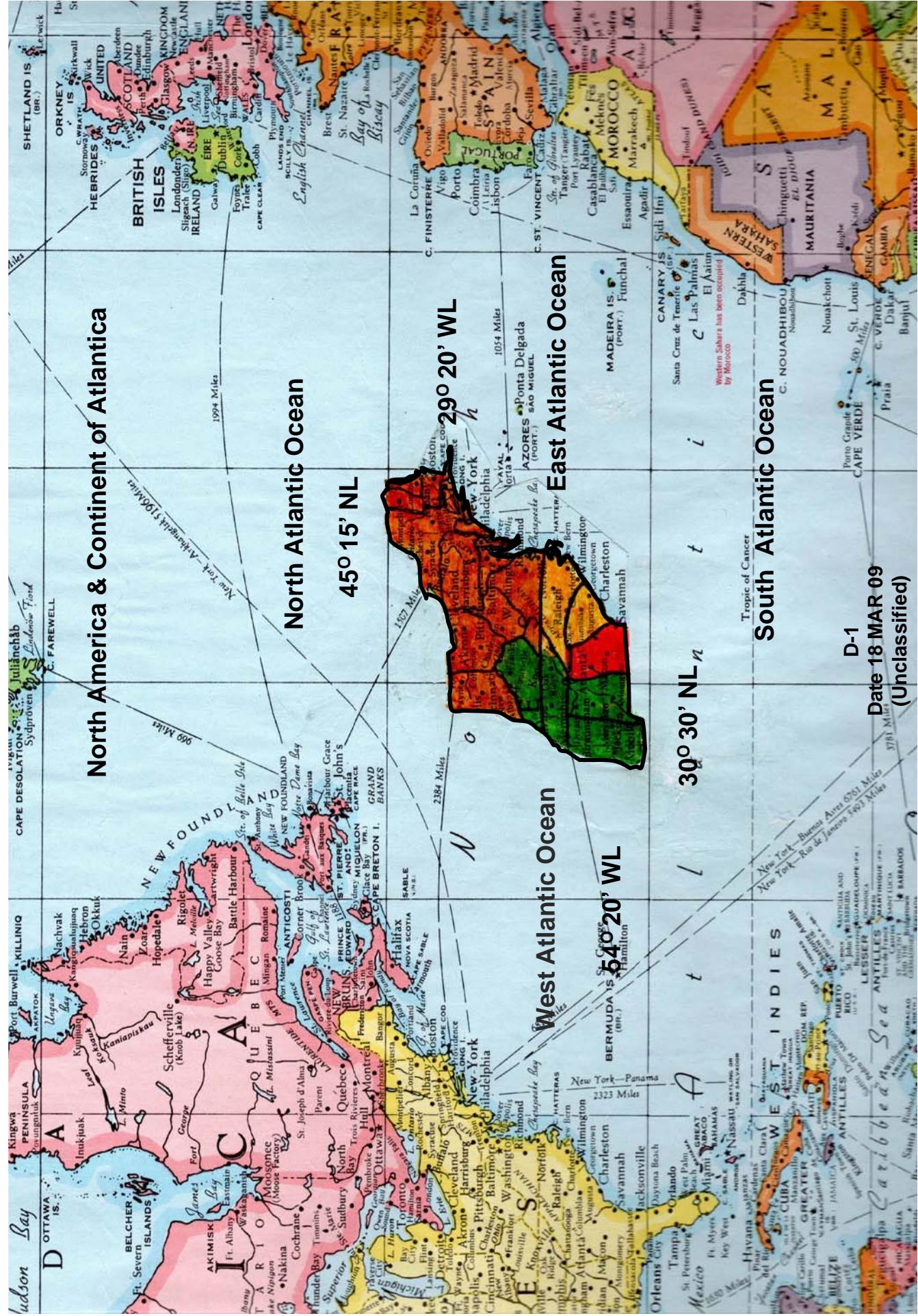


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**Tab B (ROP Congressional Districts 1954) to Appendix 2 (Deputies to the Lower House) to Annex C (ROP Constitution) to
the Republic of Pineland Country Study**

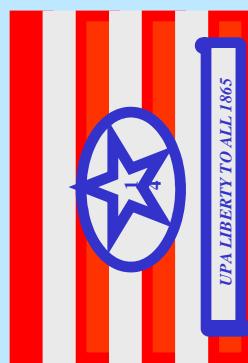


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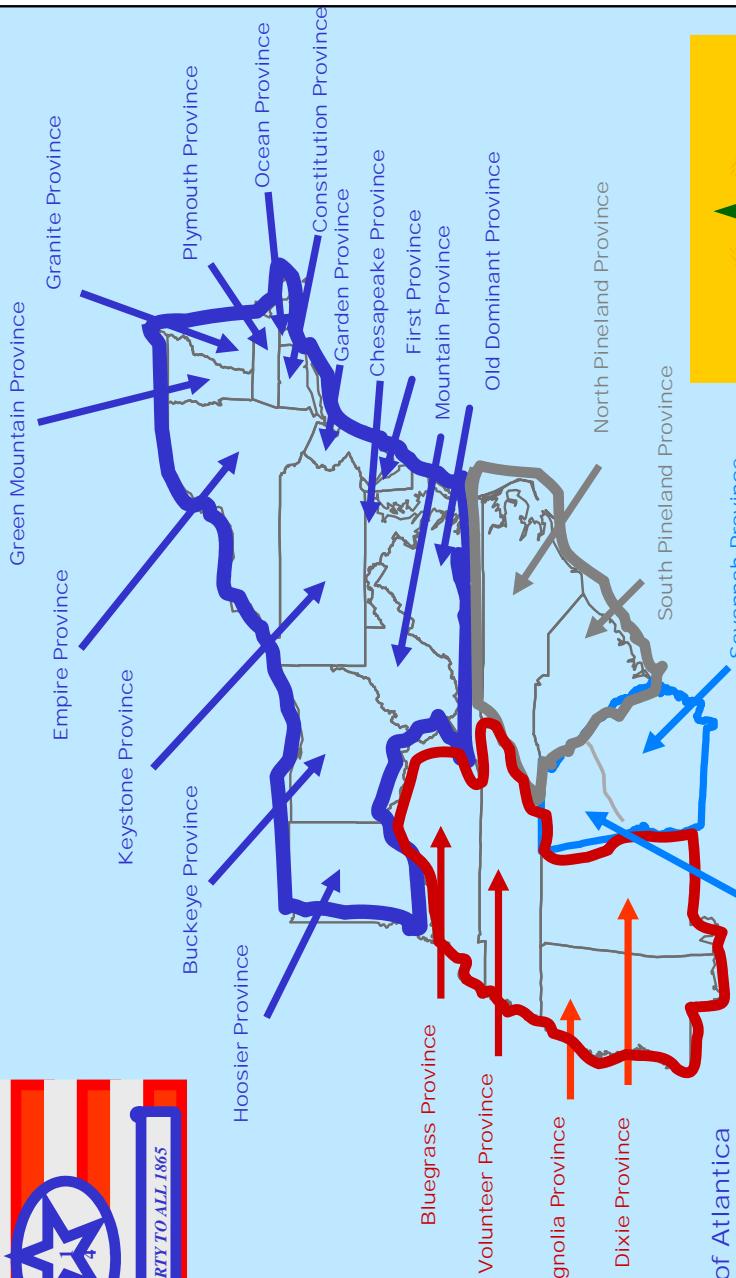
Annex D (Strategic Disposition of the Continent of Atlantica) to ROP Country Study



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Annex E (Sovereign Nations & Flags of the Continent of Atlantica) to ROP Country Study



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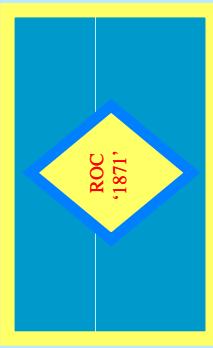
Legend:

United Provinces of Atlantica

Republic of Appalachia

Republic of Columbus

Republic of Pineland



E-1
As of 18 MAR 09
(Unclassified)

Military / Paramilitary Forces:

a. National (State Sponsored) Force—

(1) Power Potential Statistics-

- (a) Area- 83,782 square miles
- (b) Population- 12,349,279

(c) Military Services and Service Commitments (By ROP FED REG 157-391 non-ROP Citizens are “Forbidden”):

- 1 Army National Guard (NG) - six years
- 2 Air National Guard (ANG) - four years
- 3 Marines (reserve) - four years
- 4 Coast Guard (active) - four years

(d) Overview of the total military armed forces’ strength (Active and Militia):

1 Army NG: Appendix 1 (ROP’s Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F—
a Total Army NG-

- (1) Authorized 28,557
- (2) Actual 22,982

b Total Active Army NG-
(1) Authorized 10,158
(2) Actual 10,158

c North Pineland Province active authorized strength is 5,485

d South Pineland Province active authorized strength is 4,673

2 Air NG: Appendix 1 (ROP’s Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F—
a Total Air NG-

- (1) Authorized 2,976
- (2) Actual 2,938

b Total active Air NG-
(1) Authorized 4,124
(2) Actual 4,124

c North Pineland Province active authorized strength is 1,196

d South Pineland Province active authorized strength is 2,928

3 Marines (R): Appendix 1 (ROP’s Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F—
a Total Marines-

- (1) Authorized 6,081
- (2) Actual 6,054

b Total active Marines
(1) Authorized 3,722
(2) Actual 3,722

c Marine Special Air Land Sea Response Team established 1996- NA

(1) (U) Mission: MSALSART is all weather, day-night Marine special air land or sea response team to support the ROP Coastal District 101 Coast Guard Command’s area of responsibility (AOR) against—

- (a) Air / coastal / maritime piracy

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary; Resistance or Insurgency Forces) to ROP Country Study

- (b) Air / coastal / maritime counter-insurgents / terrorist activities
- (c) Air / coastal / maritime hostage situations

(2) (U) The unit's composition is classified above the classification of this document. (RFI)

4 Coast Guard: Appendix 1 (ROP's Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F—

a Total Coast Guard—

- (1) Authorized 6,780
- (2) Actual 6,746

b All Coast Guard are on active duty

5 Total Armed Forces—

a Authorized 46,394

b Actual 43,720

c Total Active members are—

- (1) Authorized 24,784
- (2) Actual 24,784

(e) ROP GNP: According to the World Bank it is measured at an average of 445,602,000,000 U.S. dollars.

(f) Defense expenditure: estimated to be 935,764,000 U.S. dollars

(2) Strategic Nuclear Forces. N/A

(3) Military Composition-

(a) Appendix 1 (ROP's Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F
(b) United Provinces of Atlantica's and Republic of Pineland's Armed Forces Table of Organization and Equipment Workbook (2000)

(4) Military's total number of major systems by type-

- (a) Army National Guard: Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength)
- (b) Air NG: Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength)
- (c) Marines: Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength)
- (d) Coast Guard: Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength)

(5) Civil Law Enforcement Agencies / Paramilitary-

(a) Federal level (Appendix 1 / 2 of Annex F / Annex G (Federal Border Police) :

1 All federal law enforcement under the operational control of Internal Security Agency [ISA] Secretary of Internal Security (SIS)

2 Both Provinces' civil law enforcement agencies may serve as paramilitary (auxiliary) forces during extreme times in the absence of armed force

3 These law enforcement agencies include:

a ROP Federal Border Police (FBP)—

- (1) An active paramilitary armed forces
- (2) Area of responsibility (AOR) ROP international geographical borders
- (3) Total personnel strength:
(a) Authorized are 9,901

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(b) Actual are 9,901

(c) Under arms is 74% (RFI)

b Pineland Bureau of Investigation (PBOI)—

(1) Federal investigation office / advisor to the provinces' bureau of investigation offices

(2) Area of responsibility (AOR) ROP federal offices / property

(3) Under the Attorney General

(4) Total personnel strength-

(a) Authorized are 702

(b) Actual are 684

(c) Under Arms is 56% (RFI)

b Federal Wildlife, Fish, and Forest Department (WFFD)—

(1) Federal land, wild life / fish law enforcements agency

(2) Area of responsibility (AOR) federal geographic / hydrographic areas

(3) Under the Attorney General

(4) Total personnel strength-

(a) Authorized are 1156

(b) Actual are 1156

(c) Under arms is 32% (RFI).

(b) Province level

1 North Pineland Province:

a, Civil law enforcement will investigate / enforce civil law at their assigned level in the province

b AOR is NPP in their assigned sub-political divisions of NPP

c Total civil authority personnel strength—

(1) Authorized are 25,368

(2) Actual are 22,372

(3) Under arms is 57 % (RFI)

d NPP civil authorities are—

(1) NPP Bureau of Investigation (NPPBOI)-

(a) Investigates criminal cases at province level / advise / assist county / local levels investigation agencies:

(b) AOR is NPP's offices / properties

(c) Director under the operational control the Province Governor

(d) Total personnel strength—

[1] Authorized are 240

[2] Actual are 236

[3] Under arms is 65 % (RFI)

(2) NPP Highway Patrol (NPHP)-

(a) Provides traffic control, enforces highway safety / investigates highway criminal activity

(b) AOR is International Supper / NPP highways

(c) Director under operational control of the NPP attorney general

(d) Total personnel strength—

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[1] Authorized are 1500

[2] Actual 1,487

[3] Under arms is 96% (RFI)

(3) NPP County Sheriff Departments-

(a) Provide law / order of one of one hundred NPP counties

(b) AOR is their assigned county in NPP

(c) An elected Sheriff who is under the operational control of the county

Commissioner

(d) Total personnel strength—

[1] This will vary each year based on county revue

[2] Authorized this year are 15, 734

[3] Actual 14,300

[4] Under arms is 83 % (RFI)]

(4) City / Town Police Departments-

(a) Provides city, town / individual personnel law / order

(b) AOR assigned city or town precinct (city or town limits)

(c) Based on town or city ordinates is selected or elected police chief or commissioner who is under the operational control of the city or town mayor

(d) Total personnel strength—

[1] This will vary each year based on county revue

[2] Authorized this year are 7,894

[3] Actual 6,349

[4] Under arms is 97 % (RFI)]

2. South Pineland Province:

a, Civil law enforcement will investigate / enforce civil law at their assigned level in the province

b AOR is SPP in their assigned sub-political divisions of SPP

c Total civil authority personnel strength—

(1) Authorized are 13,075

(2) Actual are 13,064

(3) Under arms is 63 % (RFI)

d SPP civil authorities are—

(1) SPP Bureau of Investigation (SPPBOI)-

(a) Investigates criminal cases at province level / advise / assist county / local levels investigation agencies:

(b) AOR is SPP's offices / properties

(c) Director under the operational control the Province Governor

(d) Total personnel strength—

[1] Authorized are 176

[2] Actual are 176

[3] Under arms is 60 % (RFI)

(2) SPP Highway Patrol (SPHP)-

(a) Provides traffic control, enforces highway safety / investigates highway criminal activity

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Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary; Resistance or Insurgency Forces) to ROP Country Study

- (b) AOR is International Supper / SPP highways
- (c) Director under operational control of the SPP attorney general
- (d) Total personnel strength—
 - [1] Authorized are 678
 - [2] Actual 664
 - [3] Under arms is 93% (RFI)
- (3) SPP County Sheriff Departments-
 - (a) Provide law / order of one of forty-six SPP counties
 - (b) AOR is their assigned county in SPP
 - (c) An elected Sheriff who is under the operational control of the county Commissioner
 - (d) Total personnel strength—
 - [1] This will vary each year based on county revue
 - [2] Authorized this year are 8,234
 - [3] Actual 8,234
 - [4] Under arms is 78 % (RFI)]
- 4. City / Town Police Departments-
 - (a) Provides city, town / individual personnel law / order
 - (b) AOR assigned city or town precinct (city or town limits)
 - (c) Based on town or city ordinates is selected or elected police chief or commissioner who is under the operational control of the city or town mayor
 - (d) Total personnel strength—
 - [1] This will vary each year based on county revue
 - [2] Authorized this year are 3,987
 - [3] Actual 3,983
 - [4] Under arms is 93 % (RFI)]

(6) Morale, Discipline, and Political Reliability-

- (a) Armed Forces' Morale:
 - 1 Since 1941, the majority of military personnel have been conscripts.
 - 2 In accordance with Peace International reports—
 - a The ROP's military's morale has been / continues to be low to very low among the enlisted
 - b Registration of 18 years old males is mandatory
 - c Failure to register is a mandatory induction into the Marines for two years
 - d However, most of the draftees inducted into the Army National Guard, Air National Guard / Marine Reserve are poor / or average income family
 - e The full time military members are volunteers or are serving on active duty due to civil court convictions (estimated that 38 percent are serving bad time)
 - f Often the wealthy / influential buy their sons out of service have caused a great division between young people in the ROP
 - g Most exemptions granted are those enrolled in colleges / some political affiliations, such as, district office interns
 - h Reserve personnel serve for a minimum of six years

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i Active personnel serve two years minimum active duty / then four years reserve, for a total of six years

j Veteran benefits are medical treatment for two years after discharge / two years paid higher education benefits

3. ROP Coast Guard—

a Is an all-volunteer unit

b In SPP the overall morale is very high

c However NPP is only rated as moderate

4. The ROP armed services officer morale is mostly rated high due the pay.

(b) Civil Law Enforcement Agencies' Morale-

1 Most civilian authorities are much like the Coast Guard, an all-volunteer / professional organization.

2 SPP law enforcement agencies rated very high morale overall.

3 With the exception in the NPP's Second Congressional District which is most always high, however the remaining NPP authorities fluctuate from good to moderate.

(c) ROP Armed Forces Discipline:

1 Disciplinary action applied to members is very harsh by U.S. standards—

a Corporal punishment / confinement are common for even minor infractions of military regulations, mostly committed by young draftees

b The most common crime is absent without leave (AWOL)-

(1)This infraction carries a mandatory sentence of thirty days confinement to twelve by twelve foot room

(2) Given:

(a) Three meals a day

(b) Exercise twice daily

(c) The room has no furniture / the light stay on twenty-four hours a day

(d) At bed time a bunk / removed a first call

(3) Prohibited: no one is allow to talk to them during their stay

c Overall most members of the military generally well disciplined / follow orders when properly led

2. Civil law enforcement agencies discipline:

a Federal Border Police disciplinary action applied is very harsh by U.S. standards—

(1)Minor infractions first offense carries a stiff fine

(2) A second offensive of the same infraction in a given period of time-

(a) Under 35 years of age is two year tour in the 30th MID or Marines

(b) Over 35 years is a tour on the tri-border in NPP

b Investigations Bureau, Highway Patrol, Sheriffs / town or city police varies from reprimands to suspension with or with pay or fired with jail sentence

(d) Political Reliability—

1 ROP armed forces political reliable are-

a ROP's Army National Guard 2nd Armor Division

b Air National Guard's 313th, 315th, and 317th Squadrons

c Coast Guard

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d 1st Marine Regiment

2 ROP armed forces not so political reliable is the 30th Mechanized Infantry Division (MID)-

a The 30th MID is very diverse between units in the north / south portion of NPP

b The 30th MID is seventy percent conscripts compared to the other

c It is important to realize that many of these conscripts' loyalty is to defend their family or friends, most their country but so much the political party governing

d Some non government organizations report-

(1) The ROP military authorities have gone to great lengths to ensure that a Political group or leader cannot establish a personal army

(2) The ROP government feels it is necessary to ensure the continuation of the democracy / the ROP's constitution rule of law

(3) That the many of the enlisted members feel the ROP constitution does not apply to them nor provides them a voice in the government

(4) Most ROP military leaders see themselves as a tool of the people, often assisting in civil work as mandated in the constitution

3. Civil Law Enforcement Agencies are in most cases very politically reliable because most members recommended or appointed by the political authorities within their Provinces.

(7) Organization and Basic Development-

(a) Armed Forces Composition Disposition Strength- (Appendixes 1-2 to Annex F).

(b) Civil Law Enforcement Agencies:

1 Federal Civil Law Enforcement Agencies—

a Federal Border Police- (Annex G [RFI])

b Pineland Bureau Investigation (PBI)-Will vary by political leaders (RFI)

c Federal Wildlife, Fish, and Forest Department [WFFD]- will vary by political leaders (WVBPL RFI).

2 North Pineland Province Civil Law Enforcement Agencies-

a North Pineland Province Bureau Investigation (NPPBI)- (WVBPL RFI)

b North Pineland Province Highway Patrol (NPHP)- (WVBPL RFI)

c North Pineland Province County Sheriff Department-(WVBPL RFI)

d North Pineland Province City and Town Police-(WVBPL RFI)

3 South Pineland Province Civil Law Enforcement Agencies-

a South Pineland Province Bureau Investigation (SPPBI)- (WVBPL RFI)

b South Pineland Province Highway Patrol (SPHP)- (WVBPL RFI)

c South Pineland Province Sheriff Departments-(WVBPL RFI)

d South Pineland Province City and Town Police- (WVBPL RFI)

(8) Uniforms, Unit Patches, and Rank and Branch Insignia-

(a) Army National Guard:

1 Uniform—

a Winter / summer Class A uniforms are identical to the *present* U.S. Army

b Winter / summer Class B uniforms are identical to the present U.S. Army

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Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary; Resistance or Insurgency Forces) to ROP Country Study

e Winter / summer Class D uniforms- are identical to the present U.S. Army's Battle Dress camouflage (2005)

f TA-50 equipment for mechanized infantry / armor units is same as U.S. Army

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2 Unit Patch—

a 30th Mechanized Infantry Division (North Pineland Province)-



Unit's Motto: "First into Battle"

b 2nd Armor Division (South Pineland)-



Unit's Motto: Hell on Wheels

3 Rank and Branch Insignia—(Refer to Appendixes 1 - 3 (Rank Insignia [Officers] [Enlisted]) (BRANCHES of the Army), to FC 101-5-2

(b) Air National Guard:

1 Uniform—

a Winter / summer Class A uniforms are identical to the present U.S. Air force

b Winter / summer Class B uniforms are identical to the present U.S. Air Force;

c Summer Class A uniform are identical to the present U.S. Air Force, light blue

d Winter and summer Class D uniforms are identical to the U.S. Air Force

e Limited TA-50 equipment i.e.: sleeping bags, pistol belts, ammo pouches, / first

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Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary; Resistance or Insurgency Forces) to ROP Country Study

aid packet and field dressing, is issued to all flight crews and Air Police

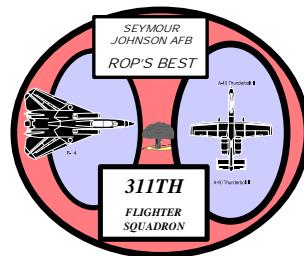
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2 375th Air National Guard Military Air Command Group Unit Patches—



a SPP Air National Guard—

(1) 311th Fighter Squadron-



(2) 313th Transportation Squadron-



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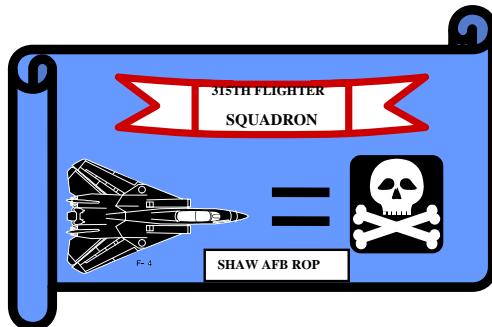
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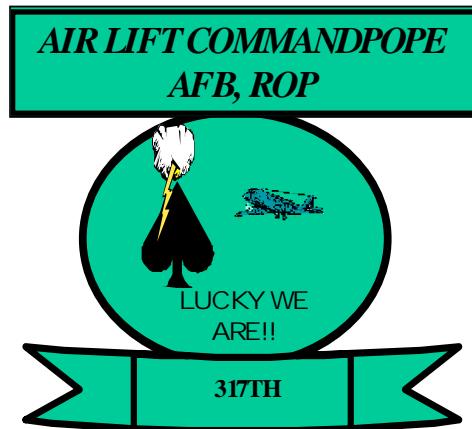
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c NPP Air National Guard—

(1) 315TH Fighter Squadron-



(2) 317 Transportation Squadron-



3 Rank Insignia— (Refer to Appendixes 1- 2 (Rank Insignia [Officers] [Enlisted] Air Force) to FC 101-5-2

(c) 1ST Marine (Reserve) Regiment:

1 Uniform—

a Winter / summer Class A uniforms are identical to the U.S. Marines

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Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary; Resistance or Insurgency Forces) to ROP Country Study

b Winter / summer Class B uniforms are identical to the U.S. Marines

c Winter / summer Class D uniforms are identical to the U.S. Marines

d. ROP Marine TA 50 is identical to the U.S Marines (RFI)

2 Unit Patch— N/A

3 Rank Insignia—(Refer to Appendixes 1-2) (Rank Insignia [Officer] [Enlisted] Marine) to FC 101-5-2

(d) Coast Guard:

1 Uniform—

a Winter / summer Class A uniforms are identical to the U.S. Coast Guard

b Winter / summer Class B uniforms are identical to the U.S. Coast Guard

c Winter / summer Class D uniforms are identical to the U.S. Coast Guard

d Maritime combat equipment identical to the U.S. Coast Guard

2 Unit Patch—None

3 Rank Insignia— (Refer to Appendixes 1 - 2) (Rank Insignia [Officer] [Enlisted] Navy) to FC 101-5-2

(d) Officers dress insignia:

1 The armed forces of ROP use insignia developed by the ROP defense council with the exception of general officer's rank.

2 Company grade officers of the army and navy wear gold bars indicating their rank; one for second lieutenant, two for lieutenant, and three for captain.

3 Field grade officers wear gold stars; one for major, two for lieutenant colonel, / three for colonel.

4 ROP brigadier generals wear four silver stars, and a major general wears five.

(d) Enlisted rank and insignia:

1 Generally theirs is parallel the U.S. military.

2 Enlisted army personnel classified as either regular line or technical services.

3 Ranks of the regular line are private, corporal, sergeant, second sergeant, / first sergeant.

4 The technical ranks include specialist, technical corporal, second technical sergeant, first technical sergeant, / sergeant major.

5 Enlisted ranks in the navy are seamen and first, second, and third petty officers.

6 Air force ranks are similar to the army.

(e) Special insignia: None

(f) Civil Law Enforcement Agencies: (Due to the varied uniforms, patches, and insignia from the federal, province and local level more research and time is needed) (RFI)

(9) Overall Control Mechanism-

(a) Control within the ROP military exercised through a functional chain of command that includes the officer ranks.

(b) ROP officers and to a lesser extent the noncommissioned officers, ensure that a body of military law, similar to the U.S. Army Uniform Code of Military Justice, embodied in the constitution, is enforced.

(10) Chain of Command and Communication-

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Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary; Resistance or Insurgency Forces) to ROP Country Study

(a) Chain of command (Appendix 3 (ROP National Security Command)

1 The ROP President is Commander-in-Chief of —

a Federal Border Police, Marines, Coast Guard / MSALSART in peace time

b All or select armed forces / Federal inter-agencies in internal conflict

c All armed forces / Federal inter-agencies

d National Security Strategy / Strategic Military Strategy conducted directly through ROP Presidential Security Council (PSC)

e The PSC has nine statutory members—

(1) President

(2) Vice President

(3) Secretary of Internal Security (SIS)

(4) Secretary of Foreign Relations (SFR)

(5) ROP Attorney General

(6) NPP Governor (Commander-in-Chief, NPP National Guard / Air NG peace if President elect during internal conflict)

7 SPP Governor (Commander-in-Chief, SPP National Guard / Air NG peace / if President elect during internal conflict)

8 Director of Pineland Bureau of Investigation (DPBI)

9 PSC Advisor who is responsible for the day to day PSC operations / interagency coordination (RFI)

2 Secretary of Internal Security (SIS) is the Deputy Commander Chief-

a Directly beneath the SIS is the office of the Chief of the Armed Forces

b Chief of the Armed Forces communicates orders / policies through provinces governors' Adjutant Generals forms a bilateral advisory group to assist the President / the PSC on military matters RFI

3 Chief of the Armed Forces-

a Controls the heads of the different branches of service

b He does not exercise direct command / control of the Armed Forces but communicates with the Province Governors / through their respective headquarters RFI

4 Command from this point follows traditional command structures down through the ranks of the services. (RFI)

5 Province Governor-

a Has a Provincial Security Council (GPSC) that mirrors the federal PSC's command / control system

b Through GPS is his C² of all-internal security forces, military / civil law enforcement agencies, in the Province during a natural disaster or intern conflict (RFI)

(b) Communications:

1 Orders passed from the President through the command structure to tactical units

2 There are a combination of verbal / written orders transmitted by—

a Courier

b Secure Internet System

c Secure Telephone / or Satcom Radio. (RFI)

(11) Leadership-.

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Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary; Resistance or Insurgency Forces) to ROP Country Study

(a) The primary military academy for the training of new officers is the ROP Military Academy located at Charleston, South Pineland, ROP:

1 Prospective cadets must be 18 years of age, over 5 feet 5 inches in height, have no criminal record / have at least a ninth grade education

2 Candidates must take a competitive entrance exam for admission.

3 Only about 7 percent of the prospective cadets are accepted.

4 The majority of those selected are from the urban areas due to the advantage these youths have because of better schooling.

5 At the academy, students taught basic leadership skills / tactics.

6 Schooling is three years.

7Cadets then sent to an allied military academy in the United States for one year prior to their first military assignment.

8 Some selected for advanced training at foreign facilities, such as Special Forces, ranger / airborne training in the United States.

9 Junior Coast Guard officers are from the top 5 percent cadets at the ROP Academy.

10 Air force cadets trained at the Air Force Academy located at Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, SPP, ROP

(b) Civil law enforcement agencies officers:

1 Prerequisite is two years of college

2 Once pass the entrance exam / start from the bottom working their way up through the ranks.

3 Leadership is mostly good to outstanding. (RFI)

(12) Civil Criminal Resistance Intelligence (CCRI) Force-

(a) Is a law enforcement branch that is very active in organizing community watch programs in local communities.

(b) They also can provide protection, train, and assist controlling the community security forces in time of a national emergency. (RFI)

(13) Training and Doctrine-

(a) Both training and doctrine mirror the United States.

(b) This is in a large part due to the presence of some U.S. advisors in country conducting training with the ROP forces mostly on Security Assistance Programs.

(c) ROP officers have access to the security assistance program to train in the U.S. at various Federal and States training facilities. (RFI)

(14) Tactics-

(a) ROP tactics reflect their U.S. training and doctrine. (RFI)

(b) The training of the law enforcement branches is 400 hours of Basic Law Enforcement Training (BLET).

(c) They must pass the district board exam to become a law enforcement officer.

(d) There are several training sites in ROP for the law enforcement officers.

(e) ROP Highway Patrol has a training facility in Charleston.

(f) Fayetteville has a training site for the Federal Border Police and city police.

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Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary; Resistance or Insurgency Forces) to ROP Country Study

(g) After completion of BLET, each city officer must have 550 hours of field training and put on a one-year probation period.

(15) Equipment, Transportation and Degree of Mobility-

(a) Transportation:

1 There is a Unified Transportation Command under the control of the logistical support center controlled by the SIS's Under Secretary of Transportation.

2 This gives military / civil law enforcement units some non-organic transportation assets. (RFI)

(b) Equipment:

1 ROP's armed forces equipment—

a Each unit will vary in the services different branches

b Most are listed FC 101-5-2 TOE-

(1) Marine is Chapter 1

(2) Air National Guard is Chapter 3

(3) Coast Guard is Chapter 4

(4) Army National Guard is Chapter 5.

2 Civil law enforcement agencies—

a Most ROP law enforcement agencies mostly use the following weapons-

(1) 12 gauge shotguns

(2) Glock 9mm pistols

b Special weapons / tactic teams (SWAT) employ verity of military rifles

c Communications-

(1) General communications are:

(a) Car radio transmitted through a microwave tower grid to base station

HQ

(b) Car radio transmitted through a microwave tower grid to patrol car

(c) Hand-held cell phones

(d) All communication devices are identical to U.S. Federal, State / Local Police forces, usually in a non-secure mode receive on most radio scanners. (RFI)

(c) Degree of mobility—

1 ROP NG / Marine ground components

a Mechanized / armor units can move quickly on the extensive road network.

b Light tanks / armored cars are air / rail transportable, although air-lift capability is limited.

c The ROP government's ability to move a large force any distance is limited mostly to road networks.

d The ROP vehicle mobility units are very costly such as when the ROP military deployed along its northern border the first time the UPA conducts its EDREX exercise

2 ROP Air NG / Marine Coast Guard air components are very good, but limited

3 ROP civilian law enforcement ground components are very good /. plentiful

4 ROP civilian law enforcement air components are very good, but limited

(d) Transportation—

1 ROP armed forces varies, but for the most part are imported vehicles from the

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Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary; Resistance or Insurgency Forces) to ROP Country Study

U.S.; such tanks armor cars, tactical trucks / motorcycles / military aircraft / boats.

2 ROP law enforcement agencies are plentiful / very mobile. (RFI)

(16) Logistics-

(a) There are two Joint Logistical Support Commands:

1 One is located at Fort Bragg NPP

2 Second is located at Fort Jackson, SPP

3 Both are under the command / control of the Under Secretary of Internal Security.

(b) These joint logistic commands established to provide sustainment of their armed forces.

(c) The ability of the government to sustain long-term combat operations is weak. (RFI)

(d) ROP law enforcement agencies utilize the local populace for all their supplies and logistics requirements. (RFI)

(17) Combat Effectiveness-

(a) The ROP military not been tested since Korea

(b) However the First Brigade, Second Armor Division is deploying short for a year in Iraq, however their logistics will be supported by the coalition forces, which is limited evaluation. (RFI)

(c) The ROP paramilitary was last employed with U.S. Special Forces over fifteen years against cross border smuggling / black marketeering operations

(18) Vulnerabilities in the Internal Security System-

(a) Like most countries, the ROP military is "tooth heavy":

1 The majority of money goes to procuring combat equipment / the majority of personnel are in conventional combat organizations.

2 This leaves an undermanned / ill-equipped support / sustainment mechanism.

3 The ability of the ROP military to assemble, transports / sustain a large force in response to a national crisis is very limited / would require foreign security assistance.(RFI)

(b) Due to its limited air defense assets (both air and ground platforms), ROP is vulnerable to air attack or interdiction:

1 This vulnerability, coupled with the ROP's inability to assemble / move a credible combat force rapidly, provides a window of opportunity to possible air / ground attack.

2 In defensive of the ROP there has not been a real threat of such since the late 1960s; on the other hand there are indicators a possible insurgency is on the horizon.RFI

(c) With its many miles of coastline / virtually nonexistent navy / limited Coast Guard Units of any size, the ROP is vulnerable to attack by a superior force or terrorist from the sea:

1 The ROP government has been aware of this problem

2 In 1996 the ROP government established Marine Special Air Land Sea Response Team (Due its classification, not listed as a counter-measure.

(19) Past and Current Reprisal Actions-N/A. (RFI)

(20) Use and Effectiveness of Informers-

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(a) Criminal Resistance Intelligence elements can be an effective method of receiving information from many of their community watch programs.

(b) However, most the CRI agents are ineffective for various reasons.

(c) Main reason is corruption / possible to ROP government legitimacy is wearing thin in the minority / sharecrop farmers eyes'. (RFI)

(21) Influence on and Relations With Local Populace-

(a) ROP law enforcement agencies have a large influence on the local populace in controlling crime.

(b) During internal conflict (insurgency), especially within the districts; the locals may or may not support the law enforcement agencies especially in NPP.

(c) The ROP government feels the majority of the populace is proud of the law enforcement agencies and supports them wholeheartedly. (RFI)

(22) Psychological Vulnerabilities—

(a) The military is vulnerable to a psychological campaign theme, showing the differences in pay and status between officers and enlisted.

(b) Other themes are the lack of adequate housing, health care, and services for dependents and no voting rights for most of conscript. (RFI)

(c) One of the most commonly known psychological vulnerabilities is the threat or killing of a family member or a law enforcement officer.

(d) Usually this occurs if the officer refused a bribe or "harassed the wrong individual," even though the officer was only doing his duty.

(23) Recent and Current Unit Activities-

(a) Again ROP's military forces have not been involved in any military action to any degree since Korea.

(b) At one time this had given some units some experience in fighting a conventional force; however all of these veterans are gone.

(c) 1993, the 2nd Battalion, 118th Infantry, 2nd Armored Division conducted limited counter-drug operations against lawless drug growers and smuggler bands in the northern portion of the country.

(d) This has given units in the ROP military some experience in conducting these operations. (RFI)

(e) The branches of law enforcement are able to operate as a form of border patrol against smuggler bands as well

(f) However, they had no tanks or crew-serve weapons, but employed special agents that were organized and trained in SWAT-type teams to handle such problems and the capability of good human intelligence (HUMINT) networks locally employing CRI, which worked good.

(24) Counter-guerrilla Activities and Capabilities- They have not been training in this military operation. (RFI)

(25) Federal Border Police Posts-

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Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary; Resistance or Insurgency Forces) to ROP Country Study

- (a) Since, September 11 2001 ROP Federal Border Police have been on the look for suspicious foreigner of Arab decent or anyone acting suspicious.
- (b) Recently there have been indicators showing an increase in cross border and black marketeering activity and the threat of an internal armed conflict from the dissident groups and their supporters.
- (c) Green Earth International reported:
 - 1 Large demonstrations are sure to form at the debarkation site where the World Trade Union is expected to protest the deployment of the First Brigade.
 - 2 Many of these protesters had entered from the ROA and the ROC.

(26) Potential Prisoners of War Enclosures-

- (a) In the ROP, there is one county prison for each county throughout North and South Pineland, totaling 146 prisons.
- (b) The largest of ROP's prisons is in Raleigh, NPP.
- (c) There is also the ROP's Correctional Center for Women located in Raleigh.
- (d) The Polk Youth Center and the Harnett Youth Center are located in northern ROP.
- (e) ROP's federal penitentiary is located in ROP's capital, Columbia in SPP. (RFI)

(27) All Possible Details of Population Control Measures-

- (a) Strategic Population Control Measures— (RFI)
 - 1 Passports are required to enter ROP and checked by Federal Border Police, any civil law enforcement office and Coast Guard Patrol along the coast at any time.
 - 2 There is a 1-kilometer restricted security zone along the ROA, ROC, ROP / UPA borders in which civilian travel is very carefully watched.
- (b) Domestic Population Control Measures— at present it is the same as the U.S., roadblocks, and driver's license check, student identification at local colleges, and unannounced CRI inspection checks of farm immigration workers. (RFI)
- (c) Non-national Occupying Forces- N/A

b. Resistance or Insurgency (Non-State Sponsored) Organization:

- 1. At this time there is no resistance environment because there is not a convention war where a resistance is established.
- 2. However, there are signs of organized groups that are capable of becoming armed.
- 3. Recently most of activity in ROP had been considered lawless and the ROP government has been treating it as such.
- 4. At the present, President Hale-Canteth administration feels they have taken all the necessary measures to deal with the problems. (RFI)

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

ROP's Composition Disposition Strength

I. Army Divisions-

a. 30th Mechanized Infantry Division (-) [Army National Guard North Pineland Province (NPP); ROP]

<u>COMPOSITION:</u>	<u>TOE/SERIES:</u>	<u>DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>STRENGTH:</u>
			OFF WO EM
			AUTH/ACT AUTH/ACT AUTH/ACT
30 th Mechanized Infantry Division (MID)	(MTOE 87-1440)	NPP, ROP	1015/0923 291/283 11967/11203
30 th Headquarters and Headquarter Company	(TOE 87-4J)	Fort Bragg, NPP	0091/0064 008/006 00173/00121
230 th Signal Battalion/3/30 th MID	(TOE 11-35J)	Asheville, NPP	0030/0021 006/004 00654/00458
330 th Military Police Company (-) 3/30 th MID	(TOE 19-217J)	Fort Bragg, NPP	0007/0005 000/000 00072/00072
430 th Engineer Battalion (-) 3/30 th MID	(TOE 5-145J)	Charlotte, NPP	0043/0043 007/007 00526/00526
530 th Air Defense Artillery BN (-) 3/30 th MID	(TOE 44-165J)	Fort Bragg, NPP	0024/0024 005/004 00291/00291
630 th Military Intelligence BN (-) 3/30 th MID	(TOE 34-285J)	Fort Bragg, NPP	0021/0017 013/013 00169/00169
130 th Chemical Company (-) 3/30 th MID	(TOE 3-38J)	Fort Bragg, NPP	0011/0008 001/001 00134/00094
30 th Division Band Platoon, 3/30 th MID	(TOE 12-114J)	Fort Bragg, NPP	0000/0000 001/001 00040/00038
30 th Division Artillery BDE, (-), 30 th MID	(TOE 6-3001420)	Greensboro, NPP	0099/0099 013/013 01033/01033
30 th Division Aviation Brigade (-), 30 th MID	(TOE 17-201420)	Morrisville, NPP	0104/0104 071/071 00619/00619
130 th Division Support Command (-), 30 th MID	(TOE 63-1JJ420)	Durham, NPP	0085/0085 028/028 01158/01158
1 st Brigade (-), 30 th Mech Infantry Division	(MTOE 87-42J)	Fort Burnwell, NPP	270/237 070/069 3865/3601
HHC, 1 st Brigade, 30 th Mech Infantry Division	(TOE 87-42J)	Fort Burnwell, NPP	021/015 000/000 070/049
1 st Platoon, 330 th MP CO/3/30 th MID	(TOE 19-215J)	Fort Burnwell, NPP	001/001 000/000 034/032
1 st MI TM, 630 th MI BN/3/30 th MID	(MTOE 34-290J)	Fort Burnwell, NPP	004/004 004/004 107/107
A CO, 430 th ENG BN/3/30 th MID	(TOE 5-147J)	Fort Burnwell, NPP	006/006 001/001 157/157
B Batty., 530 th ADA/3/30 th MID	(TOE 44-167J)	Fort Burnwell, NPP	006/005 002/001 145/102
1 st BN, 30 th DAB, 30 th MID	(TOE 6-365J)	Charlotte, NPP	055/050 002/002 673/651
31 st CAH BN, 130 th DAB, 30 th MID	(MTOE 1-285J)	Morrisville, NPP	024/024 049/049 182/182
1 st FWD SPT BN, 330 th DSC, 30 th MID	(TOE 63-5J)	Raleigh, NPP	023/023 006/006 393/393
1 st BN, 120 th INF., 1 st BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 7-245J)	Fort Fisher, NPP	045/033 002/002 797/669
HHC, 1 st BN, 120 th INF., 1 st BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 7-246J)	Fort Fisher, NPP	020/015 002/002 329/230
Company A, 1/120 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 7-247J)	Jacksonville, NPP	005/005 000/000 102/090

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

a. 30th Mechanized Infantry Division (-) [Army National Guard NPP; ROP]
COMPOSITION:
TOE/SERIES: **DISPOSITION:**

			STRENGTH:			
			OFF	WO	EM	AUTH/ACT
Company B, 1/120 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID HHC, 2/119 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 7-247J) (TOE 7-246J)	Whiteville, NPP Ahoskie, NPP	005/003 020/018	000/000 002/002	102/099 329/313	AUTH/ACT
Company C, 1/120 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID Company D, 1/120 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID Company E, 1/120 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 7-247J) (TOE 7-247J) (TOE 7-248J)	Smithfield, NPP Beulaville, NPP Shallotte, NPP	005/003 005/004 005/003	000/000 000/000 000/000	102/097 102/100 060/053	AUTH/ACT
2 nd BN, 119 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID HHC, 2/119 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 7-245J) (TOE 7-246J)	Ahoskie, NPP Ahoskie NPP	045/039 005/005	002/002 000/000	797/769 102/096	AUTH/ACT
Company A, 2/119 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID Company B, 2/119 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID Company C, 2/119 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID Company D, 2/119 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID Company E, 2/119 th INF, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 7-247J) (TOE 7-247J) (TOE 7-247J) (TOE 7-247J) (TOE 7-248J)	Nashville, NPP Williamston, NPP Elizabeth City, NPP Roanoke Rapid, NPP Tarboro, NPP	005/004 005/005 005/004 005/003	000/000 000/000 000/000 000/000	102/100 102/101 102/102 060/057	AUTH/ACT
3 rd BN, 252 nd Armor, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID HHC, 3/252 nd Armor, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 7-235J) (TOE 17-235J)	Raeford, NPP Raeford, NPP	040/037 020/019	002/002 002/002	510/490 278/274	AUTH/ACT
Company A, 3/252 nd Armor, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID Company B, 3/252 nd Armor, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID Company C, 3/252 nd Armor, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID Company D, 3/252 nd Armor, 1 st BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 17-237J) (TOE 17-237J) (TOE 17-237J) (TOE 17-237J)	Laurinburg, NPP Sanford, NPP Southern Pines, NPP Albemarle, NPP	005/004 005/005 005/005 005/004	000/000 000/000 000/000 000/000	058/056 058/054 058/054 058/052	AUTH/ACT
2 nd Brigade (-), 30 th Mech. Infantry Division HHC, 2 nd Brigade, 30 th Mech Infantry Division	(MTOE 87-42J) (TOE 87-42J)	Hickory, NPP Hickory, NPP	230/216 021/017	068/066 000/000	3233/3023 070/053	AUTH/ACT
3 rd Platoon, 330 th MP CO/3/30 th MID 2 nd MI TM, 630 th MI BN/3/30 th MID	(TOE 19-215J) (MTOE 34-290J)	Hickory, NPP Hickory, NPP	001/001 004/004	000/000 004/003	034/031 107/106	AUTH/ACT
C CO., 430 th ENG BN/3/30 th MID C Batty, 530 th ADA/3/30 th MID 4/133rd Arty, 30 th DAB, 3/30 th MID	(TOE 5-147J) (TOE 44-167J) (TOE 6-365J)	Charlotte, NPP Hickory, NPP High Point, NPP	006/006 006/004 055/053	001/001 002/002 024/024	157/154 145/130 673/652	AUTH/ACT
17 th CAH BN, 130 th AVN. BDE., 30 th MID 2 nd FWD SPT BN, 130 th DSC, 30 th MID	(MTOE 1-285J) (TOE 63-5J)	Morrisville, NPP Durham, NPP	023/023	049/049 006/005	182/182 393/390	AUTH/ACT
Troop E, 196 th Cavalry, BDE, 3/30 th MID 1 st BN, 252 nd Armor, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID HHC, 1/252 nd Armor, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 17-207J) (TOE 17-235J) (TOE 17-235J)	Elizabethtown, NPP Fayetteville, NPP Fayetteville, NPP	005/005 040/038 020/018	000/000 002/002 002/002	123/120 510/477 278/269	AUTH/ACT

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

a. 30th Mechanized Infantry Division (-) [Army National Guard NPP; ROP]—
COMPOSITION: TOE/SERIES: DISPOSITION:

			<u>STRENGTH:</u>
			OFF
			AUTH/ACT
Company A, 1/252 nd Armor, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID Company B, 1/252 nd Armor, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID Company C, 1/252 nd Armor, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID Company D, 1/252 nd Armor, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 17-237J) (TOE 17-237J) (TOE 17-237J) (TOE 17-237J)	Fayetteville, NPP Parkton, NPP Roseboro, NPP St Pauls, NPP	005/005 005/005 005/005 005/005
2 nd BN, 120 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID HHC, 2/120 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 7-245J) (TOE 7-246J)	Hickory, NPP Hickory, NPP	045/041 020/016
Company A, 2/120 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID Company B, 2/120 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID Company C, 2/120 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID Company D, 2/120 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID Company E, 2/120 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 30 th MID	(TOE 7-247J) (TOE 7-247J) (TOE 7-247J) (TOE 7-247J) (TOE 7-247J)	Morganton, NPP Lexington, NPP Mount Airy, NPP Forrest City, NPP Henderson, NPP	005/005 005/005 005/005 005/005 005/005

b. 2nd Armor Division (-) [Army National Guard (South Pineland Province [SPP]; ROP)—

2 nd Armor Division (AD)	(MTOE 87-230J)	SPP, ROP	1022/0721	302/235	10960/09617
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2 nd AD	(TOE 87-4J)	Columbia, SPP	091/007	008/008	173/124
112 th Signal Battalion/3/2 nd Armor Division	(TOE 11-35J)	Columbia, SPP	030/015	006/005	654/510
132 nd Military Police Company(-)/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 19-217J)	Columbia, SPP	070/006	000/000	072/072
122 nd Engineer Battalion (-)/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 5-145J)	Columbia, SPP	031/031	003/003	212/212
4/362 nd Air Defense Artillery BN (-)/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 44-165J)	Columbia, SPP	024/024	005/003	331/273
422 nd Military Intelligence BN (-)/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 34-285J)	Columbia, SPP	016/008	004/003	063/063
2 nd Chemical Company (-)/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 3-387J)	Columbia, SPP	011/010	001/001	134/120
2 nd Armor Division Band Platoon/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 12-114J)	Columbia, SPP	000/000	001/001	040/040
2 nd Division Artillery BDE. (-), 2 nd AD	(TOE 6-3001410)	Columbia, SPP	099/054	013/012	1033/344
2 nd Division Aviation Brigade (-), 2 nd AD	(TOE 17-2011420)	Columbia, SPP	108/082	073/030	869/634
2 nd Division Support Command (-), 2 nd AD	(TOE 63-11410)	Columbia, SPP	117/072	050/035	1158/1095
1 st Brigade (-), 2 nd Armor Division (AD)	(MTOE 87-42J)	Newberry, SPP	210/201	068/068	3050/3017
HHC, 1 st Brigade, 2 nd AD	(TOE 87-42J)	Newberry, SPP	021/017	000/000	070/059
1 st Platoon, 132 nd MP CO/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 19-215J)	Newberry, SPP	001/001	000/000	034/034
1 st MI TM, 422 nd MI BN/3/2 nd AD	(MTOE 34-290J)	Newberry, SPP	004/004	004/004	107/107

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

b. 2nd Armor Division [Army National Guard SPP, ROP]—

<u>COMPOSITION:</u>	<u>(TOE/SERIES):</u>	<u>DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>STRENGTH:</u>			
			OFF AUTH/ACT	EM AUTH/ACT	WO AUTH/ACT	EM AUTH/ACT
B CO., 122 nd ENG BN/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 5-147J)	Newberry, SPP	006/006	001/001	157/157	
A Batty, 4/362 nd ADA (HAWK)/3/2 AD	(TOE 44-167J)	Newberry, SPP	006/004	002/002	125/123	
1/178 th Arty BN, 2 nd DAB, 2 nd AD	(TOE 6-365J)	Newberry, SPP	055/052	002/002	673/664	
12 th CAH BN, 2 nd AVN BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 1-285J)	Newberry, SPP	008/008	049/049	182/182	
1/222 st FWD SPT BN, 2 nd DSC, 2 nd AD	(TOE 63-5J)	Newberry, SPP	024/24	006/006	395/395	
1 st BN, 263 rd Armor, 1 st BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 7-235J)	Rock Hill, SPP	040/040	002/002	510/499	
HHC, 1/263 rd Armor/1/2 nd AD	(TOE 17-235J)	Rock Hill, SPP	020/020	002/002	278/278	
Company A, 1/263 Armor/1/2 nd AD	(TOE 17-237J)	Gaffney, SPP	005/005	000/000	058/054	
Company B, 1/263 Armor/1/2 nd AD	(TOE 17-237J)	Fort Mill, SPP	005/005	000/000	058/055	
Company C, 1/263 Armor/1/2 nd AD	(TOE 17-237J)	Clover, SPP	005/005	000/000	058/056	
Company D, 1/263 Armor/1/2 nd AD	(TOE 17-237J)	York, SPP	005/005	000/000	058/056	
2 nd BN, 118 th INF, 1 st BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 7-245J)	Union, SPP	045/045	002/002	797/797	
HHC, 2/118 th INF, 1 st BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 7-246J)	Union, SPP	020/020	002/002	329/329	
Company A, 2/118 th INF/1/2 nd AD	(TOE 7-247J)	Winnisboro, SPP	005/005	000/000	102/102	
Company B, 2/118 th INF/1/2 nd AD	(TOE 7-247J)	Chester, SPP	005/005	000/000	102/102	
Company C, 2/118 th INF/1/2 nd AD	(TOE 7-247J)	Jonesville, SPP	005/005	000/000	102/102	
Company D, 2/118 th INF/1/2 nd AD	(TOE 7-247J)	Whitmire, SPP	005/005	000/000	102/102	
Company E, 2/118 th INF/1/2 nd AD (anti-armor)	(TOE 7-248J)	Spartanburg, SPP	005/005	000/000	060/060	
2 nd Brigade (), 2 nd Armor Division	(TOE 87-42J)	Mullins SPP	215/211	070/066	3171/3113	
HHC, 2/263 rd Armor 2/2 nd AD	(TOE 87-42J)	Mullins, SPP	021/020	002/002	070/064	
3 rd Platoon, 132 MP CO/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 19-215J)	Mullins, SPP	001/001	000/000	034/033	
2 nd MI TM, 422 nd MIBN/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 34-290J)	Mullins, SPP	004/004	004/004	107/105	
A CO, 122 nd ENG BN/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 5-147J)	Mullins, SPP	060/006	001/001	157/154	
D Batty, 4/362 nd ADA (HAWK)/3/2 nd AD	(TOE 44-167J)	Mullins, SPP	006/005	002/002	125/124	
2/178 Arty BN, 2 nd DAB, 2 nd AD	(TOE 6-365J)	Mullins, SPP	055/054	002/002	673/672	
22 nd CAH BN, 2 nd AVN BDE, AD	(TOE 1-285J)	Mullins, SPP	008/008	049/046	182/182	
2/222 nd FWD SPT BN, 2 nd DSC, 2 nd AD	(TOE 63-5J)	Mullins, SPP	024/024	006/005	393/374	
Troop B, 202 nd Cavalry/2/2 nd AD	(TOE 17-20J)	Mullins, SPP	005/005	000/000	123/123	

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

b. 2nd Armor Division [Army National Guard (SPP; ROP)]—

<u>COMPOSITION:</u>	<u>TOE/SERIES:</u>	<u>DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>STRENGTH:</u>		
			OFF	WO	EM
1 st BN, 118 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 7-245J)	Mt Pleasant, SPP	045/044	002/002	797/779
HHC, 1/118 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 7-246J)	Mt Pleasant, SPP	020/019	002/002	329/311
Company A, 1/118 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 7-247J)	Charleston, SPP	005/005	000/000	102/102
Company B, 1/118 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 7-247J)	Summerville, SPP	005/005	000/000	102/102
Company C, 1/118 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 7-247J)	Walterboro, SPP	005/005	000/000	102/102
Company D, 1/118 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 7-247J)	Moncks Corner, SPP	005/005	000/000	102/102
Company E, 1/118 th INF, 2 nd BDE, 2 nd AD(anti-armor) (TOE 7-247J)	St George, SPP	005/005	000/000	060/060	
2 nd BN, 2/263 rd Armor, 2 nd BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 7-235J)	Mullins, SPP	040/040	002/002	510/503
HHC, 2/263 rd Armor, 2 nd BDE, 2 nd AD	(TOE 17-235J)	Mullins, SPP	020/020	002/002	278/271
Company A, 2/263 rd Armor 2/2 nd AD	(TOE 17-237J)	Myrtle Beach, SPP	005/005	000/000	058/058
Company B, 2/263 rd Armor 2/2 nd AD	(TOE 17-237J)	Dillon, SPP	005/005	000/000	058/058
Company C, 2/263 rd Armor 2/2 nd AD	(TOE 17-237J)	Conway, SPP	005/005	000/000	058/058
Company D, 2/263 rd Armor 2/2 nd AD	(TOE 17-237J)	Marion, SPP	005/005	000/000	058/058
II. Air Force 375 th Military Air Command Group (MACG [Air National Guard (ROP)]—					
<u>COMPOSITION:</u>	<u>TOE/SERIES:</u>	<u>DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>STRENGTH:</u>		
			OFF	WO	EM
375 th Military Air Command Group	(TOE AFITF 8800-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	736/734	073/072	4213/4183
Headquarters, 375 th Military Air Command Group	(TOE AFITF 8801-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	031/031	002/002	084/084
230 th Air Support Detachment (-), 375 th MACG	(TOE 871-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	012/010	008/008	032/032
375 th Logistics Support Squadron (-), 375 th MACG	(TOE AFITF 8805-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	027/027	012/011	285/284
375 th Maintenance Squadron (-), 375 th MACG	(TOE AFITF 8806-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	028/028	009/009	320/317
375 th Supply Squadron (-), 375 th MACG	(TOE AFITF 8905-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	032/032	006/006	315/315
375 th Air Police Battalion (-), 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 19215-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	036/036	002/002	070/070
375 th Security Police Battalion (-), 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 11B15-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	040/ 040	000/000	278/268
375 th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 96B15-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	018/018	000/000	150/150
75 th Combat Control Squadron (-), 375 th MACG	(TOE AF Y11B15-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	012/012	000/000	138/138
375 th Tact. Electronic Warfare Squadron (-), 375 th MACG (TOE AF 865-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	040/040	10/10	071/060	

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

a. 311th Fighter Squadron, 375th MACG [Air National Guard SPP; ROP]—

COMPOSITION:	TOE/SERIES:	DISPOSITION:	STRENGTH:		
			OFF AUTH/ACT	WO AUTH/ACT	EM AUTH/ACT
311 th Fighter Squadron, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFF 88-4-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	124/124	006/006	602/602
Headquarters, 311 th Fighter Squadron, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFF 88-45J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	020/020	002/002	050/050
12 th Air Support LNO, 230 th ASSQ, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 877-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	002/002	001/001	007/007
1 st LOG SUP SEC, 375 LSS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFF 880-15-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	005/005	001/001	050/050
1 st MAINT SEC, 375 th MS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFF 880-16-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	004/004	001/001	055/055
Company C, 375 th APB, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 19-217-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	009/009	000/000	140/140
Company B, 375 th SPB, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 11B17-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	005/005	000/000	058/058
1 st CBT CTL DET, 375 th CCS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF Y11B-7-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	002/002	000/000	032/032
1 st TEW SEC, 375 th TEWS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 867-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	005/005	001/001	162/162
A Flight, 311 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (F-4 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8827-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	012/012	000/000	008/008
B Flight, 311 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (F-4 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8827-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	012/012	000/000	008/008
C Flight, 311 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (F-4 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8827-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	012/012	000/000	008/008
D Flight, 311 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (A-10 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8817-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	012/012	000/000	008/008
E Flight, 311 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (A-10 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8817-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	012/012	000/000	008/008
F Flight, 311 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (A-10 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8817-J)	Shaw AFB, SPP	012/012	000/000	008/008

b. 313th Transportation Squadron, 375th MACG [Air National Guard SPP, ROP]—

313 th Transportation Squadron, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFT 88-4-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	106/106	006/006	633/628
Headquarters, 375 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFT 88-45-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	020/020	002/002	075/075
2 nd Air Support LNO, 375 th ASSQ, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 877-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	002/002	001/001	007/007
3 rd LOG SUP SEC, 375 th LSS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFT 880-15-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	005/005	001/001	050/050
3 rd MAINT SEC, 375 th MS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFT 880-16-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	004/004	001/001	055/055
Company A, 375 th APB, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 19-217-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	009/009	000/000	140/140
Company D, 375 th SPB, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 11B17-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	005/005	000/000	058/053
3 rd CBT CTL DET, 375 th CCS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF Y11B-7-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	002/002	000/000	032/032
3 rd TEW SEC, 375 th TEWS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFT 867-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	005/005	001/001	162/162
A Flight, 313 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-130x3)	(TOE AFT 8847-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	009/009	000/000	009/009
B Flight, 313 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-130x3)	(TOE AFT 8847-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	009/009	000/000	009/009
C Flight, 313 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-130x3)	(TOE AFT 8847-J)	Charleston AFB, SPP	009/009	000/000	009/009

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

b 313th Transportation Squadron 375th MACG [Air National Guard SPP; ROP]—

COMPOSITION:	TOE/SERIES:	DISPOSITION:	STRENGTH:		
			OFF	WO	EM
D Flight, 313 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-160x3) (TOE AFT 8837-J)		Charleston AFB, SPP	009/009	000/000	009/009
E Flight, 313 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-160x3) (TOE AFT 8837-J)		Charleston AFB, SPP	009/009	000/000	009/009
F Flight, 313 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-160x3) (TOE AFT 8837-J)		Charleston AFB, SPP	009/009	000/000	009/009
c. 315 th Fighter Squadron, 375 th MACG [Air National Guard NPP; ROP]—					
315 th Fighter Squadron, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFF 884-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 124/124	006/006		602/602
Headquarters, 375 th Fighter Squadron, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFF 8845-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 020/020	002/002		050/050
30 th Air Support, 375 th ASSO, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 877-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 002/002	001/001		007/007
5 th LOG SUP SEC, 375 th LSS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFF 8800-15-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 005/005	001/001		050/050
5 th MAINT SEC, 315 th MS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFF 8800-16-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 004/004	001/001		055/055
Company B, 375 th APB, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 19-217-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 009/009	000/000		140/140
Company A, 375 th SPB, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 11B17-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 005/005	000/000		058/058
5 th CBT CLT DET, 375 th CCS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF Y11B-7-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 002/002	000/000		032/032
5 th TEW SEC, 375 th TEWS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 867-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 005/005	001/001		162/162
A Flight, 315 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (F-4 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8827-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 012/012	000/000		008/008
B Flight, 315 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (F-4 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8827-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 012/012	000/000		008/008
C Flight, 315 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (F-4 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8827-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 012/012	000/000		008/008
D Flight, 315 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (A-10 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8817-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 012/012	000/000		008/008
E Flight, 315 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (A-10 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8817-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 012/012	000/000		008/008
F Flight, 315 th FTR SQUAD, 375 th MACG (A-10 x 4)	(TOE AFF 8817-J)	Seymour Johnson AFB, NPP 012/012	000/000		008/008
d. 317 th Transportation Squadron, 375 th MACG [Air National Guard NPP; ROP]—					
317 th Transportation Squadron, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFT 88-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	106/106	006/006	633/633
Headquarters, 375 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFT 88-45-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	020/020	002/002	075/075
3 rd Air Support LNO, 375 th ASSO, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFT 877-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	002/002	001/001	007/007
7 th LOG SUP SEC, 375 th LSS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFT 8800-15-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	005/005	001/001	050/050
7 th MAINT SEC, 375 th MS, 375 th MACG	(TOE AFT 8800-16-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	004/004	001/001	055/055
Company D, 375 th APB, 375 th MACG	(TOE 19-217-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	009/009	000/000	140/140
Company C, 375 th SPB, 375 th MACG	(TOE 11B-7-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	005/005	000/000	058/058

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

d. 317 Transportation Squadron, 375th MACG [Air National Guard NPP; ROP]—

COMPOSITION: TOE/SERIES: DISPOSITION:

			<u>STRENGTH:</u>
			OFF AUTH/ACT
			WO AUTH/ACT
7 th CBT CLT DET, 375 th CCS, 375 th MACG	(TOE Y11B-7-J) (TOE AF 867-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	002/002 000/000
7 th TBW SEC, 375 th MACG	(TOE AF 867-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	005/005 001/001
A Flight, 317 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-130 x 3) (TOE AFT 847-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	009/009 000/000	009/009 000/000
B Flight, 317 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-130 x 3) (TOE AFT 847-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	009/009 000/000	009/009 000/000
C Flight, 317 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-130 x 3) (TOE AFT 847-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	009/009 000/000	009/009 000/000
D Flight, 317 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-160 x 3) (TOE AFT 8837-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	009/009 000/000	009/009 000/000
E Flight, 317 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-160 x 3) (TOE AFT 8837-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	009/009 000/000	009/009 000/000
F Flight, 317 th TRANS SQUAD, 375 th MACG (C-160 x 3) (TOE AFT 8837-J)	Pope AFB, NPP	009/009 000/000	009/009 000/000

III. 1st Marine Regiment [Reserves SPP; ROP]-

1 st Marine Infantry Regiment	(MTOE MC 1096F)	Parris Island, SPP	460/453 000/000
Headquarters Company, 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment	(TOE MC 1095F)	Parris Island, SPP	022/021 000/000
1 st Tank Battalion (-), 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment	(TOE MC 4228X)	Parris Island, SPP	036/036 000/000
1 st Assault Amphibious Bn (-), 1 st Marine Inf. Regiment	(TOE MC 4655M)	Parris Island, SPP	019/019 000/000
1 st Combat Engineer Bn (-), 1 st Marine Inf. Regiment	(TOE MC 1378N)	Parris Island, SPP	011/011 000/000
1 st Recon Battalion (-), 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment	(TOE MC 1428G)	Parris Island, SPP	016/016 000/000
Battalion Field Artillery (-), 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment (MTOE MC 1198C)	Parris Island, SPP	046/046 000/000	179/179 279/279
HQ, Support Battalion, 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment (TOE MC1998G)	Parris Island, SPP	086/086 000/000	208/208 208/208

a. 1st Infantry Task Force, 1st Marine Infantry Regiment [Reserves SPP; ROP]—

1 st Infantry Battalion, 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment (MIR) (MTOE MC 1050F)	Parris Island, SPP	112/111 000/000	2056/2042 2056/2042
Headquarters and Service Company, 1/1 st MIR	(TOE MC 1037F)	Parris Island, SPP	021/021 000/000
Weapons Company, 1 st Inf Bn , 1 st Marine Inf. Regiment	(TOE MC 1027G)	Parris Island, SPP	005/005 000/000
A Company, 1 st Inf Bn, 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment	(TOE MC 1013G)	Parris Island, SPP	006/005 000/000
B Company, 1 st Inf Bn, 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment	(TOE MC 1013G)	Parris Island, SPP	006/006 000/000
C Company, 1 st Inf Bn, 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment	(TOE MC 1013G)	Parris Island, SPP	006/006 000/000
C Company, 1 st Tank Battalion, 1 st Marine Inf Regt	(TOE MC 4213X)	Parris Island, SPP	004/004 000/000
C Company, 1 st Assault Battalion, 1 st Marine Inf Regiment	(TOE MC 4652M)	Parris Island, SPP	007/007 000/000
B Company, 1 st Cbt Eng Bn, 1 st Marine Inf Regiment	(TOE MC 1375C)	Parris Island, SPP	005/005 000/000
2 nd Recon Company, 1 st Recon Bn, 1 st Marine Inf Regiment	(TOE MC 1413G)	Parris Island, SPP	004/004 000/000
B Batty, Regiment Field Artillery, 1 st Marine Inf Regiment	(TOE MC 1113C)	Parris Island, SPP	024/024 000/000
1 st Support Company, 1 st Support Battalion, 1 st MIR	(TOE MC 198C)	Parris Island, SPP	024/024 000/000
			420/420

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

b. 2nd Infantry Task Force, 1st Marine Infantry Regiment [Reserves SPP; ROP]—

COMPOSITION: TOE/SERIES: DISPOSITION:

			<u>STRENGTH:</u>			
			OFF	WO	EM	AUTH/ACT
2 nd Infantry Battalion, 1 st Marine Inf Regiment (MIR)	(MTOE MC 1050F)	Parris Island, SPP	112/107	000/000	2056/2050	
Headquarters and Service Company, 2/1 st MIR	(TOE MC 1037F)	Parris Island, SPP	021/020	000/000	180/180	
Weapons Company, 2 nd Inf Bn, 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment	(TOE MC 1027G)	Parris Island, SPP	005/005	000/000	170/170	
A Company, 2 nd Inf Bn, 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment	(TOE MC 1013G)	Parris Island, SPP	006/006	000/000	176/176	
B Company, 2 nd Inf Bn, 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment	(TOE MC 1013G)	Parris Island, SPP	006/003	000/000	176/176	
C Company, 2 nd Inf Bn, 1 st Marine Infantry Regiment	(TOE MC 1013G)	Parris Island, SPP	006/005	000/000	176/170	
A Company, 1 st Tank Battalion, 1 st Marine Inf Regiment	(TOE MC 4213X)	Parris Island, SPP	004/004	000/000	210/210	
B Company, 1 st Assault Battalion, 1 st Marine Inf Regiment	(TOE MC 4652M)	Parris Island, SPP	007/007	000/000	219/219	
C Company, 1 st Cbt Eng Bn, 1 st Marine Inf Regiment	(TOE MC 1375C)	Parris Island, SPP	005/005	000/000	109/109	
1 st Recon Company, 1 st Recon Bn, 1 st Marine Inf Regiment	(TOE MC 1413G)	Parris Island, SPP	004/004	000/000	053/053	
A Batty. Regiment Field Artillery, 1 st Marine Inf Regiment	(TOE MC 1113C)	Parris Island, SPP	024/024	000/000	167/167	
2 nd Support Company, 1 st Support Battalion, 1 st MIR	(TOE MC 198C)	Parris Island, SPP	024/024	000/000	420/420	

IV. COAST GUARD FLEET [ACTIVE (ROP)]

a. Coastal District 101 Coast Guard Command NPP, ROP—

North 101 Coast Guard Command (N101CGC)	(TOE CG 558J)	Elizabeth City, NPP	127/124	038/037	1051/1046
Headquarters North 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 556J)	Elizabeth City, NPP	036/036	016/016	170/170
Sea Search and Rescue (SSAR) Detachment, N101CGC	(TOE CG 3454J)	Elizabeth City, NPP	005/005	002/002	096/096
Air Search and Rescue (ASAR) Squadron, N101CGC	(TOE CG 1-894J)	Elizabeth City, NPP	032/032	000/000	173/173
Maritime Logistics Section, North 101 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 34510J)	(TOE CG 34510J)	Elizabeth City, NPP	013/013	006/005	097/097
Aviation Logistics Section, North 101 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 1-8910J)	(TOE CG 1-8910J)	Elizabeth City, NPP	014/014	008/008	149/149
Service Support Section, North 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 446J)	Elizabeth City, NPP	020/017	006/006	198/198
N/01 Coast Guard Station, North 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Knotts Island, NPP	001/001	000/000	024/023
N/02 Coast Guard Station, North 101 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 557J)	(TOE CG 557J)	Southern Shores, NPP	001/001	000/000	024/021
N/03 Coast Guard Station, North 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Nags Head, NPP	001/001	000/000	024/023
N/04 Coast Guard Station, North 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Cape Hatteras, NPP	001/001	000/000	024/024
N/05 Coast Guard Station, North 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	East Lake, NPP	001/001	000/000	024/024
N/06 Coast Guard Station, North 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Edenton, NPP	001/001	000/000	024/024
N/07 Coast Guard Station, North 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Sandy Point, NPP	001/001	000/000	024/024

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

a. Coastal District 101 Coast Guard Command (NPP; ROP)—

<u>COMPOSITION:</u>	<u>TOE/SERIES:</u>	<u>DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>STRENGTH:</u>	
		OFF AUTH/ACT	WO AUTH/ACT	EM AUTH/ACT
Central 101 Coast Guard Command (C101CGC) Headquarters, Central 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 558J) (TOE CG 556J)	Morehead City, NPP Morehead City, NPP	127/127 036/036	038/038 016/016
Sea Search and Rescue (SSAR) Detachment, C101CGC	(TOE CG 3454J)	Moorhead City, NPP	005/005	002/002
Air Search and Rescue (ASAR) Squadron, N101CGC	(TOE CG 1-894J)	Cherry Point AS, NPP	032/032	000/000
Maritime Logistics Section, Central 101 Coast Guard Cmd.	(TOE CG 34510J)	Morehead City, NPP	013/013	006/006
Aviation Logistics Section, Central 101 Coast Guard Cmd	(TOE CG 1-8910J)	Cherry Point AS, NPP	014/014	008/008
Service Support Section, Central 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 446J)	Morehead City, NPP	020/020	006/006
C/01 Coast Guard Station, Central 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Ocracoke, NPP	001/001	000/000
C/02 Coast Guard Station, Central 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Atlantic, NPP	001/001	000/000
C/03 Coast Guard Station, Central 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Cape Lookout, NPP	001/001	000/000
C/04 Coast Guard Station, Central 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Swansboro, NPP	001/001	000/000
C/05 Coast Guard Station, Central 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Surf City, NPP	001/001	000/000
C/06 Coast Guard Station, Central 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	New Bern, NPP	001/001	000/000
C/07 Coast Guard Station, Central 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Bellhaven, NPP	001/001	000/000
South 101 Coast Guard Command (S101CGC) Headquarters, South 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 555J) (TOE CG 554J)	Wilmington, NPP	083/083	015/015
Sea Search and Rescue (SSAR) Detachment S101CGC	(TOE CG 3454J)	Wilmington, NPP	036/036	000/000
Maritime Logistics Section, South 101 Coast Guard Command (CSSAS), S101CGC	(TOE CG 34510J)	Sea Breeze, NPP	005/005	002/002
Criminal Sea Search & Seizer Detachment (CSSAS), S101CGC	(TOE CG 195J)	Sea Breeze, NPP	013/013	006/006
Service Support Section, South 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 446J)	Wilmington, NPP	005/005	001/001
S/01 Coast Guard Station, South 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Wilmington, NPP	020/020	006/006
S/02 Coast Guard Station, South 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Sea Breeze, NPP	001/001	000/000
S/03 Coast Guard Station, South 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Wrightsville Beach, NPP	001/001	000/000
S/04 Coast Guard Station, South 101 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Long Beach, NP	001/001	000/000
		Ocean Isle Beach, NP	001/001	000/000

b. Coastal District 202 Coast Guard Command SPP; ROP—

North 202 Coast Guard Command (N201CGC) Headquarters, North 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 558J) (TOE CG 554J)	Myrtle Beach, SPP	125/125	038/038
Sea Search and Rescue Detachment, North 202 CGC	(TOE CG 3454J)	Myrtle Beach, SPP	036/036	016/016
Air Search and Rescue Squadron, North 202 Coast Guard Cmd	(TOE CG 1-894J)	Myrtle Beach AS, SPP	005/005	002/002
			032/032	000/000

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

**b. Coastal District 202 Coast Guard Command SPP; ROP—
COMPOSITION:**

<u>TOE/SERIES:</u>	<u>DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>STRENGTH:</u>		
		OFF AUTH/ACT	WO AUTH/ACT	EM AUTH/ACT
Maritime Logistics Section, North 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 34510J)	Myrtle Beach, SPP	013/013	006/006	097/097
Air Aviation Logistics Section, North 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 1-89510J)	Myrtle Beach AS, SPP	014/014	008/008	149/149
Service Support Section, North 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 446J)	Myrtle Beach, SPP	020/020	006/006	198/198
N/01 Coast Guard Station, North 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 557J)	North Myrtle Beach, SP	001/001	000/000	024/024
N/02 Coast Guard Station, North 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 557J)	Surfside Beach, SPP	001/001	000/000	024/024
N/03 Coast Guard Station, North 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 557J)	Litchfield, Beach, SPP	001/001	000/000	024/024
N/04 Coast Guard Station, North 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 557J)	Georgetown, SPP	001/001	000/000	024/024
N/05 Coast Guard Station, North 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 557J)	North Santee, SPP	001/001	000/000	024/024
Central 202 Coast Guard Command (C202CGC)	(TOE CG 554J)	Charleston, SPP	125/125	038/038 1003/0997
Headquarters, Central 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 556J)	Charleston, SPP	036/036	016/016 170/170
Sea Search and Rescue, (SSAR), C202CGC	(TOE CG 3454J)	Charleston, SPP	005/005	002/002 096/096
Air Search and Rescue, (ASAR), C202CGC	(TOE CG 1-894J)	Charleston, SPP	032/032	000/000 173/173
Maritime Logistics Section, Central 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 34510J)	Charleston, SPP	013/013	006/006	097/093
Aviation Logistics Section, Central 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 1-8910J)	Charleston, SPP	014/014	008/008	149/149
Service Support Section, Central 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 446J)	Charleston, SPP	020/020	006/006 198/198
C/01 Coast Guard Station, Central 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	McClennanville, SPP	001/001	000/000 024/023
C/02 Coast Guard Station, Central 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Sullivan's Island, SPP	001/001	000/000 024/024
C/03 Coast Guard Station, Central 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Folly Beach, SPP	001/001	000/000 024/024
C/04 Coast Guard Station, Central 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Young's Island, SPP	001/001	000/000 024/023
C/05 Coast Guard Station, Central 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Edisto Beach, SPP	001/001	000/000 024/024
South 202 Coast Guard Command (S202CGC)	(TOE CG 556J)	Beaufort, SPP	123/123	038/038 955/049
Headquarters South 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 554J)	Beaufort, SPP	036/036	016/016 170/170
Sea Search and Rescue (SSAR), S202CGC	(TOE CG 3454J)	Beaufort, SPP	005/005	002/002 096/093
Air Search and Rescue (ASAR), S202CGC	(TOE CG 1-894J)	Beaufort, SPP	032/032	000/000 173/173
Maritime Logistics Section, South 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 34510J)	Beaufort, SPP	013/013	006/006	097/097
Aviation Logistics Section, South 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 1-8910J)	Beaufort, SPP	014/014	008/008	149/149
Service Support Section, South 202 Coast Guard Command (TOE CG 446J)	Beaufort, SPP	020/020	006/006	198/198
S/01 Coast Guard Station, South 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Laurel, SPP	001/001	000/000 024/024
S/02 Coast Guard Station, South 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Hilton Head Island, SP	001/001	000/000 024/024
S/03 Coast Guard Station, South 202 Coast Guard Command	(TOE CG 557J)	Chelsea, SPP	001/001	000/000 024/021

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Appendix 1 (Composition Disposition Strength) to Annex F (Military / Paramilitary Forces) to ROP Country Study

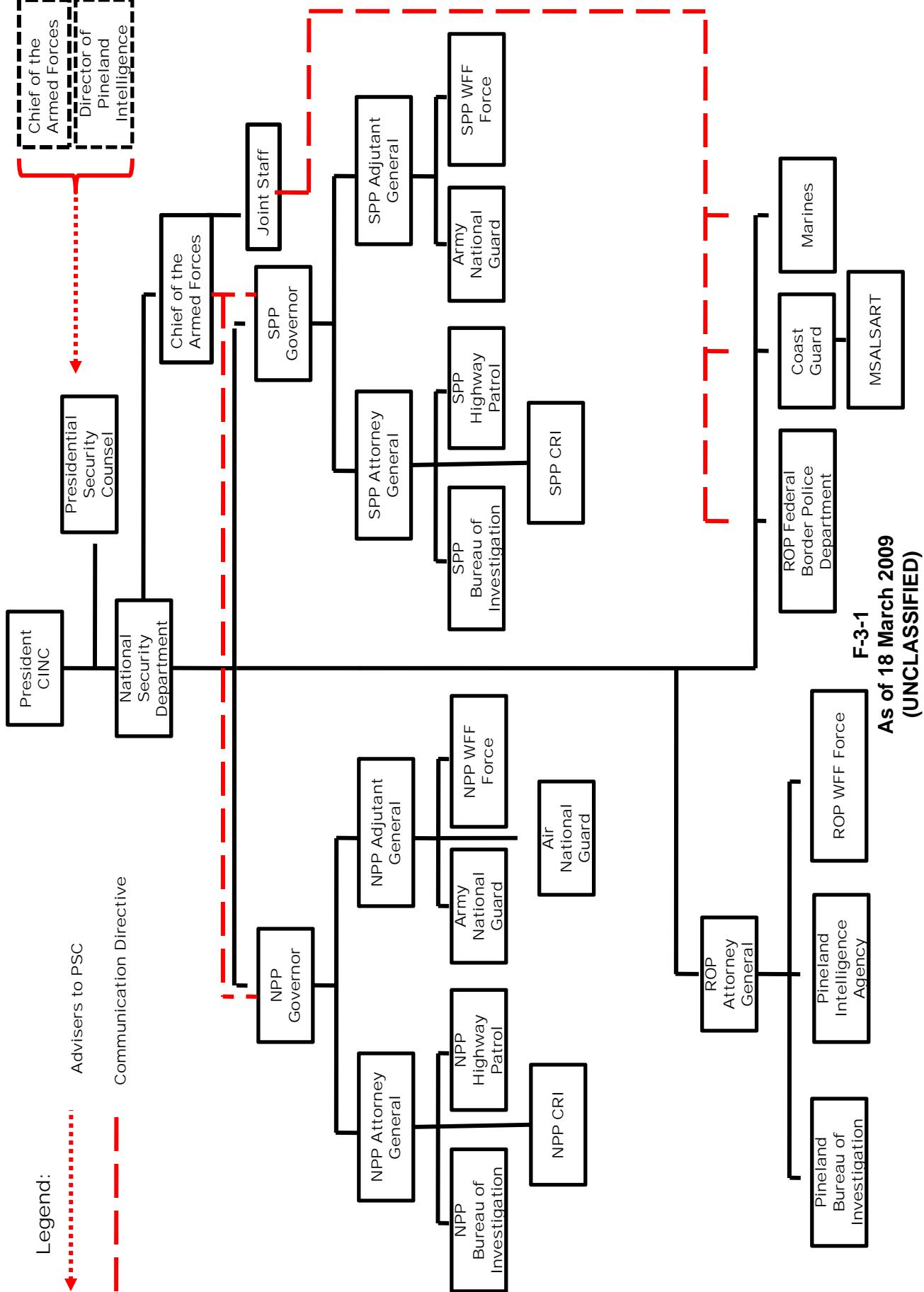
- a. Special Note: Coastal District 101 Coast Guard Command NPP; ROP
- b. North 101 Coast Guard Command (N101CGC) (TOE CG 558J) Elizabeth City, NPP Special Operation Marine
- c. Marine Special Air Land Sea Response Team [MSALSART]—
 - (1) Due its classification, not listed in Annex F (ROP OB) to ROP Country Study (W-147)
 - (2) Mission: MSALSART is all weather, day-night Marine special air land or sea response team under the operational control (OPCON) to the ROP's Coastal District 101 Coast Guard Command's area of responsibility (AOR) against-
 - (a) Air/coastal/maritime piracy
 - (b) Air/coastal/maritime counter-insurgents/terrorist
 - (c) Air/coastal/maritime hostage situations.

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Appendix 3 (ROP National Security Command) to Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary Forces) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

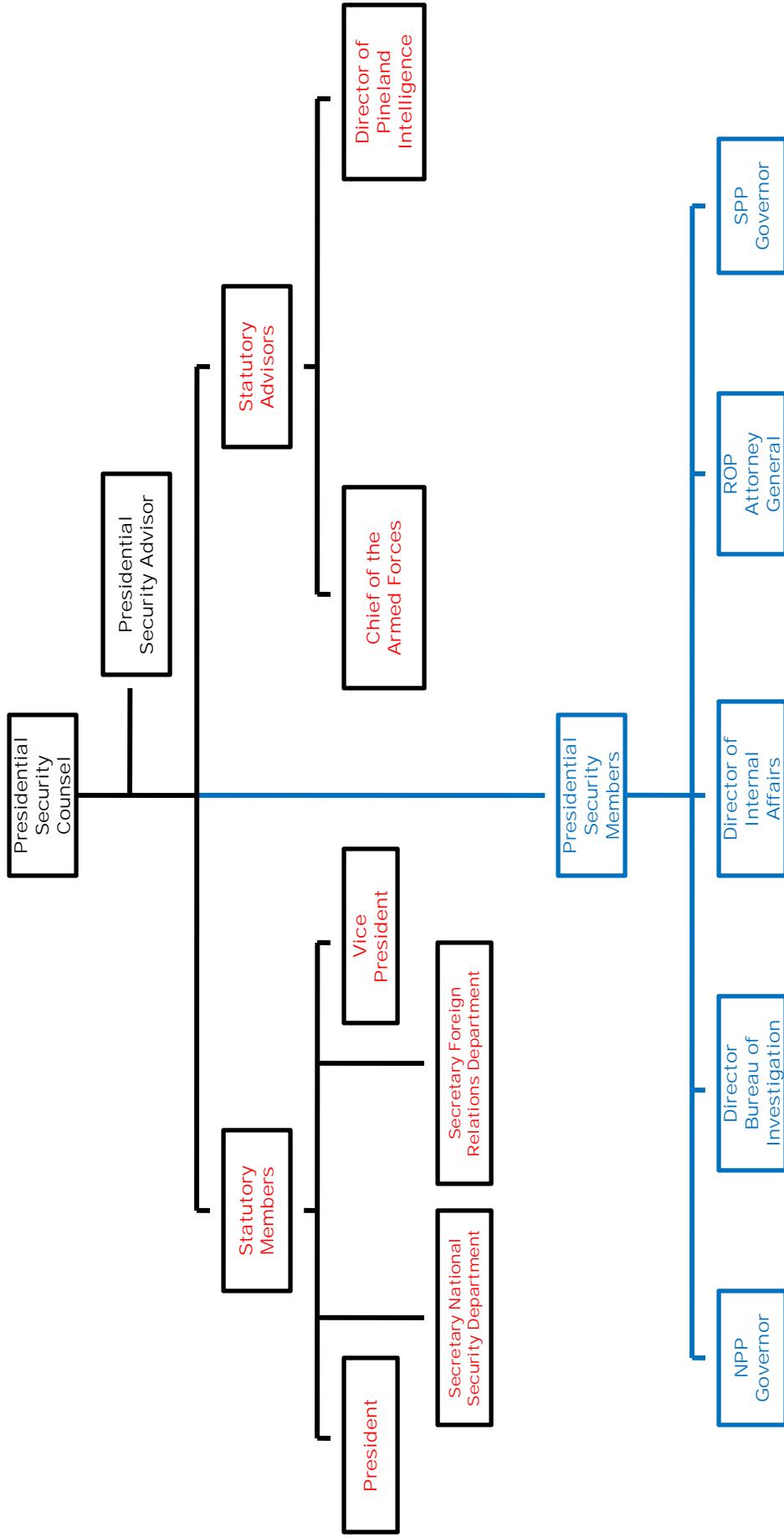
Legend:



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Appendix 4 (ROP's President Security Council) to Annex F (ROP Military / Paramilitary Forces) to Republic of Pineland Country Study



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Appendix 2 (ROP Military Equipment Strength) to Annex F (ROP Order of Battle) to Republic of Pineland (ROP) Country Study

a. North Pineland Province:

<u>Composition:</u>	<u>Disposition:</u>	<u>Type:</u>	<u>Nomenclature:</u>	<u>Quantity:</u>	<u>/ Crew—</u>
Headquarters N101	Elizabeth City,	Off Shore	53 Lambra LCS	1ea	22
Headquarters N101	Elizabeth City	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03
SSAR Det. N101	Elizabeth City	Off Shore	34 Custom Cutter	2ea	10
ASAR Det. N101	Elizabeth City	Off Shore	34 Custom Cutter	2ea	10
N/01-N/07, CGS(s)	See Annex F	Off Shore	Dauntless Patrol Boat	1ea	06
N/01-N/07, CGS(s)	See Appendix 8	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03

<u>Composition:</u>	<u>Disposition:</u>	<u>Type:</u>	<u>Nomenclature:</u>	<u>Quantity:</u>	<u>/ Crew—</u>
Headquarters C101	Morehead City	Off Shore	53 Lambra LCS	1ea	22
Headquarters C101	Morehead City	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03
SSAR Det. C101	Morehead City	Off Shore	34 Custom Cutter	2ea	10
ASAR Det. C101	Cherry Point	Off Shore	34 Custom Cutter	2ea	10
C/01-C/07, CGS	See Appendix 8	Off Shore	Dauntless Patrol Boat	1ea	06
C/01-C/07, CGS	See Appendix 8	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03

<u>Composition:</u>	<u>Disposition:</u>	<u>Type:</u>	<u>Nomenclature:</u>	<u>Quantity:</u>	<u>/ Crew—</u>
Headquarters S101	Wilmington	Off Shore	53 Lambra LCS	1ea	22
Headquarters S101	Wilmington	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03
SSAR Det. S101	Sea Breeze	Off Shore	34 Custom Cutter	2ea	10
S/01-S/04 CGS	See Appendix 8	Off Shore	Dauntless Patrol Boat	1ea	06
S/01-S/04 CGS	See Appendix 8	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03

b. South Pineland Province:

<u>Composition:</u>	<u>Disposition:</u>	<u>Type:</u>	<u>Nomenclature:</u>	<u>Quantity:</u>	<u>/ Crew—</u>
Headquarters N201	Myrtle Beach	Off Shore	53 Lambra LCS	1ea	22
Headquarters N201	Myrtle Beach	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03
SSAR Det. N201	Myrtle Beach	Off Shore	34 Custom Cutter	2ea	10
ASAR Det. N201	Myrtle Beach (AS)	Off Shore	34 Custom Cutter	2ea	10
N/01-N/05 CGS	See Appendix 8	Off Shore	Dauntless Patrol Boat	1ea	06
N/01-N/05 CGS	See Appendix 8	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03

<u>Composition:</u>	<u>Disposition:</u>	<u>Type:</u>	<u>Nomenclature:</u>	<u>Quantity:</u>	<u>/ Crew—</u>
Headquarters C201	Charleston	Off Shore	53 Lambra LCS	1ea	22
Headquarters C201	Charleston	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03
SSAR Det. C201	Charleston	Off Shore	34 Custom Cutter	2ea	10
ASAR Det. C201	Charleston	Off Shore	34 Custom Cutter	2ea	10
C/01-C/05 CGS	See Appendix 8	Off Shore	Dauntless Patrol Boat	1ea	06
C/01-C/05 CGS	See Appendix 8	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03

<u>Composition:</u>	<u>Disposition:</u>	<u>Type:</u>	<u>Nomenclature:</u>	<u>Quantity:</u>	<u>/ Crew—</u>
Headquarters S201	Beaufort	Off Shore	53 Lambra LCS	1ea	22
Headquarters S201	Beaufort	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03
SSAR Det. S201	Beaufort	Off Shore	34 Custom Cutter	2ea	10
ASAR Det S201	Beaufort	Off Shore	34 Custom Cutter	2ea	10

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Appendix 2 (ROP Military Equipment Strength) to Annex F (ROP Order of Battle) to Republic of Pineland (ROP) Country Study

S/01-S/03 CGS	See Appendix 8	Off Shore	Dauntless Patrol Boat	1ea	06
S/01-S/03 CGS	See Appendix 8	River	18' RIB (Delta)	1ea	03

2. Fixed-wing Aircraft—

a North Pineland Province:

Type/Nomenclature:	Composition:	Disposition:	Quantity:
HC-130 Hercules	C101/C101CGC	Cherry Point	1ea
C 550 Cessna Citation II	N101& C101	Elizabeth City/Cherry Point	2ea
Beechcraft S/King Air 200	N101&C101	Elizabeth City/Cherry Point	2ea
Piper PA-42 Cheyenne III	N101& C101	Elizabeth City/Cherry Point	2ea

b South Pineland:

Type/Nomenclature:	Composition:	Disposition:	Quantity:
HC-130 Hercules	C201/C202CGC	Charleston	1ea
C 550 Cessna Citation II	N201/C201/S201	Myrtle Beach/Charleston/Beaufort	2ea
Beechcraft S/King Air 200	N201/C201/S201	Myrtle Beach/Charleston/Beaufort	2ea
Piper PA-42 Cheyenne III	N201/C201/S201	Myrtle Beach/Charleston/Beaufort	2ea

3. Rotary-wing Aircraft—

a North Pineland Province:

Type/Nomenclature:	Composition:	Disposition:	Quantity:
Sikorsky S-64 Skycrane	Aviation Logistic Section (C101)	Cherry Point	2ea
UH-60 Black Hawk	N101/C101	Elizabeth City/Cherry Point	4ea
UN-1N Iroquois	N101/C101	Elizabeth City/Cherry Point	8ea
Sikorsky S-61N	N101/C101	Elizabeth City/Cherry Point	6ea

b. South Pineland Province:

Type/Nomenclature:	Composition:	Disposition:	Quantity:
Sikorsky S-64 Skycrane	Aviation Logistic Section(C201)	Charleston	3ea
UH-60 Black Hawk	N201/C201/S201	Myrtle Beach/Charleston/Beaufort	4ea
UN-1N Iroquois	N201/C201/S201	Myrtle Beach/Charleston/Beaufort	8ea
Sikorsky S-61N	N201/C201/S201	Myrtle Beach/Charleston/Beaufort	6ea

(c) Air National Guard (Annex F)—

1. Total number of A-10A Thunderbolt (close air support) and F-4 Phantom (fighter) aircraft—

a. North Pineland Province:

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Appendix 2 (ROP Military Equipment Strength) to Annex F (ROP Order of Battle) to Republic of Pineland (ROP) Country Study

<u>Composition:</u>	<u>Disposition:</u>	<u>Type/Nomenclature:</u>	<u>Quantity:</u>
315 th Fighter Squadron	Seymour Johnson AFB	(CAS) A-10A Thunderbolt	12ea
315 th Fighter Squadron	Seymour Johnson	(Fighter) F-4 Phantom	12ea

b. South Pineland Province:

<u>Composition:</u>	<u>Disposition:</u>	<u>Type/Nomenclature:</u>	<u>Quantity:</u>
311 th Fighter Squadron	Shaw AFB	(CAS) A-10A Thunderbolt	12ea
311 th Fighter Squadron	Shaw AFB	(Fighter) F-4 Phantom	12ea

2. Total number of transport aircraft by nomenclature:

a. North Pineland Province:

<u>Composition:</u>	<u>Disposition:</u>	<u>Type/Nomenclature:</u>	<u>Quantity:</u>
317 th Transportation Squadron	Pope AFB	Medium C-130 Hercules	09ea
317 th Transportation Squadron	Pope AFB	Medium C-130 Transall	09ea

b. South Pineland Province:

<u>Composition:</u>	<u>Disposition:</u>	<u>Type/Nomenclature:</u>	<u>Quantity:</u>
313 th Transportation Squadron	Charleston AFB	Medium C-130 Hercules	09ea
313 th Transportation Squadron	Charleston AFB	Medium C-160 Transall	09ea

3. Total number of helicopters/vertical lift aircraft by nomenclature for Army and Air Force:

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Annex G (ROP Federal Border Police [Paramilitary] Order of Battle to Republic of Pineland Country Study.

I. North Pineland Province—

a. North Pineland Province Federal Border Police (NPPFBP) Command and Headquarters-

1. Composition: Refer to Tab A

2. Strength: Authorized / Actual
62 / 59

3. Disposition: Fort Bragg

b. North Pineland Province North Federal Border Police Command-

1. North Pineland North East (NPNE) Sector Commands:

COMPOSITION/DISPOSITION:	HQ.'S DISPOSITION:	STRENGTH:					
		OFF AU/AC	DET AU/AC	NCO AU/AC	POLICE AU/AC	CIV AU/AC	
Check Pt. NPNE 615 / 1 NM South of NP/UPA Border	Knots Island, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40	21/21	
Check Pt. NPNE 168/.5 NM South of NP/UPA Border	Moyock, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40	21/21	
Check Pt. NPNE 17 / 1 NM South of NP/UPA Border	South Mills, NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83	42/42	
Check Pt. NPNE 32 /.5 NM South of NP/UPA Border	Folly Fork, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40	21/21	
Check Pt. NPNE 13 / 1.5NM South of NP/UPA Border	Reynoldson, NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83	42/42	
Check Pt. NPNE 258 / 1 NM South of NP/UPA Border	Como NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83	42/42	
Check Pt. NPNE 186 /.5 NM South of NP/UPA Border	Margaretteville, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40	21/21	
Check Pt. NPNE 301 /.2 NM South of NP/UPA Border	Pleasant Hill, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40	21/21	
Check Pt. NPNE IP 95 / 1 NM South of NP/UPA Border	Intersection 95/48, NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83	42/42	
Total Strength:		78/78	52/52	156/156	532/532	273/273	1091/1091
Overall Strength:							

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Annex G (ROP Federal Border Police [Paramilitary] Order of Battle to Republic of Pineland Country Study.

2. North Pineland North Central (NPNC) Sector Commands:

<u>COMPOSITION/DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>HQ.'S DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>STRENGTH:</u>					
		OFF	DET	NCO	POLICE	CIV	AU/AC
Check PtNPNC IP 85 / .3 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 85 / 1.NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83		42/42
Check PtNPNC 39 / .2 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 39 / 1354, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40		21/21
Check PtNPNC 15 / 1.5 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 15 / 1501, NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83		42/42
Check PtNPNC 49 / .2 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 49 / 96, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40		21/21
Check PtNPNC 501 / 1 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 501 / 1501, NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83		42/42
Check PtNPNC 119 / .2 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 119 / 1547, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40		21/21
Check PtNPNC 57 / .3 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 57 / 62, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40		21/21
Check PtNPNC 86 / .2 NM South of NP/UPA Border	Gatewood, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40		21/21
Check PtNPNC 29 / .5 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 29 / 700, NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83		42/42
Check PtNPNC 770 / .3 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 770 / 1745, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40		21/21
Check PtNPNC 87 / .2 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 87 / Old Ridge, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40		21/21
Check PtNPNC 220 / .1 NM South of NP/UPA Border	Price, NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83		42/42
Total Strength:		102/102	68/68	204/204	695/695	357/357	1426/1426
Overall Strength:							

3. North Pineland North West (NPNW) Sector Commands:

<u>COMPOSITION/DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>HQ.'S DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>STRENGTH:</u>					
		OFF	DET	NCO	POLICE	CIV	AU/AC
Check PtNPNW 8 / .1 NM South of NP/UPA Border	Coleville, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40		21/21
Check PtNPNW 103 / .2 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 103 / 1792, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40		21/21
Check PtNPNW 104 / .5 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 104 / 1724, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40		21/21
Check PtNPNW 52 / 1.5 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 52 / Fanny Top, NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83		42/42
Check PtNPNW IP 77 2 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 77 / 1649, NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83		42/42

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Annex G (ROP Federal Border Police [Paramilitary] Order of Battle to Republic of Pineland Country Study.

Check Pt NPNW 89 / .3 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 89 / 18, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40	21/21
Check PT NPNW 21 / .5 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 21 / 1403, NP	12/12	08/08	24/24	83/83	42/42
Check Pt NPNW 93 / .3 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 93 / 113, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40	21/21
Check Pt NPNW 16 / 1 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 16 / 1534, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40	21/21
Check Pt NPNW 194 / .1 NM South of NP/UPA Border	INTS 194 / 1376, NP	06/06	04/04	12/12	40/40	21/21
Total Strength:		78/78	52/52	156/156	529/529	273/273
Overall Strength:						1088/1088

c North Pineland Province West Sector Federal Border Police Command-

1. North Pineland West North (NPWN) Sector Commands:

COMPOSITION/DISPOSITION:

HQ.'S DISPOSITION:

		OFF AU/AC	DET AU/AC	NCO AU/AC	POLICE AU/AC	CIV AU/AC
Check Pt NPWN 88 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	INTS 88 / 1343, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt NPWN 421 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	INTS 421 / 1233, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt NPWN 1221 / .1NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM SSR 1221, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt NPWN 321 / .1 NM East of NP/ROOP Border	.1 NM 321, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt NPWN 19E / 1.5 NM East of NP/ROA Border	Elk Park, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt NPWN 261 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	INST 261 / 1348, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt NPWN 107 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM 107, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt NPWN 197 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	Beauty Spot Gap, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Total Strength:		40/40	56/56	176/176	384/384	280/280
Overall Strength:						936/936

2. North Pineland West Central (NPWC) Sector Commands:

COMPOSITION/DISPOSITION:

		OFF	DET	NCO	POLICE	CIV

STRENGTH:

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Annex G (ROP Federal Border Police [Paramilitary] Order of Battle to Republic of Pineland Country Study.

		AU/AC	AU/AC	AU/AC	AU/AC	AU/AC
Check PtNPWC 19W / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM 19W, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check PtNPWC 23 / 1.5 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM 23, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check PtNPWC 212 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM 212, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check PtNPWC 208 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM 208, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check PtNPWC 25 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM 25, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check PtNPWC PI 40 / 2 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 Nm PI 40, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check PtNPWC 1397 / 1.5 NM East of NP/ROA Border	MT. Sterling, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Total Strength		35/35	49/49	154/154	336/336	245/245
Overall Strength						819/819

3. North Pineland West South (NPWS) Sector Commands:

COMPOSITION/DISPOSITION:HQ.'S DISPOSITION:

	OFF	DET	NCO	POLICE	CIV
	AU/AC	AU/AC	AU/AC	AU/AC	AU/AC
Check PtNPWS 441 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM 441, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48
Check PtNPWS 129 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM 129, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48
Check PtNPWS 143 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM 129, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48
Check PtNPWS J Brown/.1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM JB, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48
Check PtNPWS 294 / .1 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM 294, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48
Check PtNPWS 64 / 1.25 NM East of NP/ROA Border	.1 NM 64, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48
Total Strength		30/30	42/42	132/132	288/288
Overall Strength					702/702

d. North Pineland South (NPS) Sector Commands:

COMPOSITION/DISPOSITION:HQ.'S DISPOSITION:

	OFF	DET	NCO	POLICE	CIV
	AU/AC	AU/AC	AU/AC	AU/AC	AU/AC
Check PtNPSE 28 / .1 NM North of NP/ROC Border	.1 NM 28, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48

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Annex G (ROP Federal Border Police [Paramilitary] Order of Battle to Republic of Pineland Country Study.						
Check Pt NPSE 246 / .1 NM North of NP/ROC Border	.1 NM 246, NP	05/05	07/07	22/20	48/46	35/33
Check Pt NPSE 106 / .1 NM North of NPROC Border	.1 NM 106, NP	05/05	07/07	22/20	48/46	35/33
Check Pt NPSE 23 / .1 NM North of NP/ROC Border	.1 NM 23, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt NPSE 175 / .1 NM North of NP/ROC Border	.1 NM 175, NP	05/05	07/07	22/20	48/46	35/33
Check Pt NPSC 69 / .1 NM North of NP/ROC Border	.1 NM 69, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt NPSW 19 / 2.5 NM North of NP/ROC Border	.1 NM 19, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt NPSC 60 / .1 NM North of NP/ROC Border	.1 NM 60, NP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Total Strength:		40/40	56/56	176/176	384/384	280/280
Overall Strength:						936/936

Total Strength of the NPP FBP—

Officers: 403/403 Detectives: 375/375 NCO: 1154/1154 Police: 3148/3148 Civilians: 1918/1918

Overall Strength of the NPP FBP—6998 Authorized / 6998 Actual / Headquarter Element Not Included

Appendices:

Appendix 1 (North Pineland Province Federal Border Police Command and Headquarters' [Composition]

Appendix 2 (North Pineland Province Sector Federal Border Police Commands' [Order of Battle])

Appendix 3 (North Pineland Province Border Check Point Federal Border Police's Modified Order of Battle)

II. South Pineland Province—

a. South Pineland Province Federal Border Police (SPPFBP) Command and Headquarters:

1. Composition: Refer to Tab C

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Annex G (ROP Federal Border Police [Paramilitary] Order of Battle to Republic of Pineland Country Study.

2. Strength: Authorized / Actual
62 / 62

3. Disposition: Charleston

b. South Pineland West North (SPWN) Sector Commands:

<u>COMPOSITION/DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>HQS' DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>STRENGTH:</u>					
		OFF AU/AC	DET AU/AC	NCO AU/AC	POLICE AU/AC	CIV AU/AC	AU/AC
Check Pt SPWN 28 / 1 NM East of SP/ROC Border	.1 NM 28, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Check Pt SPWN 76 / 1.5 NM East of SP/ROC Border	.1 NM 76, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Check Pt SPWN 160 / 1.5 NM East of SP/ROC Border	.1 NM 160, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Check Pt SPWN 123 / 1.5 NM East of SP/ROC Border	.1 NM 123, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Check Pt SPWN 185 / 2 NM East of SP/ROC Border	.1 NM 85, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Check Pt SPWN 29 / .2 NM East of SP/ROC Border	INTS 29 / Prather BG, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Check Pt SPWN 181 / .2 NM East of SP/ROC Border	INTS 181 / 555, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Check Pt SPWN 184 / .1 NM East of SP/ROC Border	.1 NM 184, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Check Pt SPWN 72 / .5 NM East of SP/ROC Border	.5 NM 72, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Total Strength:		45/45	63/63	198/198	432/432	315/315	
Overall Strength:							1053/1053

c. South Pineland West Central (SPWC) Sectors Commands:

<u>COMPOSITION/DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>HQS' DISPOSITION:</u>	<u>STRENGTH:</u>					
		OFF AU/AC	DET AU/AC	NCO AU/AC	POLICE AU/AC	CIV AU/AC	AU/AC
Check Pt SWWC 318 / .5 NM East of SP/ROC Border	.5 NM 318, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Check Pt SWWC 221 / 1 NM East of SP/ROC Border	INTS 221 / Clark Dam, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Check Pt SPWN 28 / .2 NM East of SP/ROC Border	.2 NM 28, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	
Check Pt SWWC 120 / 1 NM East of SP/ROC Border	.1 NM 120, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35	

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Annex G (ROP Federal Border Police [Paramilitary] Order of Battle to Republic of Pineland Country Study.

Check Pt SWWC 25 / .3 NM East of SP/ROC Border	INTS 25 / RR Ave, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt SPWN 1 / .3 NM East of SP/ROC Border	.3 NM 1, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt SPWN 28 / 1 NM East of SP/ROC Border	1 NM 28, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt SPWN 301 / 1.5 NM East of SP/ROC Border	INTS 301 /3101, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Total Strength:		40/40	56/56	176/176	384/384	280/280
Overall Strength:						936/936

d. South Pineland West South (SPWS) Sector Commands:

COMPOSITION/DISPOSITION: HQS' DISPOSITION:

		OFF AU/AC	DET AU/AC	NCO AU/AC	POLICE AU/AC	CIV AU/AC
Check Pt SPWS 119 / 1.5 NM East of SP/ROC Border	INTS 119 / 119, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt SPWS 195 / 3 NM East of SP/ROC Border	INTS 95 / 34, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt SPWS 170 / 1.5 NM East of SP/ROC Border	INTS 170 / 17, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Check Pt SPWS 17 / 1.5 NM East of SP/ROC Border	INTS 17 / 170A, SP	05/05	07/07	22/22	48/48	35/35
Total Strength:		20/20	28/28	72/72	192/192	140/140
Overall Strength:						452/452

Total Strength of the SPP FBP—

Officers: 105 / 105 Detective: 146 / 147 NCO: 446 / 446 Police: 1008 / 1008 Civilians: 735 / 735

Overall Strength of the SPP FBP – 2441 Authorized / 2441 Actual / Headquarter Element Not Included

Appendices:

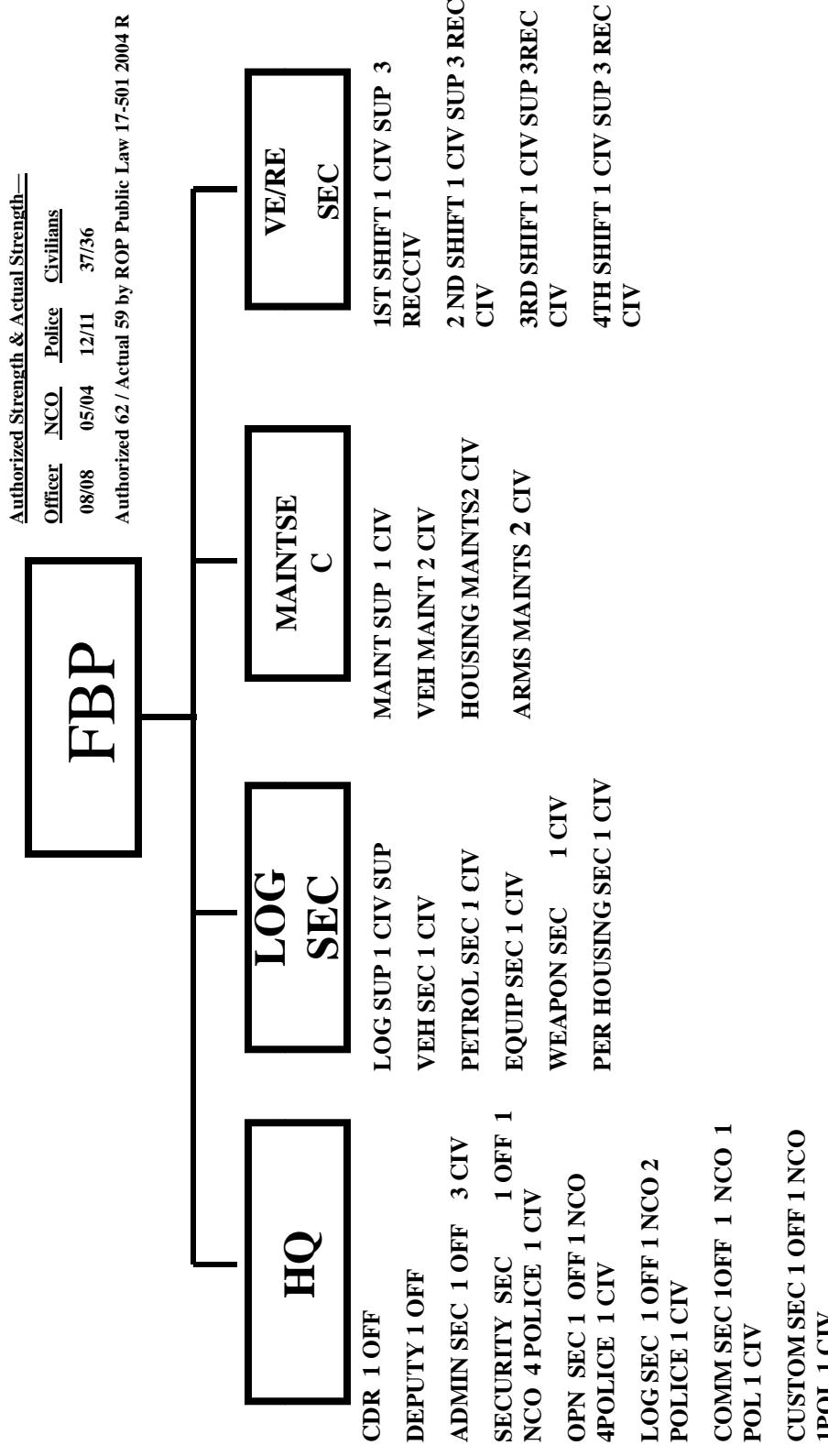
Appendix 4 (South Pineland Province Federal Border Police Command and Headquarters' [Composition]

Appendix 5 (South Pineland Province Region Federal Police Commands' [Order of Battle]

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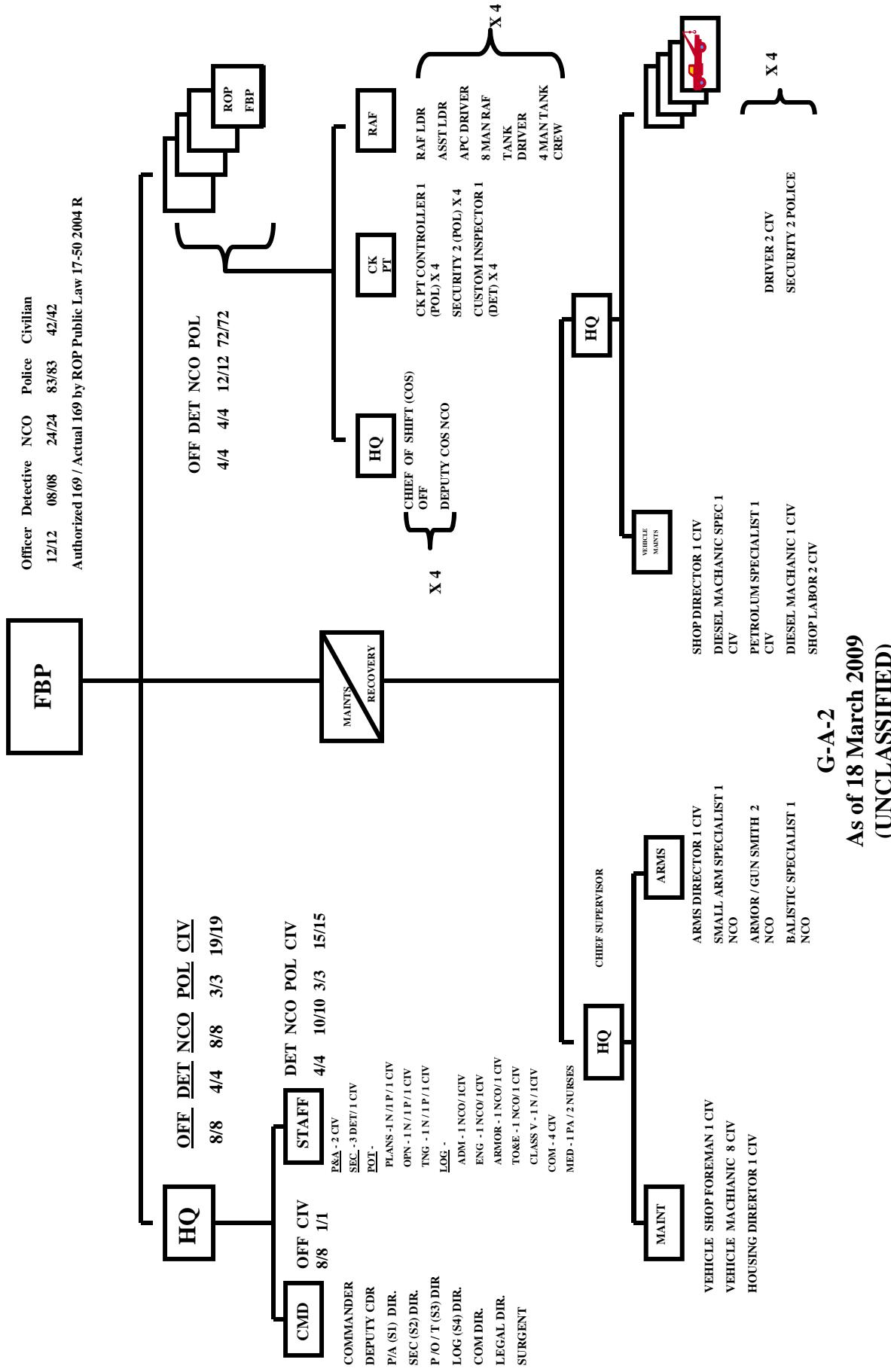
Appendix 1 (North Pineland Province Headquarters Organization) to Annex G (Federal Border Police [Paramilitary]) to Republic of Pineland (ROP) Country Study



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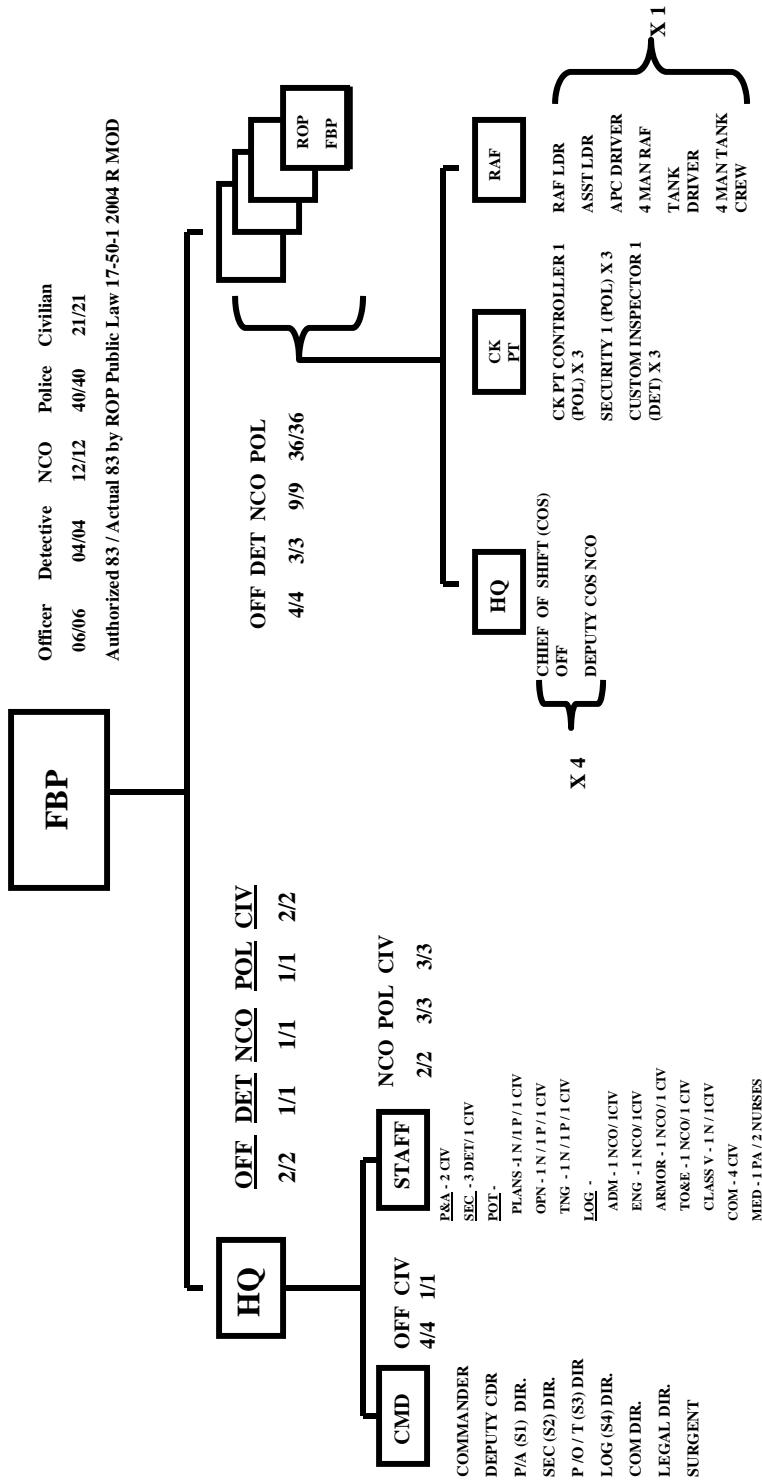
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Appendix 2 (North Pineland Province Northern Border Check Point Federal Border Police's Order of Battle) to Annex G (Federal Border Police [Paramilitary] to Republic of Pineland (ROP) Country Study



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Appendix 3 (North Pineland Province Border Check Point Federal Border Police's Modified Order of Battle) to Annex G (Federal Border Police [Paramilitary] to Republic of Pineland (ROP) Country Study



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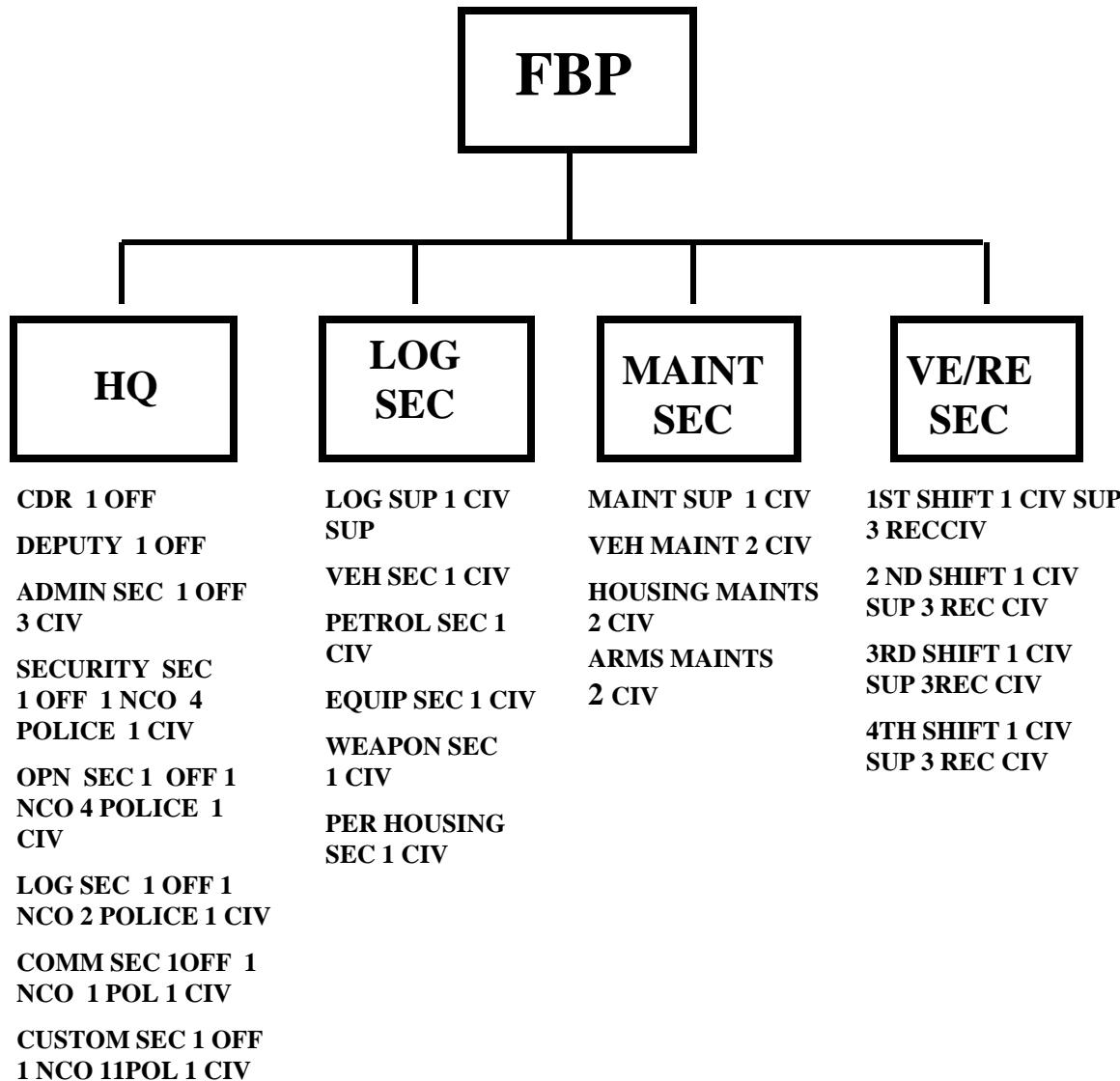
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Appendix 4 (South Pineland Province Headquarters Organization) to Annex G (Federal Border Police (Paramilitary) to Republic of Pineland (ROP) Country Study

Authorized Strength & Actual Strength—

Officer	NCO	Police	Civilians
08/08	05/05	12/12	37/37

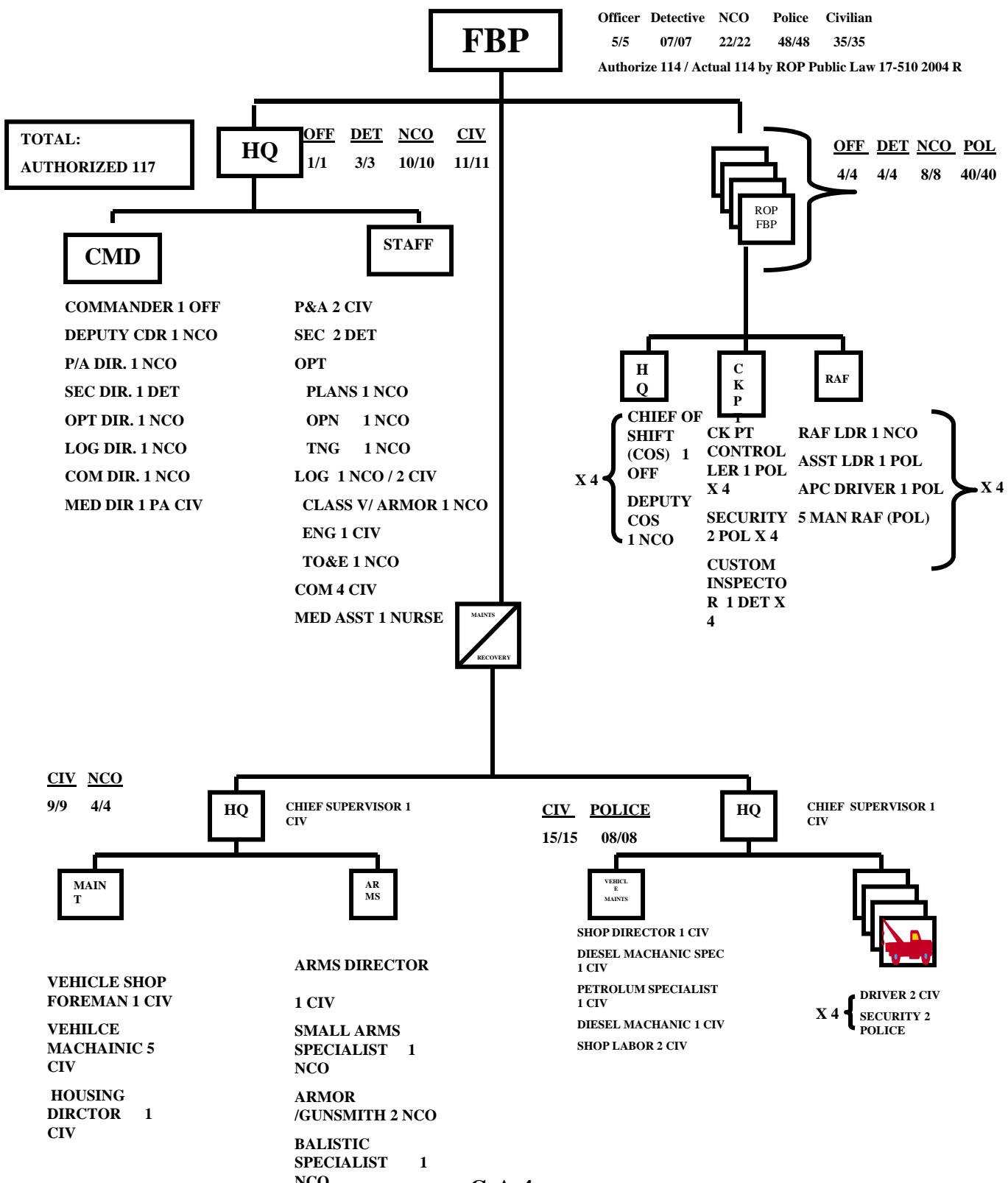
Authorized 62 / Actual 62 by ROP Public Law 17-501 2004 R



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(UNCLASSIFIED)

Appendix 5 (North Pineland Province and South Pineland Province Border Check Point Police's OB) to Annex G (Federal Border Police [Paramilitary] to Republic of Pineland (ROP) Country Study



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Tab A (South Pineland Province's Driver License) to Appendix 1 (ROP Drivers License) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland Documentation) to
Republic of Pineland's Country Study

South Pineland Province , ROP		DRIVER LICENSE	
Commissioner of Motor Vehicles		Harry	
DOB: 11-18-73		REST:	
Doe, John P.		SEX: M	
901 Flintstone RD		EYES: BL	
York, SPP; ROP 38314		HT:5-08 CLASS: A/B/C/D	
(picture)		ISSUED: 00-00-00 EXPIRES: 00-00-00	
		SIGNATURE	
		Thumb	Index Finger
		Enter Address change below and notify this department within 10 days	
Information for Anatomical Gift I hereby make an anatomical gift to be effective upon my death, or: any needed organs or parts The following body parts: Limitation(s): _____ Organ Donor Signature: _____ Business: _____ Witness: _____			
ENDORSMENTS: (none) RESTRICTIONS: (none)			

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Tab B (North Pineland Province Driver's License) to Appendix 1 (ROP Driver License) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to
Republic of Pineland's Country Study

North Pineland Province , ROP	
DRIVER LICENCE	
<i>Martin Nottingham, Councillor</i> Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	
DOB: 11-18-73 	Doe, John P. 901 Flintstone RD Apex, NPP, ROP 28314
(picture)	
SEX: M EYES: BL HT:5-08 CLASS: ABCD REST: END: 00-00-00 EXPIRES: 00-00-00 ISSUED: 00-00-00	
SIGNATURE	
Thumb	Index Finger

	
I hereby Make an Anatomical Gift, To be Effective Upon My Death, Of: Any Needed Organs or Parts	
Information: The Following Body Parts:	
Donor Limitation(s): Organ Signature: _____ Witness: _____ Witness: _____	
Enter Address Change below and notify this department within 10 days	

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Appendix 2 (ROP's Provinces Work Permits) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland's Country Study

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| 2. Tab B (North Pineland Province's Work Permits) | H-A-2-B |

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**Tab A (South Pineland Province's Work Permits) to Appendix 2 (ROP Work Permits) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland Documentation) to
Republic of Pineland's Country Study**

Doe, John P. 000-000-0000	
	
Right Four Fingers	Right Thumb
	
Left Four Fingers	Left Thumb
 <p>South Pineland Province, ROP Work Permit EXPIRES: 00-00-00 This individual is authorized travel from home address to work address during the hours of: 6:00 PM to 6:00 AM</p> <p>Doe, John P. ROP ID:000-0-0000 001 Flintstone Rd Sumter, SPP ROP 00000 DOB: 11-18-73</p> <p>Place of Business: McDonalds Restaurant, Sumter, SPP ROP 00000 <i>Mary Student-Hill</i> OFFICIAL Director of Labor</p> <p>(picture)</p>	

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Date 18 March 2009

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Tab A (North Pineland Province's Work Permits) to Appendix 2 (ROP Work Permits) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to
Republic of Pineland's Country Study

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to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to



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Appendix 3 (ROP Press Permits [Unrestricted]) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland's Country Study

Republic of Pineland International Press Permit (Unrestricted)	
EXPIRES: 00-00-00	
This individual is authorized free travel from hotel address to all areas throughout ROP during the hours of: 0001 to 2400	
Suterlin, Heinz	
Paton Day Inn 14 Raeford Rd.Rm. 23	
DOB: 10 24 63	
ROP ID:000-000-0000	
Fayetteville, PRP 1790 48314	
(picture)	
Official Press Agency :	International Human Rights Press
13645 Primakov Plaza	OFFICIAL
Odessa, Ukraine	<i>Secretary of Internal Security</i>

Suterlin, Heinz Press Badge No. 000APRP	
Right Four Fingers	Right Thumb
Left Four Fingers	Left Thumb

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As of 18 March 2009

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Appendix 4 (Republic of Pineland Press Permits [Restricted]) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland's Country Study

Republic of Pineland (Restricted) International Press	
EXPIRES: 11-18-00	
This individual is authorized limited travel from hotel address to all areas throughout ROP during the hours of: 0800 to 1500	
ROP ID:000-000-0000	Brezhnev, Valadimir J. Paton Day Inn 14 Raeford Rd.Rm.13 Fayetteville, ROP 1790 48314 DOB: 10 24 63
(picture)	Official Press Agency : International Human Rights Press 13645 Primakov Plaza Odessa, Ukraine
	OFFICIAL Richey Zerby-Barnes Secretary of Internal Security
Right Four Fingers	Right Thumb
Left Four Fingers	Left Thumb

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As of 18 March 2009

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Appendix 5 (Republic of Pineland Pass Port) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

<i>Passport</i>	
REPUBLIC OF PINELAND INTERNATIONAL	
EXPIRES: 11-18-03	
ROP Pass Port Number D:000-000-0034	
A. Full Name: Last, First, Middle _____ B. Nationality: Country Born and Address Country _____ Street/Drive/Apt/RDF # _____ City/Town _____ Province/State/District _____ Zone Number _____ C. Business Information Nationality: Country Born and Address Country _____ Street/Drive/Apt/RDF # _____ City/Town _____ Province/State/District _____ Zone Number _____ Phone Number _____ Phone Number _____ Phone Number _____ Phone Number _____	
Front	Right
Rear	Left
Page 1 of ____	
OFFICIAL Richey Zerfey-Burnes Secretary of Internal Security	



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As of 18 March 2009

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UNCLASSIFIED

Appendix 5 (Republic of Pineland Pass Port) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Passport	
REPUBLIC OF PINELAND INTERNATIONAL	
ROP Pass Port Number D0000-0000-0000	
EXPIRES: 00-00-00	
D. Additional Information-	
1. Nature of Visit (OFFICIAL USE ONLY): a. Red Code: Level 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 b. Yellow Code: Level 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 c. Blue Code: Level 1 / 2 / 3 / d. Green Code: Level 1 / 2 / 3	
2. Restrictions (Pending Code/Level- <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
3. Inter-National Driver License Information a. Date Issued <u>YR-</u> <u>MO-</u> <u>DA</u> b. Date Expired <u>YR-</u> <u>MO-</u> <u>DA</u> c. TYPE _____ d. Limitations _____	
4. Total Amount of Money Claimed on Entry <hr/>	
5. Travel Companion- a. Name Last, First b. Address if different than above Street/Drive/Apt# / RDF# c. _____ City / Town d. _____ Province/ State/ District	
Front (picture)	Right
Rear	Left

OFFICIAL
Richey Zerley-Burnes
Secretary of Internal Security

Page 2 of ____

Passport	
REPUBLIC OF PINELAND INTERNATIONAL	
Name, Last _____ First _____ MI	
Pass Port No. _____	
Date Issued: _____ Year- _____ Mo- _____ Day	
ROP Pass Port Number D0000-0000-0000	
EXPIRES: 00-00-00	
VISA <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
ROP	
<div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;"> OFFICIAL Richey Zerley-Burnes Secretary of Internal Security </div>	
Page 3 of ____	

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As of 18 March 2009

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Appendix 5 (Republic of Pineland Pass Port) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

<i>Payport</i>	
REPUBLIC OF PINELAND INTERNATIONAL	
Name, Last _____	First _____ MI
Pass Port No. _____	Pass Port No. _____
Date Issued: _____ Year- _____ Mo- _____ Day	EXPIRES: 00-00-00
ROP Pass Port Number D:000-000-0000	
VISA	

<i>Payport</i>	
REPUBLIC OF PINELAND INTERNATIONAL	
Name, Last _____	First _____ MI
Pass Port No. _____	Pass Port No. _____
Date Issued: _____ Year- _____ Mo- _____ Day	Year- _____ Mo- _____ Day
ROP Pass Port Number D:000-000-0034	
Right Four Fingers	Right Thumb
ROB	
	
Left Four Fingers	Left Thumb
Page 10 of 10	

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Appendix 6 (ROP's Provinces License Plates) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland's Country Study

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| 1. Tab A (South Pineland Province License Plate) | H-A-6-A |
| 2. Tab B (North Pineland Province License Plate) | H-A-6-B |

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Tab A (South Pineland Province License Plate) to Appendix 6 (ROP's Provinces License Plates) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland Documentation) to People's Republic of Pineland Country Intelligence Study

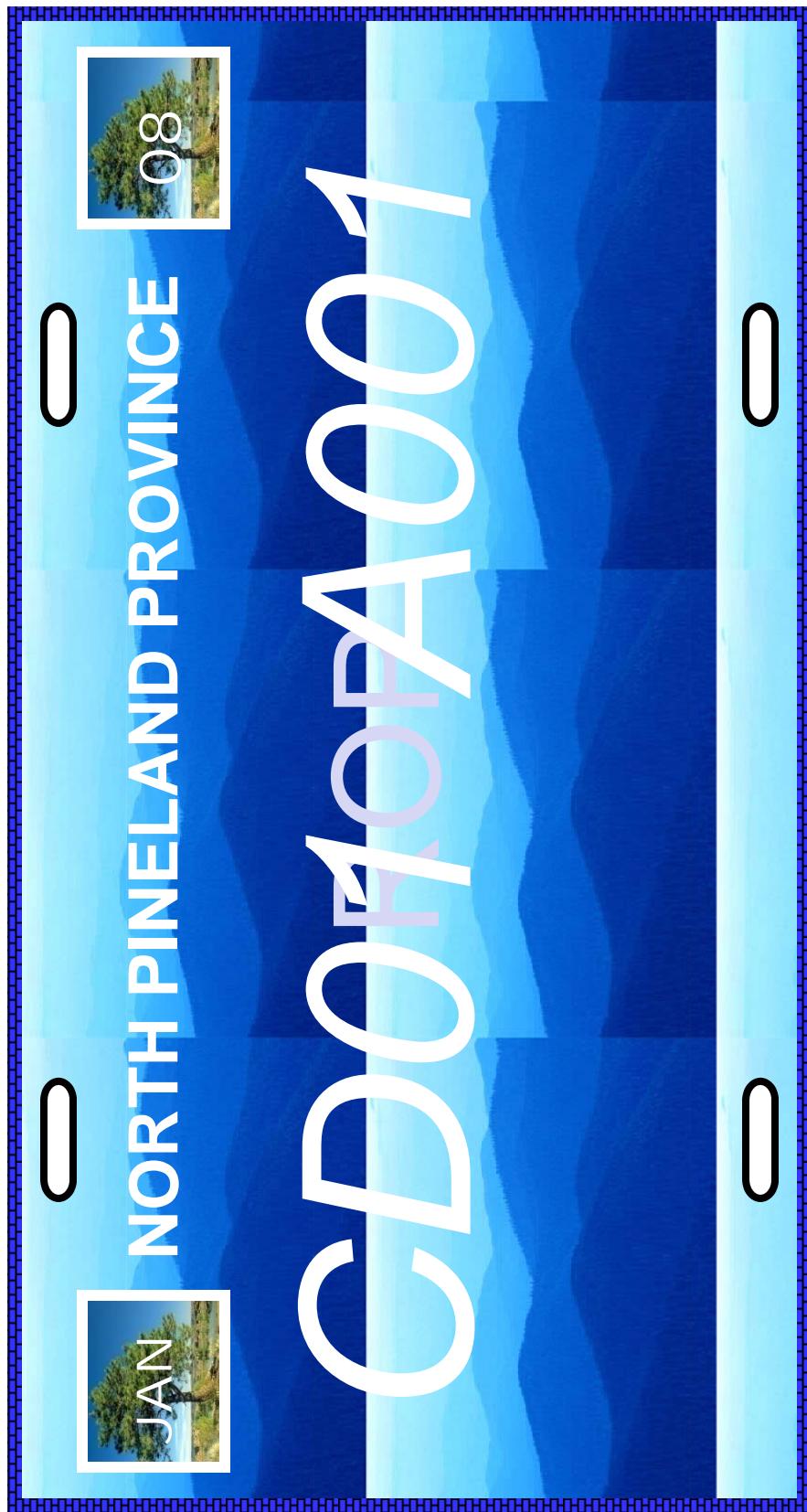


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2009

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Tab B (North Pineland Province License Plate) to Appendix 6 (ROP's Provinces License Plates) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study



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Appendix 7 (ROP's Province Marriage Certificates) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland's Country Study

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1. Tab A (South Pineland Province Marriage Certificate)	H-A-7-A
2. Tab B (North Pineland Province Marriage Certificate)	H-A-7-B

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Tab A. (South Pineland Province Marriage Certificate) to Appendix 7 (ROP's Provinces Marriage Certificates) to Annex H
(Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

South Pineland Province, ROP Marriage Certificate

On This _____ Day, the Month of _____, the Year of Our Lord _____. The People
of South Pineland Province, Republic of Pineland Do Joint in Holly Matrimony the Following—

I. Bride: Previous Marital Status: Single or Divorced

a. Maiden Name of the Bride: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name

b. Date Of Birth: _____ Month. ____ Day ____ Year

c. Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country

d. Parents-

1. Father's Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name

(a) Date of Birth: _____ Month ____ Day ____ Year
(b) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country

2. Mother's Maiden Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name
(a) Date of Birth: _____ Month ____ Day ____ Year
(b) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country

2. Groom: Previous Marital Status: Single or Divorced

a. Name of the Groom: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name

b. Date Of Birth: _____ Month. ____ Day ____ Year

c. Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country

d. Parents-

1. Father's Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name

(a) Date of Birth: _____ Month ____ Day ____ Year
(b) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country

2. Mother's Maiden Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name
(a) Date of Birth: _____ Month ____ Day ____ Year
(b) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country

By the Power Invested in Me: _____

"Official Title" _____

Witness By _____

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Tab B (North Pineland Province Marriage Certificate) to Appendix 7 (ROP's Provinces Marriage Certificates) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

North Pineland Province, ROP Marriage Certificate

On This _____ Day, the Month of _____, the Year of Our Lord _____. The People of North Pineland Province, Republic of Pineland Do Joint in Holly Matrimony the Following—

I. Bride: Previous Marital Status: Single or Divorced

- Maiden Name of the Bride: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name
- Date Of Birth: _____ Month. _____ Day _____ Year
- Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country
- Parents-

Name	1. Father's Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name
(a) Date of Birth	Month _____ Day _____ Year
(b) Place of Birth:	City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country
2. Mother's Maiden Name:	First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name
Name	1. Father's Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name
(a) Date of Birth	Month _____ Day _____ Year
(b) Place of Birth:	City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country

2. Groom: Previous Marital Status: Single or Divorced

- Name of the Groom:
 - Date Of Birth: _____ Month. _____ Day _____ Year
 - Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country
 - Parents-
- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name | 1. Father's Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name |
| (a) Date of Birth | Month _____ Day _____ Year |
| (b) Place of Birth: | City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country |
| 2. Mother's Maiden Name: | First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name |
| Name | 1. Father's Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name |
| (a) Date of Birth | Month _____ Day _____ Year |
| (b) Place of Birth: | City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country |
- By the Power Invested in Me: _____ "Official Title"
- Witness By _____

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Appendix 8 (ROP's Provinces Death Certificates) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

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1. Tab A (South Pineland Province Death Certificate)	H-A-8-A
2. Tab B (North Pineland Province Death Certificate)	H-A-8-B

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Tab A (Coastal Province Death Certificate) to Appendix 8 (ROP's Provinces Death Certificates) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

South Pineland Province, ROP Death Certificate

- I. On This _____ Day, the Month of _____, the Year of Our Lord _____, at _____ AM / PM, The People of South Pineland Province, Republic of Pineland Does Verifies the Following Individual _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name of _____ City _____ Province _____ Country Expired.
- II. Mr. / Mrs. / Master / Ms. / Miss Was Pronounced Dead by Doctor _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ - _____ MD.
Name. Doctor's Certification Number MD ROP _____
- III. The Cause of Death was _____

Death was Determined By _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last . Name a Certified Coroner, Coroner Number ROP _____

By the Power Invested in Me: _____ "Official Title"

Witness:

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Tab B (North Pineland Province Death Certificate) to Appendix 8 (ROP's Provinces Death Certificates) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

North Pineland Province, ROP Death Certificate

I. On This _____ Day, the Month of _____, the Year of Our Lord _____, the People of the Republic of Pineland Does Verify the Following Individual _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name of _____ City _____ Province _____ Country Expired.

II. Mr. / Mrs. / Master / Ms. / Miss Was Pronounced Dead by Doctor _____ Last _____ MD _____ MD. Name. Doctor's Certification Number MD ROP _____

III. The Cause of Death was _____ The Cause of Death was Determined By _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last . Name a Certified Coroner, Coroner Number ROP _____

Witness:

By the Power Invested in Me: _____

"Official Title"

H-A-8-B
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Appendix 9 (ROP's Provinces Birth Certificates) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland's Country Study

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1. Tab (South Pineland Province Birth Certificate)	H-A-9-A
2. Tab (North Pineland Province Birth Certificate)	H-A-9-B

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Tab A (South Pineland Province Birth Certificate) to Appendix 9 (PRP's Provinces Birth Certificates) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study (Date 18 March 2009)

South Pineland Province, PRP Birth Certificate

<p>I. On This _____ Day, the Month of _____, the Year of Our Lord _____, at _____ AM / PM, The People of South Pineland Province, Republic of Pineland Does Verifies the Following Individual _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name of _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country Was Born.</p> <p>II. Parents-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Father's Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (a) Date of Birth: _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (b) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country 2. Mother's Maiden Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (a) Date of Birth: _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (b) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country <p>III. Grand Parents --</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Father Parents- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name of the Grand Father: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (1) Date Of Birth: _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (2) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country b. Name of the Grand Mother: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (1) Date Of Birth: _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (2) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country 2.. Mother Parents- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name of Grand Father's : _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (1) Date of Birth: _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (2) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country b. Maiden Name: Grand Mother's _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (1) Date of Birth: _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (2) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country <p>By the Power Invested in Me: _____ Witness: _____ "Official Title" _____</p>	<p>UNCLASSIFIED</p>
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Tab A (South Pineland Province Birth Certificate) to Appendix 9 (PRP's Provinces Birth Certificates) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study (Date 18 March 2009)

North Pineland Province, PRP Birth Certificate

<p>I. On This _____ Day, the Month of _____, the Year of Our Lord _____ at _____ AM / PM, The People of North Pineland Province, Republic of Pineland Does Verifies the Following Individual _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name of _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country Was Born.</p> <p>Parents-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Father's Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (a) Date of Birth: _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (b) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country 	<p>II.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mother's Maiden Name: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (a) Date of Birth: _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (b) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country <p>III.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Father Parents- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name of the Grand Father: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (1) Date Of Birth: _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (b) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country b. Name of the Grand Mother: _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (1) Date Of Birth: _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (2) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country 2.. Mother Parents- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name of Grand Father's : _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (1) Date of Birth _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (2) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name b. Maiden Name: Grand Mother's _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ Last Name (1) Date of Birth _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year (2) Place of Birth: _____ City _____ Province / State / Common Wealth _____ Country <p>By the Power Invested in Me: _____ "Official Title" _____</p>
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Appendix 10 (ROP's Provinces Ration Cards) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

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| 1. Tab A (South Pineland Province Ration Card) | H-A-10-A |
| 2. Tab B (North Pineland Province Ration Card) | H-A-10-B |

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**Appendix 11 (ROP's Provinces Agriculture Ration Cards) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation)
to Republic of Pineland's Country**

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H-A-11-B

1. Tab A (South Pineland Province Agriculture Ration Card)

2. Tab B (North Pineland Province Agriculture Ration Card)

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Date 18 March 2009**

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Appendix 12 (ROP'S Armed Forces Civilian Identification Card)) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

ROP FORM 1AFC (Civilian)		Date of Birth	Weight	Height	Hair Color	EYE COLOR
		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
		Date of Issue	Medical	Civilian	EFF Date	EXP Date
		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
(picture)		Pay Grade/Sep	Signature	Social Security Number	Thumb	Index Finger
		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DOC ID: 000 000 0000	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
ROP Identification Card						
ROP FORM 1AFC (Civilian), PROPERTY OF THE ROP GOVERNMENT						
Directorate of Defense - Defense Civilian Affairs Director of ROP Armed Forces Civilian Affairs ROP						
OFFICIAL						

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Appendix 13 (ROP's Armed Services Identification Cards) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland's Country Study

Tabs	Page
1. Tab A (Active] Army & Air Force ID Cards)	H-A-13-A
2. Tab B (Active Navy & Marine CORP ID Cards)	H-A-13-B

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As of 18 March 2009

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Tab A (Active Army & Air Force ID Cards) to Appendix 13 (PRP'S Armed Forces Military Identification Card) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

DATE OF BIRTH	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	HAIR COLOR	EYE COLOR
[REDACTED]				
DATE OF ISSUE	MEDICAL	CIVILIAN	EFF DATE	EXP DATE
[REDACTED]				
Thumb Index Finger				
ROP				
SECRETARY INTERNAL SECURITY ROP				
ENDORSEMENTS: RESTRICTIONS:				
PRP FORM 1A1AF PROPERTY OF THE ROP GOVERNMENT				
Identification Card				
ISC ID: 000 000 0000				
Social Security Number				
Pay Grade/Sep				
Expiration Date				
(picture)				
ROP				
ROP				
ROP				

H-A-13-A
As of 18 March 2009

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Tab B (Active Navy & Marines ID Cards) to Appendix 13 (PRP'S Armed Forces Military Identification Card) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland County Study

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Appendix 14 (National Guards & Reserves Identification Card) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Tabs

Page

1. Tab A (Army National Guard & Air Force Reserves ID Cards)

H-A-14-A

2. Tab B (Navy Reserves & Marine CORP Reserves ID Cards)

H-A-14-B

H-A-14

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Tab A (Army National Guard & Air Force Reserves ID Card)] to Appendix 14 (PRP'S (ROP's National Guard & Reserves Identification Card) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

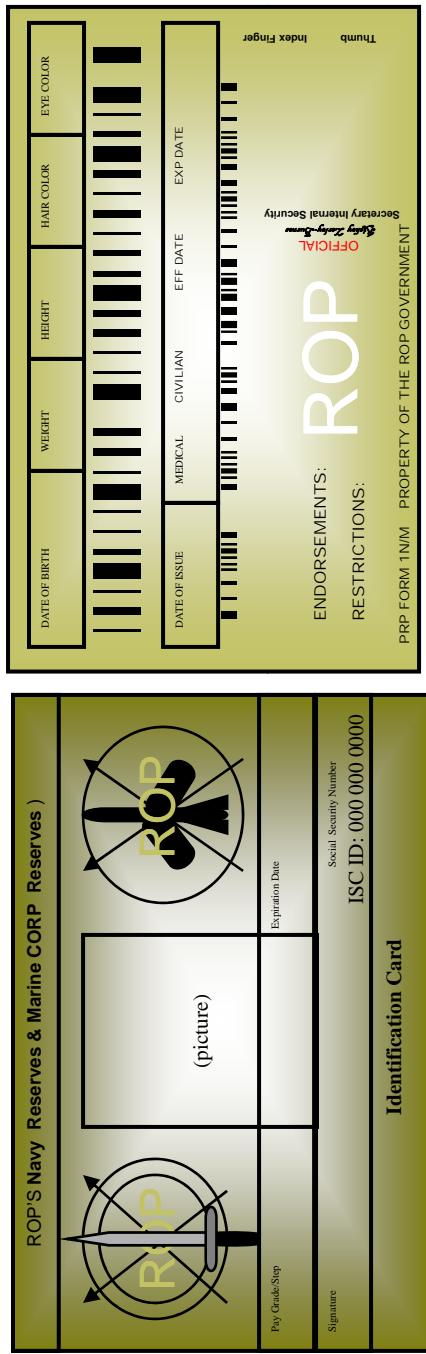
DATE OF BIRTH	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	HAIR COLOR	EYE COLOR
DATE OF ISSUE	MEDICAL	CIVILIAN	EFF DATE	EXP DATE
SECRETARY INTERNAL SECURITY ROP				
OFFICIAL				
ENDORSEMENTS: RESTRICTIONS:				
PRP FORM 1AAF PROPERTY OF THE ROP GOVERNMENT				
ROP'S Army National Guard & Air Force Reserve				
(picture)				
Pay Grade/Sep	Expiration Date			
Signature	Social Security Number			
ISC ID: 000 000 0000				
Identification Card				

H-A-14-A

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Tab B (Reserve Navy & Marines ID Cards) to Appendix 14 (PRP'S Armed Forces Military Identification Card) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study



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**Appendix 15 (ROP's Wild Game & Fishing License) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to
Republic of Pineland Country Study**

Tabs	Page
1. Tab A (South Pineland Province Wild Game Hunting License)	H-A-15-A
2. Tab B (North Pineland Province Wild Game Hunting License)	H-A-15-B
3. Tab C (South Pineland Province Fresh & Salt Water Fishing License)	H-A-15-C
4. Tab D (North Pineland Province Fresh & Salt Water Fishing License)	H-A-15-D

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Tab A (South Pineland Province Wild Game License) Appendix 15 (Wild Game & Fishing License) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

South Pineland Province's Wild Game Hunting

Wild Life & Fish Department

Post Office 21200

Columbia, South Pineland Province 00000

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

The following individual is a resile of South Pineland Province
Yes: No: Name- First: Mif: Last:

Resides Street/Roule Number:
City: County: Province: Age: Sex:

Type of Hunting:
Restrictions: Steven Goldchild-coofellow

SPP Wild Life & Fishing Commissioner

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
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As of 18 March 2009

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Tab B (North Pineland Province Wild Game Hunting License) Appendix 15 (Wild Game & Fishing License) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

2008 **2009** **2010** **2011** **2012**

North Pineland Province's Wild Game Hunting License 

Wild Life & Fish Department 

Post Office 1112A

Fayetteville, North Pineland Province 00000

The following individual is a resident of North Pineland Province
Yes, No
Name-First: _____ MI. _____ Last: _____
Residence-Street/Route Number: _____
City: _____ Province: _____ Age: _____ Sex: _____
County: _____
NRP Wild Life & Fishing Commissioner

Restrictions:

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

 A	 B	 C	 D	 E	 F	 G	 H	 I	 J	 K	 L	 M	 N	 O	 P
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As of 18 March 2009

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Tab C (South Pineland Province Fresh & Salt Water Fishing License) Appendix 15 (Wild Game & Fishing License) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

South Pineland Province's Fresh & Salt Water Fishing License

The following individual is a reader of South Pineland Province
Yes. No.

Post Office 21200
Columbia, South Pineland Province 00000

Name First: Mill. Last:
Residence/Route Number:
City: County:
Province: Age:
Sex:

Type of Fishing:
Restrictions:
Steven Goodchild/Goodfellow
SPP Wild Life & Fishing Commissioner

ROP

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

H-A-15-C
As of 18 March 2009

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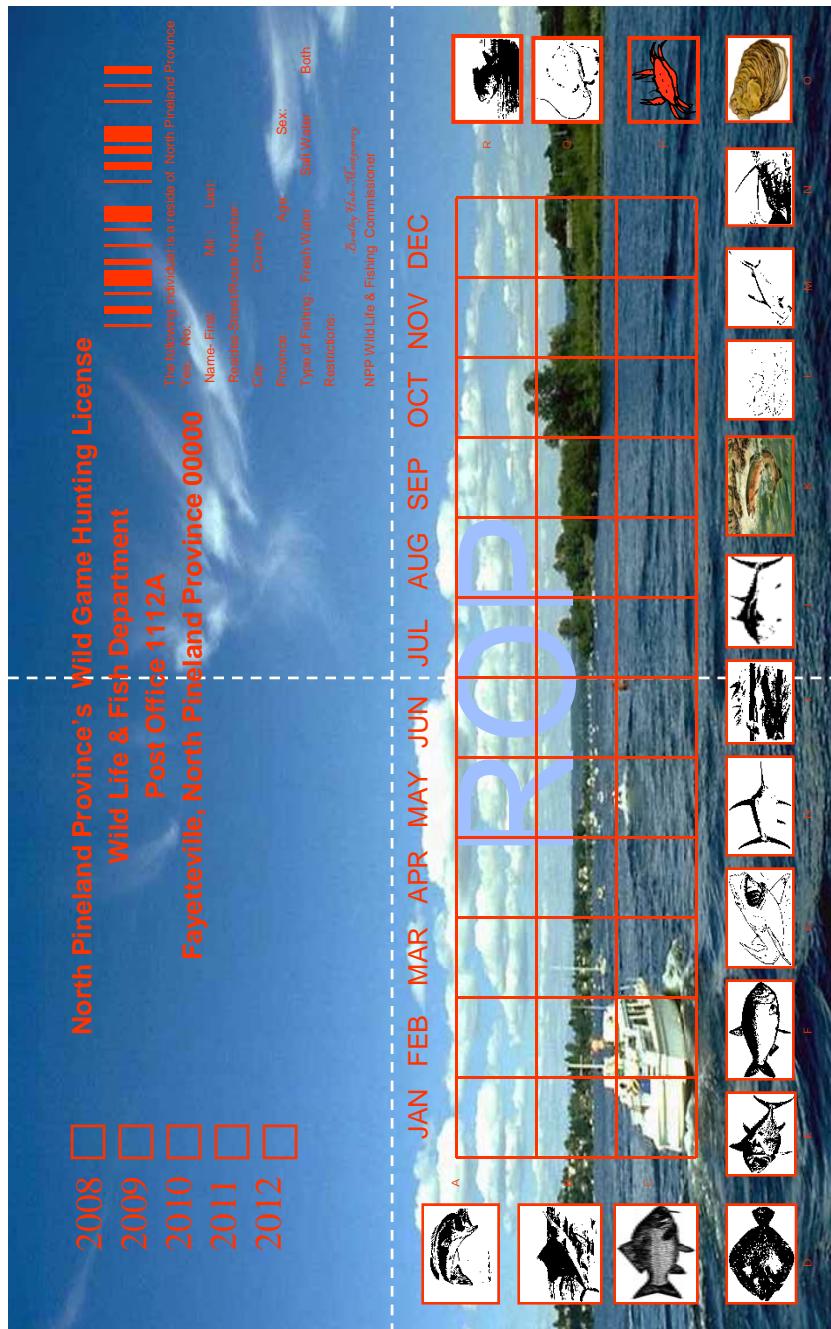
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Tab D (North Pineland Province Fresh & Salt Water Fishing License) Appendix 15 (Wild Game & Fishing License) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Year	2008											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2008	<input type="checkbox"/>											
2009	<input type="checkbox"/>											
2010	<input type="checkbox"/>											
2011	<input type="checkbox"/>											
2012	<input type="checkbox"/>											

North Pineland Province's Wild Game Hunting License
Wild Life & Fish Department
Post Office 1112A
Fayetteville, North Pineland Province 00000

The following individual is a resile of North Pineland Province
Year: No. Name-First: Last:
Residence Street/Route Number:
City: County:
Province: Age: Sex:
Type of Fishing: Fresh Water Salt Water Both
Restrictions:
Boat/Hunting/Off-Season
NPP Wildlife & Fishing Commissioner

A grid of 20 icons representing different species, arranged in four rows of five. The letters below them correspond to the columns in the table above.

- A: A small bird.
- B: A large bird.
- C: A deer.
- D: A fish.
- E: A large fish.
- F: A shark.
- G: A small fish.
- H: A crab.
- I: A large fish.
- J: A whale.
- K: A dolphin.
- L: A fish.
- M: A fish.
- N: A fish.
- O: A fish.
- P: A fish.

H-A-15-D
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Appendix 16 (ROP's Demonstration Permits) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Tabs	Page
1. Tab A (South Pineland Province's Public Demonstration Permit)	H-A-16-A
2. Tab B (North Pineland Province's Public Demonstration Permit)	H-A-16-B

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Tab A (South Pineland Province's Public Demonstration Permit) Appendix 16 (ROP's Demonstration Permits) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

South Pineland Province Public Demonstration Permit Director of Public Safety 1861 Broad Street Charleston South Pineland Province 00000	
I.	The Group or Person Requesting to Demonstrate: Name (First, Middle, Last Name or Group)— _____ II. The Group or Person Requesting to Demonstrate Address: (Street/Route Number; City; County; Province; Country)— _____ III. Date (MO/Day/Year); Time (AM-PM); Place of the Demonstration (Facility/Street/City, County)— _____ IV. Estimate Number of Demonstrators (Hundreds/ Thousand/ Ten Thousand/ Hundred Thousand/ Million)— _____ ROP
As the Director of South Pineland Province Public Safety Received and Excepted / Denied as Request to Hold a Public Demonstration on this Day _____ in the Month of _____ the Year of The Lord _____	
 <i>Albert Hale Goodwill</i> Director of Public Safety South Pineland Province	
<i>The Place of the Demonstration Must be on Public Property or Privately Owned Land By The Leader of the Demonstration. The Public Demonstration Can be Open to the Public with Dissenting Options and can Counter- Demonstrate, as long as the Demonstrations are in Good Taste. No Weapons, Profanity, Signs or Poster with Profanity or Private Body Parts Illustrated or Alcohol.</i>	

H-A-16-A
As of 18 March 2009

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Tab B (North Pineland Province's Public Demonstration Permit) Appendix 16 (ROP's Demonstration Permits) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

North Pineland Province Public Demonstration Permit Director of Public Safety 12387 Hays Street Fayetteville North Pineland Province 00000	
I.	The Group or Person Requesting to Demonstrate Name (First, Middle, Late Name or Group)— _____ _____ _____
II.	The Group or Person Requesting to Demonstrate Address: (Street/Route Number; City; County; Province; Country)— _____ _____ _____
III.	Date (MO/Day/Year); Time (AM-PM); Place of the Demonstration [Facility/Street/City, County)— _____ _____ _____
IV.	Estimate Number of Demonstrators (Hundreds/ Thousand/ Ten Thousand/ Hundred Thousand/ Million)— _____ _____ _____
ROP	
As the Director of South Pineland Province Public Safety Received and Excepted / Denied as Request to Hold a Public Demonstration on this Day _____ in the Month of _____ the Year of The Lord _____	
 _____ _____ _____ <i>James Cornthwaite-McGregory</i> Director of Public Safety North Pineland Province	
<i>The Place of the Demonstration Must be on Public Property or Privately Owned Land By The Leader of the Demonstration. The Public Demonstration Can be Open to the Public with Dissenting Options and can Counter- Demonstrate, as long as the Demonstrations are in Good Taste. No Weapons, Profanity, Signs or Poster with Profanity or Private Body Parts Illustrated or Alcohol.</i>	

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As of 18 March 2009

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Appendix 17 (ROP's Private Citizen Fire Arm Permits) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

Tabs	Page
1. Tab A (South Pineland Province's Private Citizen Fire Arm Permit)	H-A-17-A
2. Tab B (North Pineland Province's Private Citizen Fire Arm Permit)	H-A-17-B

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Tab A (South Pineland Province's Private Citizen Fire Arm Permit) Appendix 18 (ROP's Private Citizen Fire Arm Permits) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

South Pineland Province Private Citizen Fire Arm Permit Director of Public Safety 1861 Broad Street Charleston South Pineland Province 00000	
I.	The person requesting to purchase a fire arm: Name (First, Middle, Last Name)— II. The person permit address: (Street/Route Number; City; County; Province; Country)— III. Date of Birth of individual requesting the to purchase a fire arm-- (MO/Day/Year); IV. Type of fire arm being purchased; the intent of the fire arm and from whom or merchant and their address)— Under ROP Federal Laws ROP REG 15-21, states any one submitting false information on this form in order to obtain a fire arm of any Type is in violation of ROP Federal Laws and if convicted can receive a ten thousand don fine and five year prison sentence.

Robert Hale Goodchild
Director of Public Safety
South Pineland Province



H-A-17-A
As of 18 March 2009

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Tab B (North Pineland Province's Private Citizen Fire Arm Permit) Appendix 17 (ROP's Demonstration Permits) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

North Pineland Province Private Citizen Fire Arm Permit Director of Public Safety 12387 Hays Street Fayetteville North Pineland Province 00000	
I.	The person requesting to purchase a fire arm: Name (First, Middle, Last Name)— _____ _____ _____
II.	The person permit address: (Street/Route Number; City; County; Province; Country)— _____ _____ _____
III.	Date of Birth of individual requesting the to purchase a fire arm— (M/D/Year); _____ _____ _____
IV.	Type of fire arm being purchased; the intent of the fire arm and from whom or merchant and their address)— _____ _____ _____

[Signature]
James Gauthier, Attorney
Director of Public Safety
North Pineland Province

Under ROP Federal Laws ROP REG 15-21, states any one submitting false information on this form in order to obtain a fire arm of any type is in violation of ROP Federal Laws and if convicted can receive a ten thousand dollar fine and five year prison sentence.

H-A-17-B
As of 18 March 2009

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(Unclassified)

Tab A (South Pineland Province Ration Card) to Appendix 10 (PRP's Provinces Ration Card) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

South Pineland Province Ration Card
REPUBLIC OF PINELAND

Name: Doe, John D.
Address: 25 Forrest Rd
Charleston, South Pineland 45874
ID: 000-898-0254
Signature of ROP's Secretary of Internal Affairs: *Jorge Corathers-Hale*

A 213C004 567G9

WEEK	Gas	Motor Oil	Kero	Fuel Oil	Coal	Dairy (eggs)	Dairy (milk)	Dairy (buttr)	Beef	Chicken	Sugar	Alcohol	Tobacco
Limitations	8 gal	1.5 qt	5 gal	10 gal	25 lbs	1 doz	1.5 gal	1 lbs	5 lbs	5 lbs	.5 lbs	1 gal	.5 lbs
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4													
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ROP

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H-A-10-A
As of 18 March 2009
(Unclassified)

(Unclassified)

Tab B (North Pineland province Ration Card) to Appendix 10 (Provinces Ration Card) to Annex H (People's Republic of Pineland Documentation) to People's Republic of Pineland Country Intelligence Study

**North Pineland Province Ration Card
REPUBLIC OF PINELAND**

Name: Doe, John D.
Address: 25 Forrest Rd
Uwharrie, North Pineland 45874
ID: 025-898-0254
Signature of ROP's Secretary of Internal Affairs: Jorge Coruthers-Hale
213C004 5 67G9

WEEK	Gas	Motor Oil	Kero	Fuel Oil	Coal	Dairy (eggs)	Dairy (milk)	Dairy (butter)	Beef	Chicken	Sugar	Alcohol	Tobacco
Limitations	8 gal	1.5 qt	5 gal	10 gal	25 lbs	1 doz	1.5 gal	1 lbs	5 lbs	5 lbs	.5 lbs	1 gal	.5 lbs
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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

H-A-10-B
As of 18 March 2009
(Unclassified)

(Unclassified)
Tab A (South Pineland Province Agriculture Ration Card) to Appendix 11 (ROP'S Provinces Agriculture Ration Card) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

REPUBLIC OF PINELAND AGRICULTURAL South Pineland Province Ration Card													
WEEK	Gas	Motor Oil	Kero	Fuel Oil	Coal	Fertilizer	Seed	Feed	Beef	Chicken	Sugar	Alcohol	Tobacco
Limitations	100gal	25qts	5 gal	20gal	125lb	500lbs	200lbs	500lb	5 lbs	5 lbs	.5 lbs	1 gal	.5 lbs
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2													
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Tab A (North Pineland Province Agriculture Ration Card) to Appendix 11 (ROP'S Provinces Agriculture Ration Card) to Annex H (Republic of Pineland's Documentation) to Republic of Pineland Country Study

REPUBLIC OF PINELAND

AGRICULTURAL

North Pineland Province Ration Card

Name: Doe, John D.

Address: 25 Forrest Rd

Uwharrie, North Pineland 45874

ID: 025-898-0254

Signature of ROP's Secretary of Internal Affairs: Jorge Coruthers-Hale

213C004567G9

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WEEK	Gas	motor oil	Kero	Fuel Oil	Coal	Fertilizer	Seed	Feed	Beef	Chicken	Sugar	Alcohol	Tobacco
Limitations	100gal	25qts	5 gal	20gal	125lb	500lbs	200lbs	500lb	5 lbs	5 lbs	.5 lbs	1 gal	.5 lbs
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