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Border patrol dress uniform

Image not available forColor: Retired U.S. Army General Russel Honoré, the three-star general who ordered the military response and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to Hurricane Katrina in 2005, sharply criticized the Department of Homeland Security's controversial methods to quell the ongoing protests in Portland, Oregon. Several members of the Customs and Border Protection agency (CBP), which operates under DHS, wore U.S. Army camouflage uniforms as they patrolled the streets of Portland last week in a mission official said to protect federal buildings vandalized by protesters. CBP agents, who are also equipped with the same forest camouflage uniforms that U.S. forces wear in combat, are featured in numerous videos and images that detain and beat protesters. One video uploaded to social media channels showed an individual suspected of assault or destruction of property being taken away in an unmarked minivan, prompting state and congressional leaders to demand an investigation. The uniform represents the fabric of our nation for people who do not attract overtime, who serve around the world at the direction of the national command authority, Honoré said on MSNBC's The 11th Hour with Brian Williams on Tuesday. And not used as an instrument of protest suppression. The uniform was designed to blend into terrain, not to make you look like a fighter, Honoré added, referring to different forest camouflage patterns designed to obscure the outlines of troops on battlefields like Afghanistan. They wear these uniforms as a function of intimidation to look like soldiers. Police Earlier respond to demonstrators during a demonstration, Friday, July 17, 2020 in Portland, Ore. Dave Killen/The Oregonian via Associated Press 'Get the hell out of our uniforms' Following President Donald Trump's decision to expand the task of federal agencies to curb protests across the country, special federal law enforcement units have been given a paramilitary-like role to pressure federal agents from agencies such as cbp direct response forces, also known as the Border Patrol Tactical Unit (BORTAC), deployed in an effort to protect federal buildings, despite resistance from state and local leaders. These units and other federal law enforcement agencies often wear U.S. Army camouflage uniforms - BORTAC in particular has been deployed to austere neighborhoods in the past, including Iraq and Afghanistan. But concerns have grown as images of uniformed personnel in Portland beating protesters with batons were widely publicized amid the federal crackdown. The optics of the federal agency, which is confused with U.S. service members, have concerned top Pentagon officials because of its implications. U.S. Army General Mark Milley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, previously concerns, saying there needs to be a clear visual difference between the two organizations. You want to be clear between the military and what the police are, in my view, milley said during an earlier congressional hearing in July. Because when you start introducing the military, you talk about different levels of effort there. General Honoré likened the actions of federal agents to protesters as lawless groups who literally beat them with sticks. The police didn't do this, ----, Honoré said. Get out of our uniforms. Customs and Border Protection patches are sold on eBay. Screenshots via the Ebay Patch Dhs unit and CBP have refuted suggestions that their agents at the scene were masked stormtroopers who could not be identified. CBP Commissioner Mark Morgan on Tuesday pointed out that his agents wear patches to identify their agencies, and that it is offensive to call these dedicated men and women who are out there as law enforcement professionals. Examples of their patches worn on their uniforms or protective vests include a series of numbers and letters unique to internal purposes; different POLICE velcro patches; cbp logo itself. But Army uniforms and law enforcement patches are also available for purchase online by the general public, sparking concerns that rebel groups will be able to replicate the same tactics used by federal agents - especially in scenarios with unmarked minivans seen in recent videos. And for many observers, including peppered U.S. service members and civil rights groups, the visibility of the patch is often overshadowed by military uniforms or even obscured by the fog of war during times of crisis. Members of special response teams, such as BORTAC, previously wore different uniforms depending on their location and circumstances. BORTAC members wear olive green uniforms, without camouflage patterns, which are currently worn by ordinary Border Patrol officers. A militia member in Oakdale, California. Screenshot via CBS Sacramento. More patches, more confusion. Several people have been arrested after they were accused of posing as members of the military and law enforcement during the George Floyd protests. In Los Angeles, Gregory Wong was detained after he wore similar clothing to members of the ABC7 National Guard reported, citing sources. Wong, who was armed with an AR-15 type rifle and pistol, was spotted by actual National Guard members after he fell into their joint formation, the outlet said. At a protest in Las Vegas, Zachary Sanns was charged with false impersonation of a federal officer, according to 8 News Now. Prosecutors reportedly said he stood alongside police officers while armed with an AR-15 type rifle and wearing tactical gear. Other activists, such as members of the Boogaloo movement, have also worn pieces of Army uniforms or brought military-style equipment to the protests across the country - adding to confusion in identifying actual law enforcement agents from other groups. Member Members Like boogaloo militias and Three Percenters often wear some velcro patches on their clothes in the same setting as active duty U.S. service members, making themselves difficult to identify for those unfamiliar with customs and military regulations. A BORTAC agent guards the U.S. side of the border wall with Mexico in Brownsville, Texas, October 17, 2018. Reuters Some of these armed activists also wore the same special patches worn by U.S. forces after completing military special schools, such as the U.S. Army's Airborne or Ranger School, likely referring to their past achievements if they had previously served in the military. A Pentagon spokesman on Tuesday echoed General Milley's views and said Defense Secretary Mark Esper had made the Trump administration aware of his concerns with the approval of U.S. military uniforms. We saw this happen back in June, when there were some law enforcement officers wearing uniforms that made them look military, Defense Department spokesman Jonathan Hoffman told reporters, referencing George Floyd's protests across the country earlier this year. The secretary has expressed these concerns in the administration, that we want a system where people can differentiate, he added. Republic. Democrat Seth Moulton, a former U.S. Marine Corps infantry officer, questioned the presence of camouflage uniforms on urban streets and likened it to the president's secret police. Federal agents who wear camouflage on our streets and carry out orders of our corrupt president against Americans clearly have no understanding of our most fundamental military values - to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States, Moulton told Insider. President Trump's use of this shadow power and acting DHS secretary deeply disrespect our military men and women in uniform who risk their lives abroad to fight for the rights that our Constitution guarantees. We shouldn't just tell these police officers to change from camouflage, we should go with BORTAC... so federal law enforcement posing as the military can never again be used as the president's secret police, Moulton added. When the Border Patrol was first established in 1924, the main mode of transport was horseback riding. The service provides badges and revolvers, but recruits equip their own horses and saddles. In addition, the Service provides wheat and straw for horses, along with a \$1,680 salary for inspectors. When funds are available, vehicles are provided along with classes on how to drive and maintain the vehicle. In the 1930s, vehicles with horse trailers became available, but the trend towards all vehicle operations became prevalent and horse patrol units became obsolete, only to be revived on 1970s. The iconic sea foam green color was founded in the 1950s, and remained the main vehicle color until a new color scheme in 1995. By moving the move The Department of Homeland Security, and the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, adopted new vehicle color schemes and for the first time in 55 years and border patrol emblems were not displayed on Border Patrol vehicles. Agents patrol the border with vehicles, boats, airplanes, and afoot. In some areas, the Border Patrol uses horses, all-terrain motorcycles, bicycles and snowmobiles. Images of early vehicles, and several Border Patrol vehicles are on display at the museum. Museum.