



Non-Lethal Weapons Weapons Capabilities During Disorders/Disturbances Within Detainee Operations

011049

Terminal Learning Objective

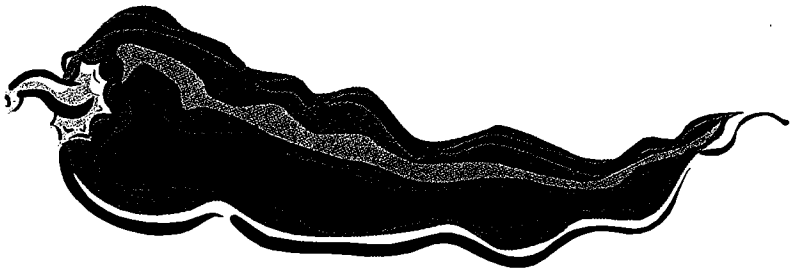
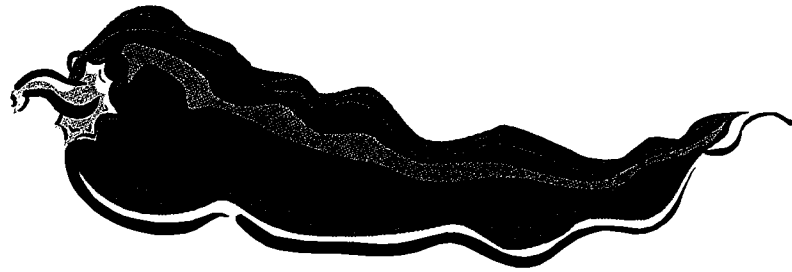
Action: Employ Nonlethal Capabilities Within Detainee Operations.

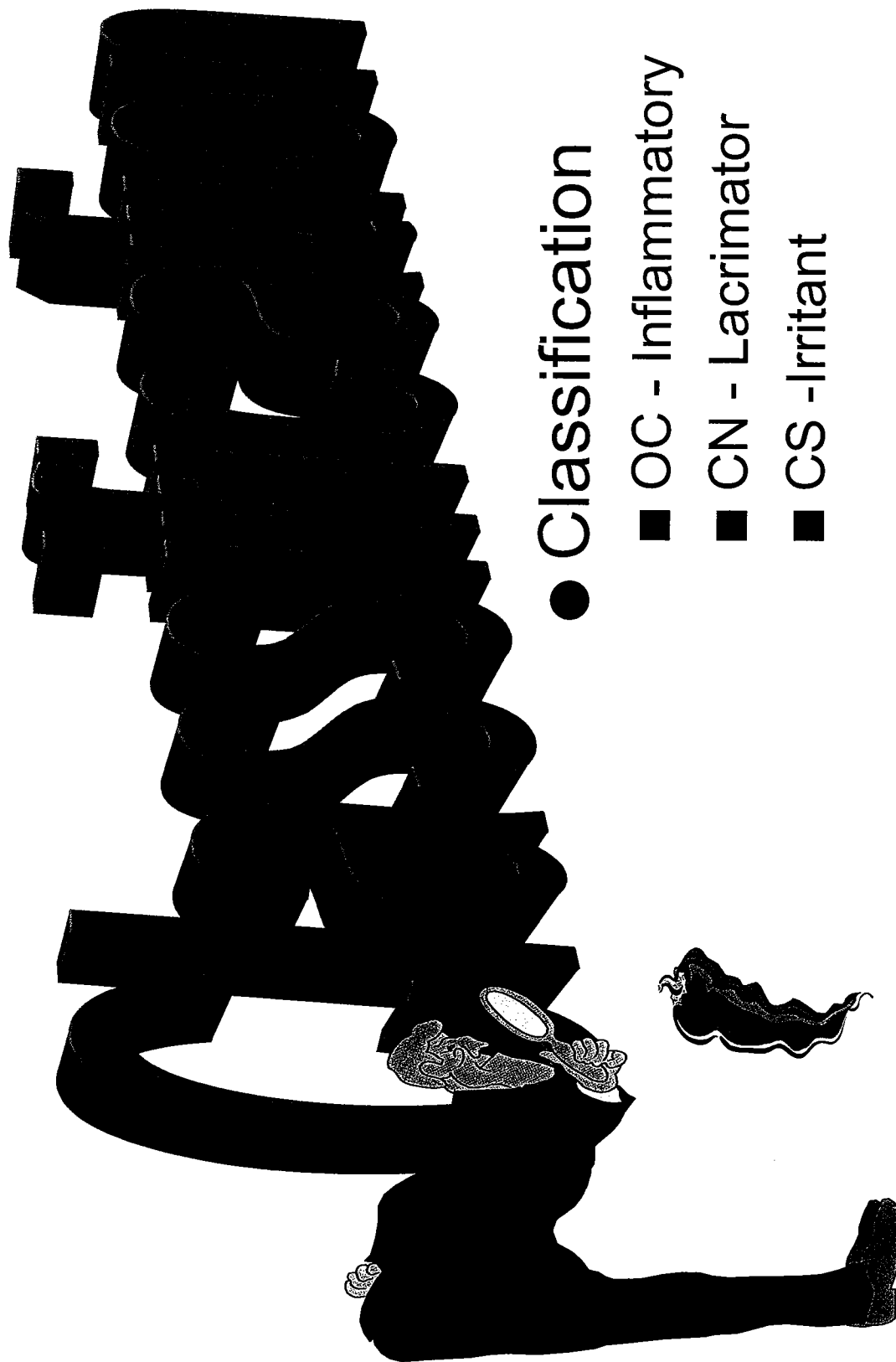
Conditions: Given a Lecture and Discussion With Supporting References, Subject Matter Expert, Classroom, Training Area, Demonstration, Practical Exercise, and Equipment.

Standard: Employ Nonlethal Capabilities Within Detainee Operations.

Historical Overview

- Use dates back to 2000 B.C.
- 1930 U.S. Military
- 1960 Postal workers
- 1974 Cap Stun
- 1987 F.B.I. Studied the use of OC.
- 1990 F.B.I. Adopted the use of OC





● Classification

- OC - Inflammatory
- CN - Lacrimator
- CS -Irritant

Enabling Learning Objective A

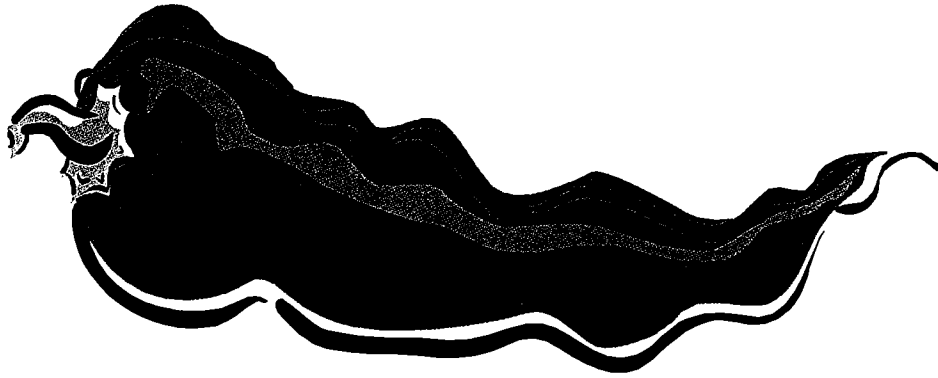
Action: Properly Instruct the Use of Oleoresin Capsicum.

Conditions: Given a Lecture and Discussion With Supporting References, Subject Matter Expert, Classroom, Training Area, Demonstration, Practical Exercise, and Equipment.

Enabling Learning Objective A

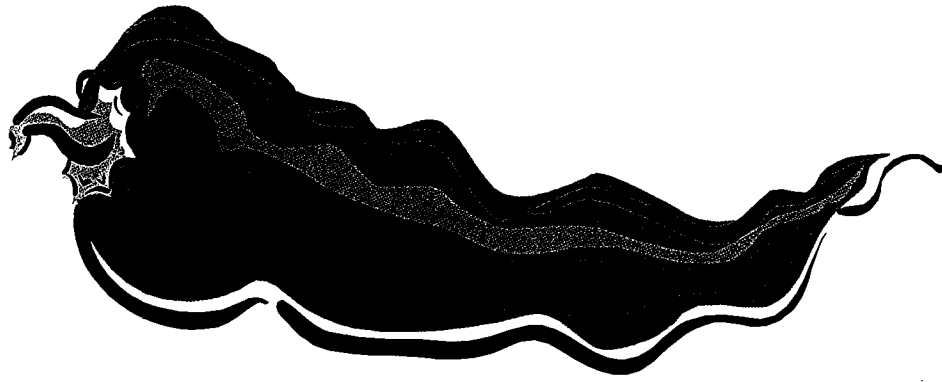
Standard: Properly Instruct the Proper Use of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) by Explaining How the Three Levels of Oleoresin Capsicum Are Created; Nomenclature of the Canister; Spray Patterns/delivery Methods; Employment Considerations; Three Levels of OC Contamination; Physical and Mental Effects of OC; Grip Methods, Drawing Methods, and Stance; Procedures for Handling and Securing a Subject; Decontamination and First Aid; OC Storing; And Initial and Sustainment OC Training.

Definitions



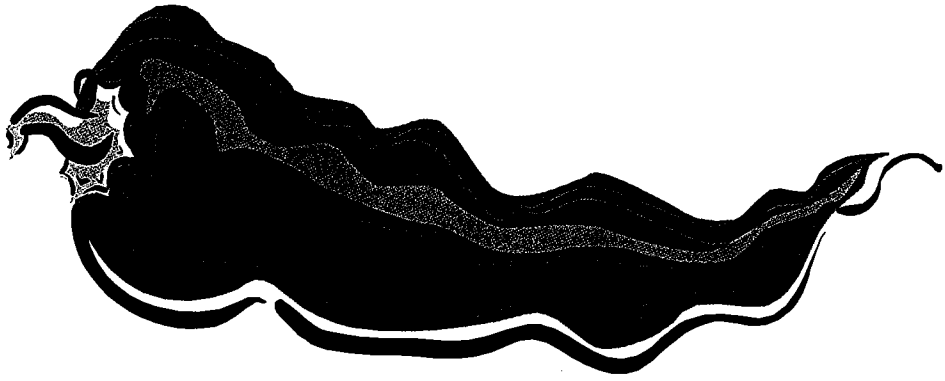
- Oleoresin
- Capsicum
- Oleoresin Capsicum
- Pungency
- Capsaicinoids
- Capsaicin
- SHU's

Definitions



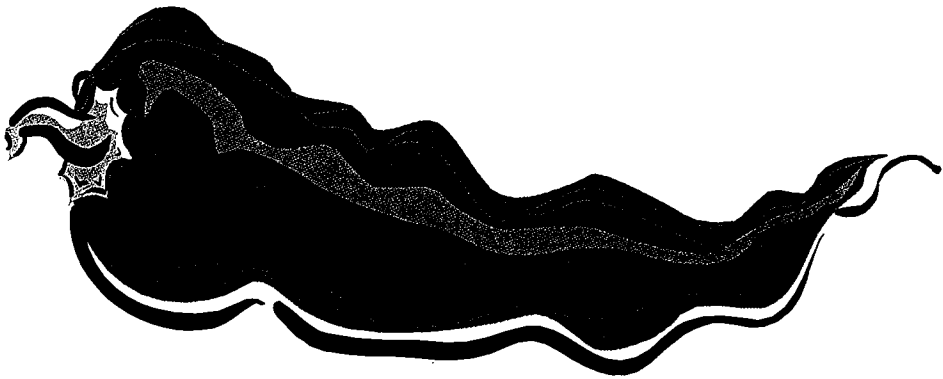
- Solvents
- Emulsifier
- Carrier
- Propellant
- Levels 1, 2, 3 OC

Level 1 OC



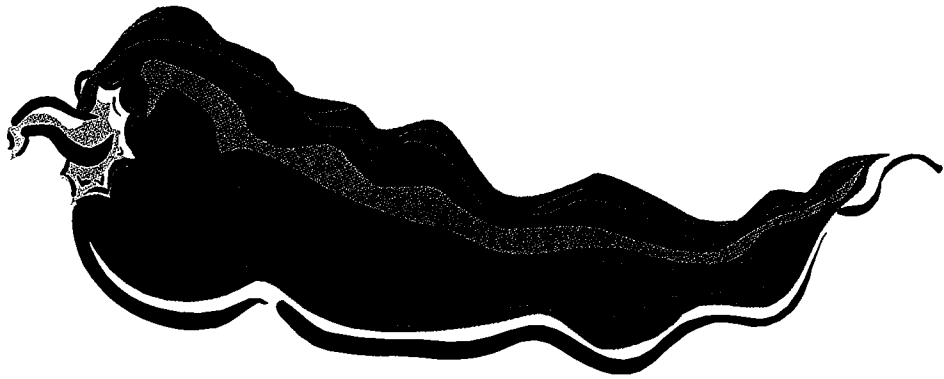
- Peppers are harvested.
- Dried and micro-pulverized.
- Solvents added to remove capsaicinoids. (miscella)
- Solvents removed by distillation process.
- Final product is Level 1 (most pungent)

Level 2 OC



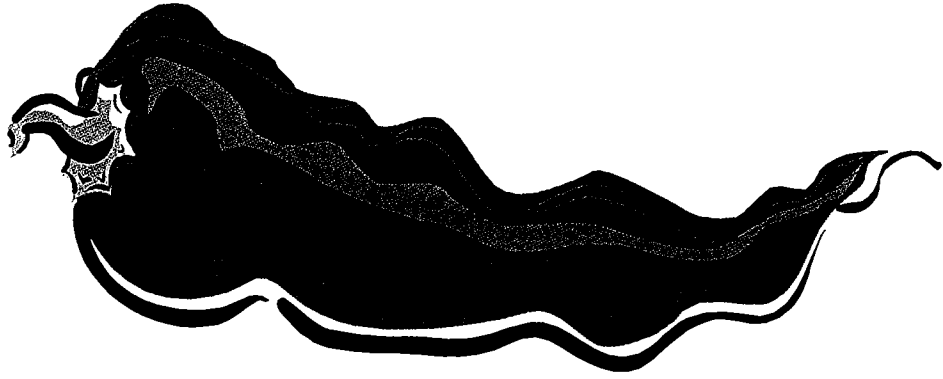
- The pepper spray manufacturer must decide what formulation they desire (oil or water based) for their product.
- Oils are added for oil based.
- Water added for water based.

Level 2 Oil Based



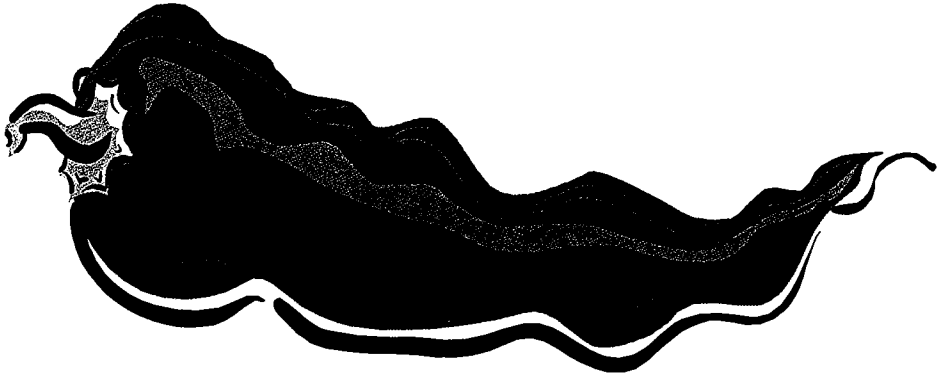
- The level 2 solution is created by adding soy, vegetable, or mineral oil to the level 1.
- Once diluted, capsaicinoid content is 4.0%
- 4.0 % = 1,000,000 SHU's

Level 2 Water Based



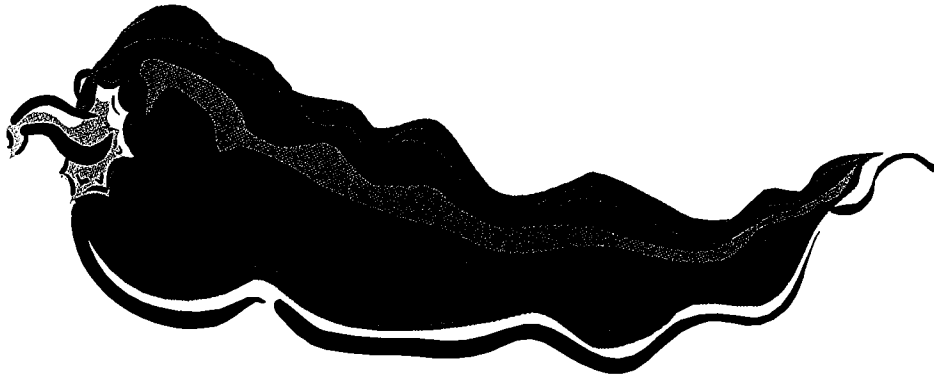
- The level 2 is created by diluting the level 1 solution with water and an emulsifier.
- Once diluted, capsaicinoid content is reduced to 2.0 % due to the refinement process to ensure water solubility.
- 2.0 % = 500,000 SHU's

Level 3 Oil Based



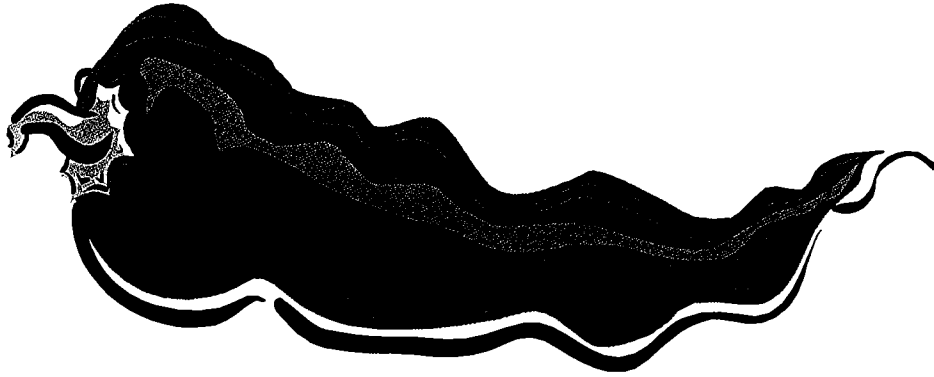
- Oil based, level 3 formulas are created by mixing with strong industrial solvents to ensure even suspension of the capsaicin.
- 19:1 solution
- The 1 part OC solution represents 5.0 % of the formulation.

Level 3 Oil Based Formulation



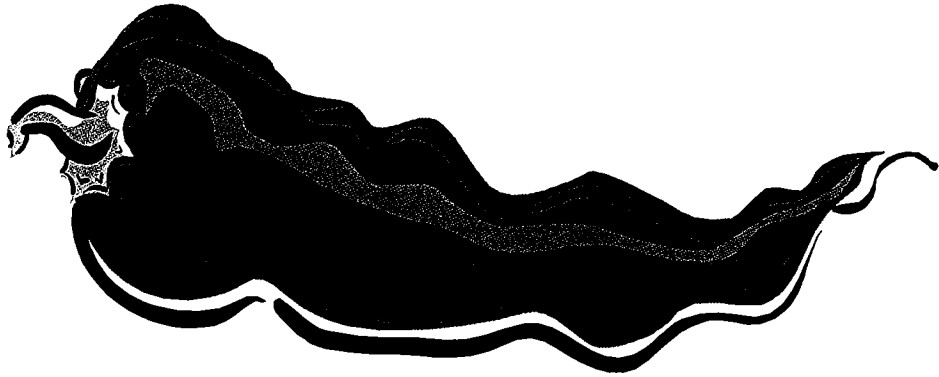
- SHU's
● Level 2 4% 1,000,000
- diluted 19:1 x 5% x .05
- Level 3 formula .20% 50,000

Level 3 Water Based



- Water based, level 3 formulas are created by adding more water.
- 9:1 solution
- The 1 part OC solution represents 10.0 % of the formulation.

Level 3 Water Based Formulation



- Capsaicinoids SHU's
- Level 2 2% 500,000
- Diluted 9:1 x 10% x.10
- Level 3 formula .20% 50,000

Canister Nomenclature



- Nozzle
- Canister
- Safety cover
- Actuator button
- Valve stem
- Valve assembly
- Tube

● Spray Patterns and Methods of Delivery

Spray Patterns and Methods of Delivery

- Spray Patterns
 - Fog
 - Stream
 - Foam

Hand Held Fog

- Smallest particulate size
- Dispersed in a wide formation
- Affected more by wind
- Method of delivery is up and down
- Effective range 3-8 feet
- Minimum spray distance 36 inches

Hand Held Stream

- Larger particulate size
- Concentrated stream
- Used to select point targets
- Has a splash or splatter effect
- Method of delivery is ear to ear
- Effective range 3-12 feet
- Minimum spray distance 36 inches

Hand Held Foam

- Largest particulate size
- Better surface adhesion
- Used for confined areas
- Method of delivery is circular motion
- Effective range 3-5 feet
- Minimum spraying distance 36 inches

Methods Of Delivery

- Up and down
- Side to side
- Spiral motion

MK-9 FOG

- Contains one pound of OC
- Used to distribute a large quantity
- Minimum spray distance is 6 feet
- Ranges from 6-15 feet

MK-9 STREAM

- Will not remain airborne as long as fog
- Minimum spray distance is 6 feet
- Ranges from 6-15 feet

MK-9 FOAM

- Designed to distribute a large quantity into a vast area
- Designed for enclosed environments
- Minimum spray distance is 6 feet
- Ranges from 6-9 feet

MK-46 Riot Extinguisher

- Designed to distribute a large quantity at distances of 12-30 feet
- Minimum spray distance is 12 feet
- May be sprayed above the crowd's heads to saturate clothing

Hydraulic Needle Effect

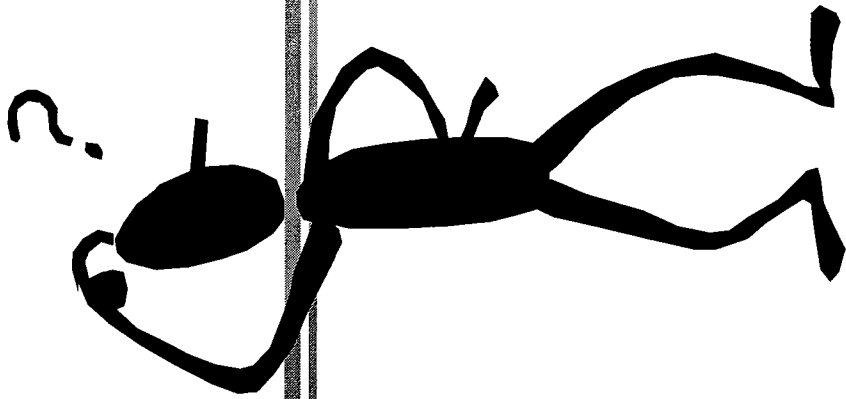
- Consequence of particulates penetrating the soft tissue of the eyes
- Minimum distances are established to prevent this effect

General Employments Considerations



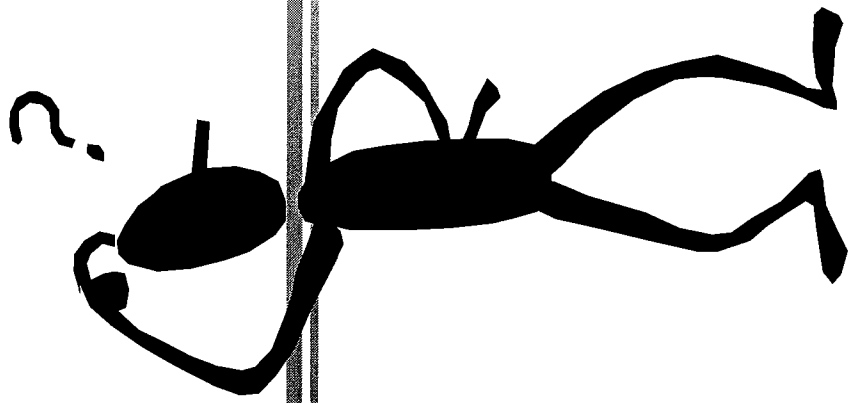
- Cross contamination
- Flammability
- Awareness
- Target area/spray volume
- Employment formula

Cross Contamination



- The vapor rate of OC is low, minimizing possibility of cross contamination.
- Airborne particulates may move through ventilation systems

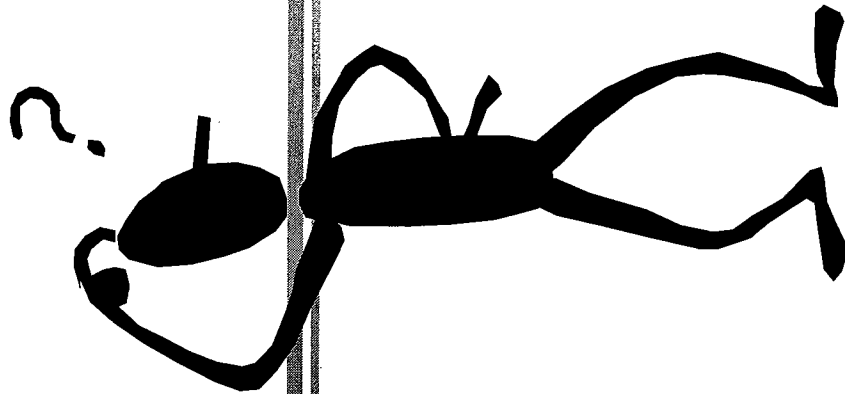
Flammability



-First Defense products are non-flammable

-Propylene Glycol is not used in sufficient quantity to be flammable

Awareness



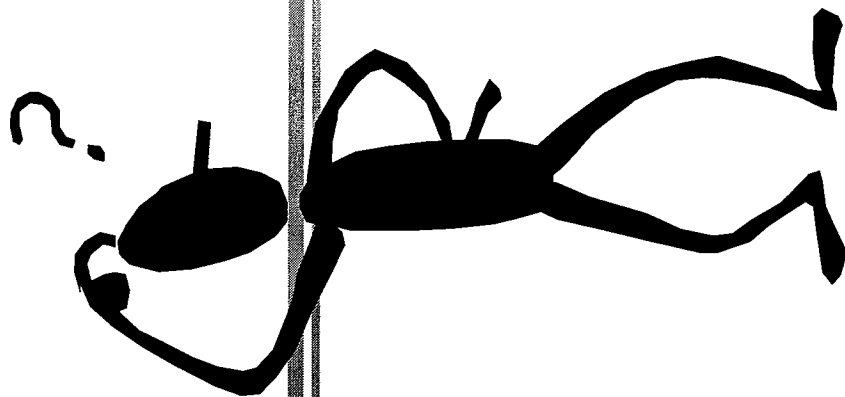
- Use at a “confirmed level of resistance”
- Communicate with fellow troops before using
- Use code words

Target Area/ Spray Volume



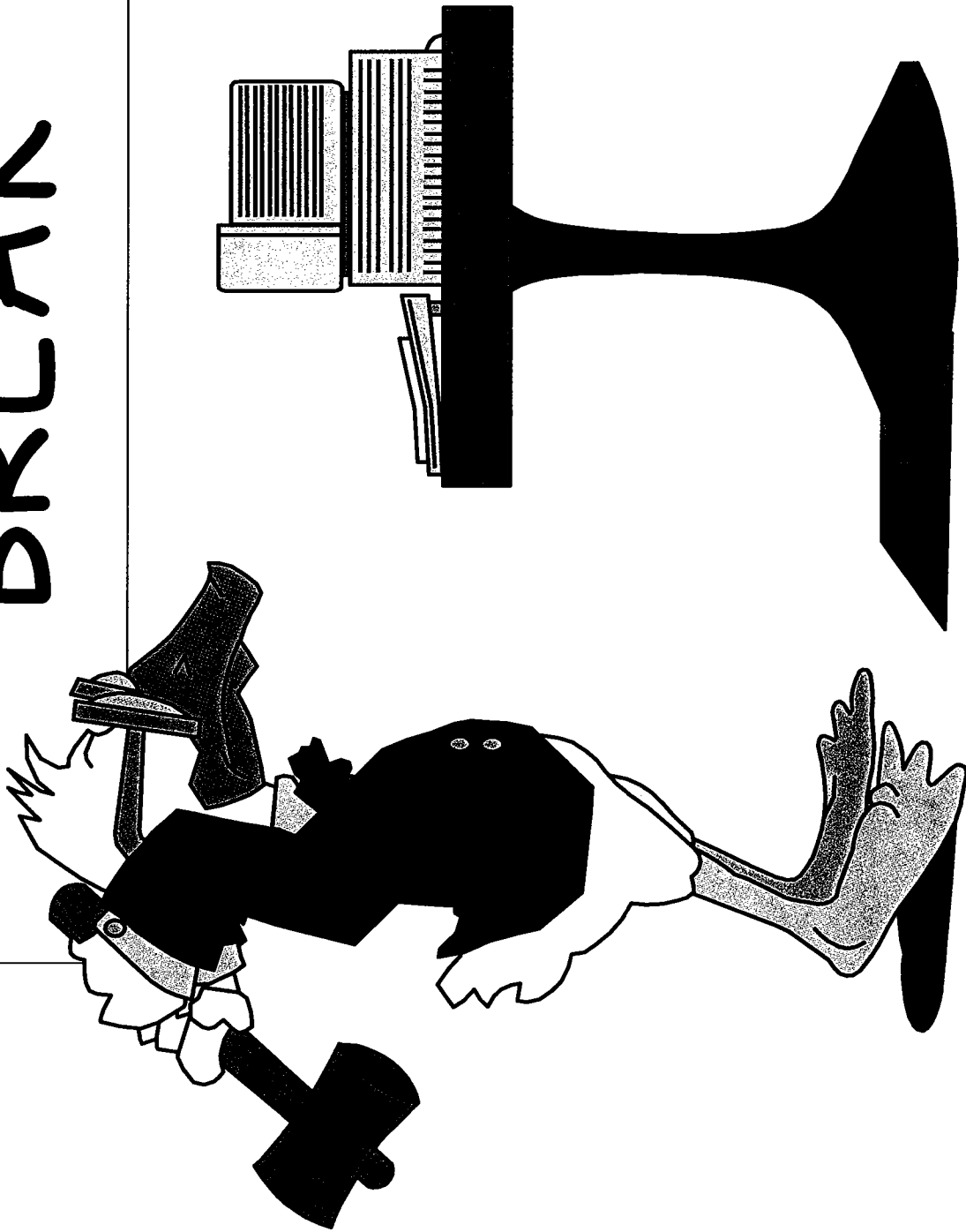
- Primary target is facial area
(eyes, nose, mouth)
- Use as much as required
based on threat

Employment Formula



- SPRAY
- COMMAND
- EVALUATE
- CONTROL
- MEDICAL

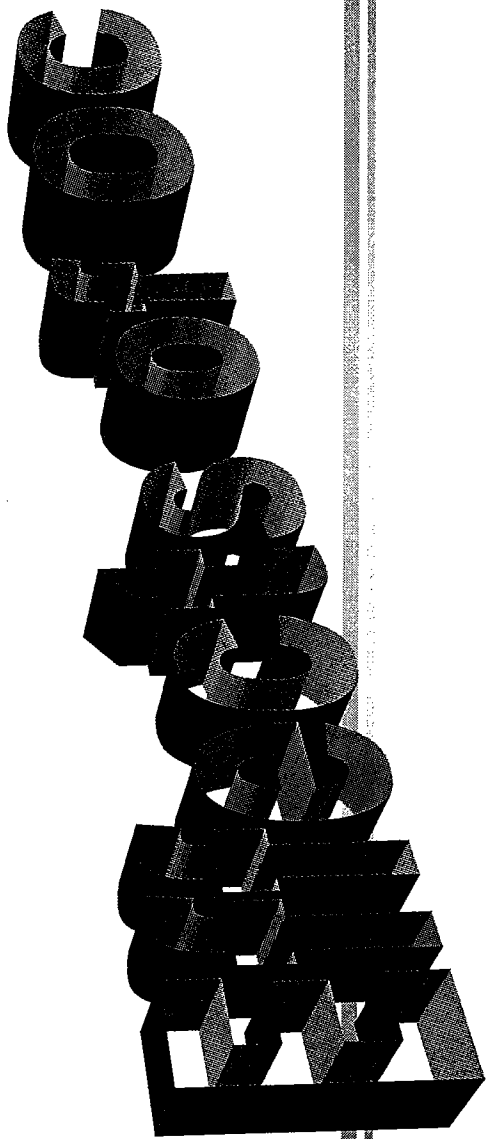
BREAK



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3 Levels of Contamination

- Level 1: Direct contact
- Level 2: Indirect contact
- Level 3: Open area contact

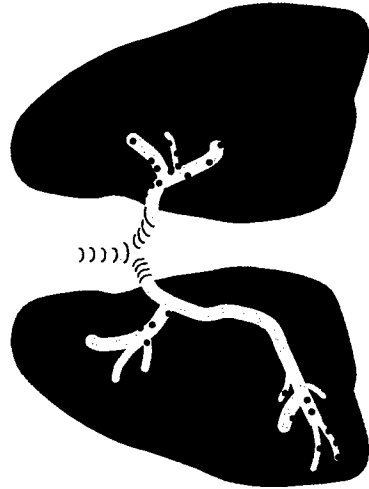


Psychological & Physiological

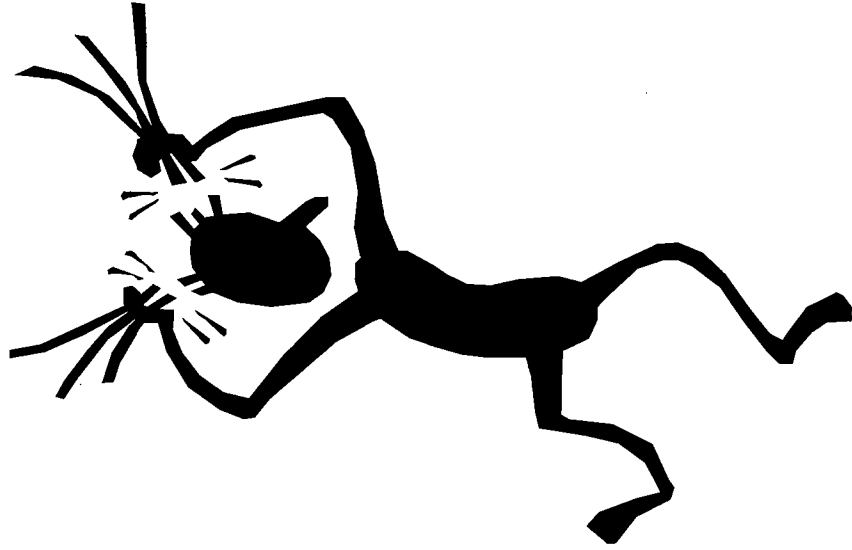
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Physiological

- Eyes slam shut
- Burning sensation to skin
- Involuntary extension of hands to face
- Tightness of the chest
- Secretion of excessive mucous
- Anaphylactic reaction



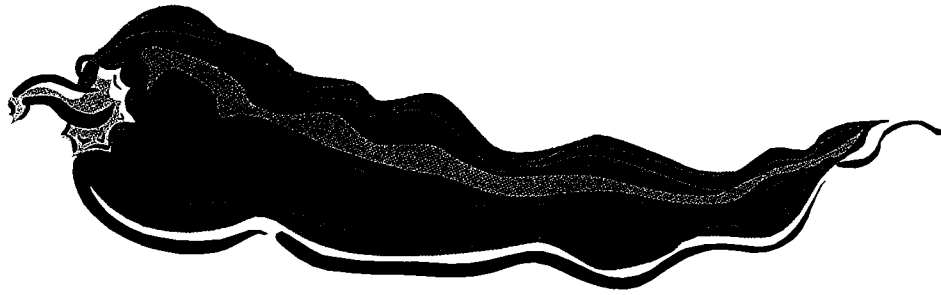
Psychological



- Anxiety attacks brought on by hearsay or rumors of its effects.
- Fear
- Panic: Some people may flee w/o thought for obstructions.
- Someone who has never been contaminated may panic if they are accidentally contaminated

Effectiveness

- OC has a varied reaction time
- Weather has an influence
- Some have a high threshold for pain
- Goal oriented (mind set)
- Many failures due to inadequate training
- Effects vary depending on: amount used, pungency, solvents used.



DRAWING TECHNIQUES

- Strong Side Draw
- Cross Draw
- Tactical/Assist Draw

Gripping the hand held canister

- C-Clamp
- Thumb over safety
- Thumb or index finger

Gripping the MK 9

- Weak hand holds canister
- Strong hand holds handle
- Hold tightly into body

Stance

- Two hand stance
- Authoritative appearance

Stance

- One hand stance
- Authoritative appearance, allows for transition to weapon

Stance

- 2 Hand concealed carry
- Professional appearance and low profile approach

Stance

- Low profile carry
- Professional appearance and low profile approach

Securing the Detainee

- After spraying subject, order to a prone position.
- Handcuff and assure they will be treated.
- Do not press down on their back.

In Custody Handling

- **Restrain: Begin decontamination process.**
- **Transport: Reassure subject. Monitor for distress, coherence and respiration.**

Detention

- Decontaminate
- Medical personnel remove contact lenses and provide assistance
- Alcohol, drugs or medical problems may intensify effects

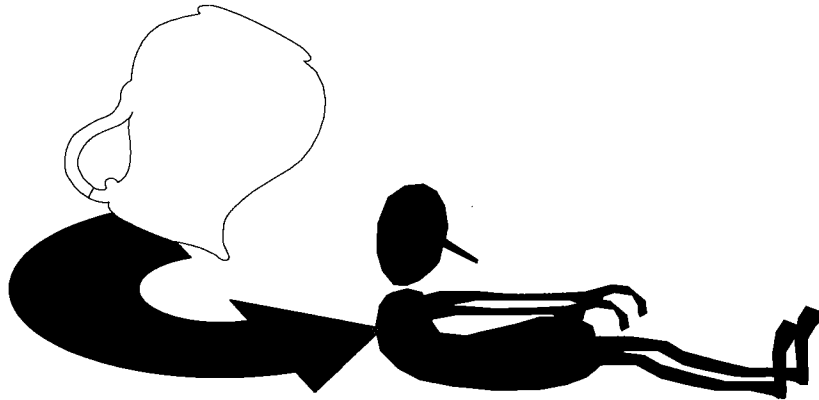
Detention Cont...

- 3 Major causes of sudden death while contained:
 - Lack of supervision
 - Immediate physical relief
 - Inaccurate documentation

Detention Cont...

- Sudden In-Custody-Death Syndrome:
 - Positional Asphyxia
 - I.A.C.P. determined no correlation between OC application and death.

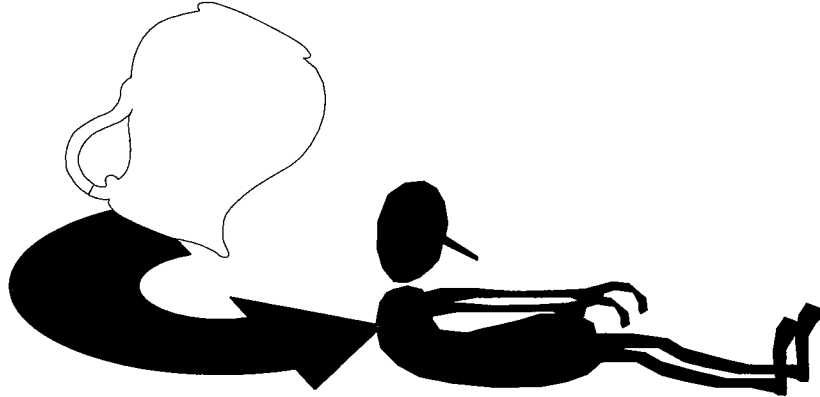
Decontamination and Recovery



- Remove from area.
- Expose to fresh air.
- Keep head erect.
- Breathe in through mouth and out nose.
- Strobe eyes.
- Do not rub eyes.
- Blot contaminated area..

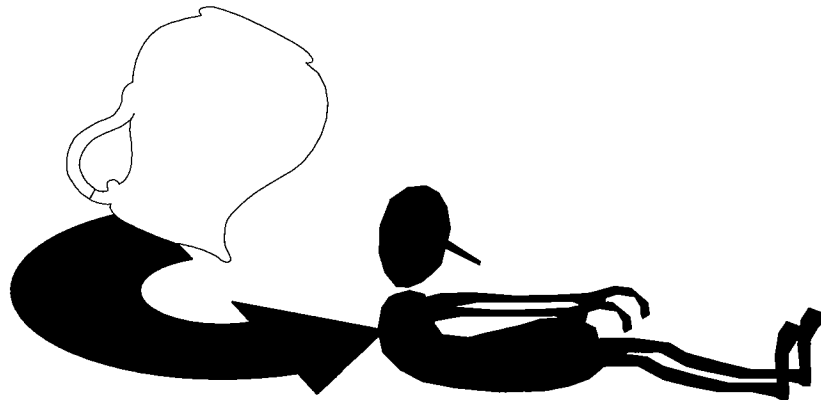
Decontamination and

Recovery



- Contact lenses, hard & soft
- Flush eyes with fresh water
- Remove clothing (mission dictating)
- Non-oil based soap
- Do not use creams or oils

Recovery



- Recovery within 1 hour
- Closely monitor if experiencing problems after 1 hour

First Aid Considerations

- OC formulations exceeding .60%
- Evidence of blistering seek medical attention
- Salves and ointments

First Aid Considerations

- After restraining subject, conduct a primary medical survey:
 - Open the airway
 - Check for obstructions
 - Check for responsiveness

First Aid

Considerations

- Do not leave unsupervised for more than 2 hours
- Medical evaluates anyone under influence of drugs or alcohol
- History of medical conditions

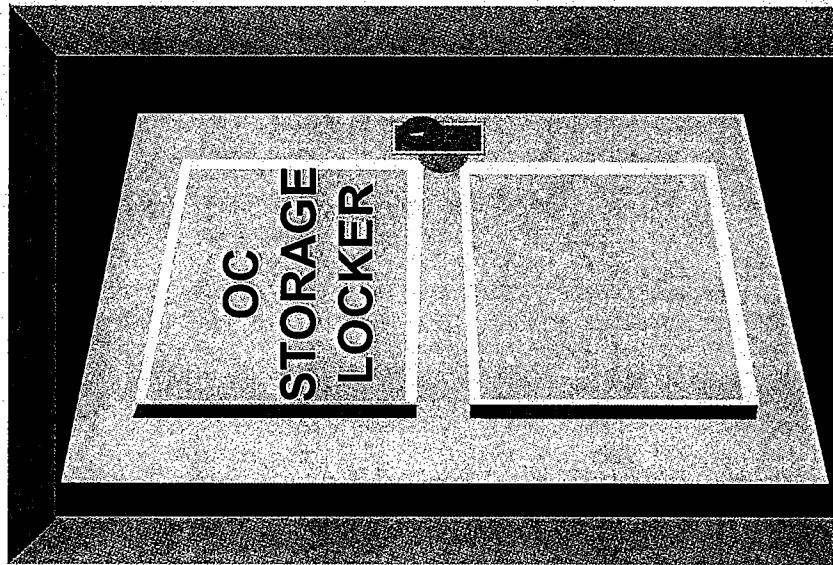
Area

Decontamination

- OC is biodegradable
- Ventilate rooms
- May be washed down drains
- Launder clothes as normal

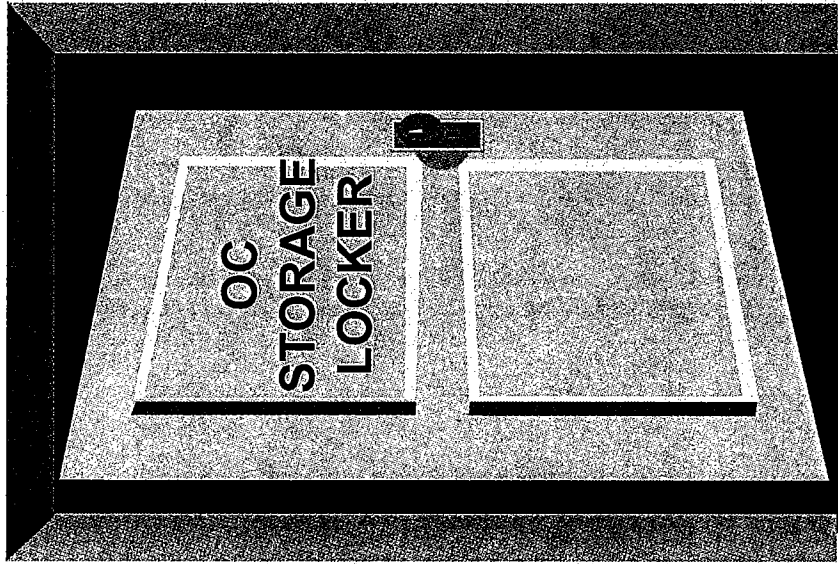
STORAGE

- Exposure to heat above 120 degrees or below 32 degrees
- Rotate every 30 days
- Inspect daily



Canister Replacements

- Partially used going to training
- Pre-determined number of uses
- End of shelf life

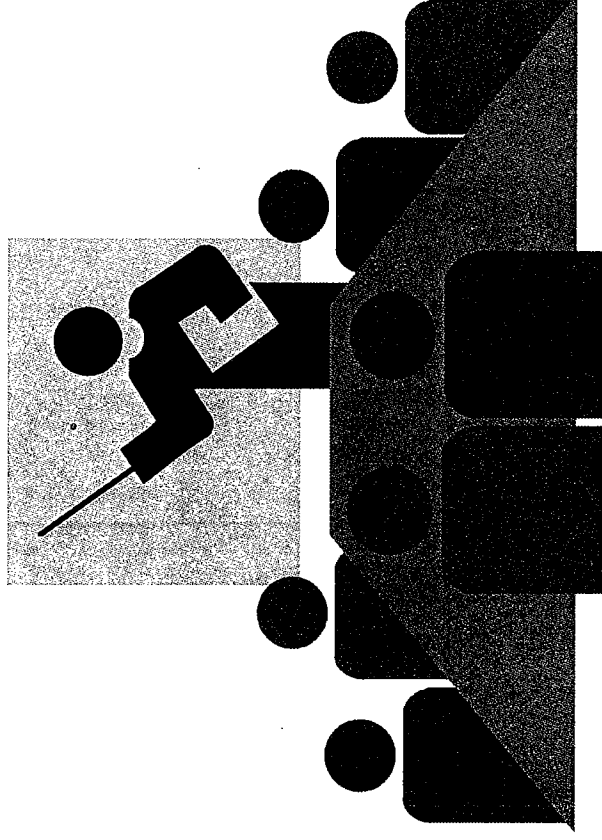


Initial & Sustainment Training

- Initial training will include:
 - Level 1 contamination
 - Policy & procedures
 - Employment practice
 - 1st aid & decontamination
 - Fight through drills
(confidence builder)
- Train to your OC system

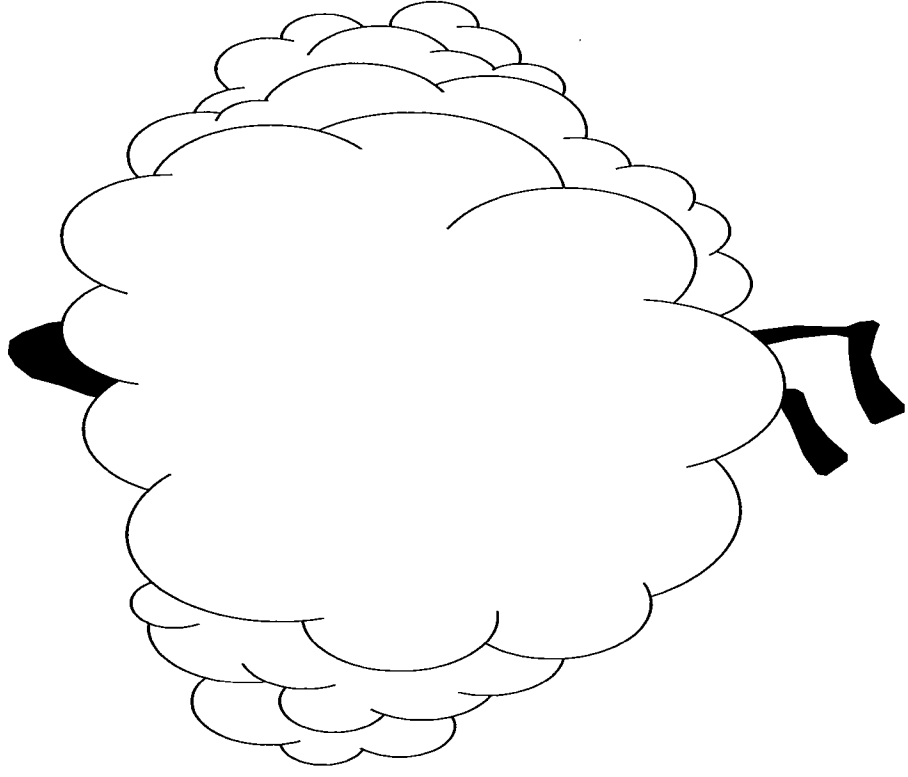
Sustainment Training

- Regular basis
- Policy changes
- Updates
- Should include level 2 or 3
- Scenarios, (FATS, videos, inert units)



Safety Considerations

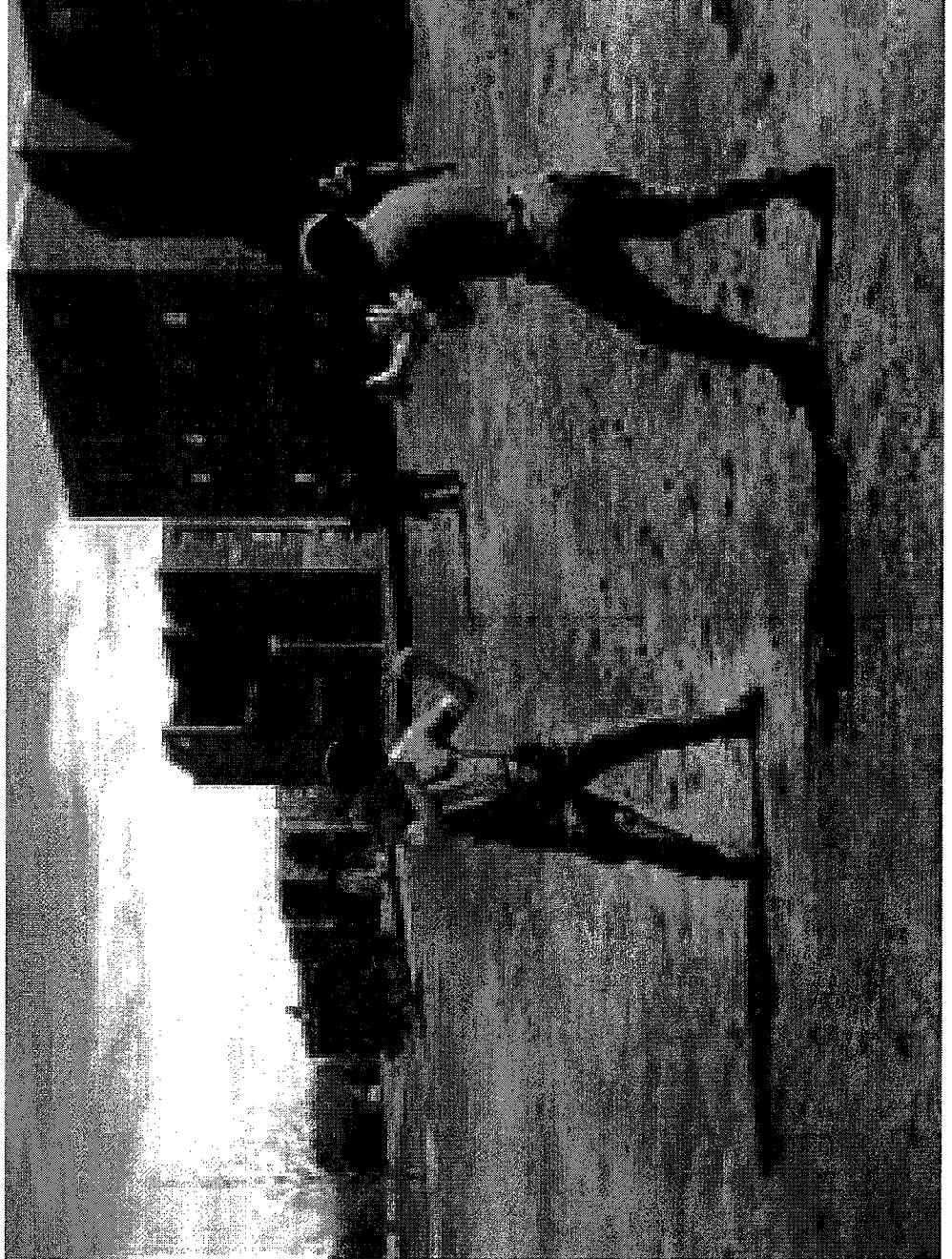
- Contact lenses
- Cosmetics
- Safety officers
- Cognizance of trainees
- Medical assistance
- Train with inert units first
- Eye protection with inert units



All 56-2

LEVEL 1 CONTAMINATION

- 1st station knee strikes

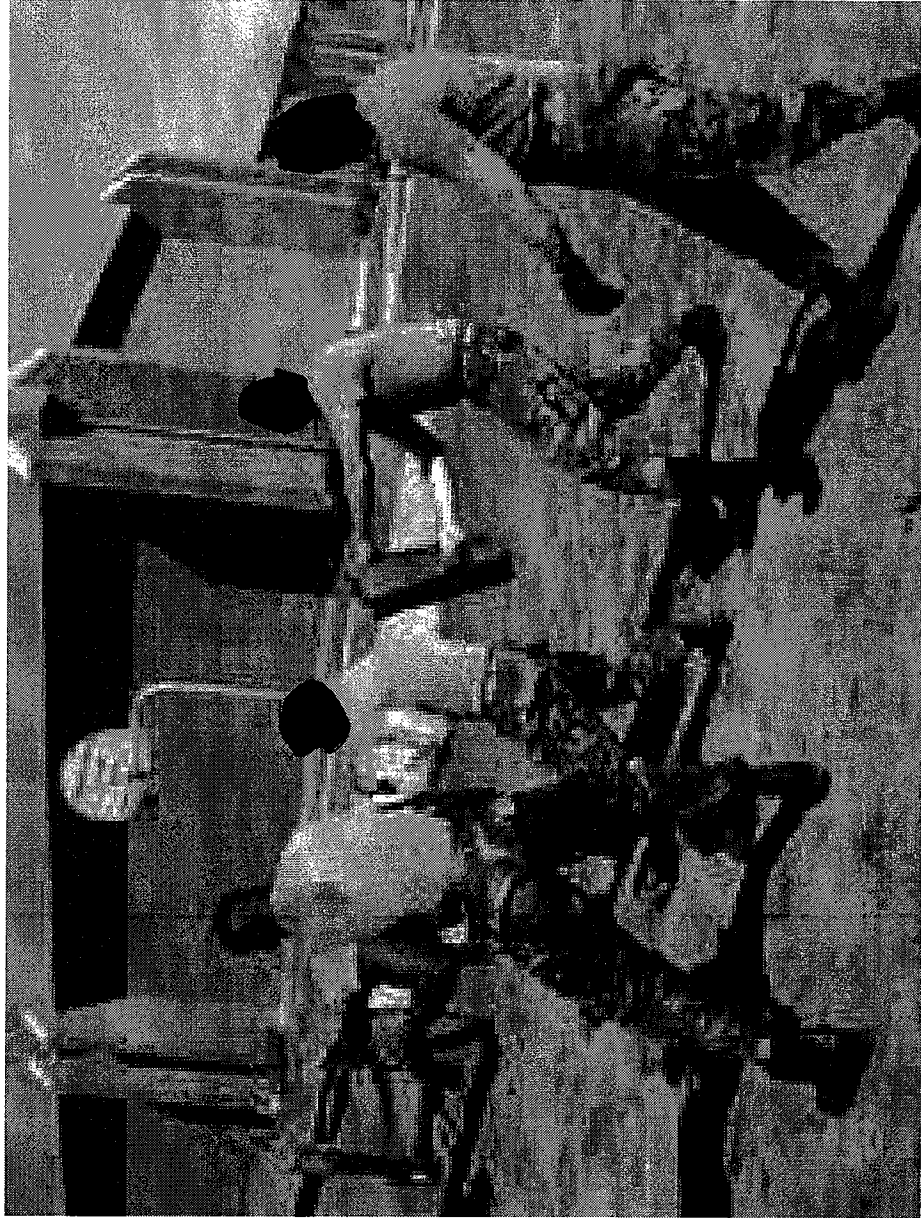


LEVEL 1

CONTAMINATION

All b6-2

- 2ND STATION-
BLOCKING
AGAINST
MULTIPLE
ATTACKERS



LEVEL 1 CONTAMINATION



- 3RD STATION-
UPPER
EXTREMITY
STRIKES
(ELBOWS,
PUNCHES)

LEVEL 1 CONTAMINATION

A/1 196-2



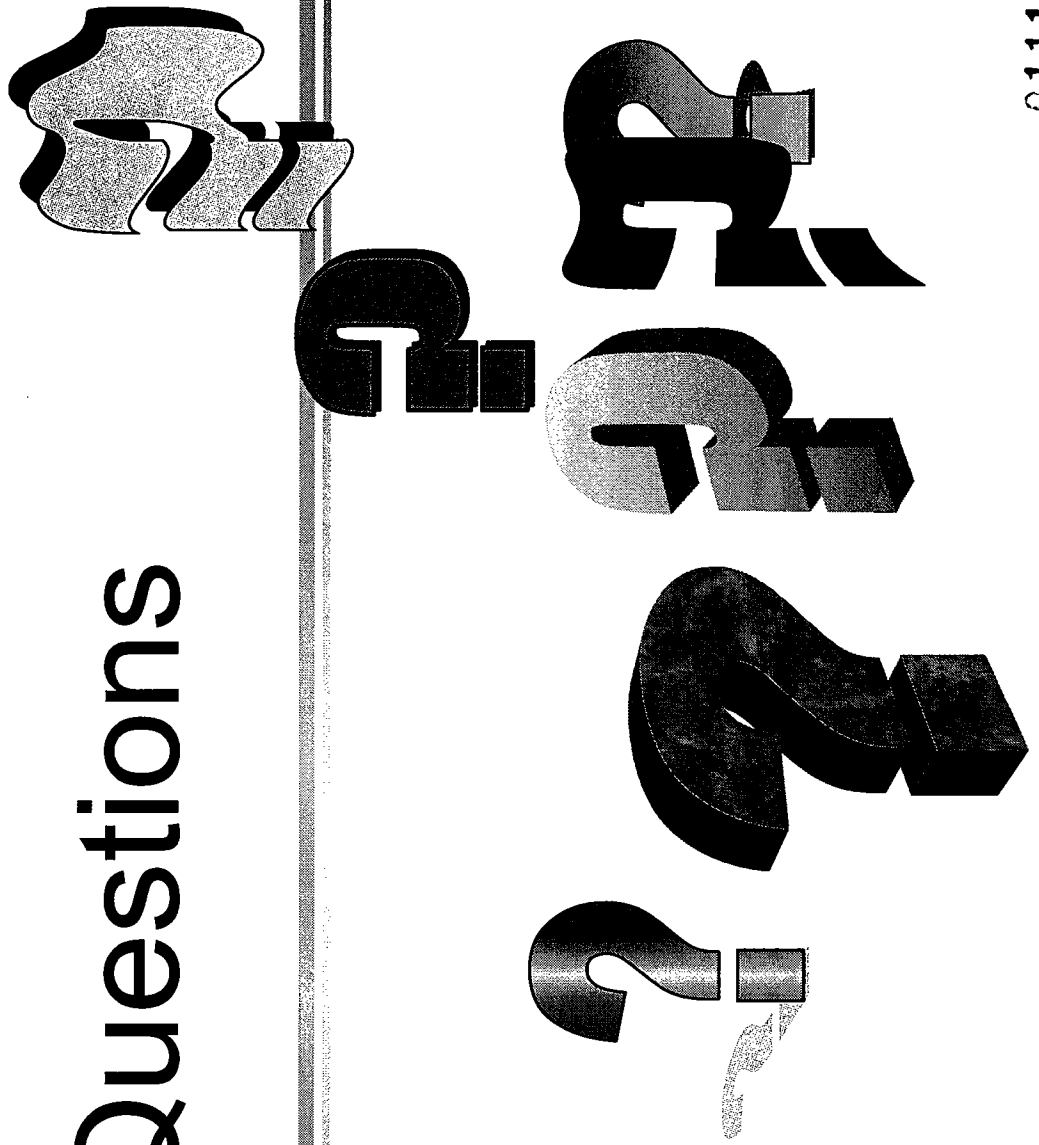
- 4TH STATION-
BATON
STRIKING
UPPER/LOW
ER
EXTREMITY

LEVEL 1 CONTAMINATION

- 5TH STATION- BLOCK TWO BAGS/
RETAIN WEAPON (BATON OR
FIREARM) ON BODY



Questions



Enabling Learning Objective B

Action: Conduct Riot Control Formations.

Conditions: Given a Lecture and Discussion With Supporting References, Subject Matter Expert, Classroom, Training Area, Practical Exercise, and Equipment.

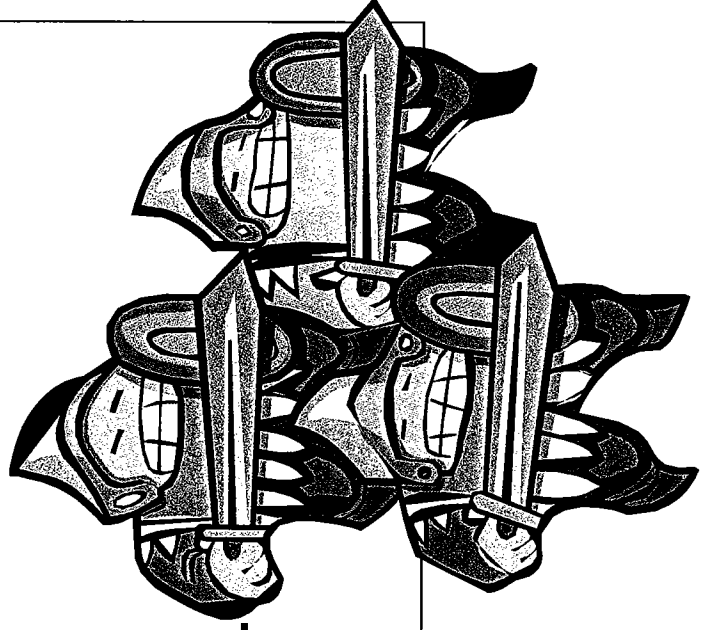
Standard: Conduct Riot Control Formations.

History of Formations

- **Military Formations**
- **Effective Way of Instilling Discipline**
- **Allows for Easier Control**
- **Control Unruly Crowds**
- **Detain a Crowd in a Certain Area**
- **Minimize Violence While Allowing the Crowd to Disperse**
- **Reestablish Law and Order**

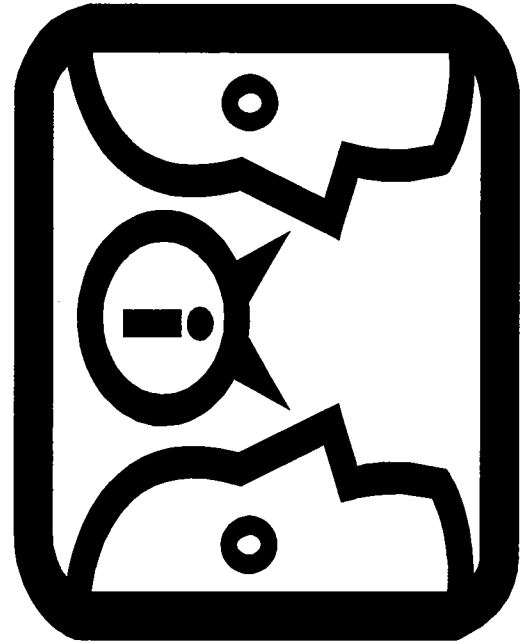
INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS OF A FORMATION

- THREE TYPES-
 - BASE ELEMENT
 - SUPPORT ELEMENT
 - COMMAND ELEMENT



ELEMENT CONT...

- ↑ Need versatility
- ↑ Restrictions must never be set on numbers, equip. or change to the S.O.P.



RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BASE ELEMENT

- BASE ELEMENT SERVES AS THE FRONT LINE OR THE BASE OF THE FORMATION (DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS)
- - FRONT LINE CONSISTS OF THE SHIELD HOLDERS
- - SECONDARY LINE CONSISTS OF THE BATON HOLDERS AND NL GUNNERS

ROLE OF THE FRONTAL LINE

- PROVIDES FRONTAL SECURITY
(MAINTAINING A SHIELD BARRIER)
 - ANGLE OF THE SHIELD TOWARDS THE
GROUND
 - DISTANCE OR INTERVAL BTWN THE SHIELDS
DIFFERS TO THE RANGE OF THE CROWD
 - CLOSER THE CROWD, THE CLOSER THE
INTERVAL BTWN THE SHIELDS

ROLE OF THE SECONDARY LINE

- PROVIDES IMMEDIATE SUPPORT TO THE SHIELDS- CONSISTS OF TWO GROUPS :
BATON HOLDERS AND NL MUNITIONS GUNNERS
 - BATON HOLDERS WILL:
 - STRIKE W/BATONS
 - SPRAY OC OR DISPERSE SMOKE
 - SERVE AS SPOTTERS FOR THE NL GUNNERS
 - CONTROL & DETAIN SUBJECTS PULLED FROM THE CROWD

ROLE OF THE SECONDARY LINE CONT...

- NON LETHAL GUNNERS WILL POSITION BTWN. SHIELDS WORKING W/BATON HOLDERS
 - CONSISTS OF TEAM LDR W/M203-M16A2- PROVIDES NL COVER W/40MM MUNITIONS & LETHAL COVER W/M16A2
 - SERVES AS IMMEDIATE CONTROL FOR THE TEAM
 - MUST MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS MUZZLE AWARENESS OF THE WEAPON

SUPPORT ELEMENT

- CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS:
 - RECOVERY TEAM
 - SUPPORT TEAM

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SUPPORT ELEMENT

- 1. Extract vehicles or personnel from the crowd that are in immediate danger.
- 2. Detain & escort downed rioters to rear of the formation
- 3. Restrain & search detained individuals
- 4. Communicate with the base element
- 5. Spray or employ RCA as needed
- 6. Fill in the gaps in the front line as needed.

COMMAND ELEMENT

- 1. Provides the formation with command and signal.
 - PSG. must-
 - - Pass verbal commands as needed
 - - Spray crowd as needed
 - - Maintain order w/the formation
 - - Gauge distance for munitions

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PLT. CMDR.

1. Primary communicator of the formation
 - Pass verbal commands to the riot control formation
 - Maintain communications with the rear support element
 - Maintain communications with the rear command element

SHIELD GRIP, BALANCE, & HOLDING

- Grip- keeping fingers extended, grasp the handle tightly, forearm strap tightened
- B. Balance- back is erect, front foot facing the direction of advance, both feet flat on the ground
- C. Shield should be ambidextrous; shield holder should have a mouthpiece, elbow guards to reduce impact, gloves, and face shield

BLOCKING WITH THE SHIELD

Two positions of carrying the shield:

Standing or Tactical Squatting- shield faces the threat, bottom of the shield pulled slightly inward

Kneeling or rest position- shield faces the threat, bottom of the shield pulled slightly inward and bottom of the shield on the ground

RETENTION OF THE SHIELD

Top of the shield- use the support hand
over the grip strike with the palm of the
hand to hit top of the aggressor

Bottom of the shield- use the support hand
under the grip, strike with palm of the
hand to hit bottom of the aggressor

RETENTION CONT...

Right side of the shield- use support hand to the right side of the shield, strike with palm of the hand to hit aggressor on the right side of the body

Left side of the shield- use support hand to the left side of the shield, strike with palm of the hand to hit the aggressor on the left side of the body

COMMANDS

- A. Commands can be given to the formation either orally or with the hand signals.
- - Preparatory command
 - (Echoed by Formation)
- - Command of Execution
- B. Hand and arm signals
- - Platoon in column
- - Platoon on line
- - Platoon in wedge
- - Platoon echelon right/left

CADENCE

Cadence will be double time when moving into formations- NL gunners must have weapons at modified port arms

Cadence when moving the formation -
of steps forward (odd numbers)
MOVE / “ready” & “step”

Everyone in the formation must repeat the commands

CADENCE CONT...

Commands for employment of NL munitions, OC, RCA, etc. -

- Commander has option
- Subordinate leaders use their judgement

FACTORS TO CONSIDER

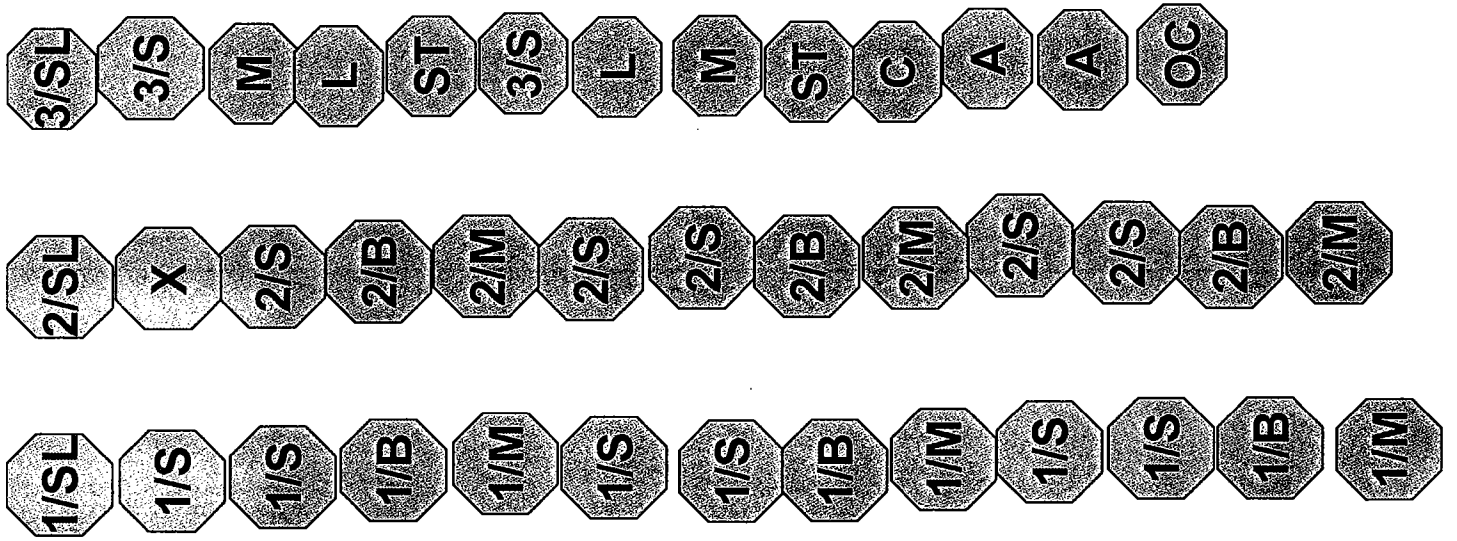
*MUST ALERT COMMANDER THAT
ENGAGEMENT IS OCCURRING, FORMATION
CANNOT SHOOT ON THE MOVE*

PLATOON FORMATIONS

PLATOON IN COLUMN

- MOST PREFERRED METHOD OF TRANSPORTING THE FORMATION TO AND FROM THE RIOT

**PLATOON
IN
COLUMN**

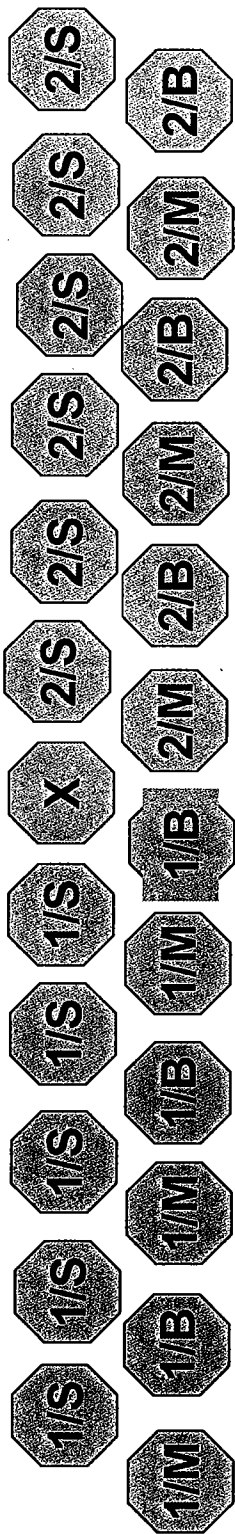


PS

PC

- # - REPRESENTS SQUAD
- S - SHIELD
- M- MUNITIONS L OR NLCVR (TL)
- PS- PLT. SGT.
- PC- PLT. CMDR.
- ST- SEARCH TEAM
- B- BATON HLDR
- 1/B A- AMMO RUNNER/EXTRA SHIELD
- C- COMM MAN
- X- PIVOT MAN
- OC- TM LDR W/ OC DISPENSER
- L-LETHAL ONLY

PLATOON ON LINE



- REPRESENTS SQUAD

S - SHIELD

M- MUNITIONS L OR NLCVR (TL)

PS- PLT. SGT.

PC- PLT. CMDR.

ST- SEARCH TEAM

B- BATON HLDGR

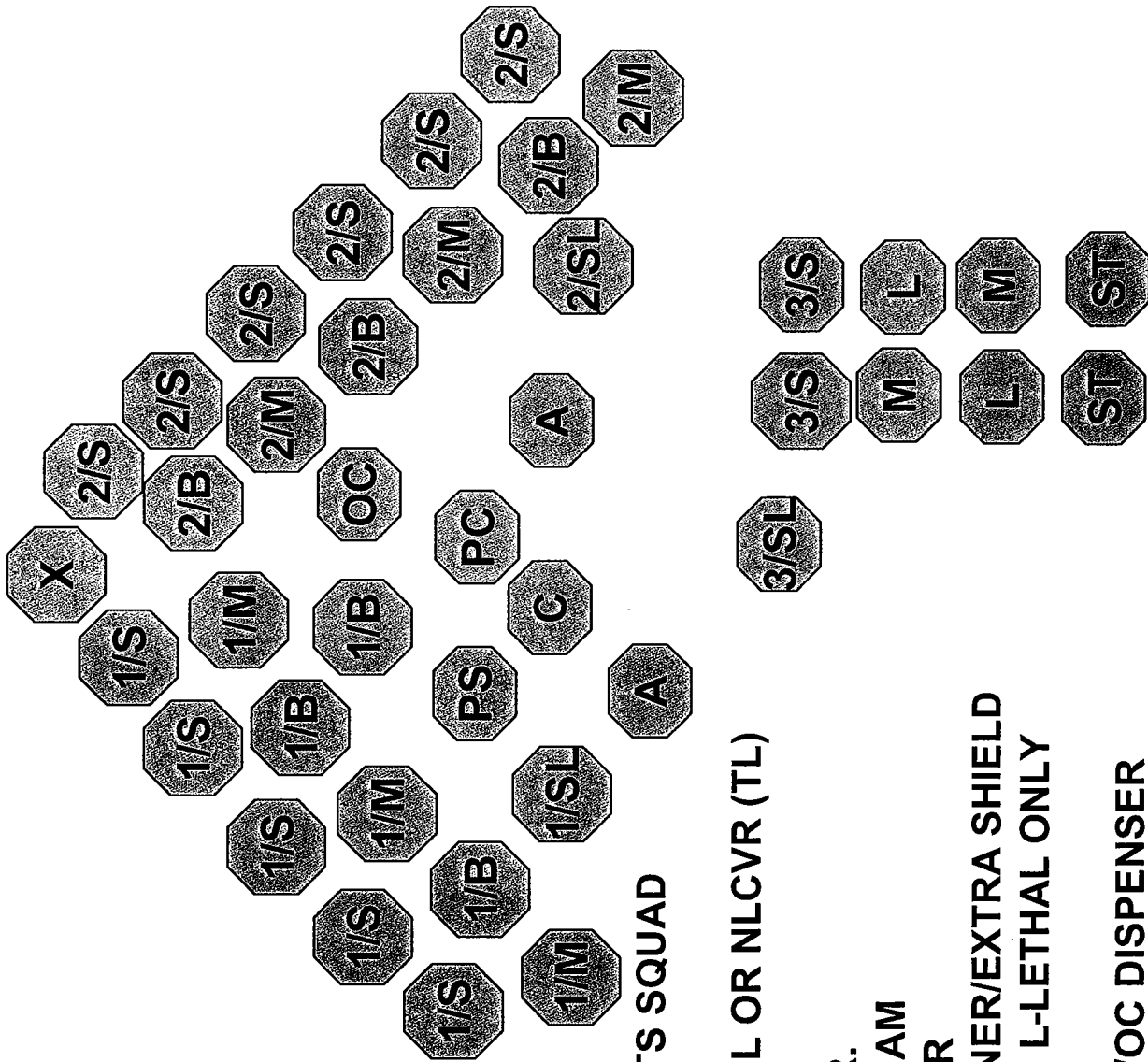
A- AMMO RUNNER/EXTRA SHIELD

C- COMM MAN L-LETHAL ONLY

X- PIVOT MAN

OC- TM LDR W/ OC DISPENSER

PLATOON WEDGE



- # - REPRESENTS SQUAD
- S - SHIELD
- M- MUNITIONS L OR NLCVR (TL)
- PS- PLT. SGT.
- PC- PLT. CMDR.
- ST-SEARCH TEAM
- B- BATON HLDR
- A- AMMO RUNNER/EXTRA SHIELD
- C- COMM MAN L-LETHAL ONLY
- X- PIVOT MAN
- OC- TM LDR W/OC DISPENSER

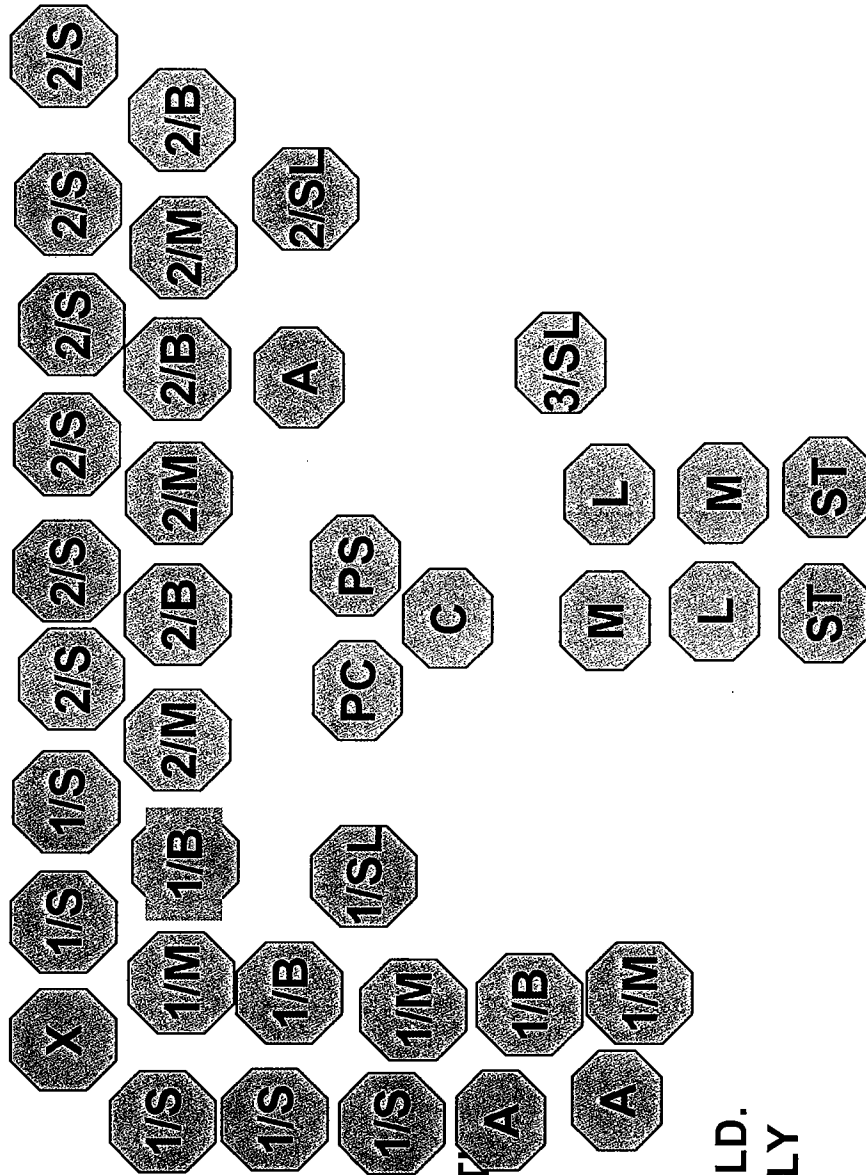
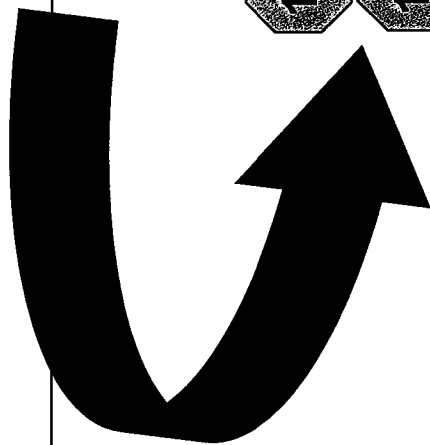
FORMATION SUPPORTS

LATERAL

GENERAL

CLOSE

PLATOON LATERAL SUPPORT



- # - REPRESENTS SQUAD
- S - SHIELD
- M- MUNITIONS L OR NLCVR (T)
- PS- PLT. SGT.
- PC- PLT. CMDR.
- ST- SEARCH TEAM
- B- BATON HLDR
- A- AMMO RUNNER/EXTRA SHLD.
- C- COMM MAN L-LETHAL ONLY
- X- PIVOT MAN

PLATOON GENERAL SUPPORT

FRONT LINE (1ST PLT)

2ND PLT

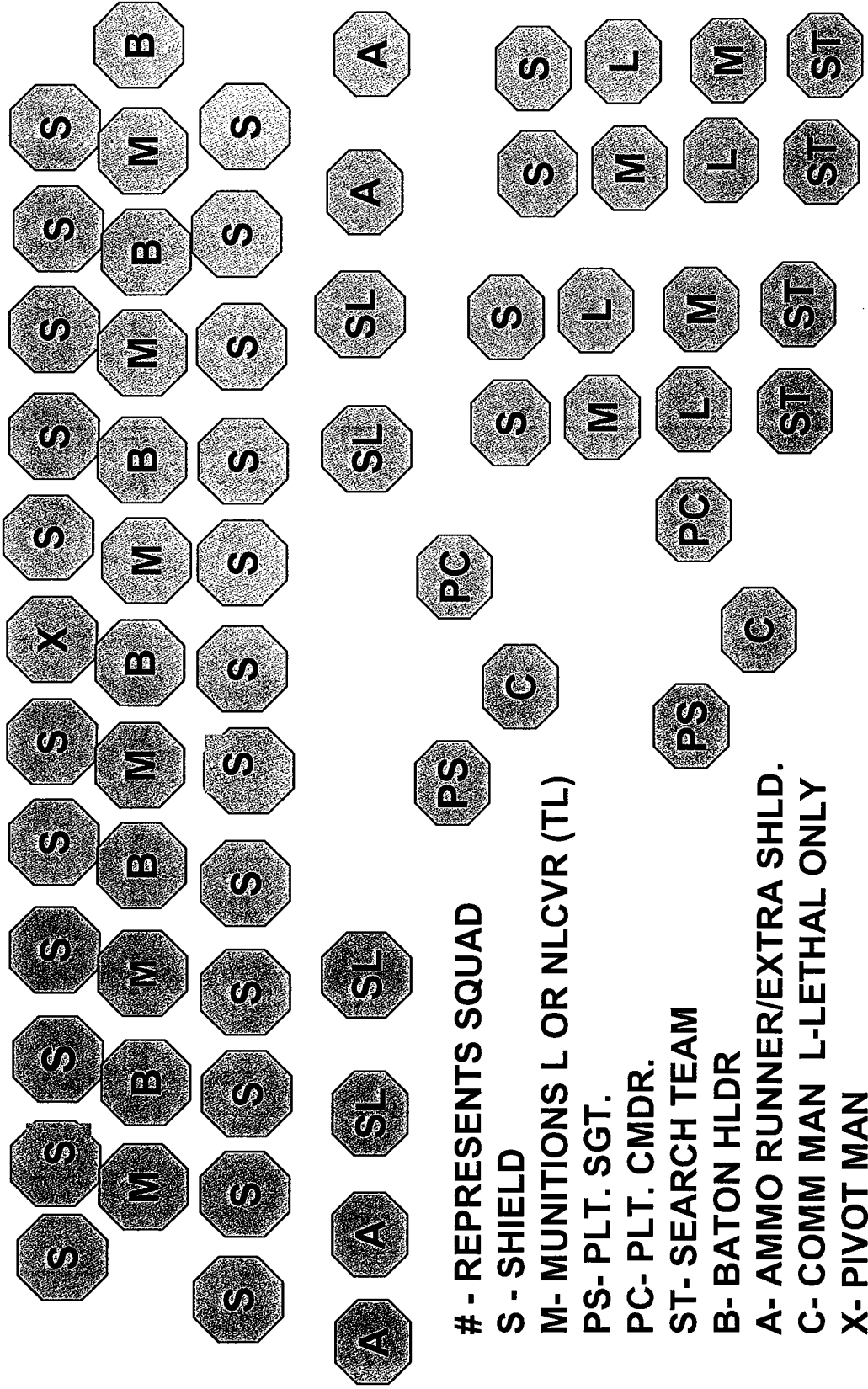


3RD PLT



* 2ND & 3RD PLT ARE
RESERVE PLTS.

PLATOON CLOSE SUPPORT



C11148

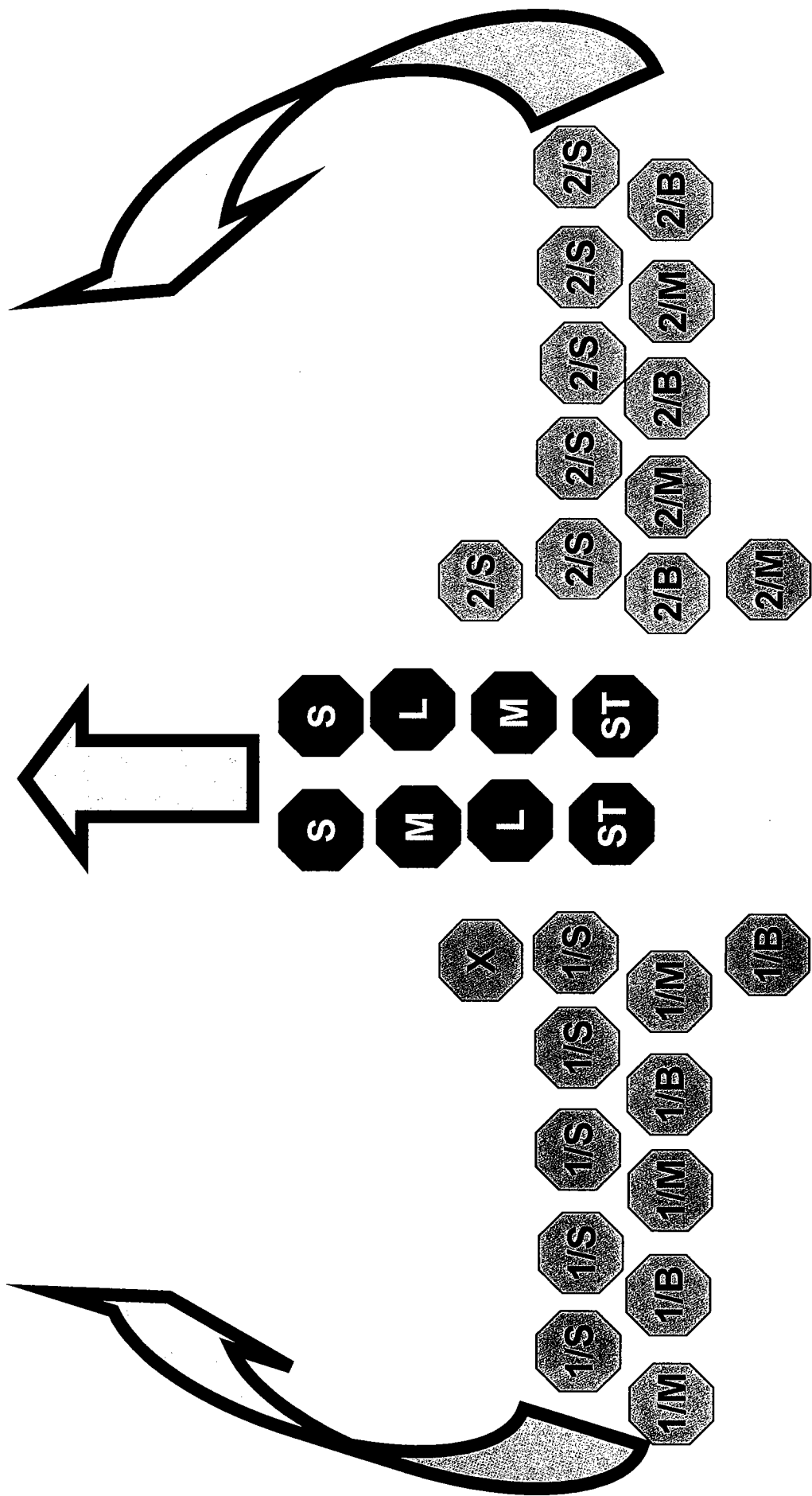
RECOVERY TEAM

- WILL CONSIST OF TWO FIRETEAMS
- EACH FIRETEAM WILL HAVE:
 - ONE SHIELDHOLDER
 - ONE NL MUNITIONS GUNNER
(PREFERRED SHOTGUN)
 - ONE LETHAL GUNNER (M16/M203 OR 9MM)
 - ONE SEARCH TEAM MEMBER.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RECOVERY TEAM

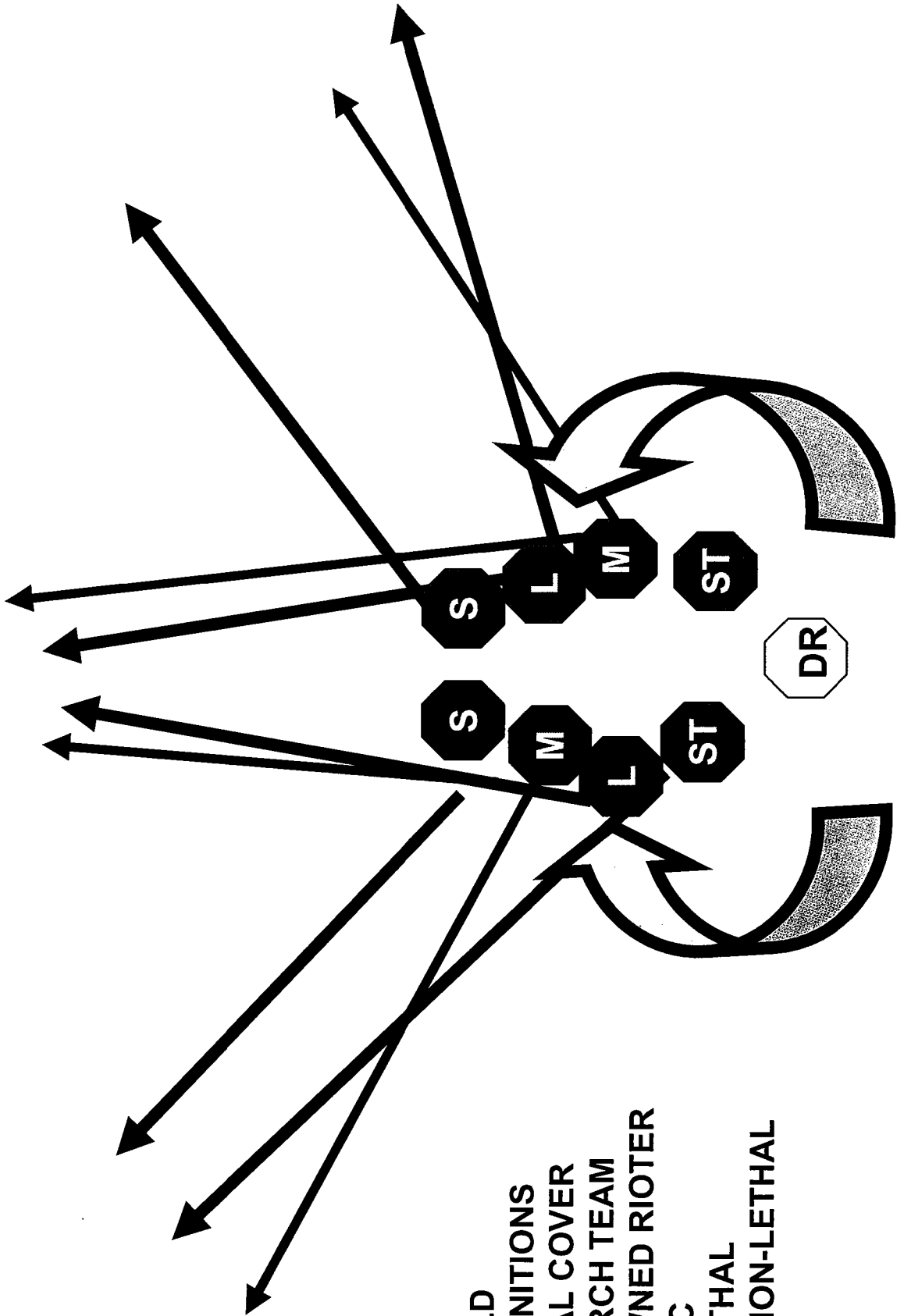
- EXTRACT VEHICLES OR PERSONNEL FROM THE CROWD THAT ARE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER
- DETAIN & ESCORT DOWNED RIOTERS
- RESTRAIN & SEARCH DOWNED RIOTERS
- COMMUNICATE W/BASE ELEMENT FOR SUPPORT
- SPRAY OR EMPLOY RCA'S AS NEEDED
- FILL IN GAPS FROM FRONTAL LINE
- BE INSERTED INTO A CONFINED OR CONGESTED AREA THAT THE FORMATION CANNOT BE INSERTED INTO

RECOVERY TEAM EMPLOYMENT

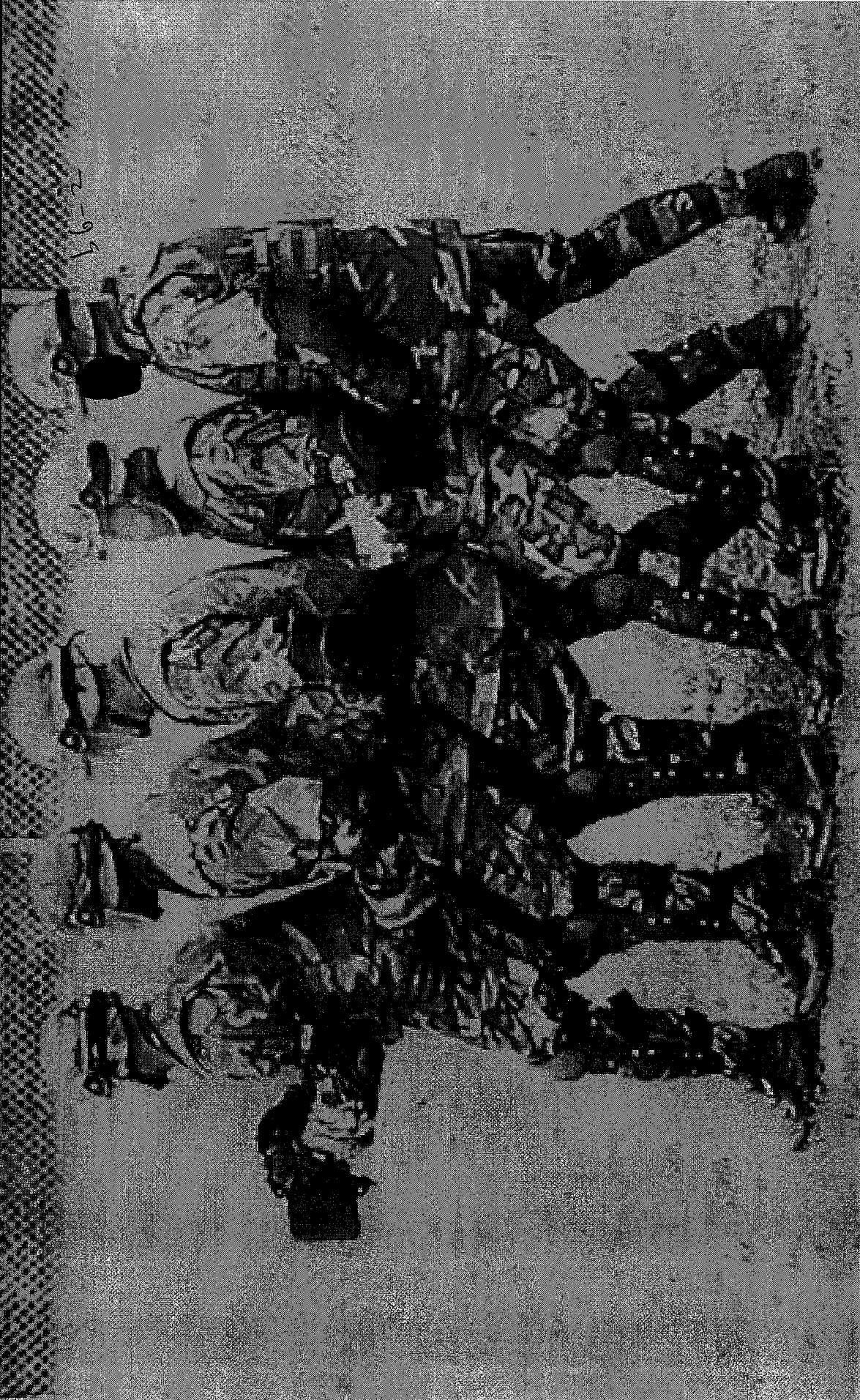


RECOVERY TEAM

- S - SHIELD
- M-NL MUNITIONS
- L- LETHAL COVER
- ST- SEARCH TEAM
- DR- DOWNED RIOTER
- BLUE- OC
- RED- LETHAL
- WHITE- NON-LETHAL



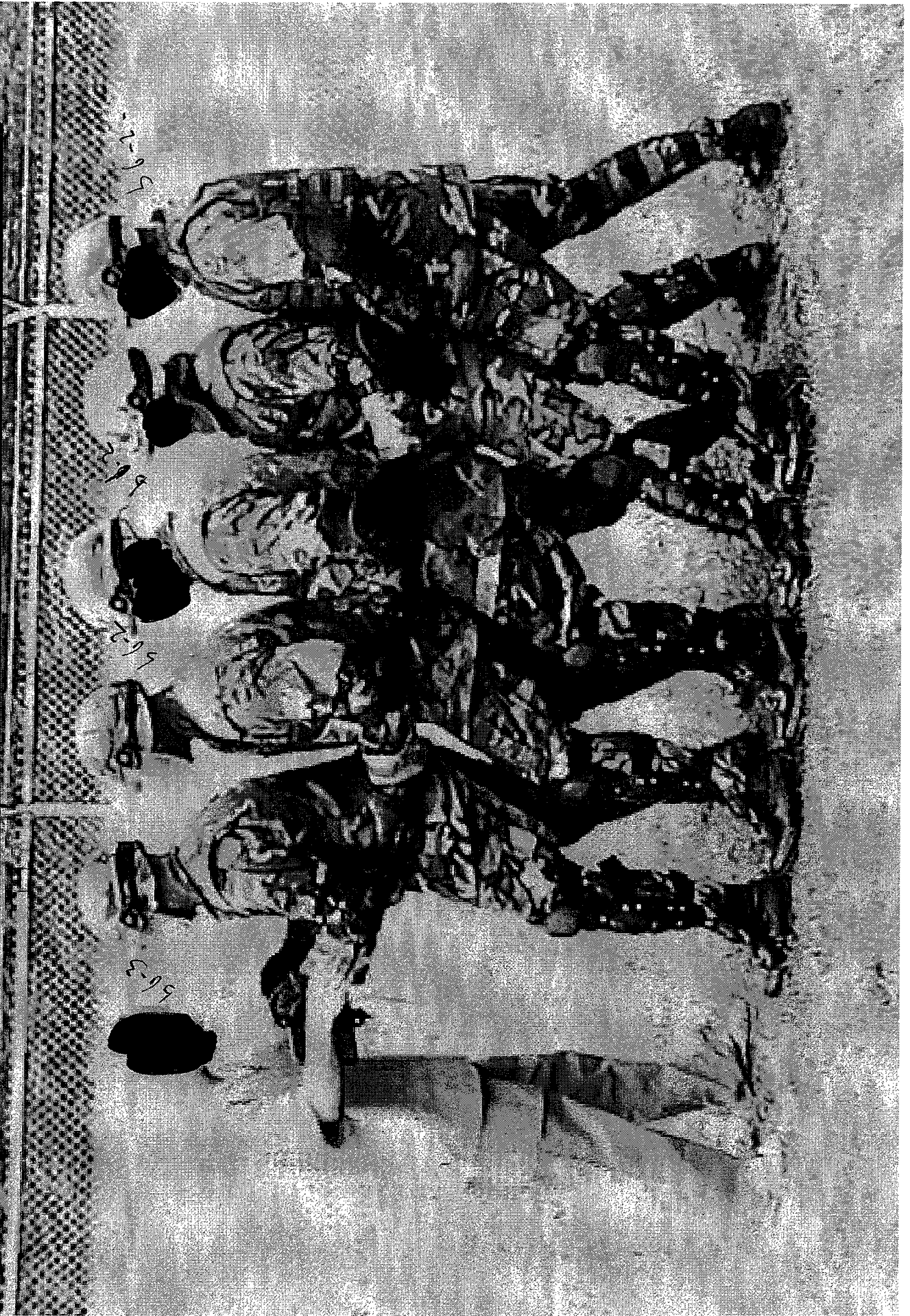
Extraction Team



Prepared to Approach Rioter

C11153

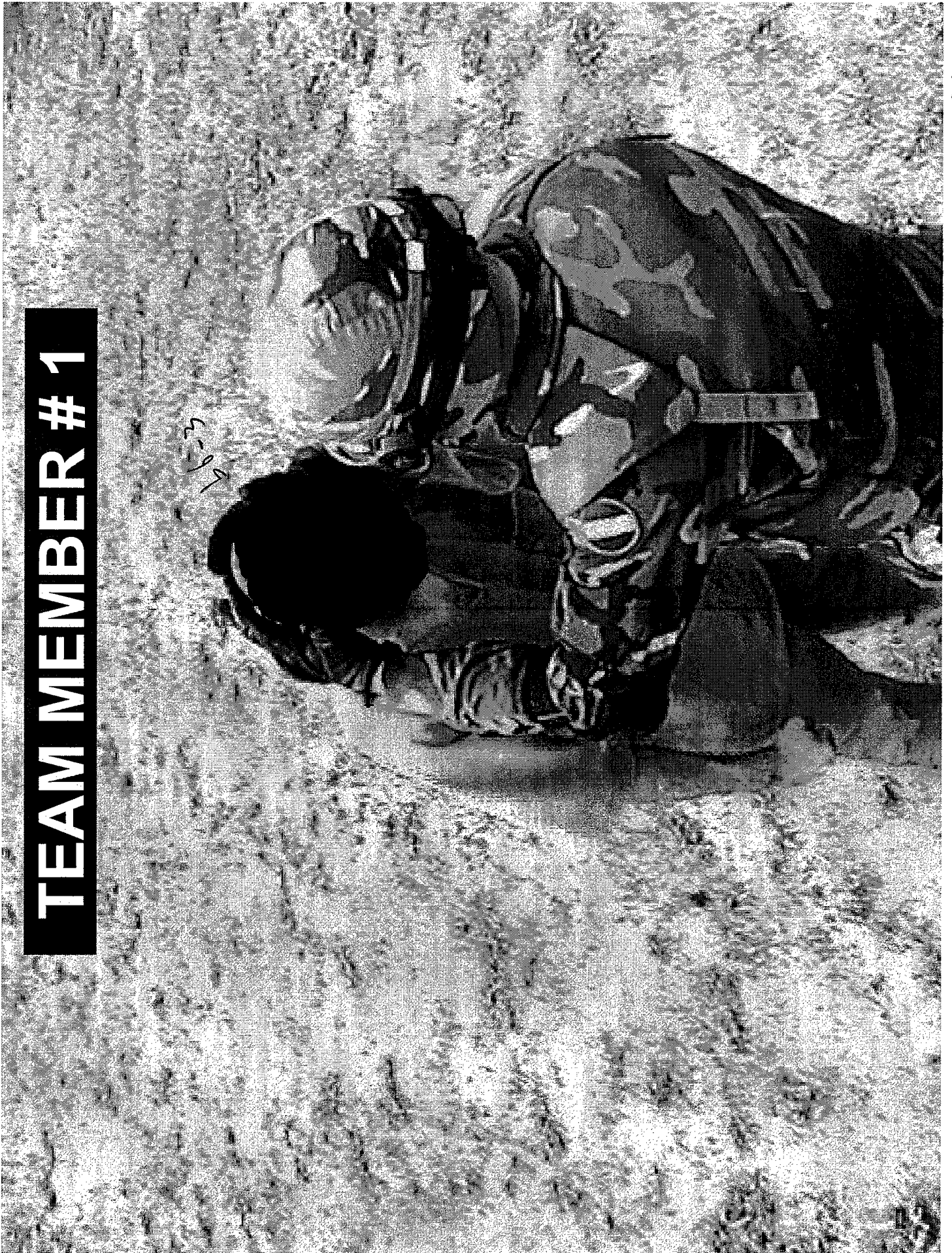
Team Approaches Rioter



C11154

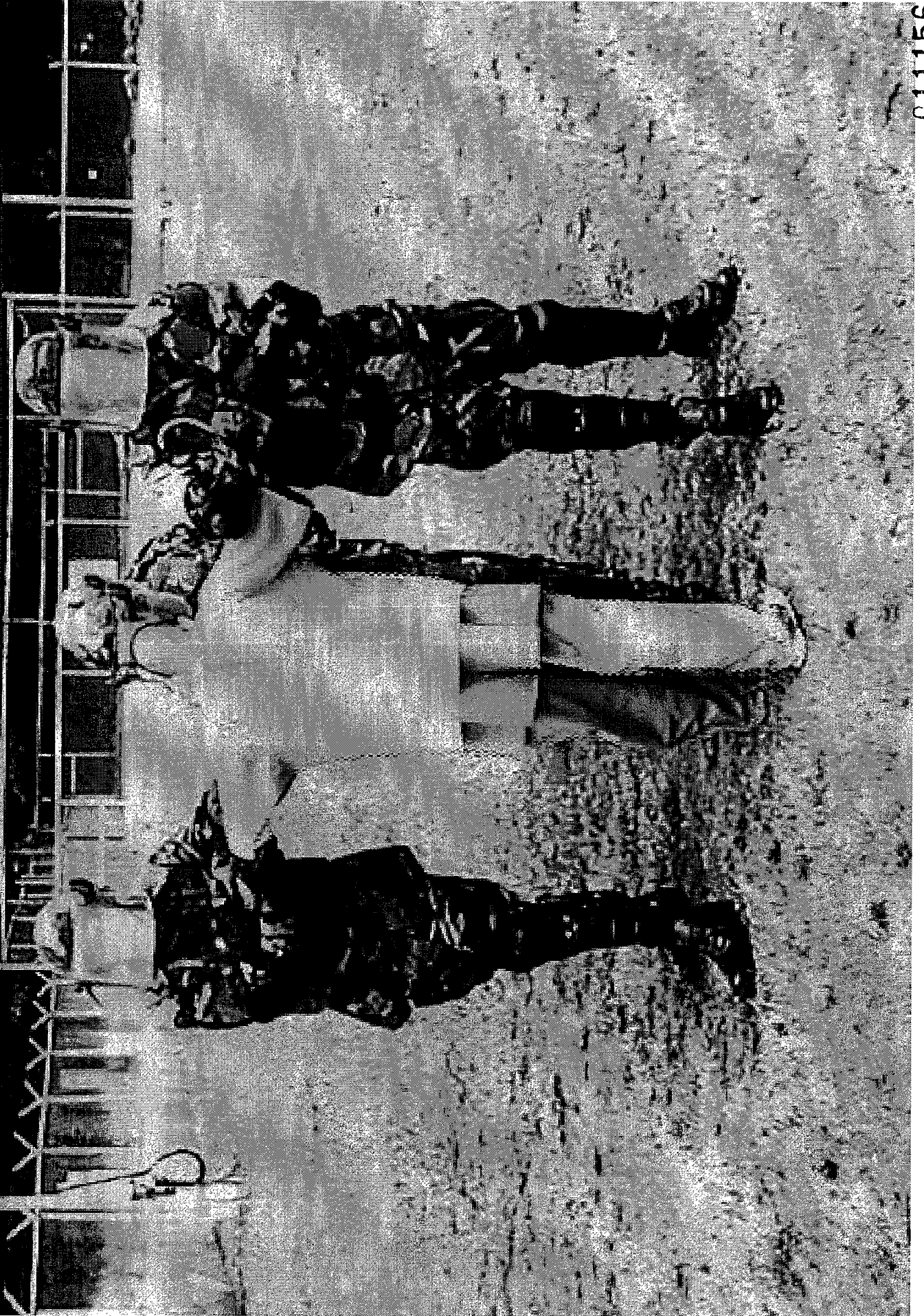
TEAM MEMBER # 1

6-23
A



C11155

TEAM MEMBERS # 2 & # 3

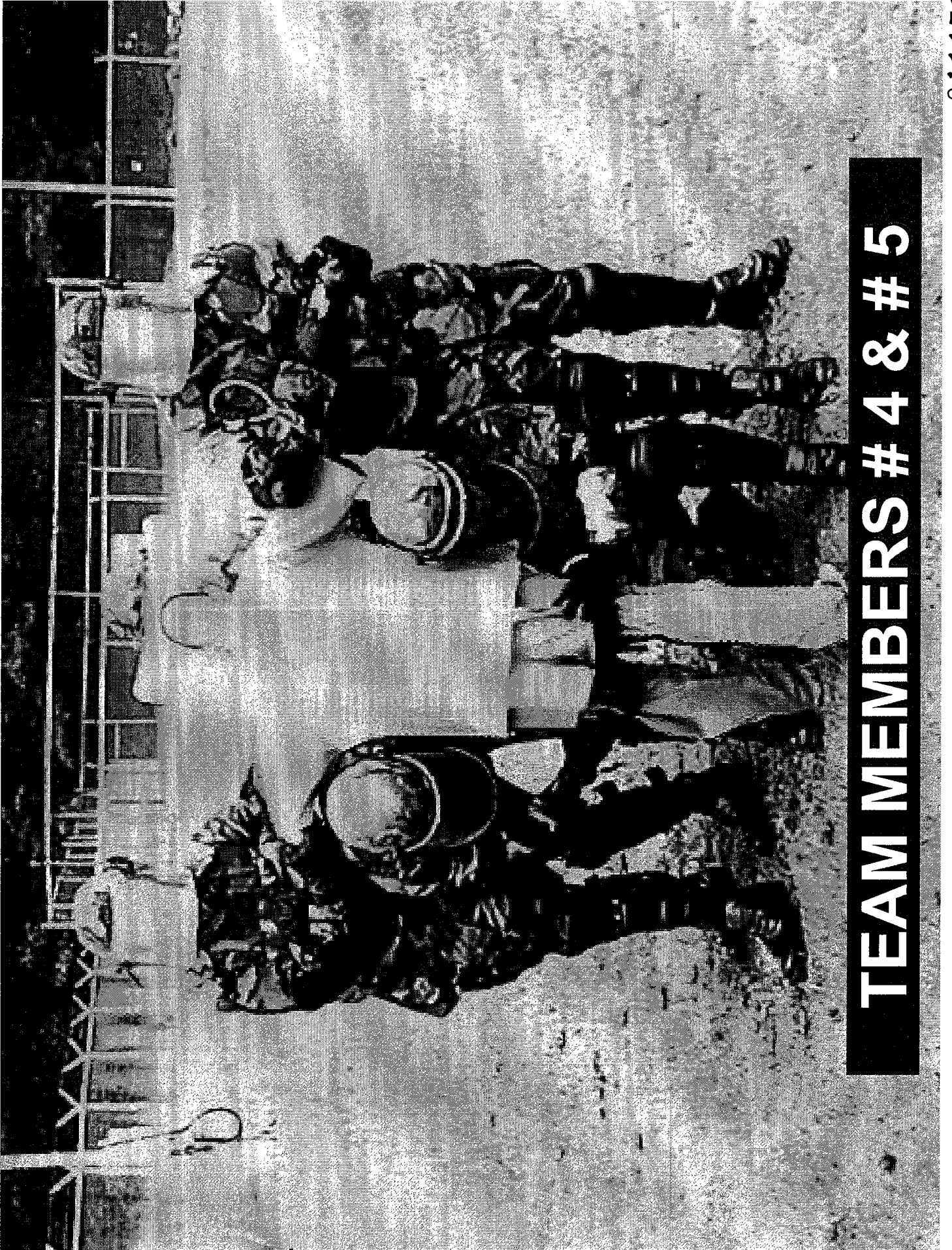


C11156

TEAM MEMBERS #1, #2 & #3



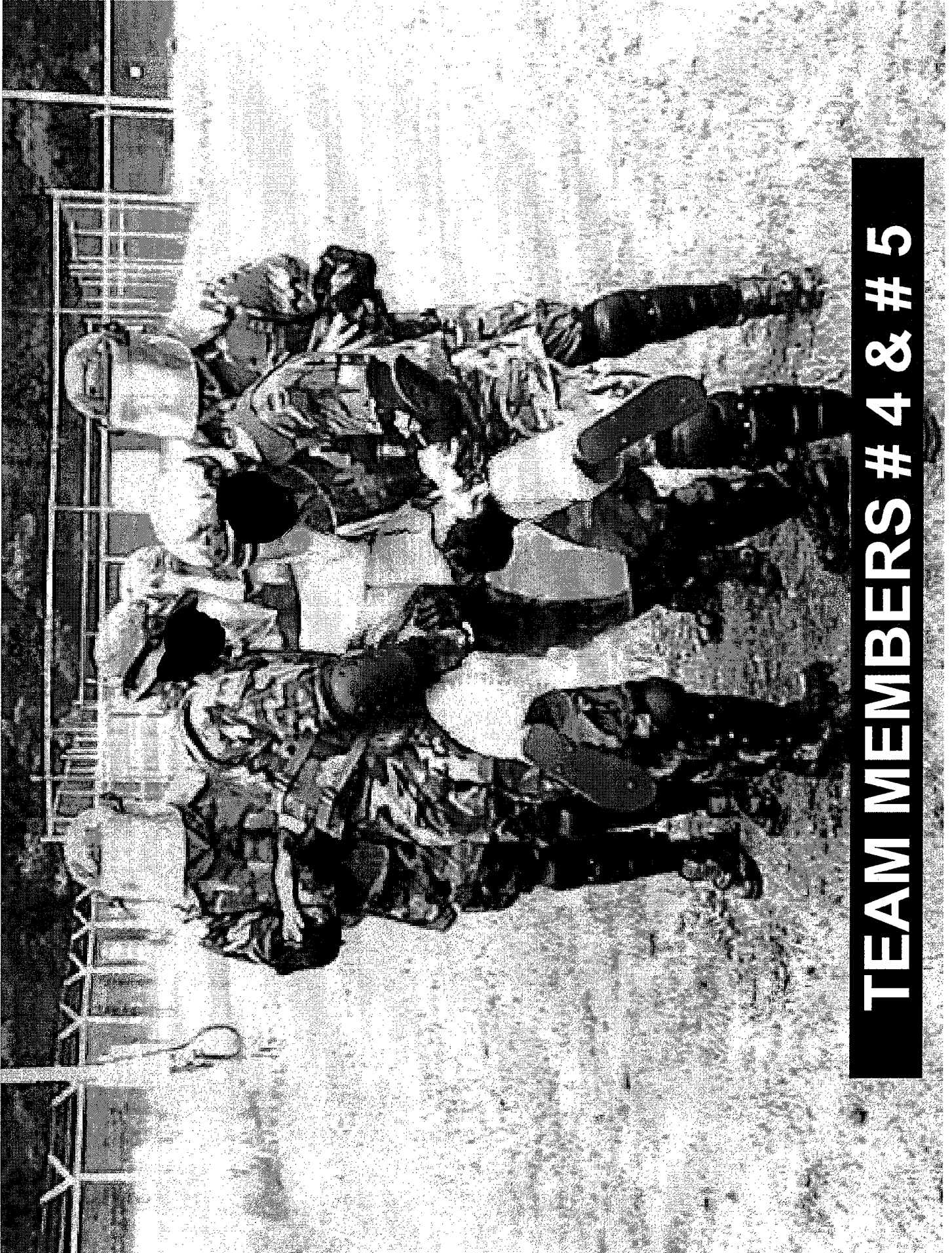
011157



TEAM MEMBERS # 4 & # 5

C11158

ALL 66-2



TEAM MEMBERS # 4 & # 5

C11159

Move Back Behind Formation with Rioter



C11160



Non-Lethal Weapons Weapons Capabilities During Disorders/Disturbances Within Detainee Operations Summary

**Nonlethal Weapons Capabilities During Disorders/Disturbances with in Detainee Operations
CD 500 / Version 2004
11 Jun 2004**

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Courses Including This Lesson	<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	
		<u>INDIVIDUAL</u>	
	181-906-1505 (*)	Conduct Combat Operations According To The Law Of War	
	191-376-4119 (*)	Operate Riot Control Agent Dispersers (M33A1/M36/M37)	
	191-376-4122 (*)	Position Yourself in Riot Control Formations	
Reinforced Task(s)	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	
	191-381-1324 (*)	Apply Priorities of Force Within a Detainment Facility	
Academic Hours	The academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:		
		<u>Mobilization Hours/Methods</u>	
		4 hrs 35 mins / Conference / Discussion	
		8 hrs / Practical Exercise (Performance)	
	Test	0 hrs	
	Test Review	0 hrs	
	Total Hours:	12 hrs 35 mins	
Test Lesson Number		<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson No.</u>
	Testing (to include test review)	_____	N/A _____
Prerequisite Lesson(s)	<u>Lesson Number</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>	
	None		
Clearance Access	Security Level: "For Official Use Only" Requirements: There are no clearance or access requirements for the lesson.		
Foreign Disclosure Restrictions	FD7. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473 foreign disclosure authority. This product is NOT releasable to students from foreign countries.		

References

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
FM 19-15	Civil Disturbances.	25 Nov 1985	
FM 3-19.40	Military Police Internment/Resettlement Operations.	01 Aug 2001	
STP 19-95C1-SM	MOS 95C, Corrections Specialist, Skill Level 1, Soldier's Manual	30 Sep 2003	
FM 3-22.40	Tactical Employment of NLWs	15 Jan 2003	

Student Study Assignments

Read STP 19-95C1-SM, pp. 3-276 – 3-282; pp. 3-291 – 3-296.

Instructor Requirements

None

Additional Support Personnel Requirements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
None			

Equipment Required for Instruction

<u>Id Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
None					

* Before Id indicates a TADSS

Materials Required

Instructor Materials:

NOTE: Based on available qualified instructors, facilities and equipment, the instructor may use computer-assisted powerpoints with projection screen or VGTs (Vu-graphs) with overhead projector.

Student Materials:

Classroom, Training Area, and Range Requirements

Ammunition Requirements


<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None					

Instructional Guidance

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

NOTE: ALL DETAINEES ARE TO BE TREATED HUMANELY, WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT, AT ALL TIMES.

Proponent Lesson Plan Approvals

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
 bb-2	MSG	SR Corrections Technical Advisor	11 Jun 2004

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: _____
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>-None-</u>

Motivator

NOTE: Show Slide #1. (Nonlethal Weapons Capabilities during Disorders/Disturbances with in Detainee Operations).

NOTE: Instructors are required to incorporate Contemporary Operating Environment (COE) issues and reinforce VALUES in this lesson to include scenarios and practical exercises. There are key variables that can be expected in virtually every conflict that serve as building blocks for the operational environment (OE). They are interrelated and sometimes overlap, and serve collectively as the foundation for understanding COE. Information can come from CALL (Center for Lessons Learned) <http://call.army.mil> or any media source including newspaper/magazine articles, television/radio information, law enforcement/field training circulars, etc. and should be current and relevant to the training. Do not violate any copyright or reproduction laws.

The eleven variables are:

1. Physical environment
2. Nature and stability of the state
3. Military capabilities
4. Technology
5. Information
6. External organizations
7. Social demographics
8. Regional Relationships
9. National will
10. Time
11. Economics

NOTE: Show Slide #2 (TLO).

Terminal Learning Objective

NOTE: Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.
At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Employ Nonlethal capabilities within Detainee Operations.
Conditions:	Given a lecture and discussion with supporting references, subject matter expert, classroom, training area, demonstration, practical exercise, and equipment.
Standards:	Employ Nonlethal capabilities within Detainee Operations.

**Safety
Requirements**

Safety briefings will be conducted prior to training with emphasis on weather conditions, existing and predicted; munitions, including the handling and transporting of blank ammunition and pyrotechnics; and safety while working around and with machinery, vehicles, and tools. Other topics include hot and cold weather injury prevention and treatment, animal and insect bites, poisonous plants, and fire prevention. All injuries/incidents will be reported to the instructor on site and processed IAW course policies and procedures.

Comply with:

- a. AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, 29 February 2000.
- b. AR 385-55, Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents, 12 March 1987.
- c. TRADOC Regulation 385-2, 27 January 2000.
- d. FM 100-14, Risk Management, 23 April 1998.
- e. FM 101-5, Staff Organization and Operations, 31 May 1997.

NOTE: This is an example of a safety briefing. Safety briefings are dependent on the location of training/training event and this is not to be considered an all-inclusive safety briefing.

1. **Electrical storms:** (when appropriate) To take precautions against anyone being hit by lightning, we have a dispersal area that is located on this range at (give location) (instructors will complete this at their specific outside location). When directed to disperse, you will move directly to the dispersal area, ground your rifle and Kevlar and place your poncho over yourself after lying flat on the ground. In addition, be sure to avoid flagpoles, wires, Kevlar, and meters that contain electrical charges.
 2. **Snakebites:** (when appropriate) As you know, the areas in which snakes are generally found during hot weather are cool, damp places such as rotten logs, creek banks, and under roots. In training areas they may be found in fighting supported positions and bunkers. Always observe an area very closely prior to training. In the event that a snake of any type bites you, report it to range personnel, the instructor, or your drill sergeant. Under no circumstances should anyone try to handle a snake.
 3. **Heat casualties:** (when appropriate). When you are active the body becomes overheated and the perspiration, which is created, cannot evaporate and cool the body because of the high humidity. You become a possible casualty from the heat as the body temperature rises above the normal temperature. The symptoms that this can create are: cool, moist or hot, dry skin; profuse sweating; headaches; dizziness; weakness; rapid pulse; or severe cramps in the abdomen or legs. Instructors, range personnel, drill sergeants, and company cadre are familiar with first aid treatments and casualty evacuation procedures for further medical attention. During hot weather, drink water at a rate of not more than 1.5 quarts per hour and not more than 12 quarts per day. Use the buddy system and watch your buddies for signs of heat illness.
 4. **Cold weather injuries:** (when appropriate) Range OIC will ensure that warm-ups are properly utilized. Ten-minute breaks will be scheduled for each 50-minute block of instruction. During conference sessions, individuals should be allowed to move their feet, hands, etc., in order to maintain circulation. Supervisors at every level will ensure that their subordinates are adequately protected during cold weather. Range OIC will coordinate with company personnel to rotate Soldiers into warm-up tents when inclement weather conditions dictate the need for this to preserve troop health.
-

5. **Weapons Handling:** Do not fire blank ammunition at individuals within a distance of 25 meters. Ensure blank adapters are installed on weapons before ammunition is issued. Blank adapters will be installed on weapons at all times. When utilizing MILES equipment, never look directly into the laser engagement transmitter.
6. **Classroom Instruction:** Inform students of the procedures and exits in the classroom in the event of an emergency and/or fire.
7. If in need of a MEDEVAC helicopter, immediately contact the MEDEVAC Operations Center telephonically, either by calling through the Range Control Switchboard or by radio. If emergency care is needed, all medical support for units training outside the cantonment area should contact the local 911 for emergency care.
8. Be responsible for security of weapons.
9. Ensure proper use of pyrotechnics and blank ammunition.

NOTE: Ensure all students have been given the safety brief. Have those arriving late due to appointments and sick call read the briefing.

Risk Assessment Level

Low

Environmental Considerations

NOTE: It is the responsibility of all soldiers and DA civilians to protect the environment from damage.

Caring for the environment begins with the Army's vision of environmental responsibility. The following vision statement describes what the Army expects of all Soldiers and leaders:

Vision Statement: *"The Army will integrate environmental values into its mission in order to sustain readiness, improve the Soldier's quality of life, strengthen community relationships, and provide sound stewardship of resources."*

Taking care of the environment protects health, safety, and natural resources. For example, when fuel spills on the ground, it soaks into the soil, poisons plants, and eventually enters streams and lakes that supply drinking water. (See FM 3-100.4 for more information.)

Caring for the environment also supports the Army mission. Costly environmental cleanups detract from Army readiness. During war, many wise tactical, medical, or operations-security (OPSEC) practices are also good environmental practices. Handling fuels safely, maintaining vehicles, disposing of solid waste/hazardous waste (HW), and managing and turning in ammunition properly are sound environmental and tactical considerations that carry over from training into combat operations.

Many practices that damage the environment waste time and do not lead to success in combat. One example occurred during the Gulf War when Iraqi Soldiers set fire to Kuwaiti oil fields and poured millions of gallons of crude oil into the Persian Gulf. The Iraqi Army deliberately damaged environmental resources and wasted valuable time and effort on activities that did not stop the allies' advance. Remember, environmental stewardship does not prevent the Army from fighting and winning wars—it supports the Army mission.

Training will be conducted in the proper designated areas only. This ensures natural and environmental resources are maintained properly for continued training

realism. All spills of hazardous property and POL products will be reported to the appropriate environmental office. The activity responsible for the spill will contain the spill to reduce further environmental and training area degradation. Equipment will be operated to conform to environmental operating permits. Live foliage will not be used as camouflage material. Improper disposal of trash and refuse, inadequate cleanup of training areas pollutes ground water resources, and may result in a potential health or safety hazard.

References: Field Manual 3-100.4/MCRP 4-11B, Environmental Considerations in Military Operations, dated 15 June 2000; w/change #1 dated 11 May 2001.

Training Circular 3-34.489, The Soldier and the Environment, dated 8 May 2000; with change number 1, dated 26 October 2001.

Evaluation N/A

Instructional Lead-In **NOTE:** Show Slide #3: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Historical Overview- the first use of pepper as a defensive or offensive weapon dates back to approximately 2000 BC during the wars between India and China. Dried red peppers were finely ground and wrapped in rice paper. When the enemy was engaged, the paper was lit on fire and thrown or delivered by bow and arrow toward the enemy. The brittle rice paper could also be thrown into the face of adversaries during hand-to-hand combat.

- In 1930 the U.S. military developed an Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) compound but found no effective method of delivery suitable for military use.

- In 1960, postal workers carried OC as a dog repellent in 0.35% (by volume)

- In 1974, the first commercial OC product for law enforcement was developed in the garage of a Florida home. Gardner Wickum created it. The product was called "Cap Stun."

- In 1987, the Firearms Training Unit of the FBI began a study of OC with the intention of supplementing their CN/CS munitions; it concluded with the adoption of OC for use by their agents in January of 1990.

NOTE: Show Slide #4: CLASSIFICATION

- The three most commonly used chemical compounds used by either the military or law enforcement is: OC - Inflammatory, CN - Lachrymator, and CS - Irritant. The agent state of these compounds varies according to the compound. OC is primarily an oily resin while CN and CS are more of a micro particulate.

TRANSITION: Now that we understand how and when OC was adopted for use, let's discuss definitions associated with OC.

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

NOTE: Inform the students of the Enabling Learning Objective requirements.

NOTE: Show Slide # 5 and # 6 (ELO A)

A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Properly instruct the use of oleoresin capsicum.
CONDITIONS:	Given a lecture and discussion with supporting references, subject matter expert, classroom, training area, demonstration, practical exercise, and equipment.
STANDARDS:	Properly instruct the proper use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) by explaining how the three levels of oleoresin capsicum are created; nomenclature of the canister; spray patterns/delivery methods; employment considerations; three levels of OC contamination; physical and mental effects of OC; grip methods, drawing methods, and stance; procedures for handling and securing a subject; decontamination and first aid; OC storing; and initial and sustainment OC training.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Definitions associated with OC

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion
 Time of Instruction: 1 hr
 Media: -None-

NOTE: Show Slide # 7: DEFINITIONS

1. DEFINITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH OC:

(A) Oleoresin- A mixture of a resin and an essential oil occurring naturally in various plants.

(B) Capsicum- Any plant of the genus capsicum, occurring in many varieties that range from mild to hot, having pungent seeds, also ranging from mild to hot, enclosed in a potted or bell-shaped pericap.

(C) Oleoresin Capsicum- Oil of capsicum.

(D) Pungency- The heat or intensity of the pepper.

(E) Capsaicinoids- a group of alkaloid compounds, naturally occurring within the fats, oils, and waxes of the pepper plant. The amount of these compounds determines the pungency of the pepper.

(F) Capsaicin- The most prevalent of the seven compounds found within the Capsaicinoids and considered to be the ACTIVE ingredient in OC. These compounds can be measured in a laboratory using a method of analysis called High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC).

(G) Scoville Heat Units (SHU)- A scale used to define the perception of heat based upon the capsaicinoid content of the capsicum plant.

NOTE: Show Slide #8 : DEFINITIONS CONT.

(H) Solvents- A liquid substance capable of dissolving or dispensing one or more other substances.

(I) Emulsifier- A substance that creates an emulsion, or a mixture of mutually insoluble liquids in which one is dispersed in droplets throughout the other; bonds two or more liquids together.

(J) Carrier- the ingredient or ingredients, other than the OC, which comprise the OC formulation.

(K) Propellant- the gas or liquid, which pressurizes the canister and propels the carrier and agent to the target.

NOTE: Show Slide #9: LEVEL 1 OC

2. THE THREE LEVELS OF OC AND HOW THEY ARE CREATED

(A) Before OC can be distributed to the various buyers, it must first be processed through three different levels and meet specific criteria. The manufacturer must decide if they want oil or water based formula and the desired level of pungency. They must also ensure that the Capsaicin remains evenly dispersed throughout their final product. How the three levels of oil and water based OC are created are:

(1) Level 1- Peppers are gathered and harvested from around the world.

(a) They will vary in pungency dependent on the type and quality. It is not the quantity of the peppers, but rather the quality of the peppers that matter.

(b) The peppers are then dried and micro-pulverized.

(c) After the peppers are pulverized the Capsaicinoids must be extracted.

(d) Oleoresin Capsicum is derived by adding solvents to peppers in order to remove the natural oils, fats, and waxes where the Capsaicinoids are found. This mixture of peppers and solvents is called Miscella.

(e) Once the process is completed, the solvents are removed by distillation or evaporation, and the thick, oily substance, which remains, is the Oleoresin Capsicum in its purest state. The Capsaicinoids exist within the oily mixture. This OC is extremely pungent and must be diluted in order to be used commercially. Besides pepper spray, some common products that are produced are hot sauces, analgesic creams and rubs.

NOTE: Show Slide #10: LEVEL 2 OC - CRITERIA #1

(2) Level 2- once the first level has been completed, the manufacturer must decide what type of level three OC formulations they desire; oil or water based.

NOTE: Show Slide #11 LEVEL 2 OIL BASED

(a) Level 2 oil based OC- The level 1 OC is diluted with other oils to meet the desired level of pungency in it's level 2 formulation. Common oils used are mineral oil, vegetable oil, or soy oil. Once the level 2 is produced it will contain 4.0% Capsaicinoids, which equates to 1,000,000 Scoville Heat Units.

NOTE: Show Slide #12: LEVEL 2 WATER BASED

(b) Level 2 water based OC- The level 1 OC is diluted by adding distilled water and an emulsifier to meet the desired level of pungency in it's level 2 formulation. Water based OC was developed so water could be used as the primary carrier, replacing hazardous industrial solvents and ensuring that the product is nonflammable.

(c) To ensure water solubility, the refinement process removes sufficient fats, oils, and waxes.

(d) The capsaicinoid content is reduced and consequently the pungency is lowered. Water based OC does not require high concentrations of solvents to ensure capsaicinoid dispersion within the OC formulation.

(e) Water based OC is nonflammable due to high levels of water and low levels of solvents.

(f) Once the level 2 is produced it will contain a 2.0% capsaicinoid content, which equates to 500,000 Scoville Heat Units.

(3) Level 3- Criteria #3 - Prior to the commercial use of OC it is necessary for the OC manufacturer to dilute the level 2 OC products at a specific pungency level as specified by the commercial manufacturer. The manufacturer must ensure that the Capsaicin remains evenly dispersed throughout the formulation.

NOTE: Show Slide #13: LEVEL 3 OIL BASED

(a) By the very nature of their oily characteristic, oil based solutions must be mixed with strong industrial solvents to ensure even suspension of the Capsaicin.

(b) It will require approximately 19 parts of solvent to 1 part of Level 2 OC (19:1)

(c) The one part of OC solution represents 5.0% of the total formulation and therefore it is typically referred to as 5.0% pepper spray.

NOTE: Show Slide #14: LEVEL 3 OIL BASED FORMULATION

NOTE: Show Slide #15: LEVEL 3 WATER BASED

(d) Adding more water creates the water-based level 3 formulas. Small quantities of solvents and emulsifiers are used to ensure even dispersion of the Capsaicin.

(e) It will require approximately nine parts of this carrier (water, emulsifier, and solvent) to be added to each 1 part of Level 2 OC (9:1) to ensure the even dispersion of Capsaicin.

(f) The one part of OC solution represents 10.0% of the total formulation and therefore it is typically referred to as 10.0% pepper spray.

NOTE: First Defense products meet the capsaicinoid requirement of .18 set forth by ALMAR 305/98 Recommend deletion. USMC uses First Defense. USA uses Guardian Protective Services brand. Also ALMAR is an All Marine message...not applying to USA.

NOTE: Show Slide #16: LEVEL 3 WATER BASED FORMULATION

(B) Important Factor to remember - The percentage of Oleoresin Capsicum is a measurement of the amount of OC contained in a given solution. While this seems easy enough, it is probably the most misleading. This is due to the wide interpretation of OC. More specifically, the composition and pungency of OC vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. As mentioned above, OC is produced in various grades of qualities and extraction processes. For example, higher quality peppers yield a hotter product, while lower quality peppers are not as hot. In addition to this variance, once the OC is obtained in the extraction process, it is considered a raw product and labeled as Oleoresin Capsicum. At that point, the manufacturer adds various other products to it. This is done for a variety of reasons, to reduce the hotness or to make it a water-soluble product. However, each end product is considered OC, but can be very different solutions. Therefore, it is possible for a lower concentration solution of OC to be more pungent than a high OC concentration solution, depending on the quality of peppers used, For this reason, % OC is not a reliable indicator of product pungency or intensity.

NOTE: Show Slide #17: NOMENCLATURE OF THE OC CANISTER

3. NOMENCLATURE OF THE OC CANISTER.

(A) Most OC canisters are usually divided into seven different parts depending on the manufacturer. These parts are:

(1) Nozzle- dispenses the product from the canister according to the prescribed pattern.

(2) Canister- contains the product.

(3) Safety Cover- Plastic latch located on top of the Actuator button.

(4) Actuator Button- Mechanism that activates the product.

(5) Valve Stem- regulates the amount of product delivered to the nozzle.

(6) Valve Assembly- connects the tube to the valve stem.

(7) Tube- Delivery system to the valve assembly.

NOTE: This is the nomenclature for the MK-4 canister. Other products may have a slight difference in nomenclature depending on the manufacturer and the specifications required.

NOTE: Show Slide #18: SPRAY PATTERNS AND METHODS OF DELIVERY

NOTE: Show Slide #19: SPRAY PATTERNS

4. SPRAY PATTERNS AND METHODS OF DELIVERY

(A) Spray Patterns are defined as how the OC is displaced when leaving the nozzle of the OC canister. There are three basic spray patterns used by all manufacturers. They will be employed according to the type of canister and the environment in which they will be used.

(1) Fog (Cone/Mist) - Smallest particulate size.

(2) Stream - Larger particulate size.

(3) Foam - Most concentrated particulate size.

NOTE: Show Slide #20: HAND HELD FOG

(a) Hand Held Fog/Cone spray patterns- this type of pattern is dispersed in a wide formation (similar to a shotgun effect) making it easier to acquire the target.

- The spray is completely filled with microscopic droplets causing every area around the subject's eyes, nose, and face to be covered.

- Full cone patterns are affected more by wind conditions and generally do not have as many spray bursts per canister (due to the nozzle design), or the effective range (3 to 8 feet) as stream patterns.

- The minimum spraying distance is 36 inches.

NOTE: Show Slide #21: HAND HELD STREAM

(b) Hand Held Ballistic Stream Pattern- A powerful concentrated stream, which allows a greater range in its delivery system. Use of the stream contains the contamination in a more concentrated area.

- The ballistic stream can be used to select an individual in a crowd with greater accuracy and reduce the likelihood of contaminating other subjects or troops, which may be in the area.

- This pattern hits the subject with a splash or splatter effect (dependent upon the distance) giving it an effective range of 3 to 12 feet.

- The minimum spraying distance is 36 inches.

NOTE: Show Slide #22: HAND HELD FOAM

(c) Jet Foam Patterns - A powerful fast acting foaming surfactant that coats the face upon contact. This pattern hits with greater impact, has better surface adhesion, reduces cross contamination, and has an effective range of 3 to 5 feet.

- It is designed for climate-controlled environments such as courtrooms, hospitals, schools, and holding facilities. It is easier to see the application during low light conditions.

- The minimum spraying distance is 36 inches.

- Some throwback potential exists and may possibly be inhaled; the product may become slippery on smooth surfaces.

NOTE: Show Slide #23: METHODS OF DELIVERY

(B) The method of delivery is defined as how the OC is applied to the aggressor(s) depending upon the particular spray pattern. The three most effective ways to deliver OC are:

(1) Up and down- OC is dispersed by spraying in an isolated sweeping motion from the nose to the mouth, dividing the head in half. This method of delivery is recommended with the fog spray pattern.

(2) Side to side- OC is dispensed by spraying in a sweeping motion from ear to ear concentrating on the eyes. This method of delivery is recommended with the stream spray pattern.

(3) Spiral motion- OC is dispensed by spraying in a tight circular motion concentrating on the facial area. This method of delivery is recommended with the foam spray pattern.

NOTE: Show Slide #24: MK-9 FOG

(C) High Volume Magnum MK-9

(1) MK-9 Fog Delivery - A full cone spray dispersal system designed to distribute a large quantity of OC into a vast area.

- Contains one pound of OC offering extended ranges (6 to 15 feet) and multiple bursts making it excellent for crowd control.

- Caution must be exercised when using these type units in small confined areas as they could possibly displace the oxygen supply.

- The minimum spraying distance is six feet.

- The recommended method of delivery is an isolated controlled motion from nose to mouth.

NOTE: Show Slide #25: MK-9 STREAM

(2) MK-9 Stream Delivery - Capable of delivering large quantities of OC in a more controlled fashion than fog systems, minimizing cross contamination and respiratory effects.

- The OC particulate will not remain airborne as long as fog deliveries and it is designed to visually impair numerous subjects at distances of 6 to 15 feet.

- Containment should be in place to control multiple subjects who are visually impaired.

- The minimum spraying distance is 6 feet.

- The recommended method of delivery is an isolated controlled motion from ear to ear.

NOTE: Show Slide #26: MK-9 FOAM

(3) MK-9 Foam Delivery

- A full cone spray dispersal system designed to distribute a large quantity of OC into a vast area.

- It contains 1 pound of OC with an effective range of 6 to 9 feet (in climate controlled conditions) and is capable of multiple bursts. It is designed for high volume applications in sensitive ventilated enclosed environments such as hospitals and courtrooms.

- Exercise caution when using these type units in small confined areas as they could possibly displace the oxygen supply.

- The minimum spraying distance is 6 feet.

- The recommended method of delivery is an isolated controlled motion in a circular pattern.

NOTE: Show Slide #27: MK-46 RIOT EXTINGUISHER

(4) MK46 "Riot Extinguisher"

- Capable of delivering large quantities of OC in a more controlled fashion than fog systems, minimizing cross contamination and respiratory effects.

- The OC particulate will not remain airborne as long as fog deliveries and it is designed to visually impair numerous subjects at distances of 12 to 30 feet.

- A secure perimeter should be in place to control multiple subjects whose vision is impaired.

- The minimum spraying distance is 12 feet.

- The recommended method of delivery is an isolated controlled motion from ear to ear, above the subject(s) head. Saturation of

clothing may affect the respiratory system of the subject(s) without impairing their vision.

NOTE: Show Slide #28: HYDRAULIC NEEDLE EFFECT

5. HYDRAULIC NEEDLE EFFECT

(A) The hydraulic needle effect is an important factor to consider when employing OC. This is the consequence of the OC particulate penetrating the soft tissue of the eye. This is due to the correlation between the distance and the amount of pressure (size of the canister) in which it is delivered. Concerns have been raised about the possibility of soft tissue injury, prolonged irritation or possibly infection.

(1) Because of the possibility of the hydraulic needle effect, minimum safe distances have been established for each delivery system.

(2) Instances of hydraulic needle effect are rare, but nevertheless should be taken into consideration.

(3) Safety of the individual employing OC should never be compromised by delaying the use of OC in tactical situations for the concern of a hydraulic needle effect. Let your tactical situation determine your tactical response.

NOTE: Show Slide #29: GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

NOTE: Show Slide #30: CROSS CONTAMINATION

6. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

(A) Cross Contamination- because the OC formulation is heavier than air, the vapor rate of OC is very low and minimizes the possibility of transfer or cross contamination. Vaporization is when a substance changes from a liquid to a gas state and should not be confused with very small droplets or particulate, which may remain airborne such as a fogger.

(1) These airborne particulates may move across rooms or through ventilation systems and are most prevalent in:

- Fog Delivery Systems
- Spray nozzles that utilize conical spray patterns.

(2) Environmental Factors:

- Wind and rain
- Fans or ventilation
- Heat and humidity

NOTE: Show Slide #31: FLAMMABILITY AND CARCINOGENIC CONSIDERATIONS

(B) Flammability and carcinogenic properties:

(1) Depending on whether a product is oil or water based, there will be a specific requirement for solvents and emulsifiers to ensure even suspension of the Capsaicin. It is these ingredients that make up the majority of the formulation and should be closely evaluated for their safety.

(2) Guardian Protective Services OC products are nonflammable and non-carcinogenic. Although propylene glycol (emulsifier) and ethanol (solvent) are used in Guardian products, they are not used in sufficient quantity for the formulation to be carcinogenic nor combust if it comes into contact with a flame or a source of heat.

(3) Guardian OC products meet the non-flammability and non-carcinogenic requirement set forth by Army policy.

NOTE: Show Slide #32: AWARENESS

(C) Awareness

(1) Use early with the element of surprise and prior to escalation of physical contact.

(2) Communicate with fellow troops when spraying a subject who is in the proximity of or in physical contact with another troop.

(3) Use code words such as "spray" or "OC". Avoid words like "nuke him".

NOTE: Show Slide #33: TARGET AREA/SPRAY VOLUME

(D) Target Area/Spray Volume

(1) The primary target when employing OC is the facial area assuring coverage of the eye zone (eyes, forehead, and brow). The secondary target is the nose and mouth.

(2) Discharge into facial area using as much as required.

- If the open eye is contaminated, a one-half to one second burst should be adequate to achieve the desired effects. However, expecting an individual to accurately employ a projector for two bursts of one half second to one second during a confrontation may be unrealistic.

- In situations where the subject is hit around the eyes, i.e. forehead or cheek, an ample amount of formulation should be employed to ensure that enough fluids are present to carry the OC particulate into the eyes.

- For multiple opponents, use as much as required to control the situation based upon the threat.

NOTE: Show Slide #34: EMPLOYMENT FORMULA

(E) Employment Formula

(1) Spray the subject until it is determined that the subject is contaminated or that the OC is ineffective and other measures are necessary.

(2) Command them to get on the ground and end every command with "Do it now."

(3) Evaluate their response. Repeat steps 1 through 3 if required to escalate or de-escalate force.

(4) Control them. Avoid pressure/weight on their back.

(5) Medically check the subject and start decontamination if the situation allows.

7. QUESTIONS:

OPPORTUNITY FOR QUESTIONS:

1. What is the primary target area when employing OC?

Answer: Facial area, assuring coverage of the eye zone.

2. What is the classification of OC?

Answer: Inflammatory

8. **SUMMARY:** In this hour we have covered definitions, how OC is made, and the different levels of OC, The nomenclature of the OC canister, employment formula and the hydraulic needle effect. This information will help you to better understand the physical and psychological effect of OC.

NOTE: Show Slide #35 BREAK

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

2. Learning Step / Activity 2. State the three levels of OC contamination.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Time of Instruction: 1 hr

Media: -None-

Gain attention: Knowing the physical and psychological effects will allow the control force member to know when it is best to employ the OC against an individual. Failing to take the effect of OC into consideration when attempting to control a crowd could end up being counter productive to the goal of crowd dispersal.

NOTE: Show Slide #36 THREE LEVELS OF CONTAMINATION

7. THREE LEVELS OF CONTAMINATION

(A) When handling or using any type of chemicals, we need to understand that there are three levels of contamination. Each level will affect an individual differently. The three levels of contamination are:

(1) Level 1: This is defined as direct physical contact with OC.

(2) Level 2: This is defined as an indirect or secondary contact with OC. A level 2 contamination is the result of attempting to control or physically touch another person, or item which has had a level 1 contamination. Moving in to control an aggressor who has just received a level 1 contamination may result in a level 2 contamination to the individual employing the OC.

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(3) Level 3: This is defined as an area contamination with OC such as after using it in an aerosol form. Usually a level 3 will occur when entering a contaminated zone or area.

NOTE: Show Slide #37: PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF OC

8. PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF OC

NOTE: Show Slide #38: PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

(A) Physiological effects

(1) An involuntary closure of the eyes resulting in temporary visual impairment will occur.

(2) The eyes will close when Capsaicin contacts the nerve endings.

(3) The eyes will remain closed due to the drying of the natural protective fluid of the eyes.

(4) Involuntary extension of the hands to the facial area.

(5) A burning sensation and inflammation of the eyes, mucous membranes, and a burning sensation to contaminated skin and tissues.

(6) The secretion of excessive mucous from the nose.

(7) Shortness of breath.

(a) Capsaicin's inflammatory properties are a result of dilating blood vessels in the affected area. This action increases blood flow to the area resulting in minimal swelling.

(b) When this occurs within the nasal passages, the physiological effects trigger a psychological response, "I can't breathe."

(c) The perceived inability to breathe can trigger a panic response, which manifests itself into hyperventilation.

(8) Approximately .005 of the general population may have an allergic reaction to various types of peppers.

(a) While most allergic reactions are not life threatening, it is necessary to provide medical treatment to any person believed to be having an allergic reaction.

(b) Any person who has been contaminated by an OC product who complains of itching, hives, difficulty in swallowing, or facial swelling should be evaluated by medical personnel without delay.

NOTE: Show Slide #39: PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

(B) Psychological effects

(1) Anxiety is the fear of the unknown. It is normal for an individual to experience increased anxiety when faced with the unknown such as being contaminated by OC for the first time.

(2) Some individuals may have an anxiety attack causing them to change their breathing rhythms.

(3) Any one who has never been contaminated with OC may display anxiety prior to contamination based on hearsay or rumors of its effects.

(4) Fear is the confirmation of the unknown. It is normal for an individual to experience fear before, during, and after any physical confrontation.

- Individuals who have never been contaminated with OC may have their own fears and a premonition of what it does.

(5) Panic is the reality of one's fear. Some individuals may panic and flee without thought for obstructions or trip hazards.

NOTE: Personnel who have never been contaminated by OC may panic if they are accidentally contaminated during the employment of OC. Because of this reason, all military personnel required to carry OC will receive a level 1 contamination. Train for the worst-case scenario.

NOTE: Show Slide #40: EFFECTIVENESS

(C) Effectiveness

(1) The failure rate of OC is difficult to quantify, however, it does exist. OC has a varied reaction time that for most individuals is one to five seconds. The mental state of an individual may be a significant factor to consider.

(a) Some people have a very high threshold for pain, especially subjects who are emotionally disturbed or prone to substance and/or alcohol abuse.

(b) Mind set may influence effectiveness. Goal oriented and mentally focused individuals may still accomplish their goal even though they cannot see and are experiencing significant discomfort.

(2) Many failures are due to operator errors because of the lack of training or the improper use of an OC product.

(3) OC is a viable force option when used by properly trained individuals and in conjunction with other force options.

NOTE: Show Slide #41 DRAWING TECHNIQUES

9. DRAWING METHODS, GRIP METHODS AND STANCE WHEN EMPLOYING OC

(A) There are three basic ways of drawing the OC canister from the holster. Each method is acceptable, however, practice is recommended on each.

(1) Strong Side Draw - This is a draw where the canister is worn on the strong side of the user's body. The user unsecures the top of the holster with the

strong hand, removes the canister with the strong hand, and assumes a ready position.

(2) Cross Draw - This is a draw where the canister is worn on the weak side of the user's body. The user unsecures the top of the holster with the strong hand, removes the unit from the holster with the strong hand and assumes a ready position.

(3) Tactical Assist - This is a draw where the canister is worn on the strong or weak side of the body. The user will unsecure the holster with the weak hand while simultaneously drawing the canister with the strong hand and assumes a ready position.

NOTE: As with a firearm or side handle baton, it is impractical to draw the OC canister with the weak hand, therefore, a weak side draw should not be used.

NOTE: Show Slide #42: GRIPPING THE HAND HELD CANISTER

(B) Proper grip of the hand held OC canister is just as important as drawing the canister.

(1) Grip the canister using a "C" clamp. The fingers are extended firmly around the canister and snugly kept together with thumb over the safety lid until ready to dispense. The index finger is under the nozzle guard.

(a) Actuation of the OC occurs by using the thumb or index finger, whichever feels most comfortable.

(b) The benefits of using the thumb are often favored as it allows the user to apply direct pressure downward on the actuator for quick and smooth release of the OC.

- Advantage: If attacked while utilizing the thumb to actuate the unit, the user could lift his thumb from the actuator and place his thumb back over the flip top safety. This will increase the control the user has with his unit. It also allows the use of defensive or offensive hand techniques.

- Disadvantage: Some thumbs might not be able to fit in the actuator housing to allow the user to safely discharge the unit. Four fingers can grasp stronger than three. Flexibility is the key!

NOTE: Show Slide #43: GRIPPING THE MK 9 CANISTER

(C) Improper grip of the MK 9 canister could result in a very unfavorable outcome for the user. Proper grip is achieved when:

(1) The canister is held in the weak hand. The fingers are securely wrapped around the canister and held tightly against the strong side of the body.

(2) The strong hand grips the handle while the thumb is used to actuate the OC. If not held in this fashion, the aggressor may be able to grab the canister and detach it from the handle. If this should happen, it will cause the contents to completely engulf the user because of the pressurization and separation of the handle from the canister.

NOTE: Show Slide #44: STANCE (TWO-HANDED)

(D) Two Handed Stance. The canister is held with the bottom of the canister over the user's forward foot. Do not fully extend the arm holding the canister. The weak hand is in a palm-down position on top of the strong wrist. This stance presents a dominant and authoritative appearance and alerts others that OC is being used.

NOTE: Show Slide #45: STANCE (ONE-HANDED)

(E) One Handed Stance. The canister is held with the bottom of the canister over the user's front foot. Do not fully extend the arm holding the canister. The weak hand is positioned either with the fingertips lower than the cheekbone and forward of the nozzle or behind the nozzle; in either position, do not extend the canister any further than 3 to 6 inches from the chest. This stance presents a dominant and authoritative appearance allowing for easy transitions between weapons and provides a clearing or checking hand.

NOTE: Show Slide #46: TWO HANDS CONCEAL CARRY

(F) Two Hand Conceal Carry / Front Position- The user assumes a good, stable position with the strong leg back, canister held in front of and close to the body. Both of the elbows remain above the user's duty belt placing the free hand over the unit to conceal it from view. The thumb should be kept off the actuator and on the safety cap. This carry presents a professional appearance and a low profile approach for the user and will not alert other bystanders that the user is ready to employ OC. Designated finger needs to be above the flip-top safety to prevent accidental discharge.

NOTE: Show Slide #47: LOW PROFILE CARRY

(G) Low Profile Carry- The user assumes a good stable position with the strong leg back. The canister is held in the strong hand extended down to his or her side keeping the thumb on the safety cap and placing the knuckles of that hand to the center of the buttocks. Primarily used for approaching a subject from a concealed area. This carry presents a professional low profile approach for the user, which will not alert other bystanders that the user is ready to employ OC. Designated finger needs to be above the flip-top safety to prevent accidental discharge.

10. PROCEDURES TO SECURE AND HANDLE DETAINEES

NOTE: Show Slide #48: SECURING THE DETAINEE

(A) Securing the Detainee

(1) After the subject has been sprayed, he should be verbally ordered to a prone position. End each set of instruction with, "Do it now!"

(2) Instruct him to get on the ground, place arms out to the side, palms up, face away, and cross his feet.

(3) Handcuff or flexi-cuff and assure them that they will be treated and the effects will dissipate shortly. Have them keep their head turned to the side.

(4) Remember that you have just contaminated the subject with the OC and their breathing is already difficult. Do not press down on their back to restrict breathing even more.

NOTE: Show Slide #49: IN-CUSTODY HANDLING

(B) In-Custody Handling

(1) Restraint- after the subject is restrained, begin decontamination process as soon as practical. If available, use a decontamination aide (Cool it, First Relief) to show initiative and compassion- the effectiveness of decontamination aids are considered to be minimal.

(2) Transport- During transport, periodically reassure the subject to stay calm. Monitor the subject for medical distress, coherence, and respiration.

NOTE: Show Slide #50: DETENTION

(C) Detention

(1) Medical personnel should remove contact lenses only. Hard lenses may be thoroughly cleansed. Soft lenses should never be reused.

(2) Sudden cessation of aggressive or agitated behavior by individuals under the influence of drugs or alcohol could signify the onset of medical distress.

NOTE: Show Slide #51: DETENTION CONT.

(a) The three major causes of sudden death while the subject is detained because of preexisting medical conditions or the enhanced affects of drugs are:

- Lack of supervision
- Failing to provide immediate physical relief
- Improper and inaccurate written documentation

(b) OC users should be familiar with Sudden In-Custody Death Syndrome and potential risk factors.

NOTE: Show Slide #52: DETENTION CONT.

- "Sudden In-Custody Death Syndrome" or positional asphyxia is not a new phenomenon nor is it exclusive to the use of chemical sprays.

- It is important for users to be familiar with positional asphyxia and recognize the possibility that it may occur.

- The International Association of Chiefs of Police studied the relationship between OC and sudden in-custody death and found there was no correlation.

NOTE: Show Slide #53: DECONTAMINATION AND RECOVERY

11. GENERAL DECONTAMINATION / RECOVERY

(A) General Decontamination

(1) Remove the subject from the contaminated area and establish a verbal rapport.

(2) Expose the subject to fresh air and face him into the wind. Fans or air conditioning units may be used.

(3) Tell the subject to breathe in through the mouth, and out through the nose.

(4) Tell the subject to strobe the eyes (open and close rapidly).

(5) If it is practical before transporting, apply immediate first aid decontamination such as "COOL IT" or small water dispensers such as "FIRST RELIEF". DO NOT ALLOW THE SUBJECT TO RUB HIS OR HER EYES.

(6) Use of a wet paper towel pressed on the face followed by a dry paper towel has proven to be the most effective way to remove the resin from the skin. They should be applied numerous times until the resin is removed.

NOTE: Show Slide #54: DECONTAMINATION AND RECOVERY

(7) Unqualified personnel should not remove contact lenses.

(a) Do not allow the subject to remove the lenses, especially hard contact lenses.

(b) Difficulty removing contact lenses may cause abrasions to the cornea or sclera (the white part of the eye).

(8) When a viable water source is available, have the subject flush his eyes with copious amounts of cool water. Encourage the subject to force open the eyes in order to flush out the OC.

(9) Have subjects' remove contaminated clothing (mission dictating).

(10) DO NOT use any creams, salves, or oils.

(11) DO NOT use any commercial eyewash during the decontamination process.

NOTE: Show Slide #55: RECOVERY

(B) Recovery

(1) Usually an individual will recover within 1 hour with vast improvements. The eyes should be able to open within 20 to 30 minutes.

(2) Anyone not exhibiting significant improvement after 1 hour should be closely monitored to ensure continued recovery.

12. FIRST AID CONSIDERATIONS

NOTE: Show Slide #56: FIRST AID CONSIDERATIONS

(A) OC formulations, which exceed 0.60%, Capsaicin increases the potential for burns, particularly in fair-skinned persons (those who sunburn easily).

(1) Any person who exhibits sunburn-like redness more than 1 hour after being decontaminated or who shows any evidence of blistering (Second Degree Burns) after being sprayed should receive medical treatment for burns.

(2) Avoid salves and ointments until affected area has completely decontaminated.

NOTE: Show Slide #57: FIRST AID CONSIDERATIONS CONT.

(B) Once a subject has been restrained after being sprayed, the user should conduct a Primary Medical survey: Airway, Breathing, and Circulation.

- (1) Open the airway;
- (2) Check for signs of obstruction in the mouth;
- (3) Check for signs of responsiveness.

NOTE: Show Slide #58: FIRST AID CONSIDERATIONS CONT.

(C) No person who has been contaminated by OC or any other chemical agent should be left unsupervised for at least two hours after contamination.

(D) Medical personnel should evaluate any person who admits to being under the influence of any drugs or alcohol immediately.

(E) Medical personnel should evaluate any person who admits a history of heart problems, lung problems, diabetes, high blood pressure, or any other potentially serious medical condition.

TRANSITION: Now that we understand first aid procedures, let's discuss area decontamination.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

3. Learning Step / Activity 3. Explain area decontamination procedures.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Time of Instruction: 25 mins

Media: -None-

13. AREA DECONTAMINATION

NOTE: Show Slide #59: AREA DECONTAMINATION

(A) OC is biodegradable and does not require special equipment process for decontamination.

(1) With normal ventilation or by using high-speed fans, buildings, rooms, and vehicles can be decontaminated in approximately 1 hour.

(2) Ingredients may be washed down drains.

(3) Blot, exposed surfaces clean with damp rag and non-oil based soap.

(4) Clothes may be laundered as normal with other clothing.

NOTE: Show Slide #60: STORAGE PROCEDURES FOR OC

14. STORAGE PROCEDURES OF OC.

(A) Storage Procedures. The following procedures should be considered when storing OC.

(1) Aerosol canisters may burst if exposed to temperatures above 120 degrees F sun/heat. Prolonged exposure to temperatures below freezing (32 degrees F) may result in slower discharge.

(2) Canisters should be stored off the ground at comfortable room temperatures.

(3) Place stored aerosol canisters upside down to keep seals moist. Rotate the canisters upside down to right side up every 30 days. This prevents the seals from cracking and the OC canister from leaking.

(4) Canisters should be physically inspected daily for damage. If carried on the duty belt unused for 30 days or more, discharge the OC in a designated area for a 1/4 second burst. (This clears the nozzle of any debris or condensation.)

(5) When stored in the armory, store the canister in the carrier with the nozzle towards the belt flap to keep any obstructions from getting into the nozzle.

NOTE: Show Slide #61: CANISTER REPLACEMENTS

(B) Projecting Canister Replacements.

(1) After a predetermined number of uses or weight.

(2) At the end of the shelf life. Normally, the shelf life expires 4 years after the date of manufacture. This is due to the potential loss of propellant resulting in a slower discharge.

NOTE: Show Slide #62: INITIAL AND SUSTAINMENT TRAINING

15. REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL AND SUSTAINMENT TRAINING

(A) Initial training. Initial training involving new personnel must be comprehensive and will include a level 1 contamination. Consider not certifying those who have any medical conditions such as asthma.

(1) Emphasis should include:

(a) Level 1 contamination.

(b) Unit policy and procedures.

(c) Employment practice utilizing inert training units.

(d) First Aid and decontamination.

(2) A level 1 contamination will include direct contact with OC.

(3) If your unit utilizes a particular projector, such as a MK9, your training should be tailored to that system.

NOTE: Show Slide #63: SUSTAINMENT TRAINING

(B) Sustainment Training.

(1) This training should be conducted on a "regular" basis dictated by unit policy.

(2) Policy changes should be included in sustainment training.

(3) OC users should be made aware of any case law, rules of engagement, or liability issues that may affect the use of OC.

(4) Discuss and critique incidents that resulted in the use of OC.

(5) Sustainment training should include a Level 2 or Level 3 contamination followed up with fight through drills.

(6) Fight through scenarios teaches the users why and when to use OC, as opposed to other training that may only address how.

(7) Fight through scenarios can be constructed with:

(a) Inert training units

(b) Video presentations

(c) Simulators such as FATS.

NOTE: Show Slide #64: SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

(C) User Training - Safety Considerations

(1) Remove contact lenses prior to inert or "live" OC contamination.

(2) Students should remove make-up or any and all oil based products prior to contamination.

(a) Cosmetics may either diminish or prolong the effects of OC and should be removed prior to contamination during training.

(b) OC particulate may become trapped under make-up prolonging the irritation.

(3) Have safety officers (OC instructor or certified user) present for each individual contamination to assist in practical exercise, decontamination, and recovery phases.

(4) Instructors and safety officers must be cognizant of all students at all times!

(5) Do not contaminate students at a faster pace than the decontamination facility will accommodate.

(6) Medical assistance will be on scene and available during training where the contamination is executed. Consider placing medical personnel out of sight or at the water site so as to not heighten the anxiety of the students.

(7) Training with inert units will help ensure the accuracy and effectiveness of individuals when employing OC sprays under a variety of conditions.

(a) Eye protection should be used when practicing with inert units directly on fellow students.

(b) The alcohol within the inert formulation may wash away the eyes' protective fluids.

(8) The training area must have at least one adequate running water site in order to properly conduct the decontamination procedure. Using buckets of water in the decontamination process is acceptable only if it is continuously replenished!

(9) The training area should be in an area away from onlookers to avoid unnecessary and inappropriate comments.

NOTE: Show Slide # 65 KNEE STRIKES

NOTE: Show Slide # 66 BLOCKING

NOTE: Show Slide # 67 UPPER BODY STRIKES

NOTE: Show Slide # 67 BATON STRIKES

NOTE: Show Slide # 69 WEAPON RETENTION

NOTE: Show Slide # 70 QUESTIONS

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

4. Learning Step / Activity 4. Practical Exercise

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Performance)

Time of Instruction: 2 hrs

Media: -None-

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Determine if the students have learned the material presented by soliciting student questions and explanations. Ask the students questions and correct misunderstandings.

NOTE: Show Slide # 71 (ELO B)

B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Conduct riot control formations.
CONDITIONS:	Given a lecture and discussion with supporting references, subject matter expert, classroom, training area, practical exercise, and equipment.
STANDARDS:	Conduct riot control formations.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. State the individual elements of the riot control formation.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Time of Instruction: 1 hr

Media: -None-

Throughout the course of history, military formations have been used. It provides an effective way of instilling discipline within the unit and allows for easier control. After this period of instruction, you will know the fundamentals of being a well-organized group ready to engage a hostile crowd.

The purpose of this period of instruction is to provide you, the student with the knowledge to conduct a riot control formation.

NOTE: Show Slide # 72 (History of Formations)

Riot control formations have been used for many years to control an unruly crowd or detain a crowd in a certain area. The intent is to minimize the violence while allowing the crowd to disperse or to reestablish law and order. Let's begin by covering the elements of a riot control formation.

NOTE: SEE SLIDE #73: INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS OF A PLATOON FORMATION

1. INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS OF A PLATOON RIOT CONTROL FORMATION

A. A riot control formation consists of three basic elements. They are the base element, the support element, and the command element.

1. Base Element- Within the base element is two individual squads. Each squad contains three fire teams and a squad leader; it is recommended that 1st and 2nd squad be tasked as the base element. The base element serves as the front line of the formation.

2. Support Element- The support element consists of a squad of three fire teams and a squad leader. The squad is divided into two fire teams for the recovery team/escort team. The third fire team will provide support to the platoon as needed.

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3. Command Element- The command element consists of two individuals. Those individuals are the platoon sergeant and the platoon commander/leader.

NOTE: SEE SLIDE #74: ELEMENTS CONT...

B. Riot control formations need to be very versatile. Different situations require different responses. Restrictions must never be set on numbers, equipment, or change to the operating procedure. Formations that deal with a crowd size should be kept to a platoon size and no smaller. In situations where a platoon size element is not employed, squad size formations can be used to control the situation. We will cover that later in this period of instruction.

NOTE: Show Slide #75: RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS

2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS IN A RIOT CONTROL FORMATION

NOTE: Show Slide #9: RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BASE ELEMENT

A. The base element serves as the front line or the base of the formation. It is divided into two sections; the front line with shields and secondary line directly behind consisting of the riot baton holders and the Nonlethal munitions gunners.

NOTE: Show Slide #76: ROLE OF THE FRONTAL LINE

1. The role of the frontal line is to provide the frontal security. Frontal security is accomplished by maintaining a "shield barrier" that will prevent the crowd from infiltrating the line and stop objects that are being thrown at the formation. Factors to consider for an effective front line are:

a. Angling the shield towards the ground enables thrown objects to deflect towards the ground as opposed to deflecting off the shields and going behind the formation.

b. The distance or interval between the shields will depend primarily on how far the distance is between the crowd and the formation and the threat portrayed. For instance, if the crowd is fifty meters away or farther and not presenting a threat, the front line may increase their interval. But as the threat increases, the formation must do the same.

c. If the crowd is within throwing range (30-40m), the shields must be close enough to not allow any objects from coming between the shields.

NOTE: Show Slide #77: ROLE OF THE SECONDARY LINE

2. The role of the secondary line is to provide immediate support to the shields and assist in keeping the intimidation factor with the crowd. The secondary line consists of two groups, the baton holders and the Nonlethal munitions gunners (will have lethal capabilities, M203/M16A2 Service Rifle or Shotgun).

a. Baton holders will position themselves in between the shields.

- They will strike with the baton when the crowd grabs a shield or gets too close.
- Spray OC or disperse smoke to camouflage movement.
- Assist the munitions gunners in spotting their Nonlethal rounds.
- Immediately control and detain individuals that are pulled from the crowd or break into the formation.

NOTE: Show Slide #78: ROLE OF THE SECONDARY LINE CONT...

b. The Nonlethal gunners will position themselves behind the front line working hand in hand with the baton holders.

- The Nonlethal gunners will consist of the team leader with an M203/M16A2 service rifle, another Team member with a Shotgun. They will provide Nonlethal cover with the M203 or Shotgun and lethal cover with the M16A2 or a Shotgun.

- The Team leader will also direct his team with any confrontations or situations that occur in his section.

- The Nonlethal gunners must maintain continuous muzzle awareness at all times.

NOTE: Show Slide #79: SUPPORT ELEMENT

B. The support element consists of two sections: the recovery team and the support team. They provide the riot control formation with the means to employ Nonlethal as well as lethal cover forward of the front line. It also provides the formation with the ability to detain or hold rioters downed by these munitions. The recovery team missions are:

NOTE: Show Slide #80: RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SUPPORT ELEMENT

1. Extract vehicles or personnel from the crowd that are in immediate danger.

2. Detain and escort downed rioters to the rear of the formation.

3. Restrain and search the detained individuals.

4. Communicate with the base element for proper support.

5. Spray or employ riot control agents as needed.

6. Fill in the gaps if someone from the front line is injured or their needs to be more cover on the front line.

NOTE: Show Slide #81: THE COMMAND ELEMENT

C. The command element provides the riot control formation with the command and signal. There are no set positions for either the platoon commander/leader or the platoon sergeant. They will be positioned where they can best direct and control the formation.

1. The platoon sergeant's roles include:

- Pass verbal commands as needed.

- Spray crowd as needed.
- Maintain order within the formation.
- Gauge distance for munitions

NOTE: Show Slide #82: RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PLATOON CMDR/LDR.

2. The platoon commander/leader serves as the primary communicator of the riot control formation. The roles of the Plt. Cmdr/Ldr. include:

- Pass verbal commands to the riot control formation.
- Maintain communications with the rear support element.
- Maintain communications with the rear command element.

NOTE: Show Slide #83: SHIELD GRIP, BALANCE AND HOLDING

3. SHIELD GRIP, BALANCE, AND HOLDING

A. Grip is defined as keeping your fingers extended and joined allowing you to grasp the handle tightly. Ensure the forearm strap is secured properly.

B. Balance is ensuring that your back is erect and straight and feet are shoulder width. The front foot should be facing the direction of movement to prevent hyper-extension of the knee. Both feet should be flat on the ground in a "T" stance. Keep your ears, knees, and ankles aligned.

C. If the shield is ambidextrous, the shield holder can switch arms as the arm becomes tired. The shield holder should have a mouthpiece, elbow guards to reduce impact, gloves, and a face shield. Shields should also be shatter resistant.

NOTE: Show Slide #84: BLOCKING WITH THE SHIELD

4. BLOCKING WITH THE SHIELD

Shield blocking is defined as holding onto the shield in a proper angle and letting the object that is traveling in your direction strike or hit the shield. The most important factor to be considered after the objects make contact with the shield is where the object ends up. Holding the shield in the proper angle will limit the direction and distance the object travels after striking the shield. If the shield is angled up, thrown objects that are thrown will deflect over the shields possibly striking troops behind the line.

A. There are two positions when carrying the shield:

1. Standing or Tactical Squatting- the shield is held with the front of the shield facing the threat and the bottom portion of the shield pulled slightly inward.

2. Kneeling or Rest Position- the shield is held with the front of the shield facing the threat. The bottom portion of the shield is pulled slightly inward and resting on the ground.

NOTE: Show Slide #85: RETENTION OF THE SHIELD

5. RETENTION OF THE RIOT SHIELD

A. Top of the shield- if the subject grabs the top of the shield with both hands the retention technique will be as follows:

1. Use your support hand over the grip to strike forward on the top portion of the shield with your palm to strike the upper portion of the aggressor.

B. Bottom of the shield- if the subject grabs the bottom of the shield with both hands the retention technique will be as follows:

1. Use your support hand under the grip to strike forward on the bottom portion of the shield with your palm to strike the lower portion of the aggressor.

2. Take your support hand and place it on the top of the shield. Drive the shield to the ground trapping the aggressor's hands and fingers beneath the bottom portion of the shield.

NOTE: Show Slide #86: RETENTION OF THE SHIELD CONT.

C. Right side of the shield with both hands- if the subject grabs the right side of the shield with both hands the retention technique will be as follows:

1. Use your support hand to the right side of the grip to push forward on the right side of the shield with your palm to strike the right side (shoulder area) of the aggressor.

D. Left side of the shield with both hands- if the subject grabs the left side of the shield with both hands the retention technique will be as follows:

1. Use your support hand to the left side of the grip to push forward on the left side of the shield with your palm to strike the left side (shoulder area) of the aggressor.

TRANSITION: Retaining the shield will aid keeping the front line intact and prevent thrown objects from striking your formation. Now let's talk about commands that are given to control a riot formation.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

2. Learning Step / Activity 2. Commands given to conduct riot control formations.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Time of Instruction: 1 hr

Media: -None-

NOTE: SEE SLIDE #87: COMMANDS

6. COMMANDS

A. Commands can be given to the riot control formations either orally or with hand signals. All oral commands given by the platoon commander/leader will be echoed. The platoon commander/leader will first give a "preparatory command". The preparatory command will then be echoed by the formation. The platoon

011192

commander/leader will then give a "command of execution". Once the command of execution is given the formation will execute the command. The following is an example:

Platoon Commander/Leader: "Platoon on line."
Formation: "Platoon on line!"
Platoon Commander/Leader: "Ready move."
Formation: The formation moves on line.

B. Hand and Arm Signals will only be used in certain situations. Before a riot control formation steps off to confront a riot, the platoon commander/leader can give the command for "platoon in column," via hand and arm signal. This would never be executed once the riot is to the direct front for the simple fact that all eyes must be on the crowd. The hand and arm signals for the four basic types of formations are as follows:

1. Platoon in column- Raise either arm to the vertical position. Drop the arm to the rear, describing complete circles in a vertical plane parallel to the body.
2. Platoon on line- Raise both arms from the sides until they are horizontal.
3. Platoon in wedge- Extend both arms downward and to the sides at a 45-degree angle.
4. Platoon echelon left/right- Extend one arm 45 degrees above diagonally to the body and one arm 45 degrees downward diagonally to the body. The lower arm shows the direction of the echelon when the commander/leader faces the troops.

NOTE: Show Slide #88: CADENCE

7. CADENCE

A. The usual cadence for moving troops into and out of crowd control formation is double time. The Nonlethal gunners will have their weapons at a modified port arms with the muzzles high in the air.

B. When advancing the formation towards a crowd the commander/leader must first determine how far ahead the formation is to advance. The commander/leader will then give the command, "Five, Nine, or Three steps forward." The formation will repeat the commander/leader's verbal command to be used as a preparatory command. The commander/leader will then give the formation the command, "Move." This alleviates the constant commands of "Ready, step, step, step." It also gives the commander/leader the freedom to have more control on the formation with minimal speech. It is imperative that everyone in the formation repeats every preparatory command that is dictated by the commander/leader. The formation should not repeat the command of execution. A recommendation is that the commands for advancing be given in odd numbers. This prevents the formation from looking disorganized in the eyes of the crowd. Keep in mind that when a formation is in a stand by status the formation will either be at the ready position or in a kneeling position.

(1) Once the riot control formation is within rock throwing range of the crowd, the cadence should change to "Ready, Step." When given this command, the formation will only advance at one step at a time while sounding off

with a verbage such as "Get Back!" This creates a psychological diversion with the crowd and keeps the riot control formation in a sense of unity. However, do not cancel out the steps in numbers. This can still be used when the commander/leader wants to gain ground quickly and needs to move the formation with urgency. This also provides the element of unpredictability in the riot control formation.

NOTE: Show Slide #89: CADENCE CONT.

C. Commands for employment of NL munitions, OC, RCA, etc. - The commander/leader has the option of giving all commands for employment of munitions or OC by only himself or tasking his subordinate leaders to engage threat targets as necessary. However in the event that squad leaders or team leaders are dictating the engagement, that side of the formation that is to engage must show a visual signal. This should be a raised baton or weapons pointed down range so as to alert the commander/leader not to advance the formation until the targets have been engaged. The unit commander/leader and the unit SOP will dictate how and when the munitions and RCA's will be used.

NOTE: Show Slide #90: PLATOON FORMATIONS

8. PLATOON FORMATIONS

A. There are four types of formations used by a riot control platoon. Each one is used in a different set of circumstances. The first formation we will discuss is the platoon in column. This formation is used when transporting the formation to and from the riot. The position of the pivot man should be the last man in the 1st squad or the first man in the 2nd squad. It is extremely important to identify the pivot man because the he will be the focal point for all of the formations.

NOTE: Show Slide #91: PLATOON IN COLUMN

NOTE: Show Slide #92: PLATOON IN COLUMN EXAMPLE

1. Platoon in column- the platoon in column is the most preferred method of transporting troops from the rear area to the scene of the civil disturbance. The column formation should be positioned as to readily assume any of the riot control formations. Starting with first squad, the three fire teams are in order according to the files. The pivot man should be designated as either the last man in 1st squad or the first man in second squad.

NOTE: Show Slide #93: PLATOON ON LINE

2. Platoon on line- once the riot control formation has been transported to the scene of the riot via "platoon in column" it can be formed into one of the three formations. The first formation is the "platoon on line". This formation is the most basic and commonly used. It is used in open areas and when the threat is to the direct front. The pivot man should be directly in the middle of the formation.

NOTE: Show Slide #94: PLATOON WEDGE

3. Platoon Wedge- the next formation the riot control platoon can form into is the "platoon wedge". This formation is used mainly to gain a foothold into an area or split the crowd. Advancing the formation into the crowd and allowing the wedge shape to do its job achieve this. Once again, the pivot man will remain in the middle of the formation to serve as the pivot point. He should pick a focal point in the

distance and march towards it. This prevents the formation from wandering off course.

NOTE: Show Slide #95: PLATOON ECHELON RIGHT

4. Platoon Echelon Right/left- The next formation a riot control platoon can be formed into is the "platoon echelon left/right". This formation is used to channel rioters into a desired direction. Advancing the formation into the crowd and allowing the echelon to do its job accomplish this. The pivot man will change from the middleman to the man on the left flank in an echelon right and the man on the right flank in an echelon left.

NOTE: Show Slide #96: PLATOON ECHELON LEFT

NOTE: Show Slide #97: FORMATION SUPPORTS

9. FORMATION SUPPORTS

A. There is three types of formation supports: lateral, general, and close support. We will cover each in detail.

NOTE: Show Slide #98: PLATOON LINE WITH LATERAL SUPPORT

1. Lateral Support- used to protect a riot control formation's flanks. This is achieved by having a set number of fire teams/team break off the far ends/end of the base element. These fire teams will still remain with the base element, but instead of facing the direct front, they will have their riot shields facing the formations' flanks. Fire team integrity should be maintained when using lateral support.

NOTE: Show Slide #99: PLATOON WITH GENERAL SUPPORT

2. General Support- The next formation support is the "general support". General support differs from lateral support in that the support comes from a reserve element posted in columns behind the actual formation. Once general support is called for, the reserve element rushes to the deployment line of the formation, and joins the base element. They stack up at the flank of the formation in which they are needed. Once the general support joins the base element, they actually become part of it.

NOTE: Show Slide #100: PLATOON WITH CLOSE SUPPORT

3. Close Support- The last formation support is called the "close support". Close support also requires a reserve element posted at the rear of the formation. The difference between close support and general support is that instead of it being on line with the original base element, the support is posted directly behind it. All individuals designated to be posted in the rear will post behind the two lines of troops. Close support is the least preferred, due to command and control of over all formation.

NOTE: Show Slide #101: RECOVERY TEAM EMPLOYMENT

NOTE: Show Slide #102: RECOVERY TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES

10. RECOVERY TEAM EMPLOYMENT- As stated before, the recovery team will consist of two fire teams. Each fire team will have one shield holder, one NL

munitions gunner (preferred shotgun), one lethal gunner w/M203, and one search team member.

A. Their primary responsibilities will be:

1. Extract vehicles or personnel from the crowd that are in immediate danger.
2. Detain and escort downed or incapacitated rioters to the rear of the formation.
3. Restrain and search the detained individuals.
4. Communicate with the base element for proper support.
5. Spray or employ riot control agents as needed.
6. Fill in the gaps if someone from the front line is injured or their needs to be more cover on the front line or flanks.
7. Be inserted into a confined or congested area that a full riot control formation cannot be inserted into.

B. The recovery team should be deployed at a distance to where the riot control formation can still provide immediate support if necessary. A recommended distance is no farther than 10 meters. However, mission may dictate that the team be deployed farther. In this instance, the formation should close in the gap while the recovery team is accomplishing its mission.

NOTE: Show Slide #103: RECOVERY TEAM EMPLOYMENT STEP #1

1. The recovery team will be deployed from either the middle of the formation, the left of the formation, or the right of the formation.

2. On the command of "Move", the recovery team will deploy, as the recovery team exits the middle of the formation the first man will sound off "first man!" Once the last man exits the formation he will sound off "last man!" The two shields in the middle of the formation will take one step forward and one step right/left. This clears a path for the recovery team to go through.

3. If the recovery team is approaching an incapacitated rioter or a rioter that is has been identified for recovery, the shields will envelop the rioter and face the direction of the nearest threat.

4. The team will go forward of the formation in two columns; shield holders in the first rank, alternating NL gunner and lethal gunner in second rank, opposite lethal gunner and NL gunner in third rank, and the search team consisting of baton restrainer and flexicuffer in the fourth rank.

5. Once the shields have enveloped the rioter, the gunners on the left column and right column will cover their respective areas with weapons. The intent is to cover every field of fire with a lethal capability and Nonlethal capability. For instance, the column on the left has one shield holder facing the threat. The man directly to his rear and slightly to his left will be the lethal cover with an M16A2. Over

011196

the lethal cover's left shoulder, the Nonlethal cover will cover the same area of responsibility. The exact same thing should happen on the right flank.

6. As soon as the shields envelop, the search team will immediately control the downed rioter and restrain as soon as possible. To avoid confusion, one search should concentrate on controlling the subject while one concentrates on flexicuffing.

NOTE: Show Slide #104: RECOVERY TEAM EMPLOYMENT STEP #2

7. Once the search team has the subject under control, the search team will sound off with "up" and each man in the recovery team will grab a shoulder of another man to backtrack into the formation. One of the shield holders will sound off with "last man" when he is last to enter the formation. This gives the formation a head's up to close the formation.

NOTE: Show Slide #105 thru #112 EMPLOYMENT OF THE EXTRACTION TEAM

NOTE: The Extraction Team methodology is similar to the Forced Cell Move Team actions as trained in the lesson on "Forced Cell Move Procedures within Detainee Operations".

8. While waiting for direction to secure a rioter Extraction Team will assemble behind the formation on line with the formation to the rear of the command element. On the command of "Stack" the team will assume a column formation with their hands on the hips of the team member to their front and prepare to break through the formation to restrain a rioter at the command of the PLT LDR/SGT. On the command "Move" the team will move rapidly through the formation and secure the identified rioter. As the Extraction Team approaches the identified rioter the Recovery Team will employ as discussed earlier to provide security for the Extraction Team.

9. Upon moving through the formation the number one person's mission is to pin the rioter's head to prevent any injury to the rioter or the team.

10. The number two person will stand directly behind the number one person with both hands on the waist of the number one person, preparing to push the number one person through the formation.

a) Once through the formation, the number two person will secure the rioter's right arm and apply the wrist restraints to the rioter's wrists behind the rioter's back, using the minimum amount of force necessary.

b) Once the number two person has the wrist restraints secured on the rioter the number two person will announce to the team, "HANDS SECURE" and will be positioned where the number two person can carry the rioter at the direction of the team leader.

11. The number three person will stand directly behind the number two person with both hands on the waist of the number two person preparing to push the number one person through the formation.

a) Once through the formation, the number three person will secure the rioter's left arm and assist the number two person in applying the wrist restraints on the rioter's wrists behind the rioter's back, using minimum amount of force necessary.

b) Once the hands are secure the number three person will be positioned where the number three person can carry the rioter, at the direction of the team leader.

12. The number four person will stand directly behind the number three person with both hands on the number three person's waist preparing to push the number three, two, and one person through the formation.

a) Once through the formation, the number four person will secure the rioter's right leg and apply the leg restraints on the rioter, using the minimum amount of force necessary.

b) Once the leg restraints are secured the number four person will announce to the team, "LEGS SECURE" and be positioned where the number four person will be able to carry the rioter, at the direction of the team leader.

13. The number five person will stand directly behind the number four person with both hands on the waist of the number four person preparing to push the number four, three, two, and one person through the formation.

a) Prior to moving forward, the team leader will ensure that the team is prepared to enter move and use non-verbal communication signal to the PLT LDR/SGT using a prearranged signal that they are ready to move.

b) Once through the formation the number five person will secure the rioter's left leg and assist the number four person in applying the leg restraints to the rioter's legs, using the minimum amount of force necessary.

c) Once the legs are secure the number five person will be positioned where the number five person can carry the rioter.

14. When the hands and legs are secure, the team leader will survey the area and visually check all members of the team to ensure that they are ready to move the rioter back behind the formation.

NOTE: All members of the Extraction Team will remain silent during the move unless notifying the team of instructions or answering the team leader. Nonverbal prearranged hand signals should be used to relay anything that may agitate the rioter.

a) Once the Team Leader has checked the team, team leader will command "PREPARE TO LIFT", "TEAM LIFT". At this time the team will simultaneously lift and carry the rioter back behind the formation.

b) Once the Team Leader has checked the team, team leader will command "PREPARE TO MOVE", "TEAM MOVE". At this time the team will simultaneously carry the rioter back thru the formation.

c) Once the Team Leader has checked the team, team leader will command "PREPARE TO STOP", "TEAM STOP". At this time the team will simultaneously stop.

d) The team will have to lower the rioter to the ground. The team leader will command the team, "PREPARE TO LOWER" "TEAM LOWER". At this

time the team will (simultaneously slowly lower the rioter to the ground. The medic will check the rioter for any injuries.

15. Once checked by the medic a search team will secure the rioter and conduct a frisk search and escort the rioter to a predesignated area for processing IAW facility SOP Emergency Action Plan.

16. The team must recheck equipment prior to reassembling behind the formation to re-engage rioters at the direction of the PLT LDR/SGT.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

3. Learning Step / Activity 3. Practical Exercise

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Performance)
Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:10
Time of Instruction: 6 hrs
Media: Small Group Instruction (SGI)

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Determine if the students have learned the material presented by soliciting student questions and explanations. Ask the students questions and correct misunderstandings.

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: _____
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>-None-</u>

Check on Learning

Determine if the students have learned the material presented by soliciting student questions and explanations. Ask the students questions and correct misunderstandings.

Review / Summarize Lesson

NOTE: Show Slide #113 (Summary).

1. **RETAIN ATTENTION.** As you can see, Nonlethal capabilities can prove to be a valuable asset in Detainee operations.
 2. **REVIEW/SUMMARIZE.** In the past few hours we have discussed OC spray, it uses. We also have discussed the various riot control formations and their uses.
 3. **CLOSING STATEMENT.** Use all available assets. Remember - **All Detainees are to be treated humanely, with dignity and respect, at all times.**
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SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

**Testing
Requirements**

None

**Feedback
Requirements**

NOTE: Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions. Provide remedial training as needed.

Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters (N/A)

Appendix B - Test(s) and Test Solution(s) (N/A)

Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions

PRACTICAL EXERCISE(S)/SOLUTION(S) FOR LESSON 1: CD 500 version 2004

PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 1

Title	Oleoresin Capsicum						
Lesson Number / Title	CD 500 version 2004 / Nonlethal Weapons Capabilities during Disorders/Disturbances with in Detainee Operations						
Introduction							
Motivator							
Enabling Learning Objective	<p>NOTE: The instructor should inform the students of the following Enabling Learning Objective covered by this practical exercise. (ELO A)</p> <p>At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Action:</td> <td>Properly instruct the use of oleoresin capsicum.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conditions:</td> <td>Given a lecture and discussion with supporting references, subject matter expert, classroom, training area, demonstration, practical exercise, and equipment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Standards:</td> <td>Properly instruct the proper use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) by explaining how the three levels of oleoresin capsicum are created; nomenclature of the canister; spray patterns/delivery methods; employment considerations; three levels of OC contamination; physical and mental effects of OC; grip methods, drawing methods, and stance; procedures for handling and securing a subject; decontamination and first aid; OC storing; and initial and sustainment OC training.</td> </tr> </table>	Action:	Properly instruct the use of oleoresin capsicum.	Conditions:	Given a lecture and discussion with supporting references, subject matter expert, classroom, training area, demonstration, practical exercise, and equipment.	Standards:	Properly instruct the proper use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) by explaining how the three levels of oleoresin capsicum are created; nomenclature of the canister; spray patterns/delivery methods; employment considerations; three levels of OC contamination; physical and mental effects of OC; grip methods, drawing methods, and stance; procedures for handling and securing a subject; decontamination and first aid; OC storing; and initial and sustainment OC training.
Action:	Properly instruct the use of oleoresin capsicum.						
Conditions:	Given a lecture and discussion with supporting references, subject matter expert, classroom, training area, demonstration, practical exercise, and equipment.						
Standards:	Properly instruct the proper use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) by explaining how the three levels of oleoresin capsicum are created; nomenclature of the canister; spray patterns/delivery methods; employment considerations; three levels of OC contamination; physical and mental effects of OC; grip methods, drawing methods, and stance; procedures for handling and securing a subject; decontamination and first aid; OC storing; and initial and sustainment OC training.						
Safety Requirements	Transition: A SAFETY SUPERVISOR will permanently attached himself/herself as a Safety Officer for the student until the student reaches the Decon site.						
Risk Assessment	Low						
Environmental Considerations							
Evaluation	You will be evaluated by participating in a practical exercise.						
Instructional Lead-In							
Resource Requirements	<p>Instructor Materials:</p> <p>Guardian Protective Services Specification Manual and catalog</p> <p>Inert MK-4 Dispenser, Live OC canister, (1) water hose, (1) fan</p>						

Student Materials:

(1) SET GOGGLES Per TWO STUDENTS

(1) MK-4 INERT DISPENSER / per TWO STUDENTS

(1) OC DISPENSER / per 10 STUDENTS

**Special
Instructions**

O/C inert drills will be conducted prior to the O/C practical exercise. Inert drills will be used to practice the three types of draws, O/C employment formula with tactical L, along with proper grip of the MK4 and MK9 canister.

DRILL#1: Students will line up in two columns facing each other. A certified O/C instructor will command students to "DRAW". On the command draw, students will execute one of the three drawing techniques. This drill will be conducted a sufficient number of times for all students to feel comfortable with the drawing techniques.

DRILL#2: Students will practice proper grip and carries with the O/C canister. A certified O/C instructor will command one of the carries and observe students for proper technique.

DRILL#3: Students will remain lined up facing each other. One side will wear protective goggles and act as "detainees". The other sides on command from a certified O/C instructor draw their O/C and implement the employment formula against the student across from them. The instructor will be observing for proper draw, grip, employment and executing a tactical L by the students. This drill will be conducted a sufficient amount of times by both sides to ensure students are comfortable handling and employing the O/C.

Procedures

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: The following is the prescribed **OC practical exercise** that will be conducted in order to certify instructors (school house) and users (FMF). It will be presented in a narrative format with an attached diagram.

Station # 1: A **CERTIFIED INSTRUCTOR** will have the student turn around for OC application. After OC application, the student will immediately react with 15 seconds of running in place.

Decontamination Site: The **SAFETY SUPERVISOR** leads the student to a pre designated decon site that has clean, fresh running water available. The student then runs water over the affected area. Tilting their head to the right and with the free hand, the student opens his right eye and runs water, at low pressure, into the eye. Repeat the same for the left eye. The student should be in the decon site no more than 4 minutes.

Recovery Site: The decon safety supervisor leads the student to the recovery site and relinquishes control to the safety supervisor assigned there. The student is instructed to stay in the shaded area, "Stroking" the eyes, and look into the wind/breeze. (Portable fan will suffice) The student will remain at the recovery site as long as needed.

NOTE: Medical personnel will be positioned in the area of the decon/recovery site to assist in any medical problems that may arise.

**Feedback
Requirements**

PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 2

Title Formations

Lesson Number / Title CD 500 version 2004 / Nonlethal Weapons Capabilities during Disorders/Disturbances with in Detainee Operations

Introduction

Motivator

Enabling Learning Objective **NOTE:** The instructor should inform the students of the following Enabling Learning Objective covered by this practical exercise. (ELO B)

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Conduct riot control formations.
Conditions:	Given a lecture and discussion with supporting references, subject matter expert, classroom, training area, practical exercise, and equipment.
Standards:	Conduct riot control formations.

Safety Requirements

Risk Assessment Low

Environmental Considerations

Evaluation You will be evaluated by participating in a practical exercise as well as a written examination.

Instructional Lead-In

Resource Requirements **Instructor Materials:**

Student Materials:

Special Instructions **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** It is paramount that the formations are stressed because of the different capabilities that each formation possesses. The exercise should be divided into two parts stressing specific information for each.

Procedures

Part 1: FORMATIONS- During this portion the student will understand the formations that are being used for each individual round and how to properly judge the estimation during employment of the munitions.

NOTE: *The instructor will physically "walk" the students through the different formations and reiterate what formation(s) may be used at that what times.*

- (A) Emphasis must be placed on the student that **column** formation is preferred method of transporting troops from the rear area to the scene of civil disturbance.
- (B) Emphasis must be placed on the student that **platoon on line** is used in open areas and when the threat is to the direct front.
- (C) Emphasis must be placed on the student that the **platoon wedge** is used mainly to gain a foothold into an area or split the crowd.
- (D) Emphasis must be placed on the student that the echelon right/left is used to channel rioters into a desired direction also that the arm pointed downward is the angle of the formation.
- (E) Instructor and students will insure this is a learning and safe practical exercise.
- (F) **Range Estimation Practical Application** - As an added training enhancement, have the student face **UP RANGE** while the instructor positions himself at various ranges in relation to the student. The student then faces downrange towards the instructor stating the range that the instructor is currently standing at and what munitions may be fired at that distance.

Part 2: Platoon Formations Practical Exercise- The Platoon Formation exercise will be conducted with the use of LBE/LCE gear, helmets, face shields, flak jackets, riot baton, plastic shotguns, plastic M16, riot shields, Inert (OC). The students will be broken into three squads for this exercise. As the platoon formation close's in on the civil disturbance at different ranges the platoon commander/leader/platoon sergeant will be placed in different situations that they will have to react too.

Instructor Note:

ADEQUATE PRACTICE AND REHEARSAL TIME WILL BE GIVEN PRIOR TO THE LIVE PRACTICAL EXERCISE TO ESTABLISH CONFIDENCE, SAFETY MEASURES, AND MUSCLE MEMORY.

Scenario – You are a member of a Riot Control Team responding to a disturbance in one of the compound of the Internment Facility. Numerous detainees are yelling and screaming “Kill Americans” a few of the detainees have been identified as ring leaders that are directing the rest of the detainees to continue to be disorderly. You must us your knowledge of riot control formations and enter the compound with additional platoons in general support, use the minimum amount of force necessary to secure the ring leaders and quell the disturbance.

**Feedback
Requirements**

Appendix D - Student Handouts (N/A)