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Security

SECURITY FORCES USE OF FORCE MANUAL

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This manual complements Air Force Instruction 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*. It is an instructional guide for the application of various types of force. It applies to military, civilian, and contract security forces personnel as well as military personnel from other US military branches assigned or attached to Air Force security forces units.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This is the initial publication of Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 31-222. It establishes procedures for the use of physical apprehension and restraint techniques, CAP-STUN pepper spray, impact weapons, personnel searches, handcuffing, and subject transportation. The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force.

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Chapter 1

UNDERSTANDING USE OF FORCE

1.1. USAF Use of Force Policy. Air Force personnel engaged in force protection duties will use only that force which is reasonably necessary in conformity with the statutes and constitution of the United States. They must avoid the use of force where it's not essential to carrying out assigned responsibilities. At times, Air Force personnel may need to use force to perform their assigned duties. Such use of force will be appropriate provided they operate within the law...Air Force policies, guidance, and have received appropriate training in its application. This manual was designed to assist in training on specific use of force techniques.

1.1.1. In cases warranting the use of force, you must use only that force reasonably necessary to reach your objective. You must tailor the type and level of force to its necessity. You must base your use of force option on the actions of the individual(s) with whom you are in contact. Once a particular level of force is no longer required, you must discontinue its use despite the fact a suspect's efforts to thwart or evade a seizure may arouse normal passions of anger, fear, or frustration. If you use excessive force in discharging your assigned responsibilities, you are subject to administrative or judicial action. Authority for such action is in the UCMJ, Article 92; or United States, local, or host-nation laws.

1.1.1.1. The Fourth Amendment to the US Constitution sets the limits for the use of force by personnel engaged in affecting arrests or other seizures of persons. In *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989), the US Supreme Court established the Fourth Amendment standard of "objective reasonableness" as the appropriate standard for assessing the use of force in the context of making an arrest or other seizure of a person. It explained its application in these terms: "[T]he question is whether the officers' actions are 'objectively reasonable' in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them.... The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight...the 'reasonableness' inquiry...is an objective one...."

1.1.1.2. The Supreme Court recognized in *Graham v. Connor* that law enforcement and security personnel have to make "split-second judgments" concerning the use of force under "circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving...." The US Supreme Court has held that reasonableness under the Fourth Amendment does not require you to choose the least intrusive alternative, only a reasonable one. In effecting a seizure, individuals performing law enforcement or security duties draw from a reservoir of options, ranging from simple displays of authority to the application of various levels of non deadly force to the use of deadly force itself. Facts dictate the appropriate response, and those facts—as well as the choice of response—are subject to close scrutiny.

1.1.2. ¹The criteria supporting "objective reasonableness" is provided from three essential areas within the confrontational environment: The subject(s) action(s), risk perception, and officer response initiated in order to gain compliance and control.

1. From Integrated Force Management-Use of Force Model, by Professor Gregory J. O'Connor, Copyright ©1997 by Professor O'Connor. Reprinted by permission

Chapter 2

CONTACT AND APPROACH TECHNIQUES

2.1. Introduction. As accomplished as we may be via education, training, and/or experience, we can never totally predict the actions or responses within a confrontation. Therefore, in our effort to maximize control, our approach toward the subject should be founded upon tactics consistent with the controlled concept.

2.2. Challenging Individuals. The purpose of challenging an individual is to determine “friend from foe” and make a positive identification.

2.2.1. Challenging individuals on foot. Once you determine you have reason to challenge a person you should first use your radio to notify the Security Forces Control Center (SFCC) and request backup if deemed necessary. Simultaneous to notifying the SFCC you should be using all available cover. Once under cover, perform the challenge in the following manner:

2.2.1.1. Bring the M16 to port arms position or the 9mm to ready pistol (hand on the grip of weapon, in holster, and flap released).

2.2.1.2. If part of a team, only one person will issue commands.

2.2.1.3. Command “HALT” (blow whistle if appropriate).

2.2.1.4. Command “RAISE YOUR HANDS ABOVE YOUR HEAD, SPREAD YOUR FINGERS AND SPREAD YOUR FEET.” This is the final challenge position.

2.2.1.5. If the individual is inside a restricted area, remove him/her from the restricted area. If this isn’t feasible, then face individual(s) away from protection level resources.

2.2.1.6. Instruct person(s) to remove identification using the hand that is closest to identification.

2.2.1.7. Use the restricted area badge (RAB) in restricted areas, if used. Otherwise, use an authorized identification card with a photo ID.

2.2.1.8. Have individual(s) bend at the waist slowly and place identification on the ground.

2.2.1.9. Have individual(s) turn around and walk approximately six paces away. Return individual(s) to final challenge position and scan the surroundings for other suspects.

2.2.1.10. Move cautiously forward and check the credentials. (Insure you turn individual toward you for picture identification). If more than one person is being challenged, identify each person separately.

2.2.1.11. Once positive identification is verified, terminate the challenge and notify the SFCC. If positive identification can’t be verified, detain the individual(s), keep at a disadvantage, and wait for backup.

2.2.2. Challenging individuals in vehicles. Once again you must notify the SFCC and take available cover before performing the following:

2.2.2.1. Bring the M16 to port arms position or 9mm to ready pistol (hand on the grip of weapon, in holster, and flap released).

2.2.2.2. Command “HALT” (blow whistle if appropriate).

2.2.2.3. Command “TURN OFF THE ENGINE AND SET THE EMERGENCY BRAKE.”

2.2.2.4. HOURS OF DARKNESS: Command “LEAVE THE HEADLIGHTS ON AND TURN THE DOMELIGHTS ON.” Individuals challenged during hours of darkness will be removed from the vehicle and placed so the headlights limit their view.

2.2.2.5. Command “PLACE YOUR HANDS ON THE DASH OR WINDSHIELD.” Rear seat occupants place hands on the back of the front seat or roof.

2.2.2.6. Have person(s) dismount vehicle from the side nearest the security forces member. Instruct the person(s) to leave the doors of the vehicle open.

2.2.2.7. Position person(s) approximately six paces in front of the vehicle with arms up, and fingers and feet spread. During a daytime challenge, have individual(s) face away from the vehicle. During hours of darkness, have individual(s) face the vehicle.

2.2.2.8. Once the individuals are in the final challenge position, scan the area and approach the vehicle.

2.2.2.9. Inspect the trunk or truck bed and the interior of the vehicle.

2.2.2.10. Make positive identification of the individuals.

2.2.2.11. Once positive identification is made, terminate the challenge with the SFCC. If positive identification cannot be made, detain the individuals, keep them at a disadvantage, and wait for backup.

2.3. Alert Stance. Field analysis has indicated that the “alert stance” best exhibits the essential traits of caution and safety and should be incorporated through patterns of practice until it becomes conditioned response. The essence of the “alert stance” is balance. Balance is best achieved by assuming the stance with a solid base, in constant realization of the body’s center of gravity.

2.3.1. The “alert stance” places the member at a safe distance (5–8 feet) to the front/side of the subject upon initial contact. From this position, the risk of being punched or kicked by the subject can be somewhat reduced and the subject’s actions more easily detected. The contact itself may additionally appear less confrontational to the subject and act as a true tenet of the Confrontation Equation ”.

2.3.2. The “alert stance” places the member’s weak foot forward, pointed toward the subject. The member’s strong foot should be about a shoulder width behind the weak foot at an angle of 45 to 90°. This foot positioning allows the officer the best options relative to balance, mobility, leverage, and strength utilization.

2.3.3. The member’s upper torso should also mirror the status of safety, as well as the potential for the initiation of effective countermeasure controls. This capability is best realized by the member keeping his/her elbows close to the body, with the hands maintained above the waist. (**Figure 2.1.**)

2.3.4. The member should avoid looking only at the subject’s eyes during the confrontational contact, thus preventing the potential for distractions (fakes, hostile expressions, etc.) and should place primary sight concentration on the subject’s upper chest area.

2.3.5. If the subject’s actions were to change, the member could better perceive the risks presented and begin to initiate proper countermeasures to gain control.

2.4. Communication/Control Member Positioning . Within each confrontation the principle of tactical transition and the concept of the Confrontation Equation² must be integrated into the conditioning process. In the following verbal illustration, two members approach an individual by extending the traditional triangle of contact further to the front/side of the subject.

Figure 2.1. Alert Stance



2.4.1. As a result of this extended position, the subject will most commonly begin to verbally or visually address one of the members. Dialog may also be initiated by one of the members during the approach as part of a tactical plan. In either case, the member who is first to communicate with the subject becomes the contact officer, continuing to maintain the subject's attention and providing for an avenue of potential verbal direction to the subject.

2.4.2. The supporting member now assumes an enhanced strategic position for potential countermeasure controlling techniques from the front/side, side, or side/rear of the subject, thus becoming the cover officer. If the subject were to change his communicative direction to the opposite officer, tactical transition would call for each of the members to switch the communication and control roles so as to continue to maximize the tactical advantage for both members.

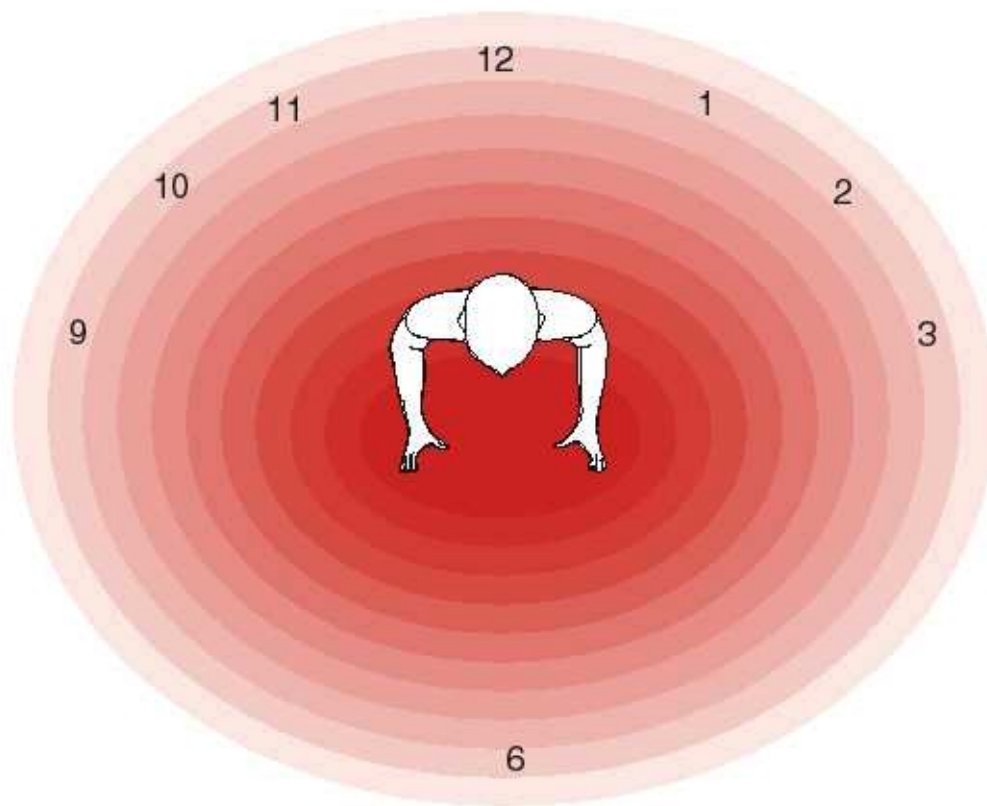
2. The term "Confrontation Equation" is adopted from the "Integrated Force Management Reference Guide" first developed in 1991, by Professor Gregory J. Connor, University of Illinois Police Training Institute and the staff of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Material presented in the manual was copyrighted by Professor Connor in 1997 and is used with his permission.

2.5. Body Clock/Risk Radius®. We have combined a time-proven method of tactical assessment called the “body clock,” with a visualization tool called the Risk Radius in order to illustrate and reinforce the status of risk relative to the positioning of the member and subject (**Figure 2.2.**)³

2.5.1. If we were standing above the subject, looking down, we could identify risk potential by both numerical clocklike reference as well as by coloration. We have learned that the 12 o’clock or rear position presents the lowest status of risk to the officer. As we move from the rear of the subject to the front of the body, or 6 o’clock, we recognize the highest status of risk.

2.5.2. Also, one can see that the intensity of the risk corresponds to the intensity of the red as we move from the rear to the front of the subject. Additionally, as we distance ourselves from the subject, the status of risk also decreases.

Figure 2.2. Subject Risk Radius.



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Risk Radius®

3. The Risk Radius Model (**Figure 2.2.**) is adopted from the “Integrated Force Management Reference Guide” first developed in 1991, by Professor Gregory J. Connor, University of Illinois Police Training Institute and the staff of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Material presented in the manual was copyrighted by Professor Connor in 1997 and is used with his permission. ²

Chapter 3

PHYSICAL APPREHENSION AND RESTRAINT TECHNIQUES (PART)

3.1. Introduction . In the performance of your official duties, you may be required to make physical contact with a noncompliant subject in order to maintain or regain control. The essential elements in this process can be described in two words: “when” and “how.” Each of the following PART will be presented in a functional format founded upon assessment and application. The following techniques are only some of those that may be used and it’s important to remember that the minimum use of force necessary is always the correct use of force. Generally, you can expect to use these techniques when the subject’s actions are located within the resistant (active) portion of the Use of Force Model.

3.2. Physical Apprehension and Restraint Techniques. These techniques depend on speed, surprise, and skill. Begin PART from the alert stance discussed in [Chapter 2](#).

3.2.1. One Hand Grab Breakaway.

3.2.1.1. STEP 1. Spread the fingers wide apart and rotate your thumb and hand 180 degrees over the suspect’s hand. This will break the hold. ([Figure 3.1.](#), [Figure 3.2.](#), and [Figure 3.3.](#))

Figure 3.1. One Hand Grab Breakaway.



Figure 3.2. One Hand Grab Breakaway.



Figure 3.3. One Hand Grab Breakaway.

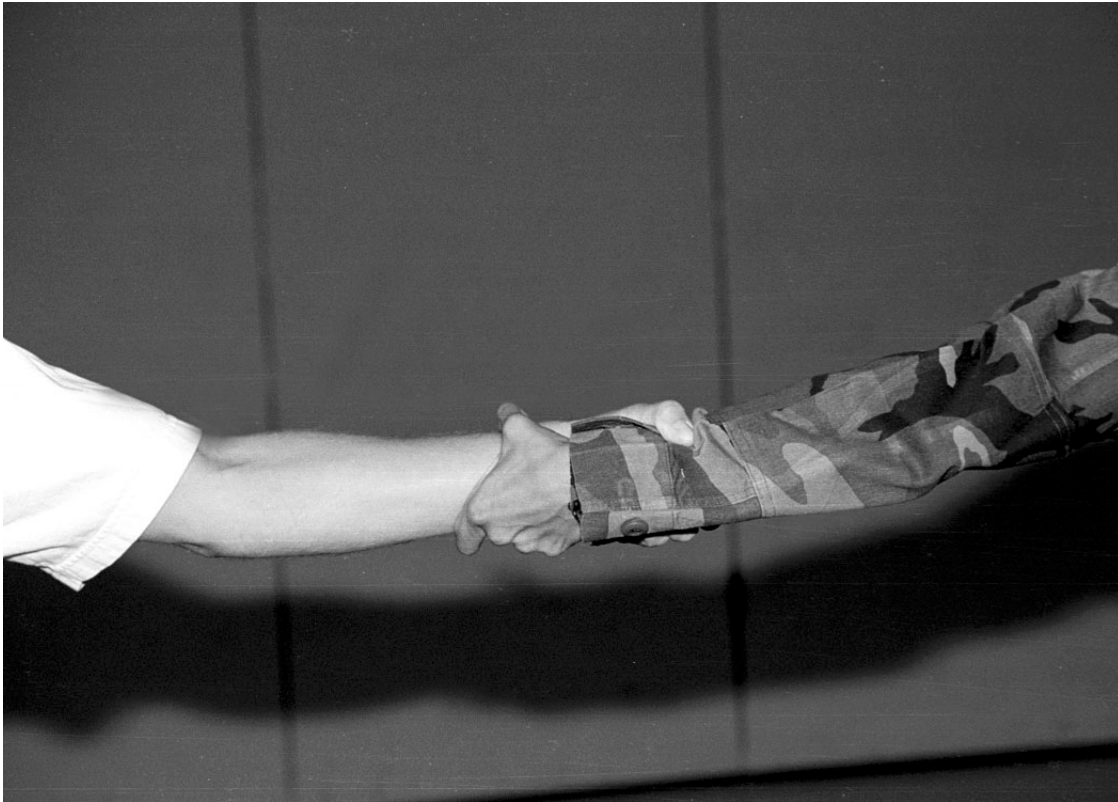


3.2.1.2. STEP 2. Step to the rear with the same foot as the arm that was grabbed and pull up with your arm and reestablish a reactionary gap.

3.2.2. One Hand Arm Grab With Face Smash.

3.2.2.1. STEP 1. Grab the attacker's wrist with the same hand that was grabbed by the attacker ([Figure 3.4](#)).

Figure 3.4. One Hand Arm Grab With Face Smash



3.2.2.2. STEP 2. Step forward with the rear foot in the direction of the attacker. Then, using the weapon hand, strike the suspect in the face area with the heel of your hand ([Figure 3.5.](#)).

3.2.2.3. A follow-up technique would be to apply an arm bar after the face smash.

3.2.3. Two Hand Grab With Face Smash.

3.2.3.1. STEP 1. Grab the attacker's wrist with the same hand that was grabbed by the attacker.

3.2.3.2. STEP 2. Step forward with the rear foot in the direction of the attacker. Then, using the weapon hand, strike the suspect in the face area with the heel of your hand ([Figure 3.6.](#)).

3.2.3.3. An alternative technique would be to apply an arm bar after the face smash.

3.2.4. Chest Grab.

3.2.4.1. STEP 1. When being pushed/grabbed, you must quickly "trap" the suspect's hand. This "trap" is accomplished by grabbing the suspect's arm below the elbow, your palms down, thumbs down, and trapping their hand on your chest ([Figure 3.7.](#)).

3.2.4.2. STEP 2. Press the suspect's hand firmly against your chest, take a step to the rear and bend forward slightly ([Figure 3.8.](#)).

3.2.4.3. STEP 3. Deliver a football style kick to the suspect's groin area ([Figure 3.9.](#)).

3.2.4.4. An alternative technique would be to apply an arm bar after the kick.

Figure 3.5. One Hand Arm Grab With Face Smash.



Figure 3.6. Two Hand Grab With Face Smash.



Figure 3.7. Chest Grab.

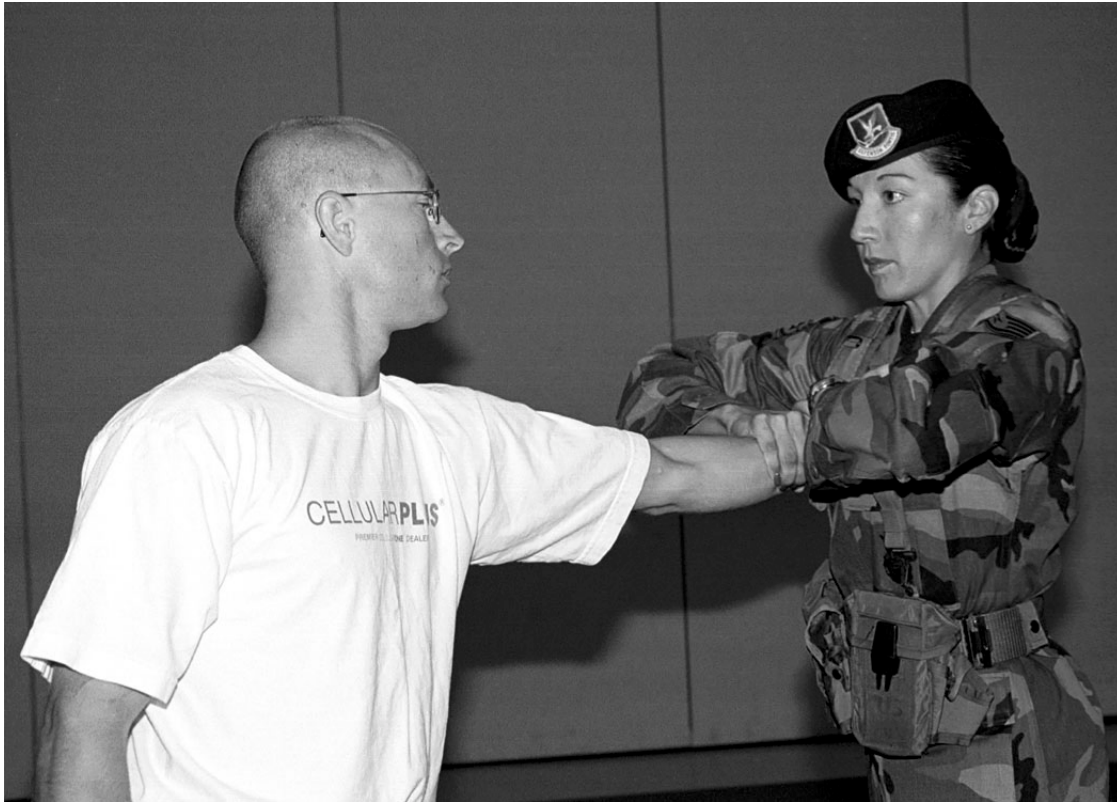


Figure 3.8. Chest Grab.

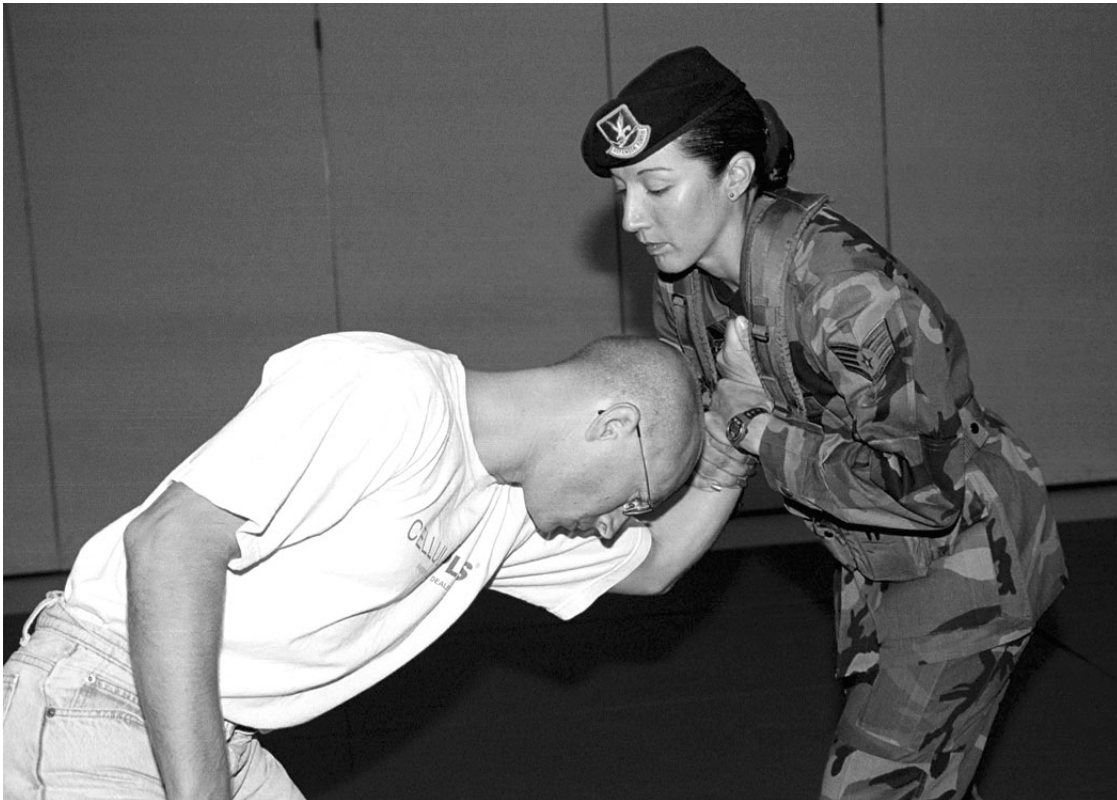


Figure 3.9. Chest Grab.



3.2.5. Hair Grab.

3.2.5.1. STEP 1. The reaction is similar to the chest push. When grabbed, trap the suspect's hand on your head using both of your hands ([Figure 3.10.](#)).

3.2.5.2. STEP 2. Take a step to the rear and tuck your chin into your neck ([Figure 3.11.](#)).

3.2.5.3. STEP 3. Deliver a football style kick to the suspect's groin area with the strong foot ([Figure 3.12.](#)).

3.2.5.4. An alternative technique would be to apply an arm bar after the kick.

Figure 3.10. Hair Grab.

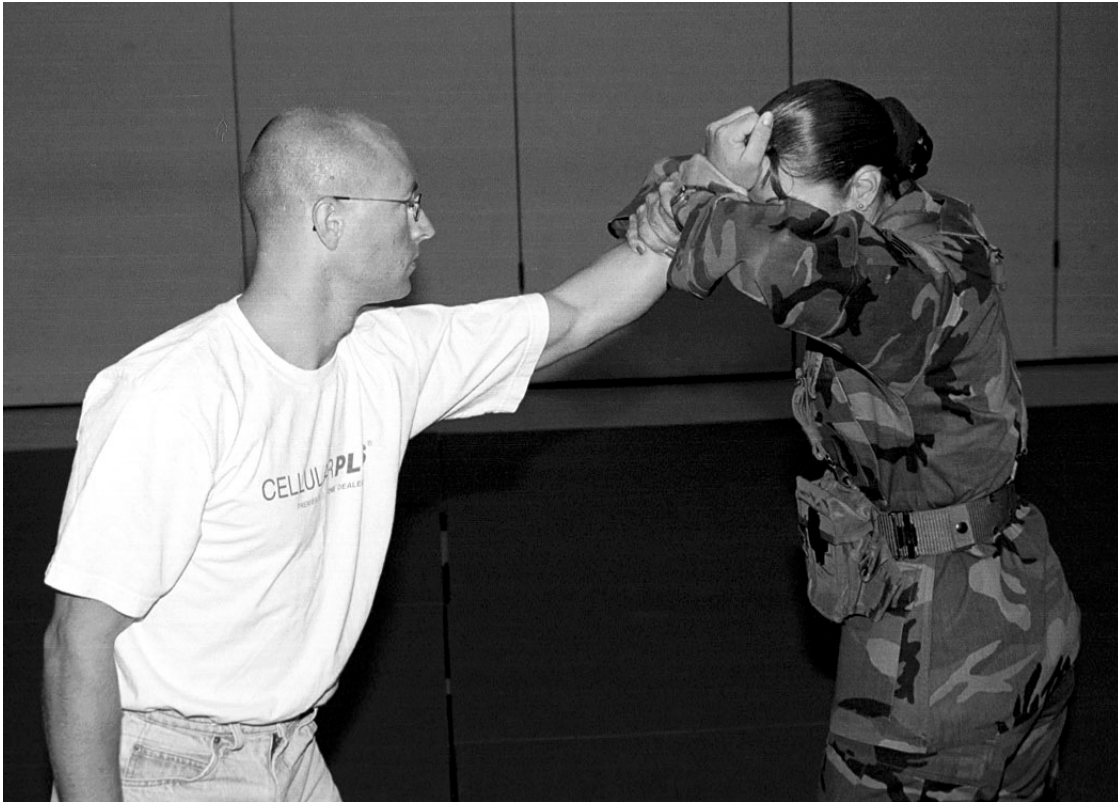


Figure 3.11. Hair Grab.



Figure 3.12. Hair Grab.

3.2.6. Rear Grab: This hold is overcome with a blow to the groin.

3.2.6.1. STEP 1. If a suspect wraps his/her arms around your body and over your arms, bring your hands to waist level and spread your arms out. Immediately assume a crouched position (**Figure 3.13.**).

3.2.6.2. STEP 2. Make fist immediately, flex your arms out slightly, crouch down, and look at the suspect's feet (**Figure 3.14.**).

3.2.6.3. STEP 3. Step forward with the same foot the suspect has forward and pivot your hips away from the suspect's groin area (**Figure 3.15.**).

3.2.6.4. STEP 4. Once you have pivoted, strike the suspect's groin area sharply with the hand nearest that area (**Figure 3.16.**).

3.2.6.5. An alternative technique would be to apply an arm bar after the groin strike.

Figure 3.13. Rear Grab.

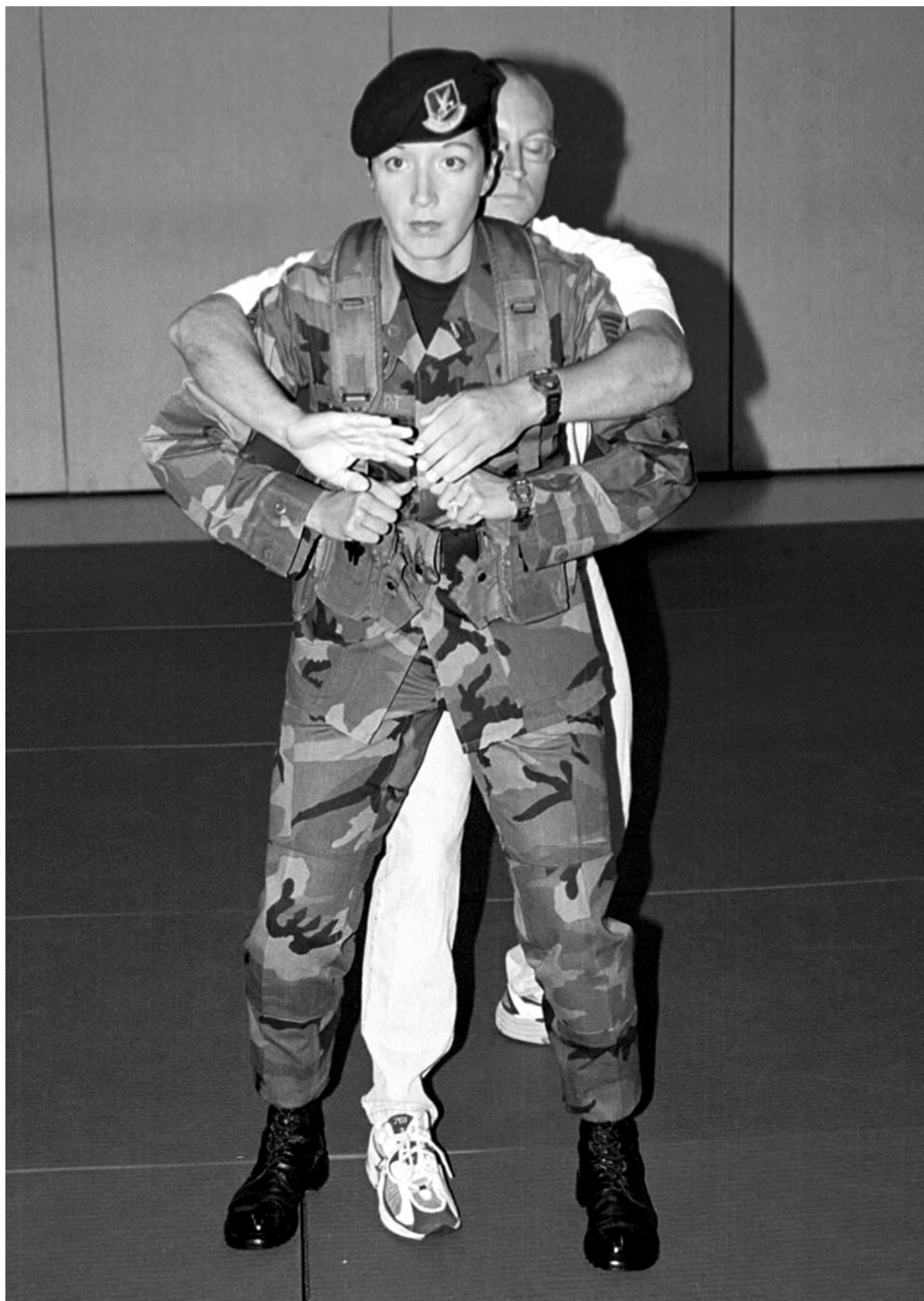


Figure 3.14. Rear Grab.

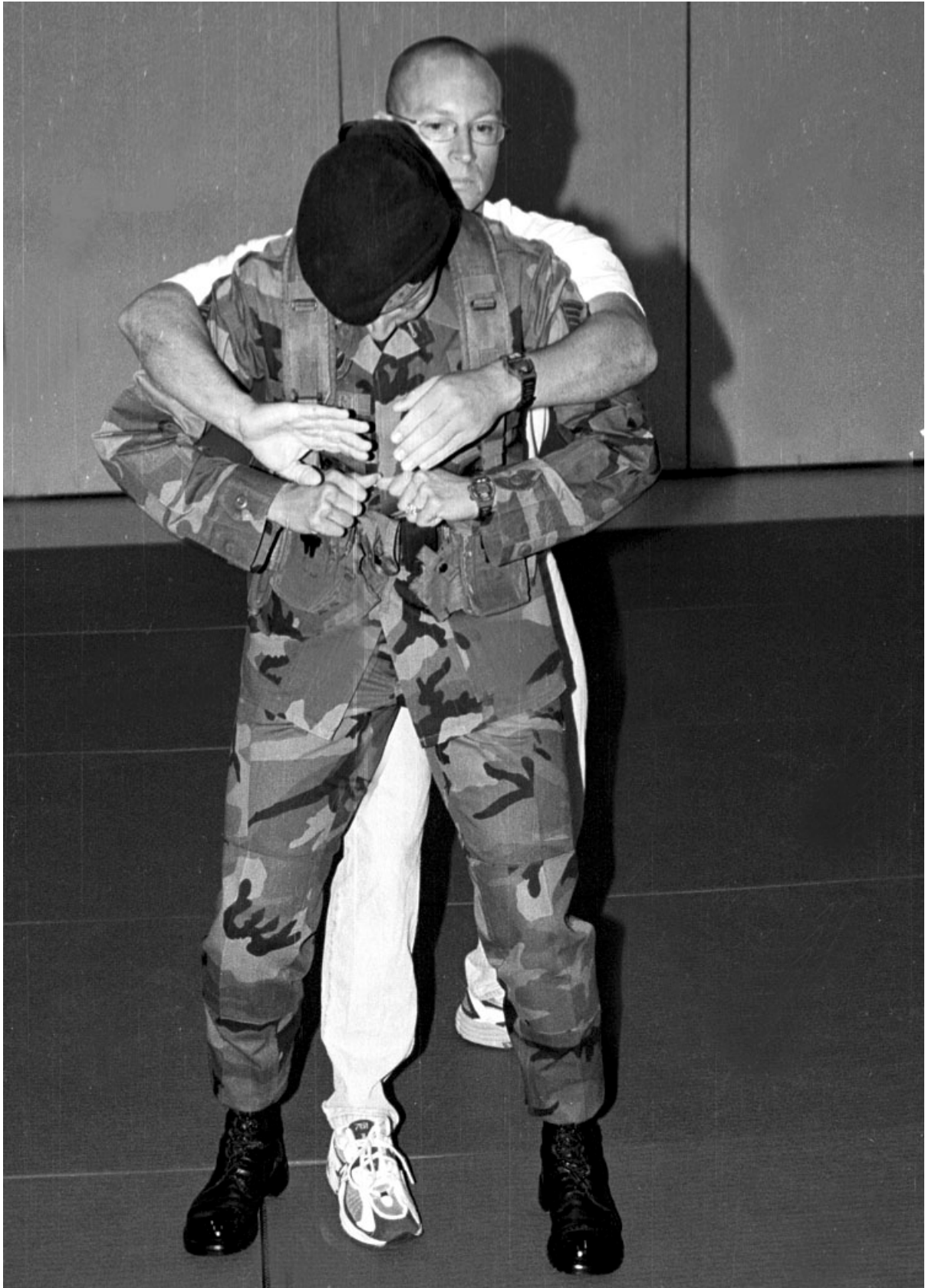


Figure 3.15. Rear Grab.



Figure 3.16. Rear Grab.



3.3. IKKYO Techniques.

3.3.1. IKKYO Grip.

3.3.1.1. STEP 1. Grab the back of suspect's right hand with your right hand palm down (or his left hand with your left).

3.3.1.2. STEP 2. Wrap your thumb around the suspect's thumb, then wrap the remaining four fingers around the suspect's hand (**Figure 3.17.**).

Figure 3.17. IKKYO Grip.



3.3.2. Two Directions of Pressure.

3.3.2.1. STEP 1. After placing the suspect in an IKKYO grip, twist the suspect's right/left hand in a clockwise/counterclockwise direction until the elbow is facing straight up (**Figure 3.18.**). Simultaneously pivot on the ball of your weak foot and step back with your strong foot so your feet are aligned with the suspect's and spread your feet one shoulder width apart.

3.3.2.2. STEP 2. Place your weak hand directly on top of the suspect's right elbow and push the suspect's hand inward with your strong hand (**Figure 3.19.**).

3.3.2.3. STEP 3. Apply downward pressure to the elbow with your weak hand, rotating the elbow joint rearward while pushing inward on the suspect's hand. The suspect's arm should be at waist level and the fingers up (**Figure 3.20.**).

Figure 3.18. Two Directions of Pressure.

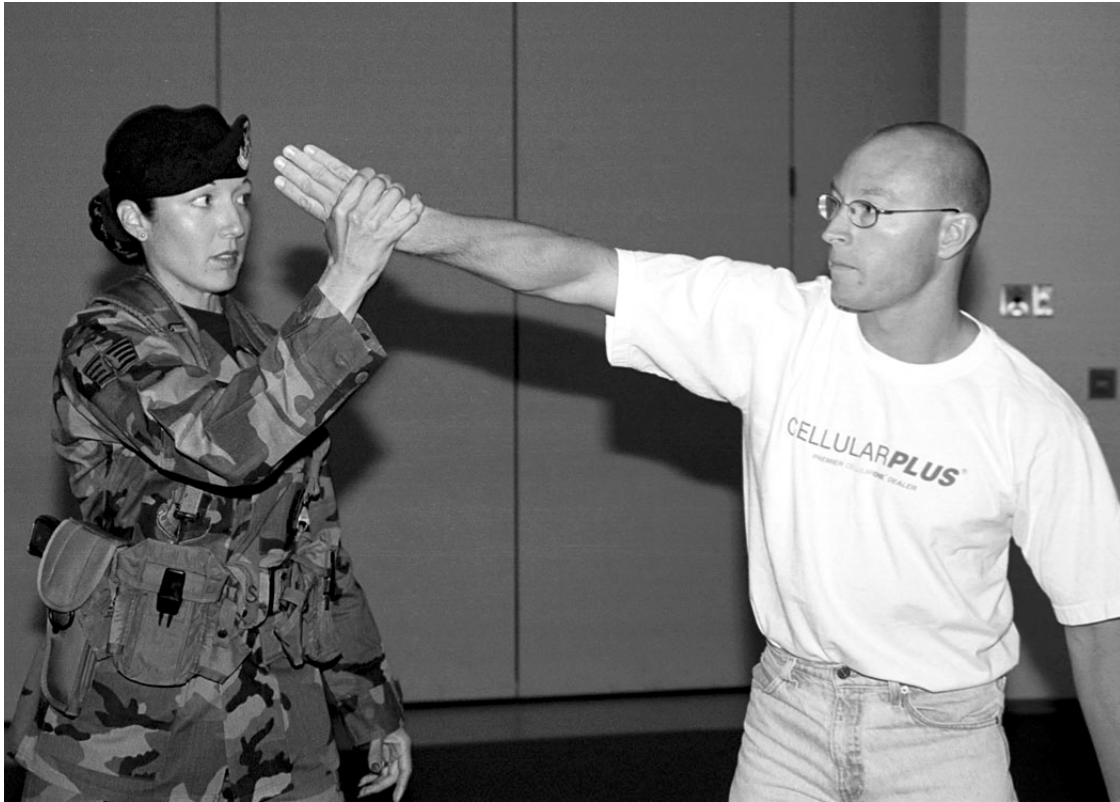


Figure 3.19. Two Directions of Pressure.

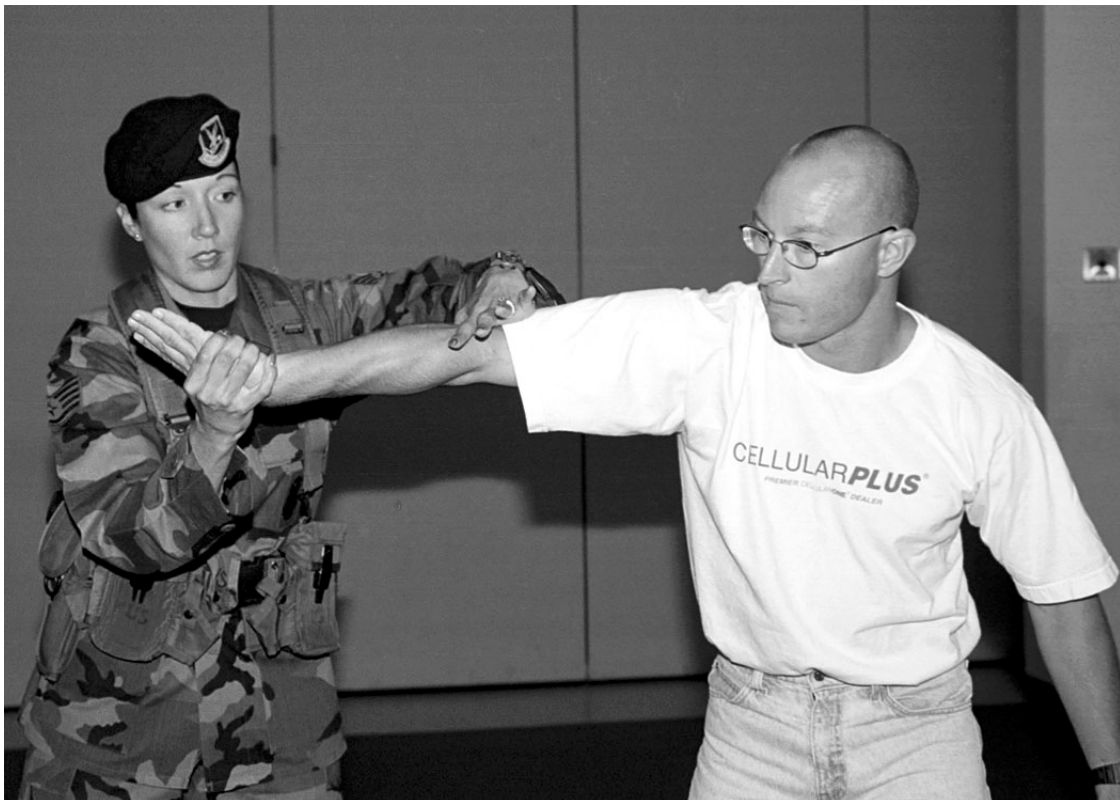
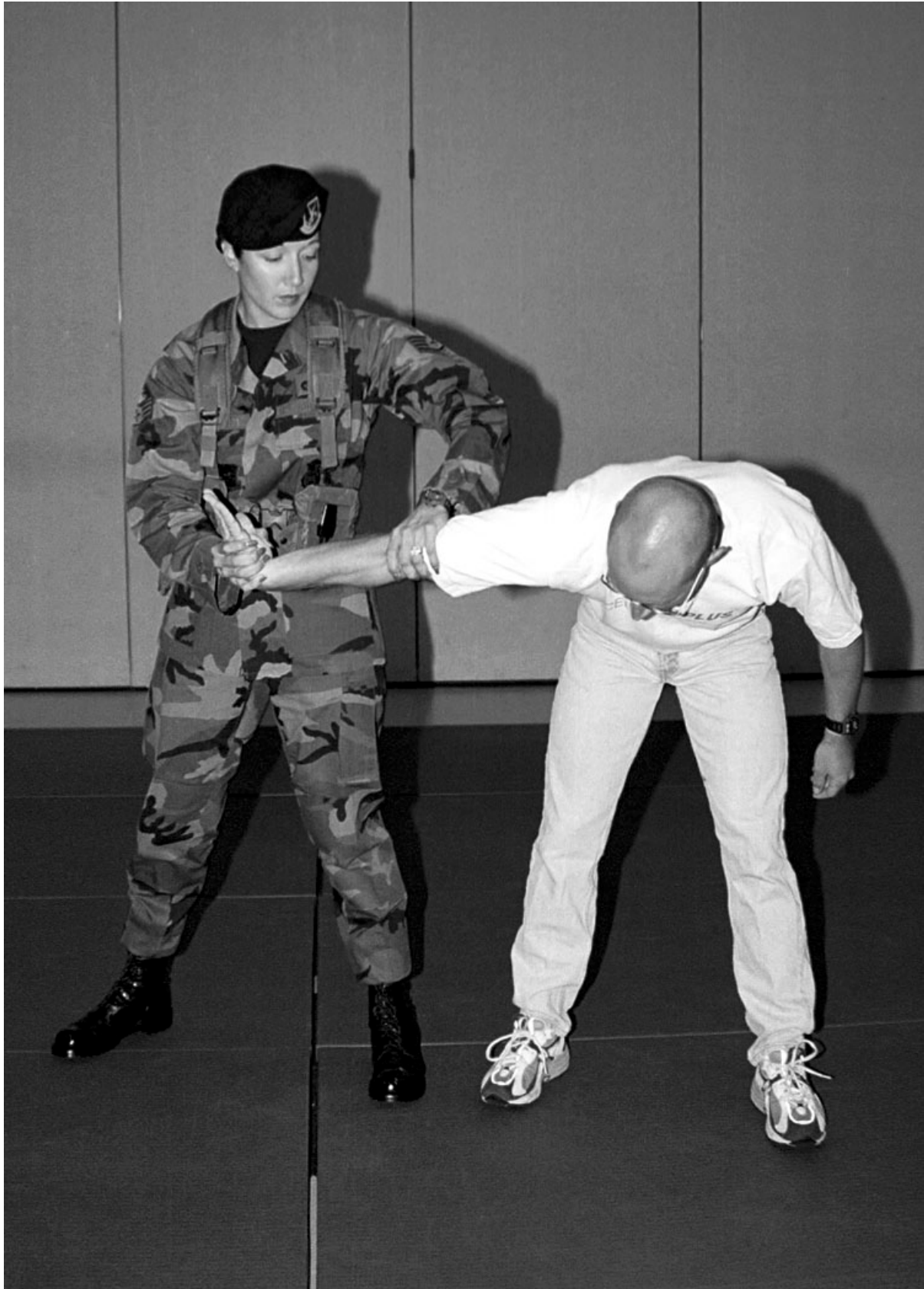


Figure 3.20. Two Directions of Pressure.



3.3.3. Standing Arm Bar.

3.3.3.1. STEP 1. After placing the suspect in two directions of pressure, fold his/her hand inward and place his/her wrist over and past the inside of your weak elbow. Remove your thumb from the fold of the suspect's arm and grab hold of their triceps just above the elbow (**Figure 3.21.**).

3.3.3.2. STEP 2. Move your inside foot to the rear of the suspect's feet and step to the left/right. At the same time, place your elbow into the small of the suspect's back. Do not release the grip on their triceps (**Figure 3.22.**).

Figure 3.21. Standing Arm Bar.

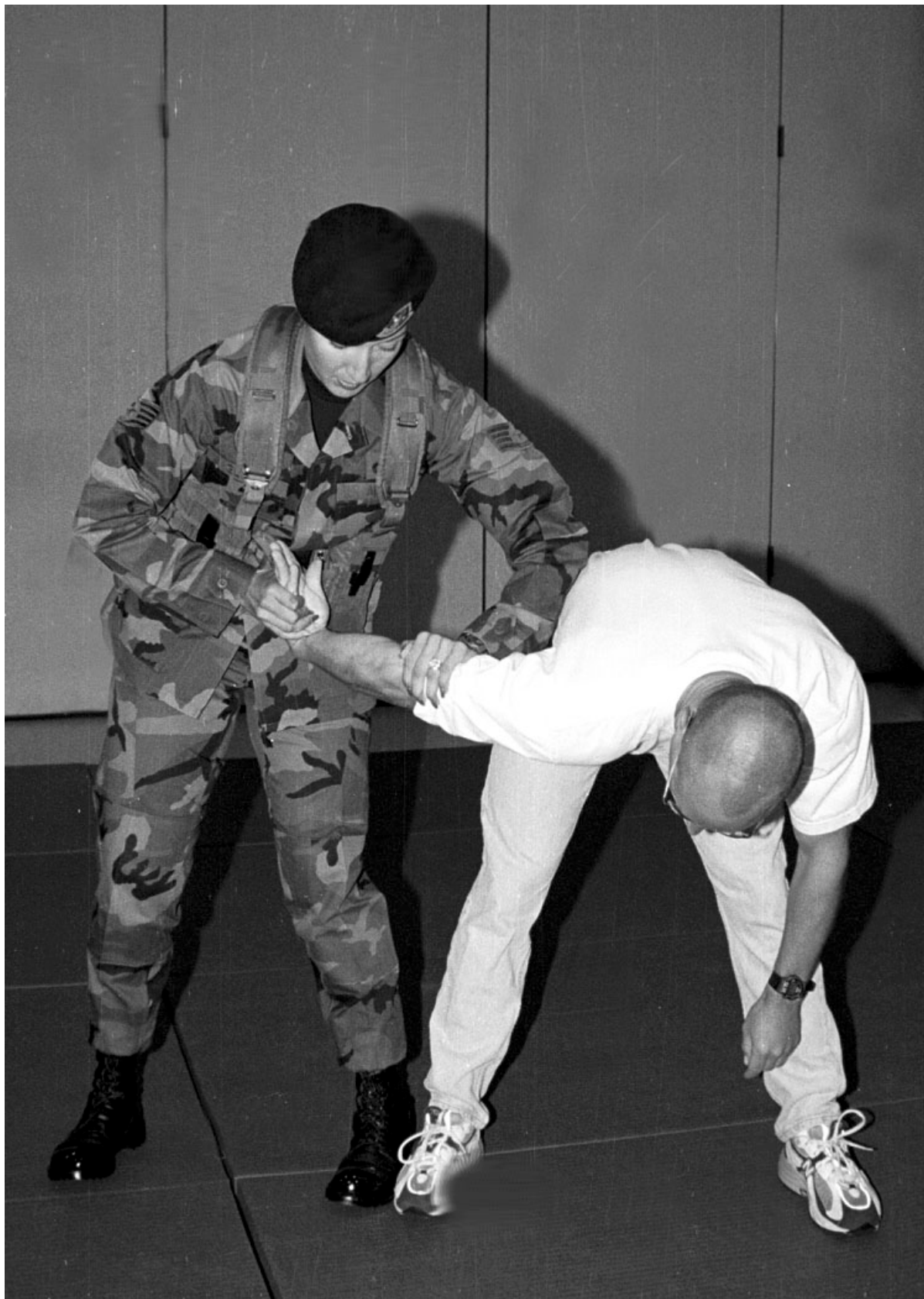
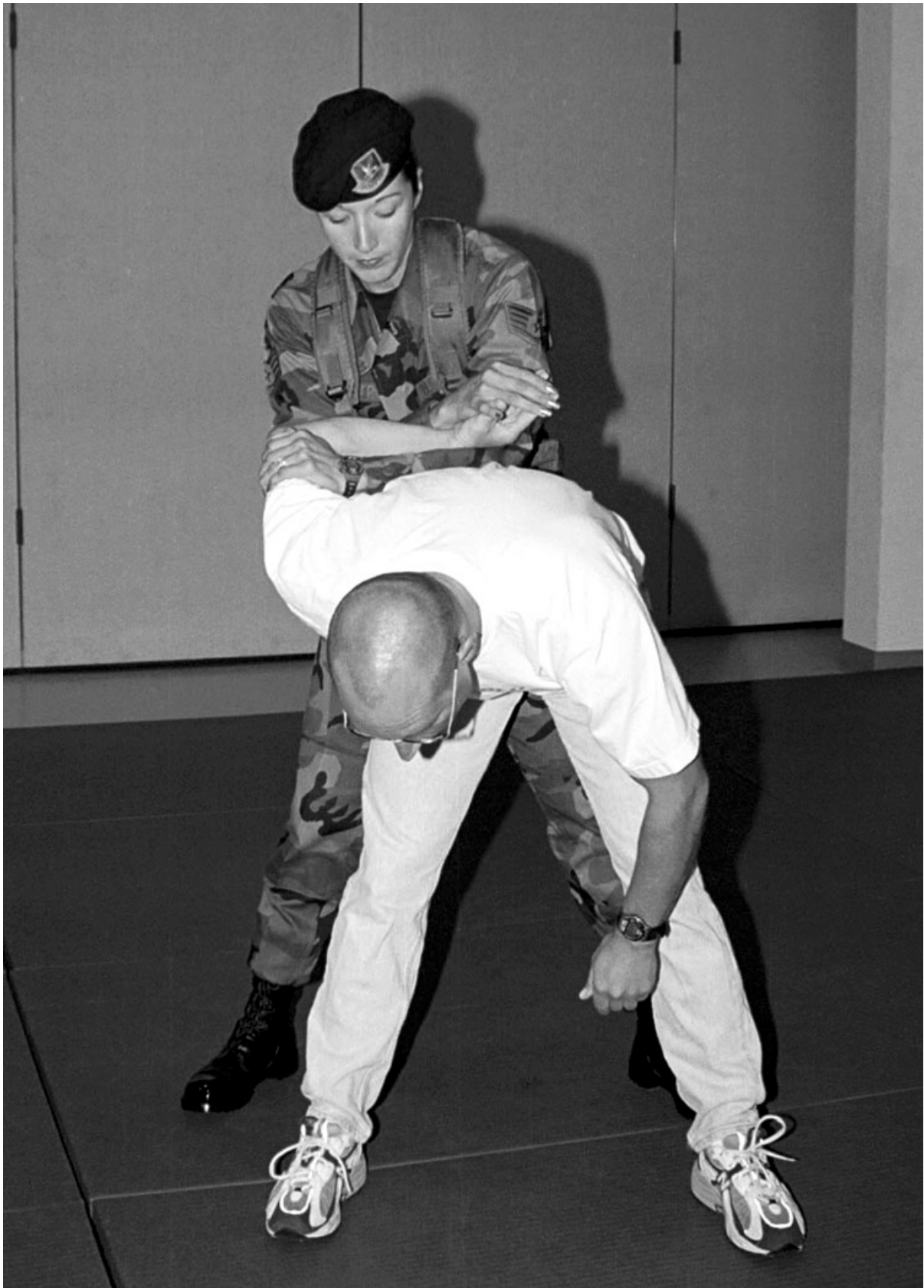
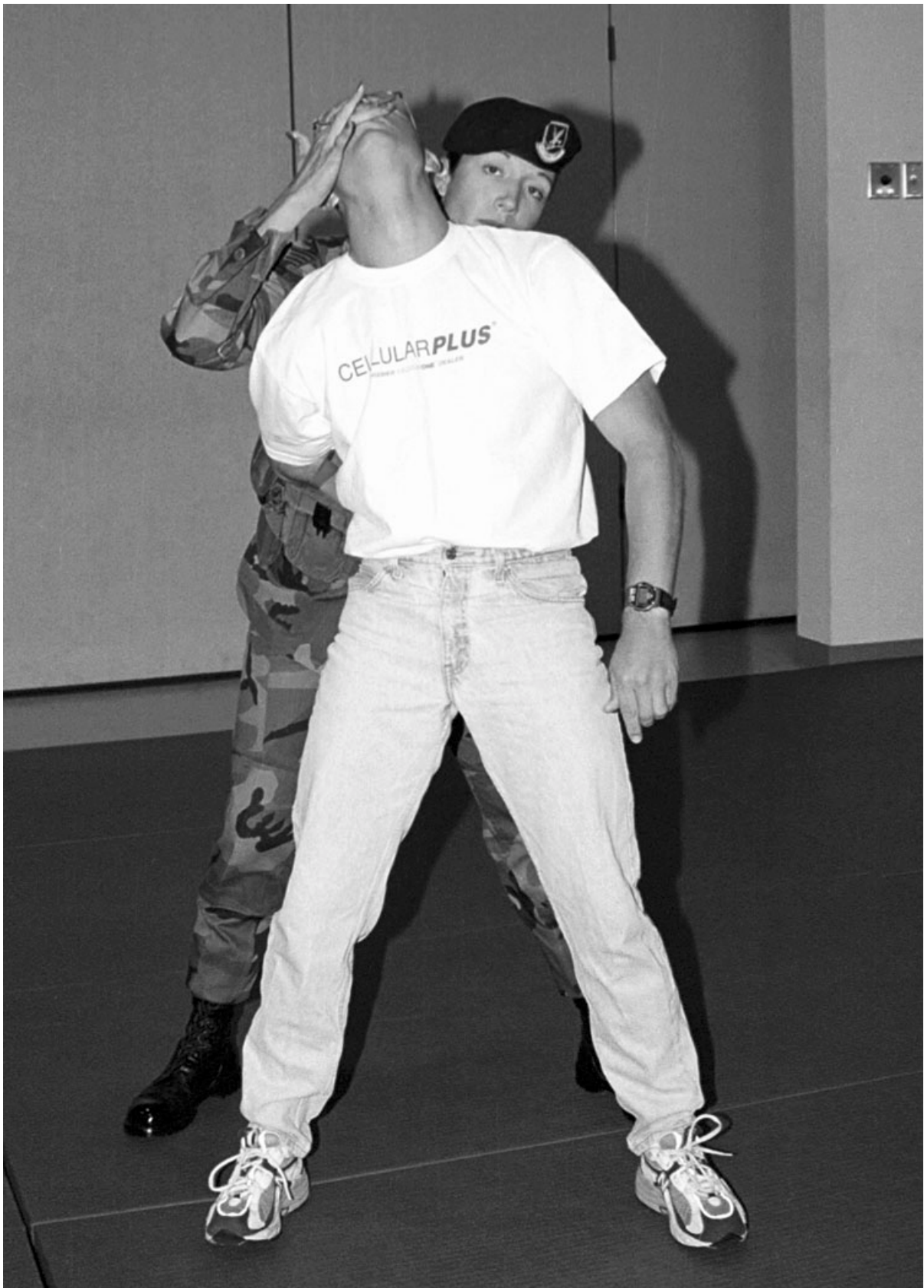


Figure 3.22. Standing Arm Bar.



3.3.3.3. STEP 3. Simultaneously place the first two fingers of your strong hand under the suspect's nose and bring his/her head backwards, placing it on your right shoulder (**Figure 3.23.**). Both of your feet should be outside of the suspect's feet, your knees slightly bent, and your back straight to balance yourself. Your chest should be touching the suspect's shoulders, but your pelvic area should not be in contact with their buttocks. NOTE: If additional control is needed, raise the suspect on his/her toes by applying upward pressure on the suspect's restrained arm while pushing inward and up with the two fingers under their nose.

Figure 3.23. Standing Arm Bar.



3.3.4. IKKYO Takedown.

3.3.4.1. STEP 1. Perform the Two Directions of Pressure (**Figure 3.24.**).

3.3.4.2. STEP 2. Apply straight downward pressure on the elbow while pushing up on the hand. Simultaneously take a small step forward with your weak foot and a large step forward with your outside foot while maintaining control of the suspect's arm (**Figure 3.25.**). Keep the arm parallel to the ground while you drop to your weak knee. Continue to drop the arm parallel until it is on the ground. Failure to keep the suspect's arm parallel to the ground may result in an injury (**Figure 3.26.**).

Figure 3.24. Ikkyo Takedown.

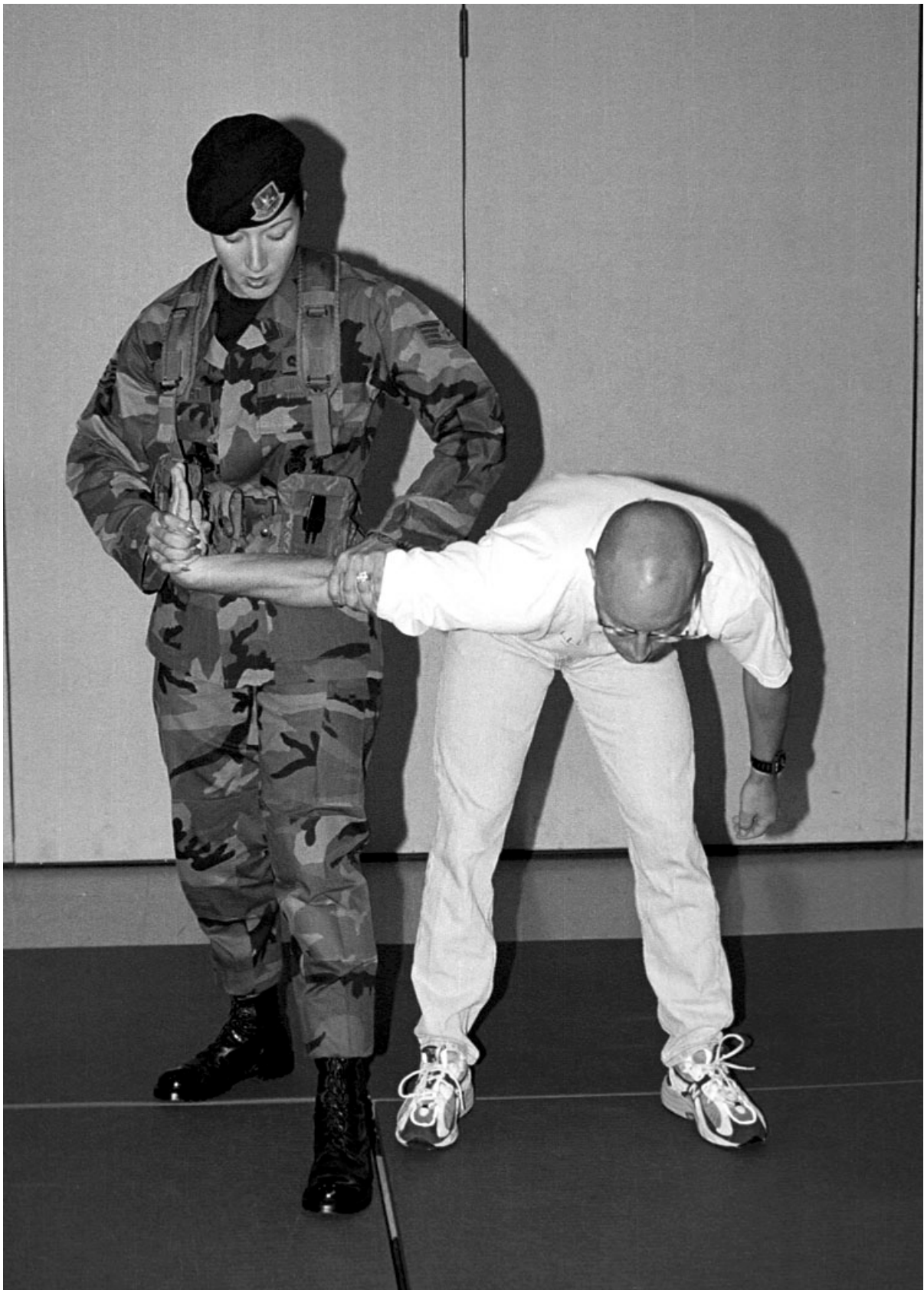


Figure 3.25. Ikkyo Takedown.

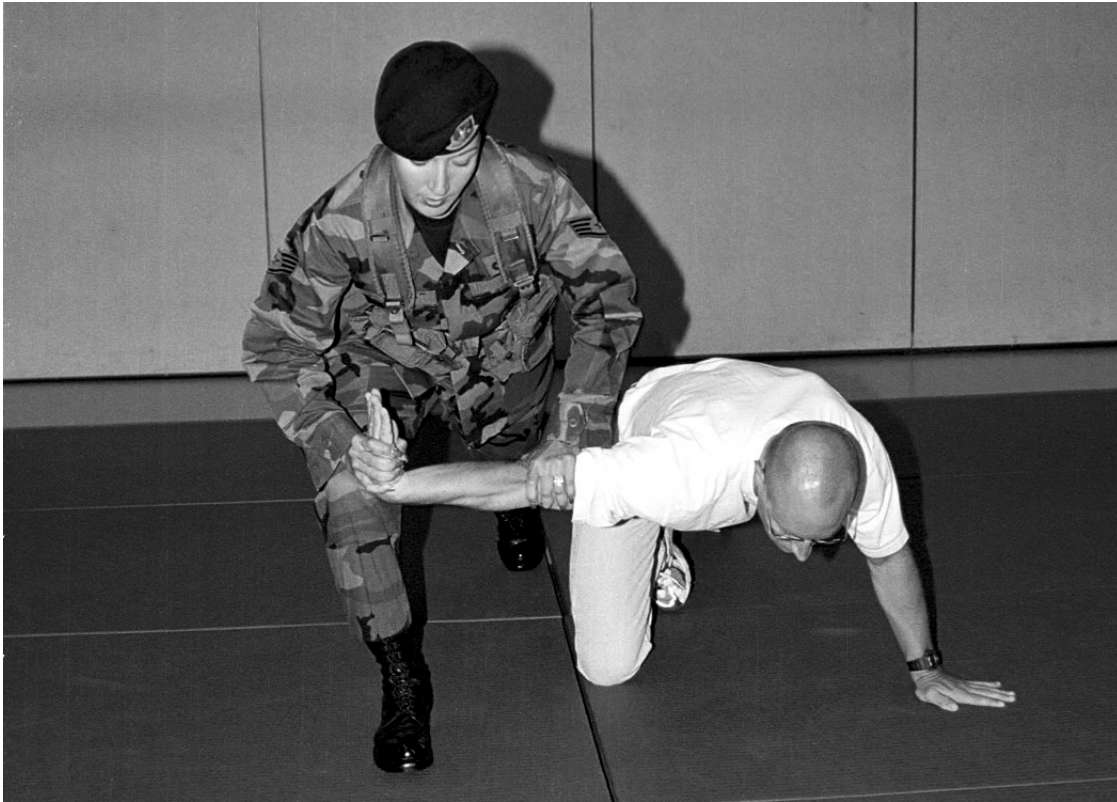
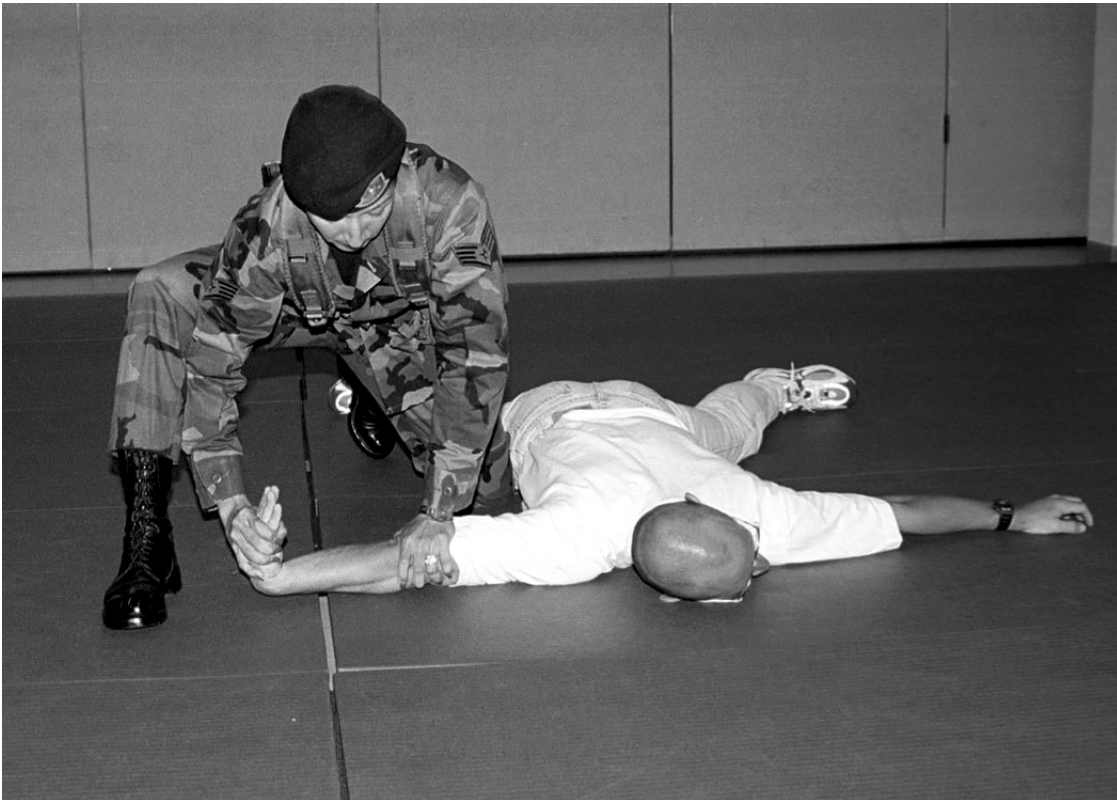


Figure 3.26. Ikkyo Takedown.



3.3.4.3. STEP 3. Place your inside knee beside the suspect's waist area and place your outside leg in a balanced kneeling position with your foot flat on the ground. (**Figure 3.27.**).

3.3.4.4. STEP 4. Place the suspect in the prone arm bar.

3.3.5. Prone arm bar.

3.3.5.1. STEP 1. While the suspect is in the prone position, lift the suspect's arm upward bending the suspect's arm at the elbow and rotating it clockwise (**Figure 3.28.**).

Figure 3.27. Prone Arm Bar.



Figure 3.28. Prone Arm Bar.



3.3.5.2. STEP 2. Remove your thumb from the fold of the suspect's arm and grab his/her triceps just above the elbow. Place the suspect's wrist over the top and outside of your weak elbow. Place your elbow with the suspect's wrist/arm in the small of the back (**Figure 3.29.**).

3.3.5.3. STEP 3. Pivot on the downed knee and place the other knee on the back of the suspect's neck (**Figure 3.30.**).

3.3.5.4. STEP 4. Use pain compliance and tell the suspect to place his/her hand on the small of their back. Handcuffing may be accomplished by cuffing the restrained hand first.

Figure 3.29. Prone Arm Bar



Figure 3.30. Prone Arm Bar.



3.3.6. Overcoming a side headlock ([Figure 3.31.](#)).

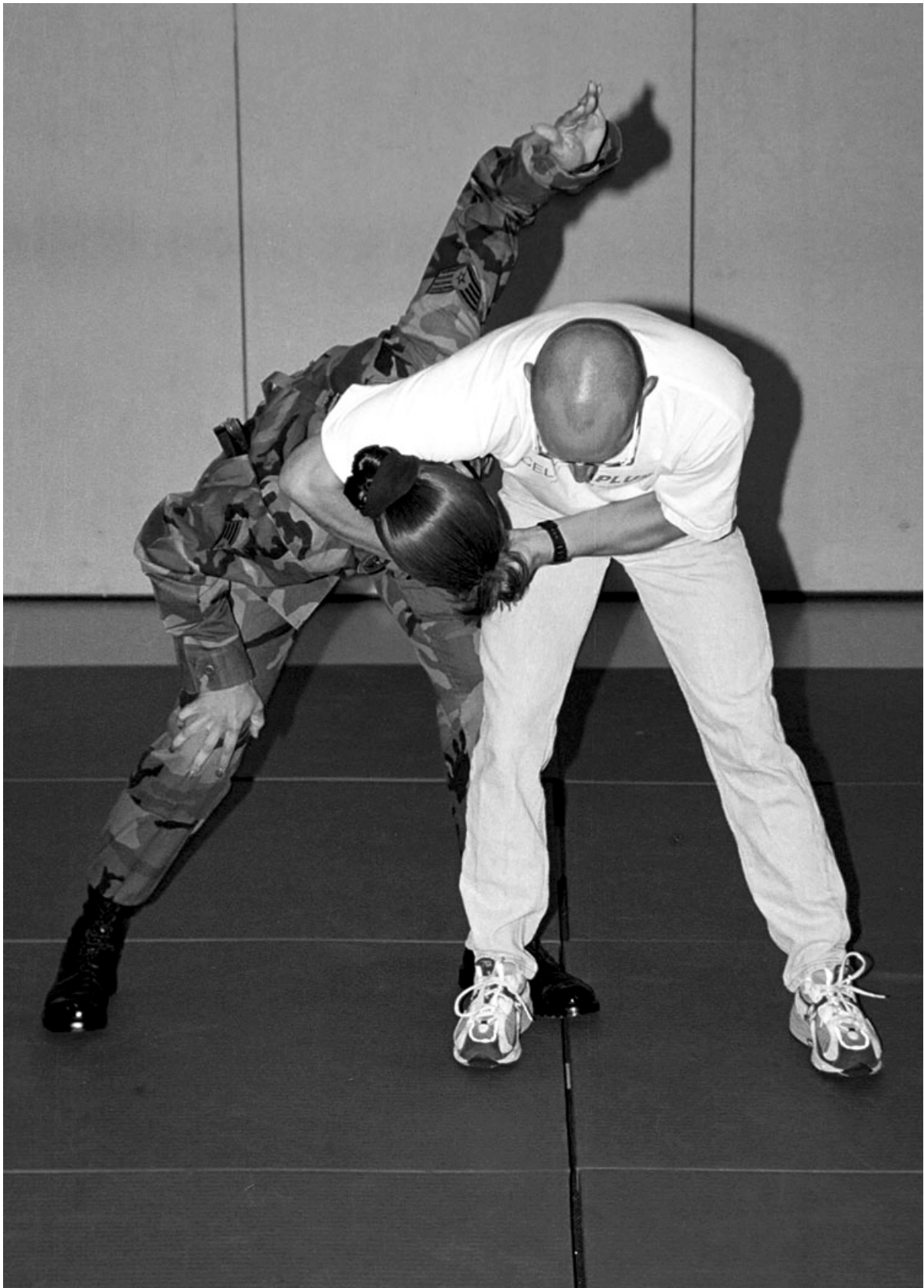
3.3.6.1. STEP 1. Place your inside foot behind the suspect's inside foot ([Figure 3.32.](#)).

3.3.6.2. STEP 2. Reach over the back of the suspect's closest shoulder with your near hand placing the middle and index finger under the suspect's nose ([Figure 3.33.](#)).

Figure 3.31. Overcoming a Side Headlock.



Figure 3.32. Overcoming a Side Headlock.



3.3.6.3. STEP 3. Force the suspect's head to the rear by applying pressure to the nose and pulling it to the rear (**Figure 3.34.**).

3.3.6.4. STEP 4. Strike the suspect's groin area with your inside hand or fist (**Figure 3.35.**).

Figure 3.33. Overcoming a Side Headlock.

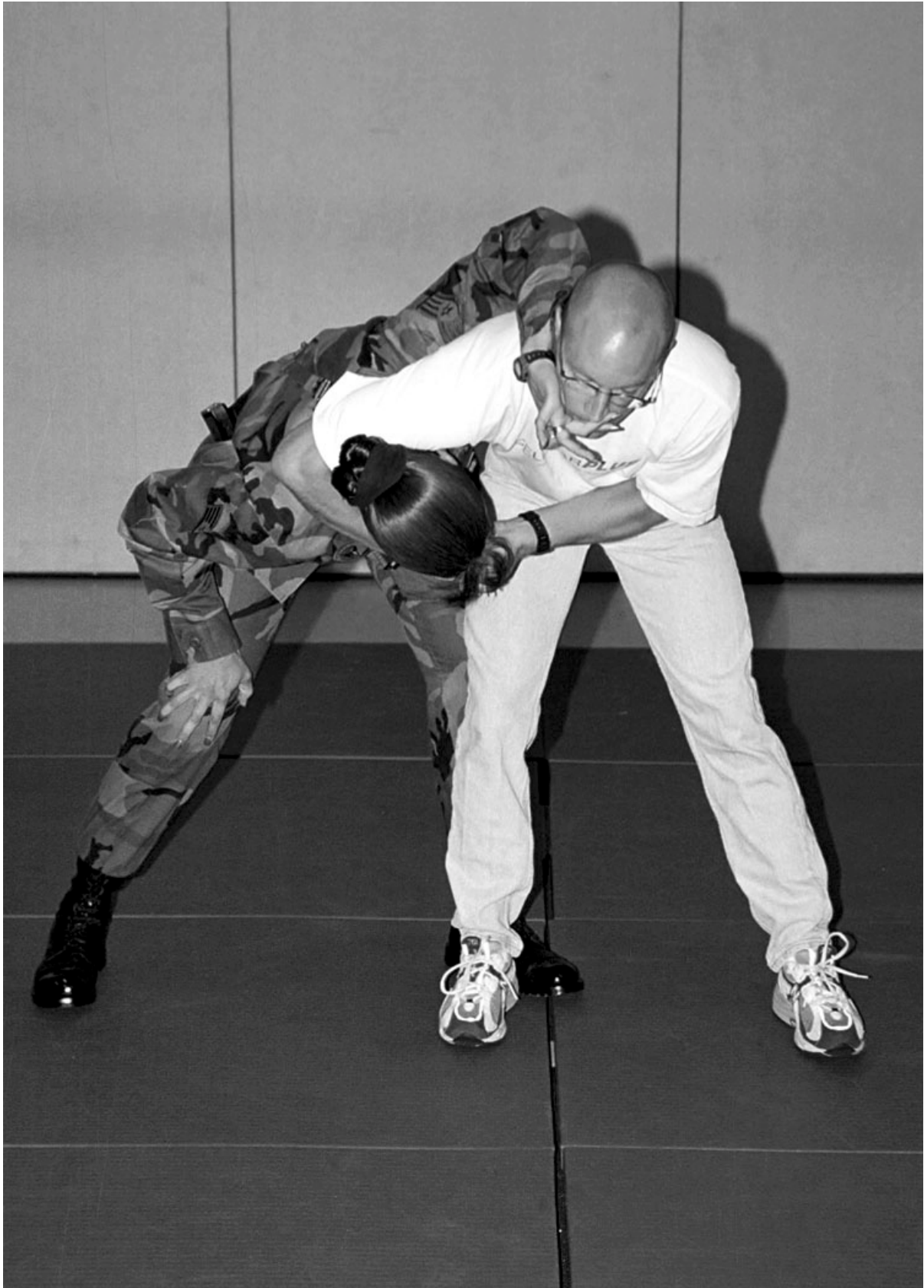


Figure 3.34. Overcoming a Side Headlock.

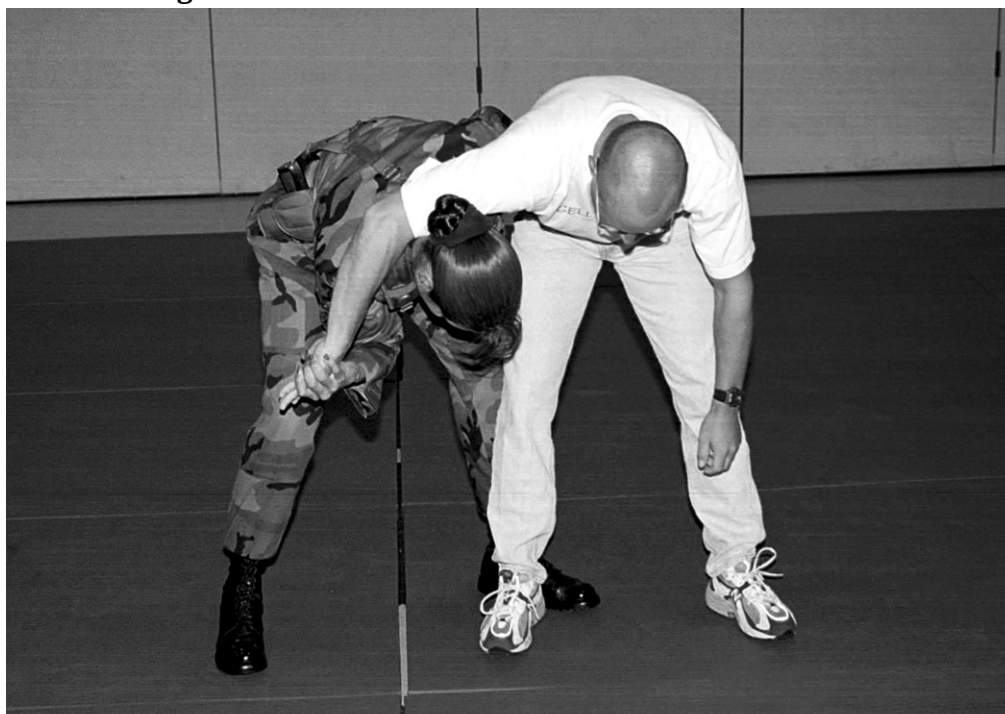


Figure 3.35. Overcoming a Side Headlock.



3.3.6.5. STEP 5. Place your outside hand on the suspect's wrist and pull the suspect's hand away from your neck (**Figure 3.36.**).

Figure 3.36. Overcoming a Side Headlock.



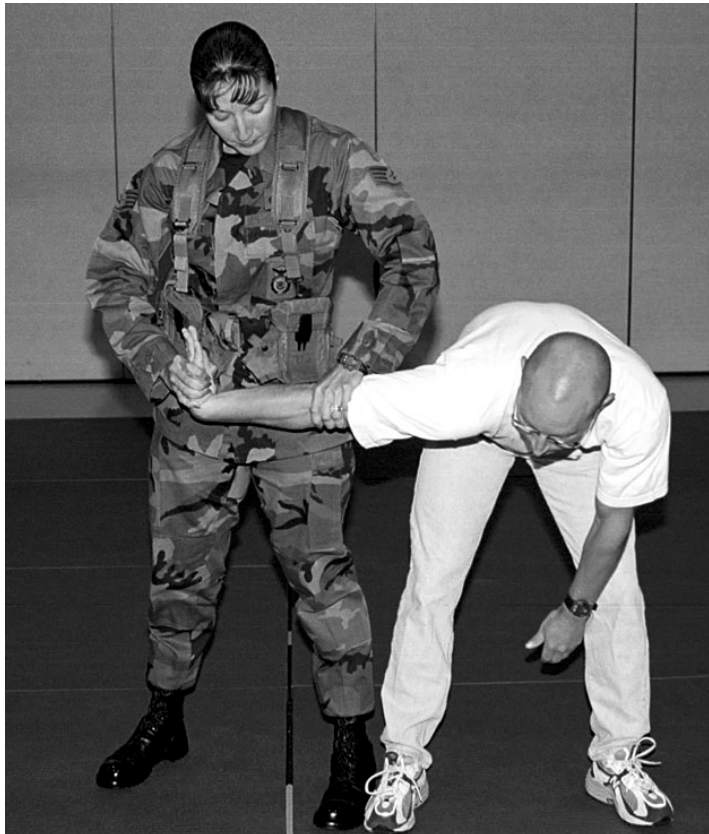
3.3.6.6. STEP 6. Duck your head under the suspect's arm and step back with your inside foot, pulling the suspect's arm downward until it is at waist level (**Figure 3.37.**).

3.3.6.7. STEP 7. Place the suspect's arm into two directions of pressure ([Figure 3.38.](#)).

Figure 3.37. Overcoming a Side Headlock.



Figure 3.38. Overcoming a Side Headlock.



3.3.6.8. STEP 8. Fold suspect's arm into arm bar.

3.3.7. Overcoming a Front Choke Hold.

3.3.7.1. STEP 1. Tense the muscle in your neck and take a short step with your weak foot across your front.

3.3.7.2. STEP 2. Vigorously twisting your upper body to the left or right, sweep your arm in front and strike the suspect's face, forcing the suspect's hands from your throat. Trap the suspect's hands in your armpit ([Figure 3.39.](#), [Figure 3.40.](#), and [Figure 3.41.](#)).

Figure 3.39. Overcoming a Front Choke Hold.



Figure 3.40. Overcoming a Front Choke Hold.

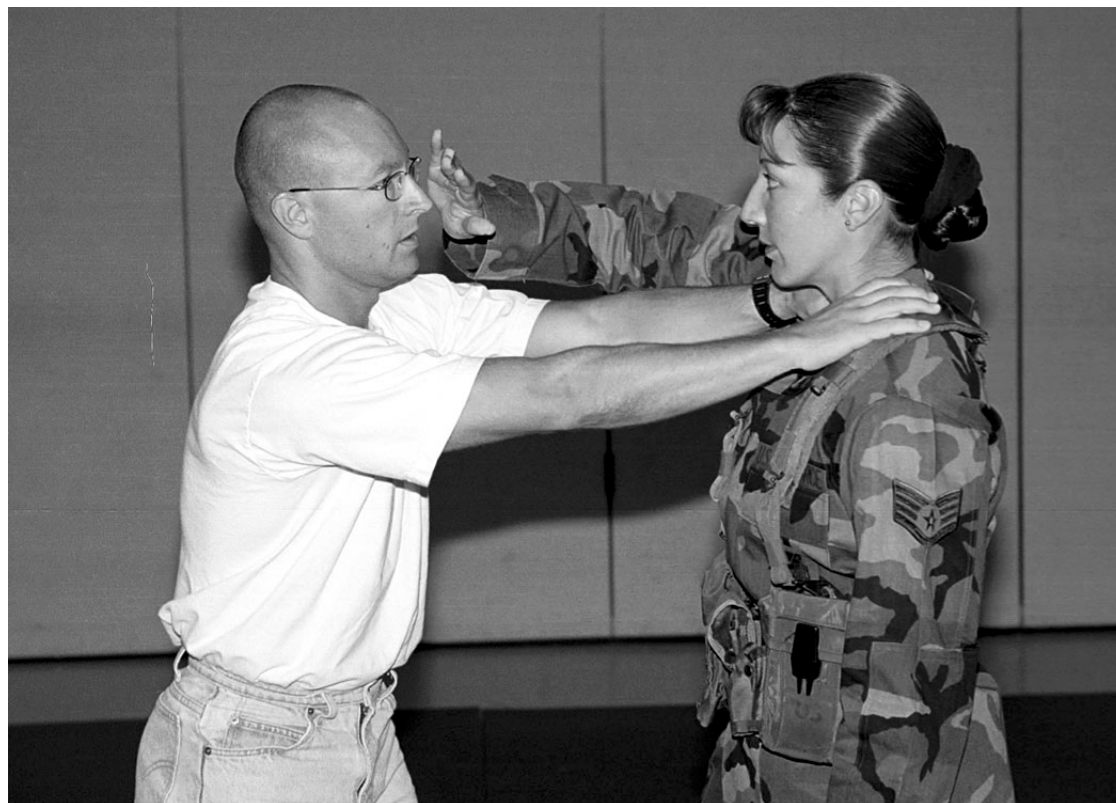


Figure 3.41. Overcoming a Front Choke Hold.



- 3.3.7.3. STEP 3. Grab the back of the suspect's wrist with your free hand. Grab the same hand of the suspect that you are using to grab, i.e. your left hand grabs the suspect's left hand (**Figure 3.42.**).
- 3.3.7.4. STEP 4. Place the suspect's arm into two directions of pressure (**Figure 3.43.**).
- 3.3.7.5. STEP 5. Place the suspect in a standing arm bar.

Figure 3.42. Overcoming a Front Choke Hold.



Figure 3.43. Overcoming a Front Choke Hold.



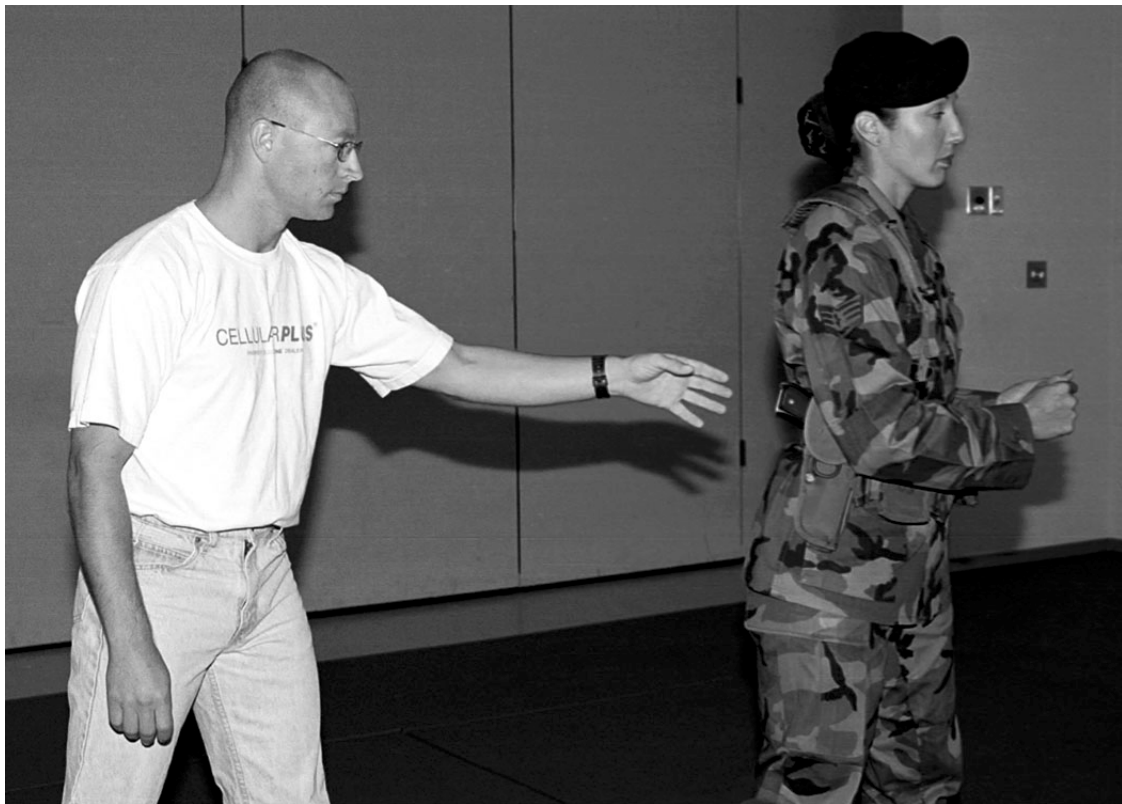
Chapter 4

WEAPONS RETENTION

4.1. Weapons Retention Techniques. These techniques are designed to stop a suspect who is attempting to take your weapon away from you. These techniques should be executed quickly and with sufficient force to ensure the suspect will fail.

4.1.1. Lower Forearm Block. This technique is used to prevent an attempt to remove the weapon from your holster before the suspect's hand is placed on the weapon (suspect approaching from the rear) ([Figure 4.1.](#)).

Figure 4.1. Lower Forearm Block.



4.1.1.1. STEP 1: As the suspect approaches from the rear and attempts to reach for your weapon with either or both hands, make a tight fist with your weapon hand and swing it down and to the rear at a 45° angle striking the suspect's extended arm(s) with forearm ([Figure 4.2.](#)).

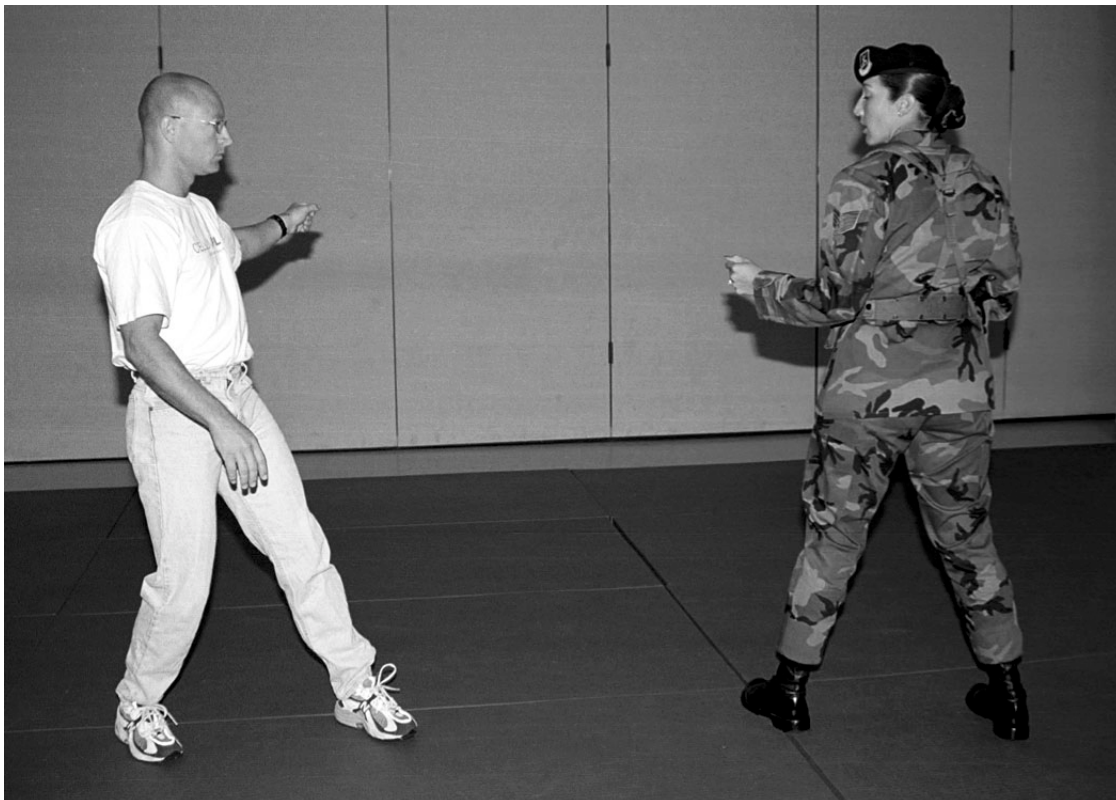
4.1.1.2. STEP 2: Simultaneously pivot on the ball of your weak foot and swing your strong leg to your rear 180° following the direction of the swinging arm. You are now facing the assailant ([Figure 4.3.](#)).

4.1.1.3. STEP 3: Using an authoritative tone of voice, talk the suspect into a ground handcuffing position while continuing to observe the suspect until such time as your backup can secure the suspect with handcuffs.

Figure 4.2. Lower Forearm Block.



Figure 4.3. Lower Forearm Block.



4.1.2. Rear Wrist Lock (Strong Hand Grab) #1. This technique is designed to prevent a suspect from removing your weapon from the rear. The assumption is that the suspect will grab your weapon with the same hand as your shooting hand ([Figure 4.4](#)).

Figure 4.4. Rear Wrist Lock (Strong Hand Grab) #1.



4.1.2.1. STEP 1: As the suspect grabs the butt of the weapon, place your weapon hand palm down on top of the grabbing hand as though you were going to draw the weapon. Push down hard to prevent the assailant from lifting the weapon ([Figure 4.5](#)).

Figure 4.5. Rear Wrist Lock (Strong Hand Grab) #1.



4.1.2.2. STEP 2: At the same time, place your weak hand (palm down) over the holster flap. At this point you should be pressing down with both hands to prevent removal of the weapon from the holster (**Figure 4.6.**).

4.1.2.3. STEP 3: Continue pushing down with the weak hand as you curl the fingers of your weapon hand into the palm of the assailant's gripping hand, weapon thumb pressing into the webbing between the thumb and index finger of the suspect's hand.

Figure 4.6. Rear Wrist Lock (Strong Hand Grab) #1.



4.1.2.4. STEP 4: Continue pushing down with the weak hand as you twist the assailant's palm outward (as in IKKYO) to your side, causing their wrist to turn, releasing his/her grip from the butt of the weapon (**Figure 4.7.**).

4.1.2.5. STEP 5: As the wrist is turned, take a short sliding step forward with your weak foot then pivot on the ball of your weak foot and swing your strong leg to your rear 180° as you face the assailant and withdraw your weapon side away from the assailant.

4.1.2.6. STEP 6: At this point the weak hand can be released from the weapon and placed alongside the weapon hand to increase the pressure on the assailant's wrist by pushing hard against the back of the hand with your thumbs. The fingers of the weak hand will grab the palm of the assailant, and the thumb of the weak hand will be on the back of the assailant's hand alongside your strong thumb. NOTE: At this point the fingers on the suspect's locked hand will point straight up.

4.1.2.7. STEP 7: As you grip the assailant's hand with both your hands, apply extreme pressure against his/her wrist with both of your thumbs. Increase pressure on the wrist until the suspect's shoulder is below your hand level.

4.1.2.8. STEP 8: At this point push off from the suspect (**Figure 4.8.**).

4.1.2.9. Repeat step 3 for lower forearm block.

Figure 4.7. Rear Wrist Lock (Strong Hand Grab) #1.

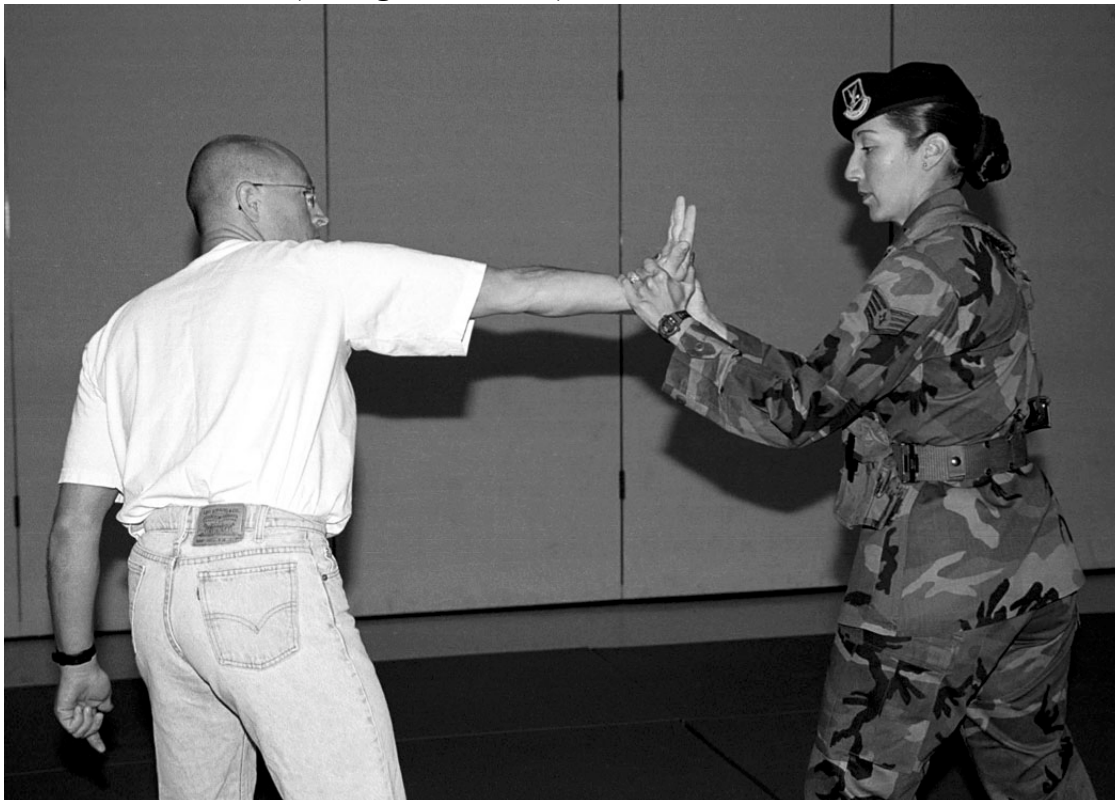
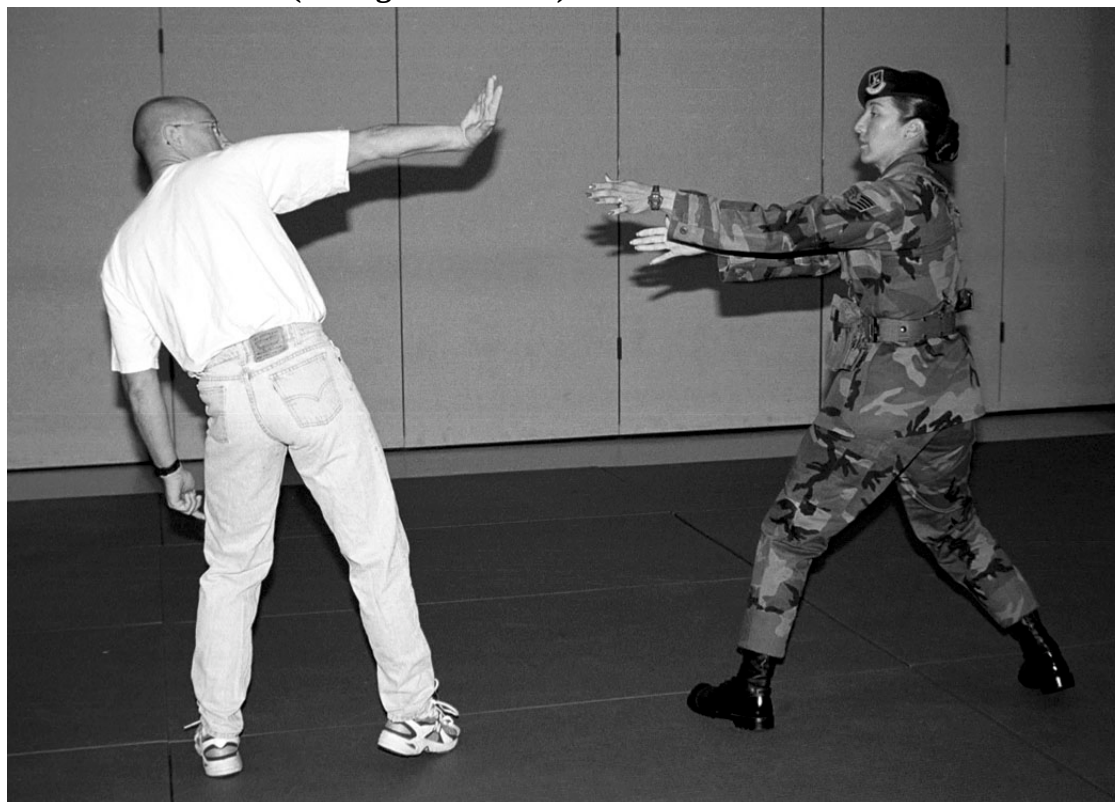


Figure 4.8. Rear Wrist Lock (Strong Hand Grab) #1.



4.1.3. Rear Wrist Lock (Weak Hand Grab) #2. This technique is to be used if an assailant grabs the butt of your weapon from the rear with the hand opposite your shooting hand ([Figure 4.9.](#)).

4.1.3.1. STEP 1. Repeat steps 1-3 for the wrist lock #1, strong hand grab ([Figure 4.10.](#)).

4.1.3.2. STEP 4. Grasping the thumb and twisting the assailant's hand palm up and rearward at a 45-degree angle from his/her shoulder ([Figure 4.11.](#)). Bring the weak hand up to mirror the strong hand pushing down hard on the suspect's hand. At the same time step back with your strong foot, pivot on your weak foot, and force the assailant to the ground ([Figure 4.12.](#)).

4.1.3.3. STEP 5. After assailant is taken to the ground, push off.

4.1.3.4. Repeat step 3 for lower forearm block as in rear wrist lock (strong hand grab) #1.

Figure 4.9. Rear Wrist Lock (Weak Hand Grab) #2.

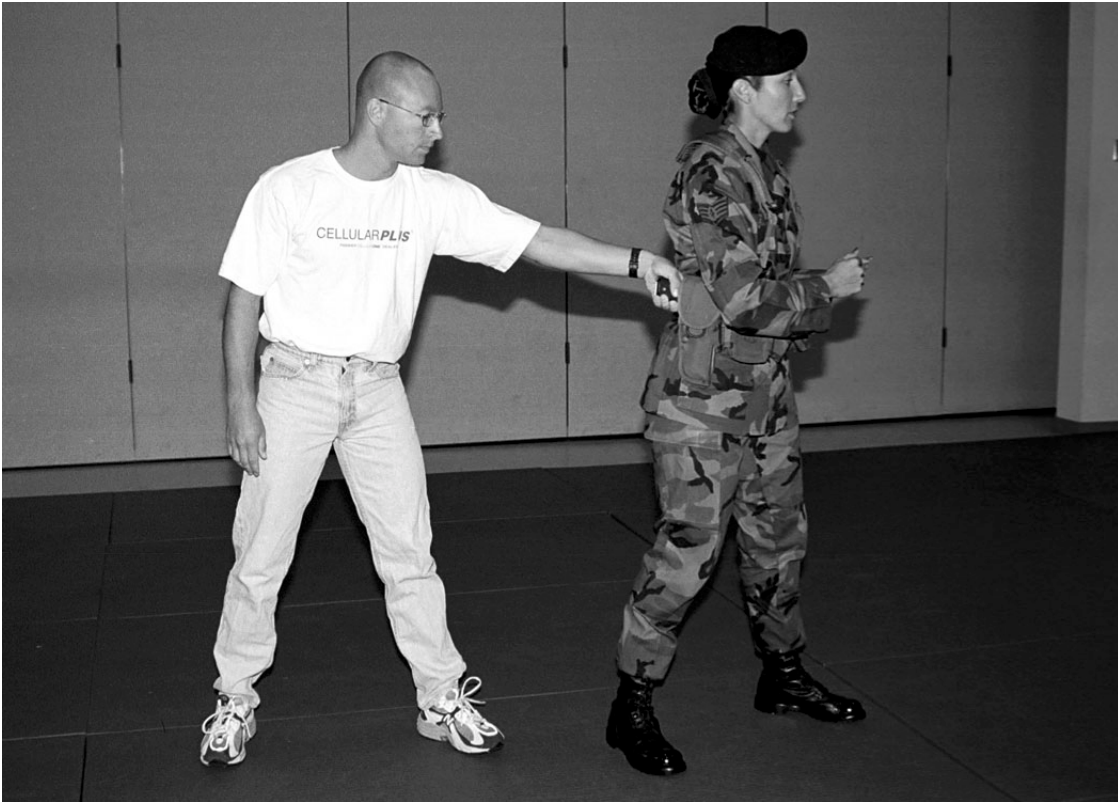


Figure 4.10. Rear Wrist Lock (Weak Hand Grab) #2.

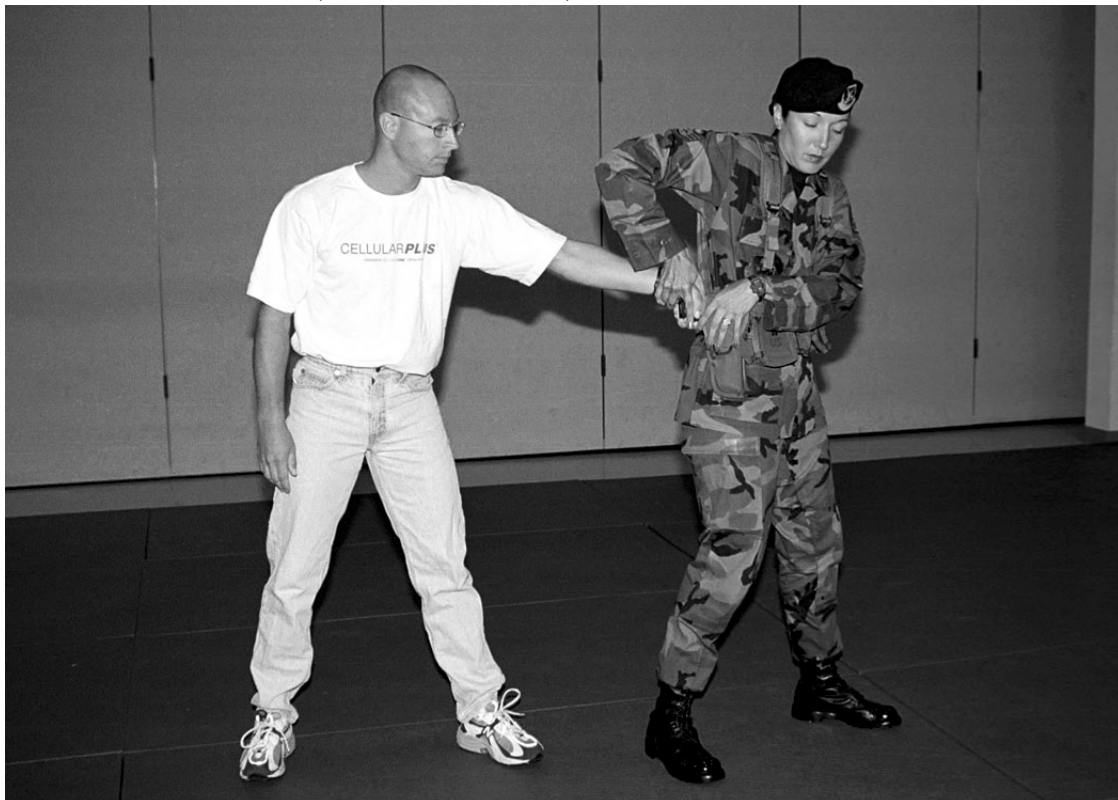


Figure 4.11. Rear Wrist Lock (Weak Hand Grab) #2.

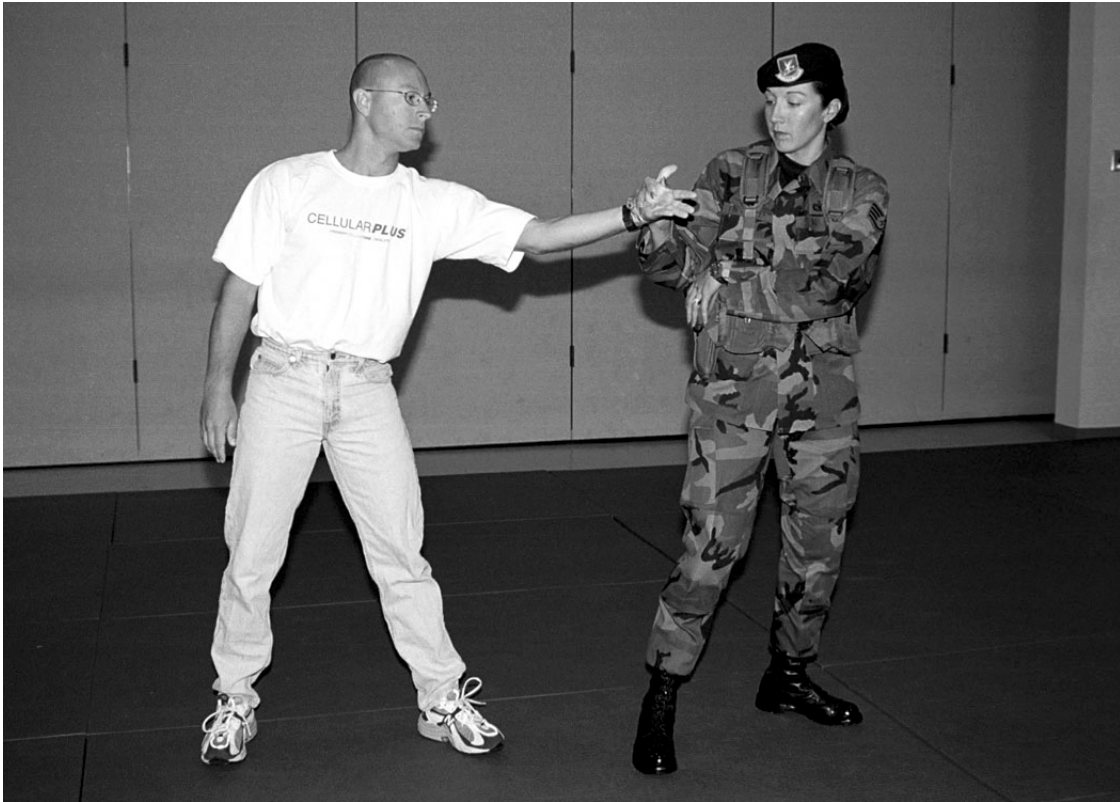
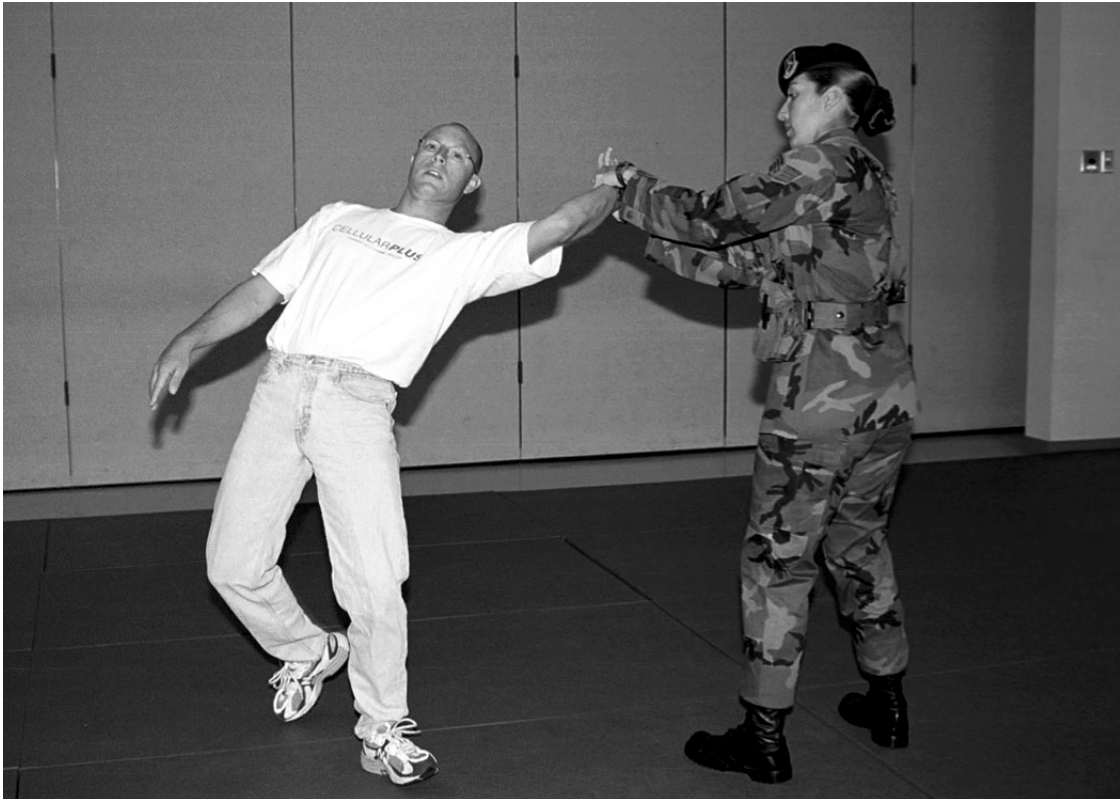


Figure 4.12. Rear Wrist Lock (Weak Hand Grab) #2.



Chapter 5

USE OF CAP-STUN®⁴ PEPPER SPRAY

5.1. Introduction. Thorough training in the use of pepper spray is critical. Training enhances the spray's effectiveness, protects both the user and the Air Force against liability, and ensures the safety of the user and the subject. Comprehensive training should go beyond the technical application to include physiological reactions, legal issues (use of force guidelines), tactical issues, and applications. MAJCOMs develop procedures for reporting use and accounting/inventory of pepper spray. Units document all pepper spray training. Generally, you can expect to use pepper spray when the subject's actions are located within the resistant (active) portion of the Use of Force Model (refer to AFI 31-207, para 1.3). MAJCOMs in overseas areas must coordinate with the local SJA to ensure its use does not violate any status of forces agreements.

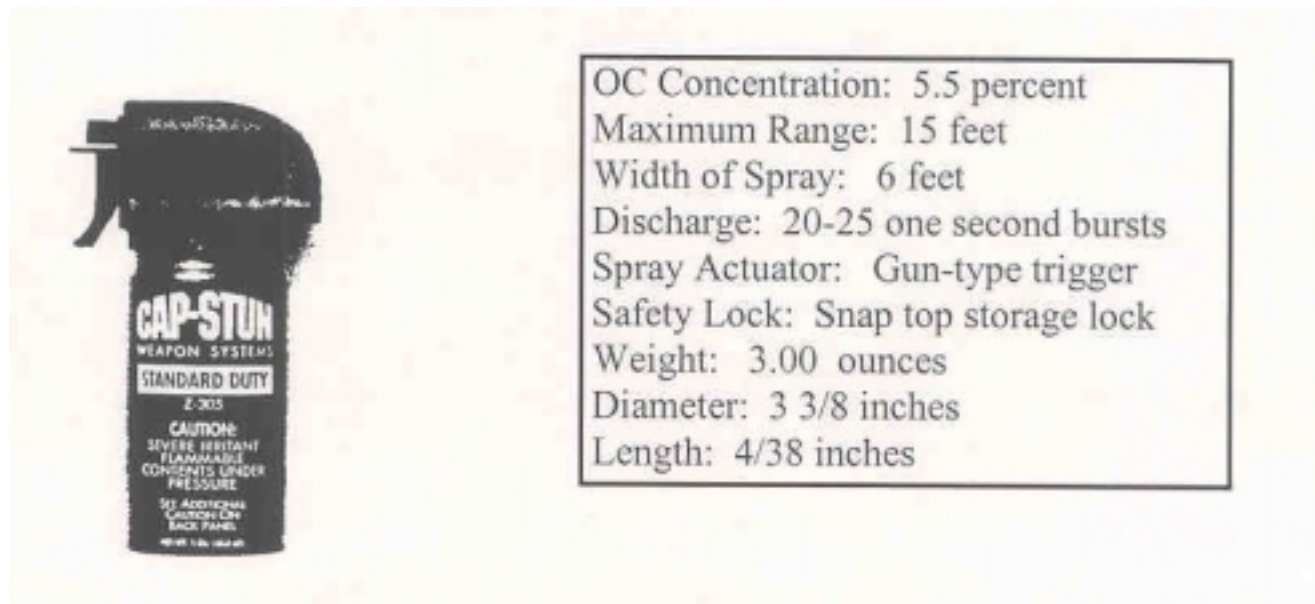
5.2. Characteristics. Oleoresin capsicum (OC), commonly called pepper spray, is a highly concentrated form of peppers or similar synthetic and a naturally occurring inflammatory agent affecting the mucous membranes of humans and animals. It comes from the oily resin of cayenne and other varieties of peppers used in spicy foods. When applied to the face, OC causes swelling of the mucous membranes, involuntary closing of the eyes, gagging, coughing, shortness of breath, and an intense burning feeling on exposed skin. Typically, persons sprayed with OC involuntarily drop to their knees. OC is consistently effective against persons with reduced sensitivity to pain, such as those under the influence of PCP and other drugs. Symptoms are temporary, but may last up to 45 minutes when left untreated. OC spray is available in two forms, water based or alcohol-based. Although the alcohol-based product is hazardous when used near flame or spark producing devices, it is the standard for Air Force use as it is normally useable in the temperature ranges we normally encounter. The aerosol product used in this instruction is CAP-STUN®.⁴

5.3. Nomenclature. The Z-305 CAP-STUN®⁴ pepper spray is a pressurized hand-held, nonlethal weapon, which contains 28.08 grams of 5.5 percent oleoresin capsicum irritating agent suspended in isopropyl alcohol as an aerosol carrier. The dispenser body is aluminum with a plastic trigger lock which can be snapped to either side of the holster. The holster comes with a belt clip and belt loop option.

5.4. Storing and Shipping OC Pepper Spray.

5.4.1. OC pepper spray must be stored at room temperature. It has a 5 year shelf life from the date of manufacture. The active agent tends to separate and collect at the top after about two years if left idle. To prevent this and insure uniform potency of the mixture, shake vigorously before initial use and at least once a year thereafter. The lot number stamped on the bottom of the canister provides the manufacturing date in Julianne date format. For example, the Julianne number 1355 means the product was produced in 1991 (1) on the 355th day of the year (355). Replace the canister when⁴

4. Excerpts from Zarc International, Inc. copyrighted materials.

Figure 5.1. CAP-STUN Z-305® Nomenclature

NOTE: Excerpts from Zarc International, Inc. copyrighted materials.

it has exceeded its shelf life or when the contents have been expended beyond a safe operational level. To verify safe operational level, the armorer should:

- 5.4.1.1. Fill a glass more than half full with water.
- 5.4.1.2. Place the OC pepper spray inside the glass, bottom down.
- 5.4.1.3. Gently and loosely hold and steady the unit upright inside the water to prevent toppling. Do not push the canister into the water; let it float naturally.
- 5.4.1.4. Observe the water line in comparison with the level indicator on the canister label. If the water line is near "Replace," replace the unit.
- 5.4.2. Do not store OC pepper spray near a heat source or open flame.
- 5.4.3. Do not store OC pepper spray at temperatures above 120 degrees Fahrenheit as this may cause the canister to burst.
- 5.4.4. Do not expose the OC pepper spray unit to temperatures below 32 degrees Fahrenheit for long periods as this may cause slower discharge from the canister and weaken the effectiveness of the spray.
- 5.4.5. New shipments of OC pepper spray have a small safety tab on the top of the canister. This safety tab is designed for shipment and warehouse storage only. Remove the safety tab when placed in ready-use storage within armories. Once the tab is removed, the Z-305⁵ is immediately placed in the safety-equipped holster. Armors must ensure the safety properly engages the trigger mechanism and the holster strap is firmly secured.
- 5.4.6. Ship OC pepper spray only by surface transportation.

5. Excerpts from Zarc International, Inc. copyrighted materials.

5.5. Training.

5.5.1. All security forces members are trained with either the Z-305®⁶ pepper spray or baton for use in non-lethal weapons situations. Use this manual for training source material.

5.5.2. Initial and annual refresher training on OC pepper spray is mandatory for those armed with it.

5.5.2.1. Initial training must address all topics in this chapter. Model T-305⁶ is the recommended unit for training. It has the same delivery performance and features as Z-305⁶ with the exception of the active ingredient. Do not spray security force members with the Z-305⁶ as part of familiarization training.

5.5.2.2. Recertify the training annually during the standardization/evaluation process. Retrain individuals that do not undergo stan/eval on an annual basis.

5.5.2.3. Document training as it occurs. Security force members may be armed with OC pepper spray for twelve months after training or stan/eval.

5.5.3. Personnel who have attended the Principles of Instruction (POI) course and have been awarded a "T" prefix are authorized to train personnel. These personnel must use this manual and the lesson plan posted on the HQ Air Forces Security Forces Center website at <http://afsf.lackland.af.mil/>.

5.6. CAP-STUN R Utilization.⁶

5.6.1. The holstered unit should be positioned tactically on the security force members belt per individual preference. When you place the holster on your belt, ensure it is not close to other equipment that may press against the trigger when you sit down or perform normal duties.

5.6.2. Once a subject is perceived as a resistant (active) subject (third level on the use of force model), you should gain a tactical position relative to the subject.

5.6.3. You should indicate by sign or code word to the other security forces present that OC is to be dispersed.

5.6.4. Consider the environment for use. The Z-305®⁶ uses isopropyl alcohol as the propellant and should not be used near an open flame or spark source. Isopropyl alcohol within controlled environments does not cause flammability problems. However, just as any other commercially available household aerosol, the spray should not be used at close range directly toward sparks or flames.

5.6.5. Remove the Z-305®⁶ canister from the holster and hold firmly in the upright position.

5.6.6. At this distance, the spray pattern will be approximately 32 inches. From a range of ideally 6-8 feet, the security force member should hold the unit close to his/her upper chest and target the subject's eye area.

5.6.7. Direct one-second bursts at the subject's facial area (e.g., eyes, nose, and mouth). The CAP-STUN⁶ pepper spray pattern delivers a full cone mist pattern rather than a solid stream. Due to the relatively short range of pepper spray and close proximity to the subject, exercise extreme caution.

6. Excerpts from Zarc International, Inc. copyrighted materials.

5.6.8. If used in a crowded area, be conscious of the effects of overspray on bystanders. Ideally, position yourself upwind of the subject. Avoid traveling through areas recently contaminated with pepper spray.

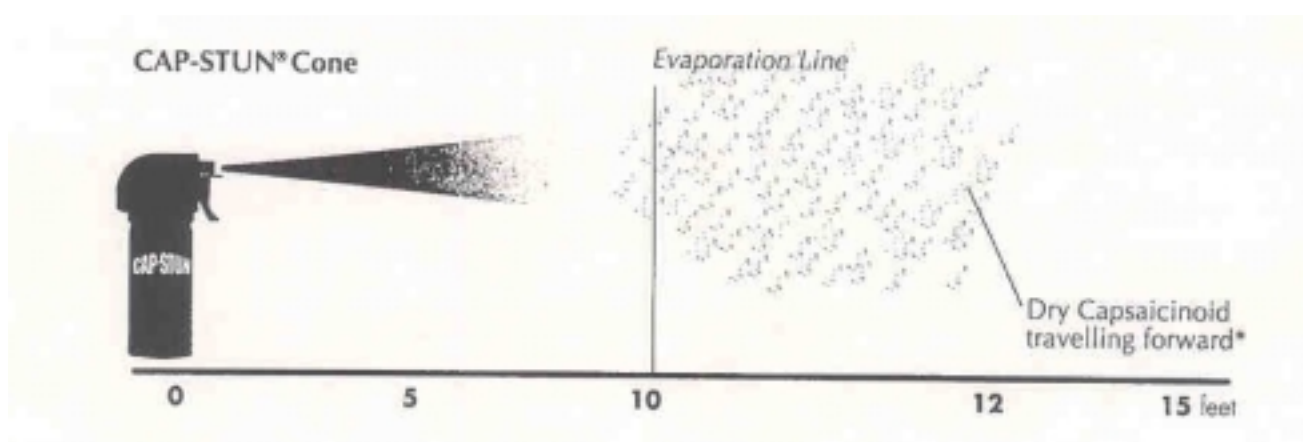
5.6.9. Be aware that continuous spraying will dilute the formulation and decrease effectiveness.

5.6.10. If the tool is effective, you should notice disorientation, closing of the eyes, difficulty breathing, loss of motor control, and complaints of intense burning within about 2-3 seconds.

5.6.11. During this period, you should continue to communicate with the subject any additional controlling directives.

5.6.12. Once the subject is debilitated, move in and establish a hand rotation position on the subject.

Figure 5.2. CAP-STUN Z-305® Range And Spray Pattern.



NOTE: Excerpts from Zarc International, Inc. copyrighted materials.

5.6.13. If continued noncompliance persists, initiate the hand rotation technique until full compliance is realized and the handcuff/searching process can be initiated.

5.7. Special Considerations . Although subjects have died after being sprayed with pepper spray, OC pepper spray was not implicated as a lethal factor. These deaths share several common elements. All subjects were combative and resisted arrest. Drugs and/or alcohol were a factor in most cases. Restraint techniques were employed after using pepper spray. Research shows four conditions account for the majority of custody-related deaths: positional asphyxia, cocaine intoxication, excited delirium, and neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Consider each of these factors when placing subjects in custody.

5.7.1. Positional asphyxia occurs when respiration is interrupted due to the position of the body. Subjects should remain in an upright seated position. Prone restraint techniques can have sudden lethal consequences. Never place a restrained subject face down.

5.7.2. Cocaine stimulates both the central nervous and cardiovascular systems. It constricts the blood vessels, elevates heart rate, raises blood pressure, and increases body temperature. These factors can cause hemorrhage, stroke, kidney and intestinal failure.

5.7.3. Excited delirium induced by cocaine use manifests itself as impaired thinking, disorientation, hallucinations, and illusions. Subjects suffering from this condition are often violent and unpredict-

able. Excited delirium is usually regarded as a potentially lethal medical emergency. Symptoms include intense paranoia, followed immediately by violent and bizarre behavior. Sufferers often display violence against glass objects, strip off their clothing, run, and scream uncontrollably. Treat these subjects with extreme caution—they can become very violent. Restrain subjects exhibiting these symptoms and promptly transport to a medical facility.

5.7.4. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome is characteristically similar to excited delirium and generally occurs in psychiatric patients who are taking medication. Physical exhaustion, dehydration, and organic brain disease are additional symptoms. Stress associated with apprehension can exacerbate the condition.

5.7.5. Awareness and recognition of risk indicators is necessary to ensure the safety of subjects in custody. Provide continuous observation and monitoring of subjects displaying any of the indicators discussed above. Avoid the use of prone restraint techniques on subjects displaying these danger signs.

5.7.6. Avoid dispensing pepper spray inside a vehicle. The restricted space will drastically increase the effects of the pepper spray. This does not absolutely preclude the use of pepper spray on actively resistant subjects in vehicles however.

5.7.7. Periodically check to ensure the holster safety is properly engaged and the flap is securely fastened.

5.7.8. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Air Force safety instructions prohibit pepper spray from being carried or transported aboard aircraft engaged in flight operations.

5.7.9. Weather conditions such as rain and high winds may reduce the effectiveness of pepper spray.

5.7.10. Although pepper spray has been proven effective against animals, studies indicate it is less effective against attack-trained dogs. Sprayed dogs may become more aggressive upon recovery.

5.7.11. Use of pepper spray in certain overseas areas may violate status of forces agreements. Confer with your local judge advocate prior to ordering pepper spray.

5.8. Post-Use Care.

5.8.1. Once the subject has been sprayed and secured, act to calm the individual through directions: “You have been sprayed with OC. Don’t panic, follow my instructions.”

5.8.2. Remove the subject to an uncontaminated area as soon as practical.

5.8.3. Any subject sprayed with OC must be transported by two personnel to a hospital for medical attention as soon as practical.

5.8.4. Once cleared by a health care professional, transport the subject to a holding facility. One of the transporting security force members should continue to directly monitor the sprayed subject during the entire course of transport.

5.8.5. Upon arrival at the security forces facility, the receiving security forces should be advised that the subject has been sprayed with OC.

5.8.6. The subject should be continually monitored for a minimum of one hour from the time of the initial exposure. During this period, the subject should be encouraged to talk and express the nature of the effect of the OC to better monitor the subject.

5.8.7. Emergency personnel should be called if during the monitoring period the subject displays any of the following:

- 5.8.7.1. Complaint of a previous respiratory condition.
- 5.8.7.2. Loss of consciousness.
- 5.8.7.3. Stops breathing.
- 5.8.7.4. Suddenly becomes incoherent.
- 5.8.7.5. Begins to hyperventilate.
- 5.8.7.6. Shows any signs of sickness.
- 5.8.7.7. Continues to have adverse effects from the OC past the period of three hours.

5.8.8. Move other personnel exposed to the agent to fresh air as soon as possible and flush contaminated areas with large amounts of water. Remove contact lenses and contaminated clothing, and wash thoroughly before reuse. Do not apply salves, creams, oils or lotions to the skin as they trap the irritant. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

5.9. OC Attack Upon Official.

- 5.9.1. If you, as a security force member, are confronted by a subject utilizing OC as a weapon, realize this assaultive subject can be perceived as an assaultive or lethal subject depending on your assessment of risk potential.
- 5.9.2. Initially, increase your distance from the attacker.
- 5.9.3. Use the non weapon hand to attempt to shield your face, tip your head forward, or cover your face with your shirt.
- 5.9.4. Maintain a secure grasp of your holstered weapon as you attempt to prevent debilitating exposure via assaultive countermeasures (kicks, strikes, etc.).
- 5.9.5. Constantly assess the nature of the attack in order to maintain the proper balance of threat and appropriate design of countermeasures taken.

5.10. Warnings.

- 5.10.1. Avoid accidental contact with eyes, skin or mucous membranes.
- 5.10.2. Do not expose to heat, spark or flame or store above 120 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 5.10.3. Do not puncture or incinerate the can.
- 5.10.4. Do not spray against the wind.
- 5.10.5. Keep out of reach of children. OC pepper spray is not to be handled by minors.
- 5.10.6. Do not transport on military aircraft.
 - 5.10.6.1. Transport is allowed on commercial aircraft. According to 49 CFR 175.10 (a) (4) (ii), one self-defense spray, not to exceed 118 milliliters (4 fluid ounce) by volume, that incorporates a positive means to prevent accidental discharge, may be carried in checked baggage only.

5.10.6.1.1. A security forces member may pack one OC spray canister not exceeding 118 milliliters (4 fluid ounces) in personal checked baggage. The member must declare the OC spray canister to the airlines when checking baggage. OC spray is prohibited in the passenger compartment, either on one's person or in carry-on baggage.

5.10.7. Do not use OC pepper spray against an attacker aiming a deadly weapon toward you. In this situation another alternative or a higher level of force may be justified.

5.10.8. Do not handcuff the subject behind the back while laying him/her on their stomach or place pressure on the subjects back in any position that may cause difficulty in breathing.

5.11. Reporting and Recording of OC Utilization. Units must develop local procedures for recording OC utilization. MAJCOMs determine the need for any periodic reporting of OC utilization.

Chapter 6

IMPACT WEAPONS

6.1. Overview. Impact weapons have a long history of effectiveness and application in law enforcement. Over the years unique design changes have occurred, but the basic principle of impact, either by compression or concussion, has remained the same. The baton is a compact instrument that bridges the gap between fists and firearms. Its design solves a major problem with batons because it's compact enough to wear in a belt holster. There's also no problem with the baton hitting against the legs during a foot chase. Because it's compact and in a holster, it's also less vulnerable to snatching by a suspect. Generally, you can expect to use the baton against a subject whose actions place him/her within the assaultive (bodily harm) portion of the Use of Force Model.

6.2. Nomenclature. The basic baton is available in black anodized or satin chrome finish. Various models are available from a number of manufacturers measuring from 6 to 11 inches collapsed and 16 to 31 inches deployed. All are equipped with locks that do not collapse when thrust into a suspect's midsection.

6.3. Target Areas. There are three principal target areas for the baton. These are the areas surrounding the arms, legs (thigh), and knee. These areas are primarily selected because of the physiological vulnerability. Push strikes to the lower abdominal area can also be used. Strikes to the abdomen generate fluid shock waves, usually causing an assailant to double over, while strikes to the arms, legs, and knees disable the subject's 'delivery system'. Do not strike the face, head, neck, kidney, solar plexus, or groin. Strikes to these areas may produce fatal injuries or may not be effective in terminating the assailant's unlawful action.

6.4. Using and Carrying the Baton.

6.4.1. The baton is carried on an equipment belt in a leather or nylon case. The baton is positioned in front of your service weapon. ([Figure 6.1.](#) and [Figure 6.2.](#)).

6.4.2. Initiate a baton draw by grasping the baton handle with your strong hand and pulling it from the holster ([Figure 6.3.](#)).

6.4.3. Proper body mechanics form the foundation for all baton techniques. The importance of a good stance **can not** be overemphasized. This stance is achieved by paying attention to four basic components. The first component is to achieve a wide base. This is obtained by standing with feet shoulder width apart. The next component is a deep base which is achieved by taking a step backward with your weapon leg. The combination of these two components balances your body from all sides. To further improve one's balance it is necessary to bend your knees slightly, thus lowering your center of gravity. The last component is to keep your head over your center of gravity.

Figure 6.1. Carrying the Baton.



Figure 6.2. Carrying the Baton.



Figure 6.3. Drawing the Baton.



6.4.4. Once the baton is drawn from the holster, move the baton to the center of your body. In this position, your strong hand is on the handle of the baton, while your weak hand is placed on the shaft of the baton with your palm directed away from you. This is known as the 'on-guard' position ([Figure 6.4.](#)).

6.4.5. Bring the drawn baton to a position over your strong side shoulder while grasping the handle of the baton with your strong hand. Simultaneous to this movement, keep your weak hand raised to provide defensive protection. This is known as the 'high position' ([Figure 6.5.](#)).

6.4.6. Bring the drawn baton to a position to the side or rear of the strong leg with your strong hand on the handle of the baton. You can reposition the baton based upon your perception of threat levels, degree of deterrence sought, etc. (**Figure 6.6.**).

Figure 6.4. On-Guard Position.



Figure 6.5. High Position.

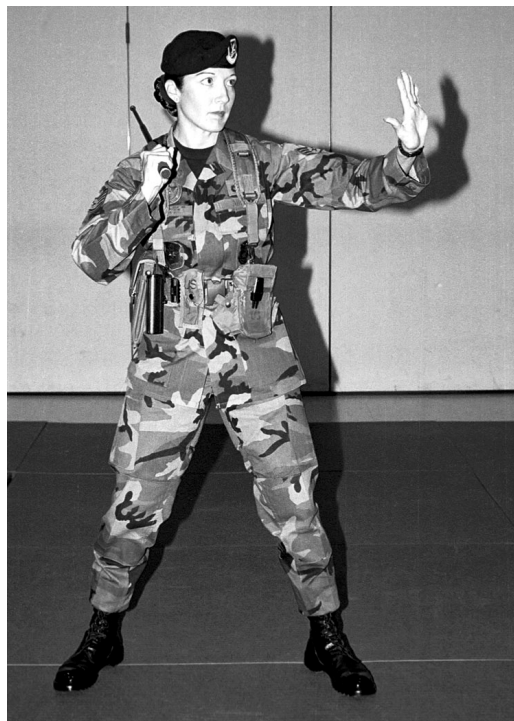


Figure 6.6. Strong Side Baton Positioning.



6.5. Baton Strikes.

6.5.1. The baton is primarily used as an impact weapon by striking the baton against motor nerve areas of the body. Strikes to the motor nerve areas do not rely on pain to stop an assailant's actions (although a hard strike will cause pain). Instead, the blow disrupts the muscular integrity of the suspect. The results of motor nerve strikes are involuntary contractions of the affected muscles and subsequent disorientation and loss of balance on the part of the suspect. The individual sustains no orthopedic injuries.

6.5.2. Wrist Snap Technique. Initiate a wrist snap technique to fully expand the baton into the open, locked position.

6.5.3. Strike ready position. Initiate the high position with the expanded baton with your hand toward the target area ([Figure 6.7.](#)).

6.5.4. Downward Strike. Initiate a downward motion with the expanded baton, with your palm directed away from the target area ([Figure 6.8.](#), [Figure 6.9.](#), and [Figure 6.10.](#)).

Figure 6.7. Strike Ready Position.



Figure 6.8. Strong Side Downward Strike/Recovery/Weak Side Downward Strike.



Figure 6.9. Strong Side Downward Strike/Recovery/Weak Side Downward Strike.



Figure 6.10. Strong Side Downward Strike/Recovery/Weak Side Downward Strike .



6.6. Post-Use Care.

- 6.6.1. Once the subject has been hit with a baton, the security force member should act to calm the individual through directions.
- 6.6.2. Two personnel must transport any subject hit with a baton to a medical facility for attention by a health care professional as soon as practical.
- 6.6.3. Once the subject is initially cleared by a health care professional, the subject should be transported to the detention facility.
- 6.6.4. Once the transportation process has been completed, receiving security forces at the detention facility should be advised that the subject has been hit with a baton and where.
- 6.6.5. The subject should be continually monitored for a minimum of one hour from the time of the initial baton strike.
- 6.6.6. Emergency personnel should be called during the monitoring period if the subject complains of any discomfort from the baton strike.

6.7. Training.

- 6.7.1. Initial and annual refresher training with the baton is mandatory for those armed with it. Initial training must address all topics in this chapter. The use of local or state civilian training is authorized provided it meets or exceeds the training requirements of this manual. Recertify the training annually during the stan/eval process. Retrain individuals that do not undergo stan/eval on an annual basis. Document training as it occurs. Security force members may be armed with the baton for twelve months after training, or stan/eval.
 - 6.7.1.1. Personnel who have attended the POI course and have been awarded a “T” prefix are authorized to train personnel. These personnel must use this manual and the lesson plan posted on the HQ Air Force Security Forces Center website at <http://afsf.lackland.af.mil/>.

Chapter 7

RIFLE FIGHTING

7.1. Overview. Employment of the rifle-fighting techniques is warranted when confronted with multiple opponents, suspects who are physically superior, armed suspects where use of deadly force is not necessary, or when time does not allow the charging and firing of the weapon. Generally, you can expect to use these techniques against a subject whose actions place him/her within the assaultive (bodily harm) portion of the Use of Force Model.

7.2. General Information. Rifle-fighting techniques must be applied with speed and surprise to be effective. A loud yell should be emitted upon contact with the suspect. This will produce a build-up of body adrenaline and produce a psychological edge.

- 7.2.1. After the initial strike, always be prepared to follow up with another technique.
- 7.2.2. In any situation where the use of deadly force is authorized, any striking point is acceptable.
- 7.2.3. A physician should check a suspect after being subjected to these techniques.

7.3. Attack Position. All rifle-fighting techniques begin from this position.

- 7.3.1. Bring the rifle to port arms with feet shoulder width apart.
- 7.3.2. Place the left hand on the rifle hand guard and right hand on top of the rifle stock as close to the charging handle as possible ([Figure 7.1.](#)).

7.4. Butt Stroke. The butt stroke is used to disarm or subdue an opponent.

- 7.4.1. Step forward with either foot and swing the rifle butt in an arc ([Figure 7.2.](#)).
- 7.4.2. Strike a target on the body (do not strike the head) with the swivel side of the rifle butt.
- 7.4.3. Recover to the attack position or follow-up with another blow.
- 7.4.4. The butt stroke may be performed by using a vertical (upward), a horizontal (right to left) swing, or somewhere in-between.
- 7.4.5. Effective striking points are the chest, stomach, arms, and shoulders.

7.5. Smash. The smash is used to subdue an opponent by delivering an accurate blow to the body or as a follow-up technique.

- 7.5.1. Bring the rifle butt up and in front of you with the barrel of the weapon above your left shoulder, flash suppressor pointing to the rear.
- 7.5.2. Step forward with either foot and forcefully extend both arms out ([Figure 7.3.](#)).
- 7.5.3. Strike the opponent with the flat end of the rifle butt.
- 7.5.4. Recover to the attack position or follow up with another blow.
- 7.5.5. Effective striking points are the shoulders, arms, and chest.

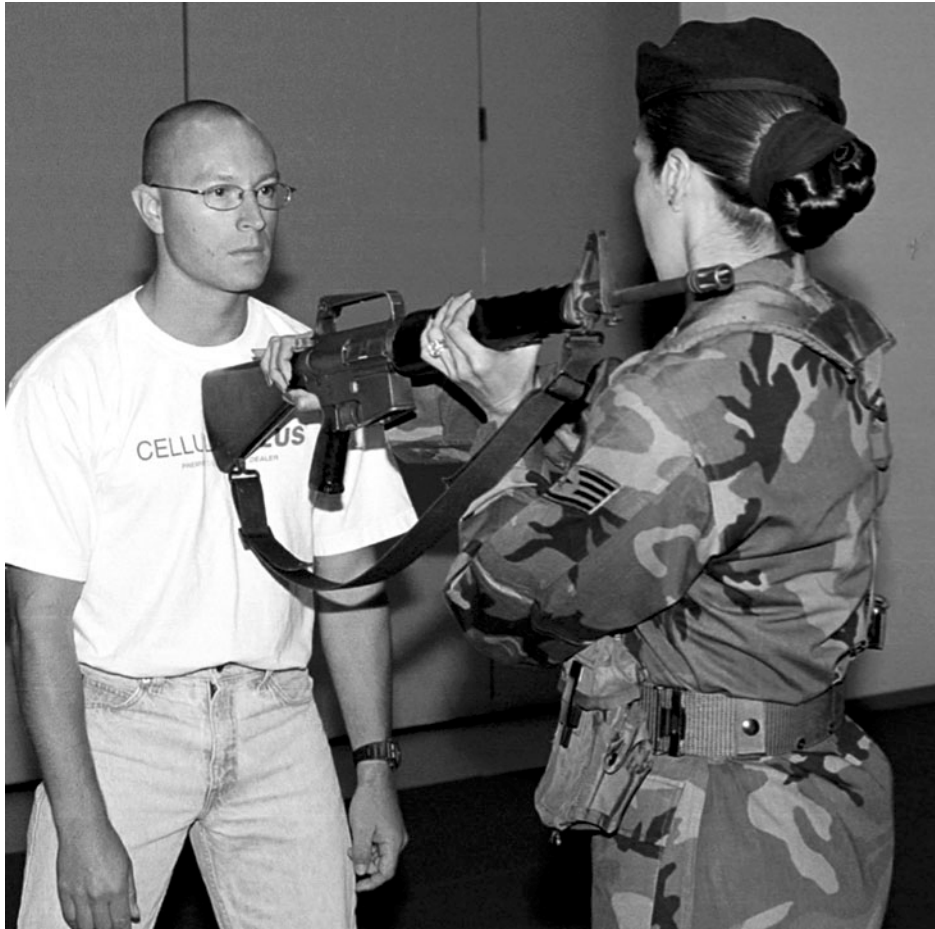
Figure 7.1. Attack Position



Figure 7.2. Butt Stroke



Figure 7.3. Smash



7.6. Slash. The slash is used to disarm an individual or strike an opponent in the shoulder area.

7.6.1. Step forward with either foot and swing the barrel in a diagonal/downward motion.

7.6.2. Strike the opponent with the swivel area of the barrel ([Figure 7.4.](#)).

7.6.3. Recover to the attack position or follow up with another blow.

7.6.4. This technique can also be executed by holding the rifle by the pistol grip. This is called the 'modified slash'.

7.6.5. Effective striking points are the shoulder and forearm when it is extended.

7.7. Thrust. The thrust is used to stop the forward advancement of a suspect or move an aggressive suspect backwards.

7.7.1. Step forward with either foot and extend your arms straight out.

7.7.2. Push the rifle barrel into your opponent's chest or shoulder area with enough force to push the suspect backwards ([Figure 7.5.](#) and [Figure 7.6.](#)).

7.7.3. Recover to the attack position or follow up with another blow.

7.7.4. The thrust can also be executed by holding the rifle with the pistol grip. This is called the 'modified thrust'.

7.7.5. Effective striking points are the chest, shoulders, and arms.

7.8. High Block (Center/Right/Left). The high block is used to block attacks from a high position coming downward.

7.8.1. Step forward toward the attack and extend your arms upward and slightly forward using the center of the rifle to block the attack. Do not wrap your fingers around the hand guard (**Figure 7.7.**).

7.8.2. After contact is made, an immediate follow-up technique may be used or you may recover to the attack position.

Figure 7.4. Slash.



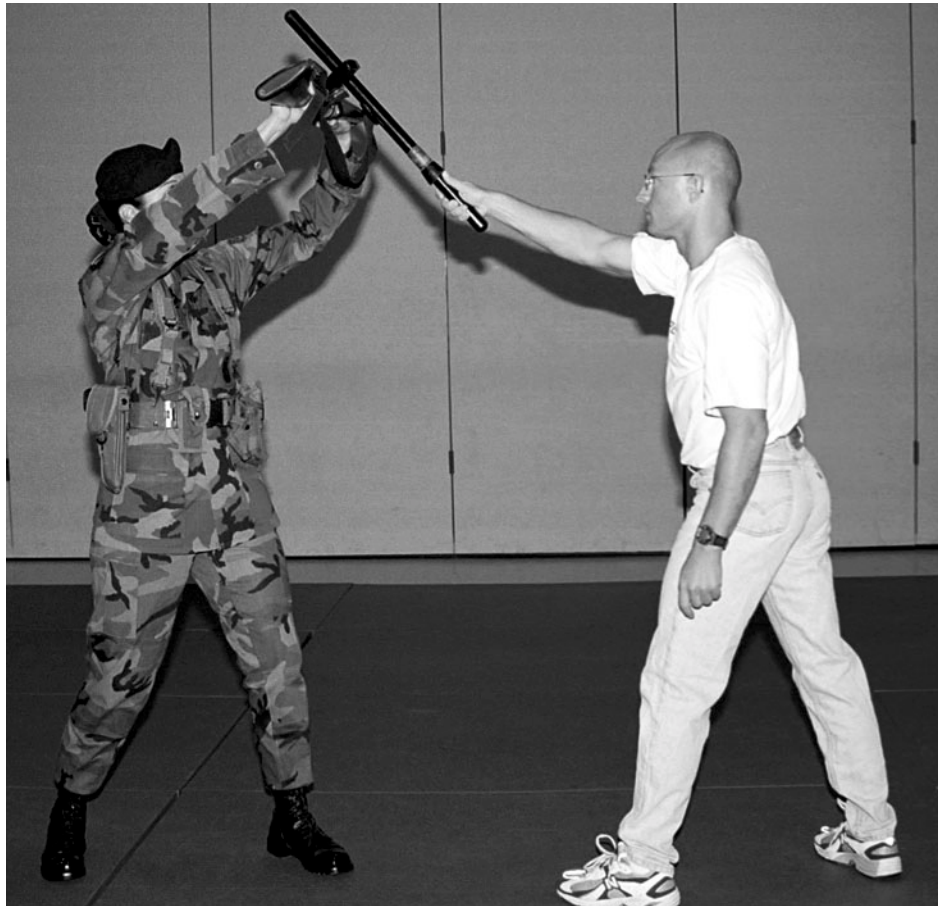
Figure 7.5. Thrust.



Figure 7.6. Thrust.



Figure 7.7. High Block.



7.9. Low Block (Center/Right/Left). The low block is used to block attacks from a low position coming upward.

7.9.1. Step forward toward the attack and extend your arms downward and slightly forward using the center of the rifle to block the attack. Do not wrap your fingers around the hand guard ([Figure 7.8.](#)).

7.9.2. After contact is made, an immediate follow-up technique may be used or you may recover to the attack position.

7.10. Side Block (Right/Left). The side block is used to block a horizontal strike.

7.10.1. Step forward toward the attack with the weapon barrel up and butt down, and extend both arms forward using the center of the rifle to block the attack. Do not wrap your fingers around the hand guard ([Figure 7.9.](#)).

7.10.2. After contact is made, an immediate follow up technique may be used or you may recover to the attack position.

Figure 7.8. Low Block.

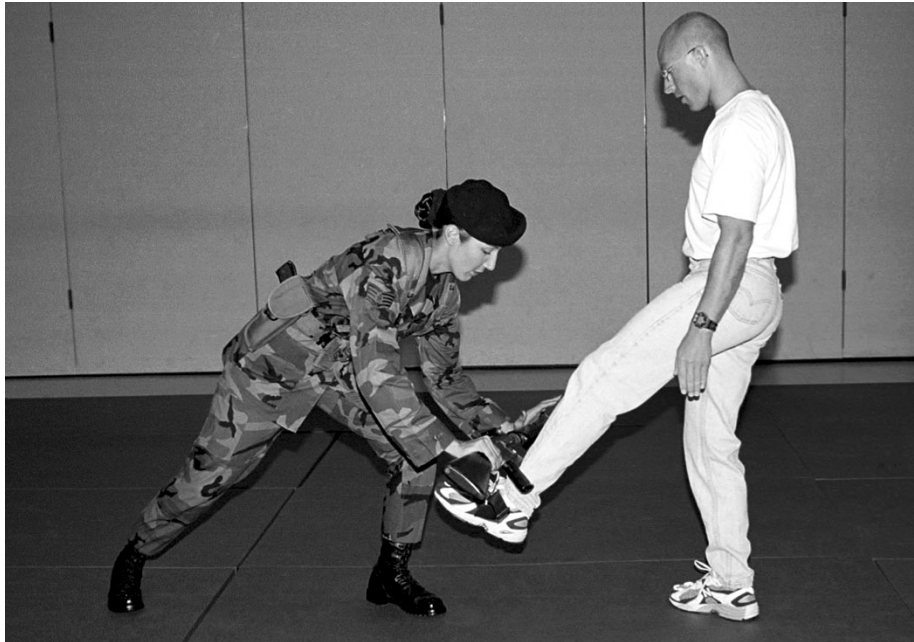


Figure 7.9. Side Block.



Chapter 8

PERSONNEL SEARCHES

8.1. Suspect Searches. Security forces search suspects for weapons or evidence. All apprehended persons must undergo a simple frisk or a search prior to transport. This emphasizes the safety of security forces and apprehended individual. The apprehending security force member makes the decision to frisk or search. Base this decision on the situation at hand. Searching is the most potentially dangerous time for the security force member and, if not properly conducted may result in serious bodily injury or death. Search techniques exist to minimize these dangers. The person who fails to take full advantage of these techniques poses a threat to themselves and their fellow security force members. A good rule of thumb is to remember that all apprehended persons are potentially dangerous and you must afford yourself all possible protection.

8.1.1. Search apprehended personnel as soon as possible after apprehension unless the situation dictates otherwise.

8.1.2. Always handcuff the suspect prior to the search.

8.1.3. You should not search an individual without the aid of another security force member. The assisting security force member participating in the search provides additional subject control and reduces the probability that the subject will escalate the risk. For military working dog teams, the dog is considered the assisting member and is positioned as required.

8.1.4. Do not draw a weapon unless its use is imminent or the reason for apprehension would justify its use.

8.1.5. You must make an on-the-scene decision and assessment of each search situation to decide which search method to employ. No matter which one you use, conduct it quickly and thoroughly.

8.1.6. For quickness, search systematically; for thoroughness, never pat or run your hands over the suspect lightly—grab or squeeze every inch of the suspect's clothing as you search.

8.1.7. Although a single security forces member search can start from either side, it should always start from the same side the hand rotation technique is applied to maintain effective control over the suspect.

8.1.8. Make a 'precautionary check' of the suspect prior to the actual search. The precautionary check will consist of verbal communication with the suspect. Ask the suspect if he/she has any sharp objects on their person (e.g., needles, razor blades, or knives). Regardless of the suspect's reply, proceed with caution to determine the location of any objects. Remember you are in a high-risk environment to health hazards such as exposure to HIV, Hepatitis B Virus, or other blood-borne pathogens resulting from a 'stick' or cut.

8.2. Types of Searches. There are three types of searches you should use; standing, kneeling and prone. Apply handcuffs before beginning any search and in accordance with the procedures outlined in chapter 9. See AFMAN 31-219, *USAF Military Working Dog Training Program*, for detailed instructions on how to conduct personnel searches with a military working dog.

8.3. Standing Search. The standing search is primarily used on suspects who do not appear dangerous, or violent or are so drunk/drugged that they cannot stand under their own power.

8.3.1. With the security force member at the suspect's right rear, the assisting security forces member should take an overwatch position in front of the suspect, opposite the side of the searching security forces member, to maintain surveillance of the search procedure. The assistant must remain close enough to physically aid the searching security force member if necessary. At this point, the suspect is already handcuffed.

8.3.1.1. The searching security force member will instruct the suspect to turn his/her head facing the opposite direction of intended approach. Next, grab the handcuff linking chain with your hand, palm down. Keep your weapon or strong side away from the suspect while placing your foot directly behind and centered between the suspect's feet. Instruct the suspect to keep his/her head up and his/her knees flexed. If the suspect becomes uncooperative or aggressive, control is gained by pulling the handcuffs down and back to keep the suspect off balance. (**Figure 8.1.**)

Figure 8.1. Standing Search.



8.3.1.2. Search the suspect's entire side from the position you are in. If the suspect is wearing a hat, remove it, and have your overwatch carefully check the hat for sharp objects, weapons, or contraband. Pay particular attention to the area beneath the sweatband and the seams. After searching the hat, drop it on the ground behind the suspect or hand it to your assistant for a more thorough examination. Use the hat as a container for any items taken from the suspect.

8.3.1.3. Run your fingers through the suspect's hair and around the left side of the head. Then search the back of the suspect's neck ([Figure 8.2.](#)).

Figure 8.2. Standing Search.



8.3.1.4. Work your way down the side of the suspect's back, checking across from the spine to the left side and down from the collar to the waist (**Figure 8.3.**).

Figure 8.3. Standing Search.



8.3.1.5. Search the suspect's side to the armpit and down the underside of the arm to the suspect's hand.

8.3.1.6. Check the rest of the suspect's arm from the hand to the shoulder. Search the suspect's throat and chest working down to the waist (**Figure 8.4.**).

Figure 8.4. Standing Search.



8.3.1.7. Starting at the suspect's waist, in front, search the waistline to the small of the back. ([Figure 8.5](#)). Move your left foot back for balance and crouch down. Pull the handcuffs downward and back to maintain control.

8.3.1.8. Search the suspect's buttocks and groin area. Search down the inside of the suspect's left leg, inside the top of the left shoe, under the arch of the shoe, and back up the outside of the suspect's left leg to the waist ([Figure 8.6.](#), [Figure 8.7.](#), and [Figure 8.8.](#)).

8.3.1.9. After searching the suspect's left side, assume the initial control position.

Figure 8.5. Standing Search.



Figure 8.6. Standing Search.



8.3.1.10. Place your left hand over your right hand and the handcuff linking chain. You are now executing what is commonly known as the 'crossover'.

8.3.1.11. Slide your right hand out and grip the linking chain with your left hand ([Figure 8.9.](#)).

8.3.1.12. Turn your body so your left side is towards the suspect's back and your right side is at a 45-degree angle from the suspect. Locate your left foot directly behind and centered between the suspect's feet. Again, direct the suspect to look away from the side you search ([Figure 8.10.](#)).

8.3.1.13. Search the suspect's right side using the same procedures used for the left side. During any part of your search, if the suspect violently resists, pull the handcuffs down and back to maintain control.

Figure 8.7. Standing Search.



Figure 8.8. Standing Search.



Figure 8.9. Standing Search.



Figure 8.10. Standing Search.



8.4. Prone Search.

8.4.1. Place the suspect in the prone position with hands cuffed behind his/her back and feet spread wide apart.

8.4.1.1. Direct the suspect to keep his/her head turned away from the search side at all times.

8.4.1.2. The assisting security force member is positioned approximately six feet from the suspect's head in the 'overwatch' position. The assisting security force member will position himself/herself over the suspect and opposite the side of the searching member.

8.4.1.3. The searching security force member positions themselves over the suspect on the right side of the handcuffed suspect and searches the suspect's left side.

8.4.1.4. The searching member will place his/her left knee on the suspect's right leg at the knee area and keep his/her right foot flat on the ground next to the suspect's side (**Figure 8.11.**). The searching member's right hand is on the handcuff linking chain.

Figure 8.11. Prone Search.



8.4.1.5. If the suspect attempts to struggle, the searching member will drop their right knee onto the suspect's back. Grab the suspect's hand and bend the palm into the wrist while pulling the handcuffs toward the suspect's head. Continue to apply pressure compliance techniques until control is regained.

8.4.1.6. If the suspect is wearing a hat, have the assisting security force member remove and search the hat before you begin your search. After the hat is searched, use it as a container for items taken from the suspect. With your left hand, search the outer half of the suspect's left leg from the waist down to the left knee (**Figure 8.12.**). Lay your palm down on the suspect's knee and instruct him to raise his left leg (**Figure 8.13.**). Use the palm to block a possible kick as the suspect raises his/her leg.

8.4.1.7. Search the outer leg to the foot, then shoe, and back up the inner leg. As you complete the inner leg to the knee, have the suspect lower his/her foot to the ground. Search up the inner leg to the groin and left buttock (**Figure 8.14.**).

8.4.1.8. Place your right arm in the crook of the suspect's left arm and roll him/her back until their left side is slightly off the surface. Lean your right knee against the suspect's back for balance (**Figure 8.15.**).

Figure 8.12. Prone Search.



Figure 8.13. Prone Search.



Figure 8.14. Prone Search.



Figure 8.15. Prone Search.



8.4.1.9. With your left hand, release the linking chain and search the suspect's waistband from the

middle of the back to the belt buckle ([Figure 8.16.](#)).

8.4.1.10. Search the suspect's lower left abdomen and groin, then up the front side of the suspect's torso to the throat ([Figure 8.17.](#)).

Figure 8.16. Prone Search.



8.4.1.11. Return the suspect to the prone handcuffing position.

8.4.1.12. After searching the suspect's left side, you are ready to search the suspect's right side.

8.4.1.13. Cross your right hand over your left hand. Place your right hand in the small of the suspect's back while keeping your left hand on the linking chain ([Figure 8.18.](#)).

8.4.1.14. Maintain control by keeping pressure on the suspect's back. Rise up and step over the suspect's buttocks ([Figure 8.19.](#)).

8.4.1.15. Rest your right knee on the suspect's left leg just above the knee and your left foot flat on the ground against the suspect's right side ([Figure 8.20.](#)).

8.4.1.16. Instruct the suspect to turn his/her head to the opposite side you will search. Search the suspect's right side using the same procedures outlined for the search of the suspect's left side. NOTE: The above search procedures are for a right-handed individual; left-handed persons may start the procedures on the opposite side.

8.4.1.17. Bring the subject to a standing position after the search. If the subject is unable to stand alone, roll them onto their side.

Figure 8.17. Prone Search.



Figure 8.18. Prone Search.



Figure 8.19. Prone Search.



Figure 8.20. Prone Search.



8.5. Opposite-Gender Searches. Offenders are not normally subjected to bodily search except by a same-gender military member. Security forces may search any suspect's handbag, briefcase, overcoat, or luggage.

8.5.1. When a search is necessary, a same-gender patrol should conduct the search. If no same-gender search elements are on scene and there is no immediate danger to the apprehending security forces, the suspect will be:

8.5.1.1. Handcuffed with hands behind their back, palms out (except for pregnant women who are handcuffed with their hands in front of their body).

8.5.1.2. Transported to a suitable location for a thorough search by a same-gender security forces or medical personnel.

8.6. Exigent Circumstances. Security forces may perform a 'simple frisk' for weapons on opposite-gender offenders if:

8.6.1. No same-gender security force member or medical personnel are available.

8.6.2. The situation is of such urgency that it warrants a frisk to prevent decreasing security or endangering the security force member performing the apprehension.

NOTE: In situations where security forces must perform a frisk of an opposite-gender suspect, advise the control center of the situation and have a security force member witness the frisk.

Chapter 9

HANDCUFFING AND SUBJECT TRANSPORTATION

9.1. Handcuffing Overview. The decision to handcuff is subject to sound professional judgment based on the facts of the specific incident. Security forces most commonly handcuff to effect an apprehension. However, there is no defined criteria that can match your judgment. Handcuffing is never automatic. Key considerations include:

- 9.1.1. Nature of the offense.
- 9.1.2. Demeanor/violence potential of the suspect (e.g., cooperative, hostile, threatening, frightened).
- 9.1.3. Number of suspects.
- 9.1.4. Need for control.
- 9.1.5. Your perception of the threat to your own personal safety and that of innocent third parties.

9.2. Misconceptions About Handcuffs. Handcuffs do restrain free movement. Yet handcuffs are not a foolproof restraining system. Many criminals have adapted techniques like 'stepping through the cuffs', which (just as the phrase infers) places the suspect's hands in front of their body. From this position the suspect could more effectively fight security force personnel. To prevent a suspect from stepping through the cuffs, loop the cuffs through the suspect's belt at a point below the small of their back prior to securing the second cuff. Remember that a suspect with their hands cuffed in front poses a far greater threat. Consider cuffing to the front only if the suspect is pregnant, wounded, or has a physical handicap that precludes cuffing behind the back. Another tactic criminals use is striking cuffs. Striking handcuffs sharply on a solid object may cause ratchets to fail and release one or both cuffs. Even if only one ratchet fails (i.e., opens), the suspect's hands are free and, in the one cuff scenario, the suspect has a lethal weapon to use against you. There are a number of recorded incidents where handcuffs have been used against law enforcement officers with deadly effect. Never handcuff a suspect to a fixed object (i.e., a sign post, chain-link fence, vehicle door, aircraft seat). A suspect cuffed to a fixed object may be trapped in the case of an accident or emergency circumstance. **When you apprehend an individual, you are entirely responsible for their safety.** As an example, when you transport an apprehended person, place the seat belt around them to ensure their safety. Never think that since a suspect is restrained they are no longer a threat. Use care, common sense, and discretion anytime you handcuff a person.

9.3. When to Handcuff. The courts consider handcuffing a use of force. A U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Graham vs. Connor* (1969), held that a police officers' decision to use force must be judged from the "perspective of a reasonable officer, within circumstances that are often tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving." This standard asks whether the security forces actions are objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them. So you must carefully weigh all factors before you handcuff someone you have apprehended. Analyze all force situations to assure that you use the minimum level of force which will safely protect you and others from injury. Do not use more force than is necessary to complete an apprehension, yet keep yourself and others free of danger.

- 9.3.1. As stated in [Chapter 8](#), you must search or frisk all apprehended persons prior to transport. If you decide to search a suspect then you have also decided to handcuff, as handcuffing is an integral part of the search procedures outlined in [Chapter 8](#). Remember your safety and the safety of the sus-

pect are prime considerations. If the circumstances of the apprehension leave any doubt in your mind as to your safety or the safety of the suspect, then handcuff the suspect using the minimum level of force necessary to complete the handcuffing procedure.

9.3.2. During an apprehension, you may apply handcuffs to assure control of apprehended persons at the apprehension site and during transport. When applying handcuffs, use 'reasonable' levels of force to:

9.3.2.1. Achieve control of a resisting detainee.

9.3.2.2. Maintain control during the apprehension and detention.

9.3.3. If you decide to use restraining devices on a nonresisting suspect, accomplish the application of handcuffs with reason and without injury. Telling the suspect of your intent to apprehend and allowing the person to cooperate minimizes the risk of injury.

9.3.4. If a person is injured during the handcuffing stage of an apprehension, the first step is to seek immediate medical attention for the injured. As soon as possible, provide a detailed written statement of the techniques you used and action taken by the apprehended person that caused the injury.

9.4. Handcuffing Approach. Approach all suspects in the alert stance. This stance places your weak side towards an individual and your weapon/strong side 45 degrees away from the individual. Maintain a distance of six feet or more between you and the suspect. This distance, known as the 'reactionary gap', allows you to react to any sudden or aggressive moves made by the suspect. Direct the suspect to assume either the standing or prone position (explained in [Chapter 8](#)). If the suspect refuses, place them in the prone position, using minimum force necessary. When you decide to apprehend an individual, you must establish and maintain 'positive control'. Establish 'positive control' with the hand rotation position (explained in [Chapter 2](#)) while controlling the handcuffs secured on the individual's wrist.

9.5. Displaying Handcuffs. You must be able to get to your handcuffs quickly. Place the ratchet cuffs in their pouch, in a position most accessible to you. Keep the handcuffs in the pouch with the locks on opposite sides. Ready the handcuffs for application if you must react quickly. If flex cuffs are available, lace them through your belt. The flex cuffs must not be visible but, with a straight pull, ready for application.

9.6. How to Apply the Handcuffs. Hold the handcuffs firmly in your strong hand with fingers around the linking chain separating the handcuffs. The double bars are loaded in the 'V' of your hand with the single bar down by the index finger. Apply the handcuffs to the suspect with his hands behind his back, palms out, thumbs up. Do not position a suspect on a wall or vertical object when handcuffing. When the suspect is cooperative, handcuff in the standing position. Based on your discretion, you may inform the suspect of your intentions to handcuff. Base the decision on circumstances that include, but are not limited to, number of assisting security forces, attitude of suspect, physical location of the apprehension, and your experience. The following handcuffing positions provide maximum safety for security forces by directing all commands from the reactionary gap and reinforcing compliance through positive control.

Figure 9.1. Applying Handcuffs.



9.6.1. To place the suspect in the standing position and apply the handcuffs you must:

9.6.1.1. Position the suspect away from you with their hands behind their back, palms out, thumbs up. Spread their legs shoulder width apart with their toes pointing outward. Direct the suspect to bend forward slightly at the waist with their head up and turned away from your selected avenue of approach.

9.6.1.2. Direct the subject to interlace their fingers behind their back, palms out.

9.6.1.3. With the handcuffs in your strong hand, approach the suspect keeping your weak side towards the suspect and extend your weak arm to maintain a reactionary gap.

9.6.1.4. Apply the hand rotation technique with your weak hand and place the single bar of the lower cuff on top of the suspect's nearest wrist. Push down sharply on the cuff and up on the hand allowing the single bar to swing around the wrist (**Figure 9.1.**). Secure the ratchet by sliding your weak hand up the suspect's hand and close the cuff. **NOTE:** This is one of the most dangerous points in the cuffing procedure. Many suspects have attacked law enforcement personnel with the ratchet of the free cuff inflicting serious injury. **DO NOT DELAY/HESITATE AT THIS POINT IN THE PROCEDURE.**

9.6.1.5. Once the first cuff is secure, immediately apply the upper cuff to the suspect's other wrist.

9.6.1.6. Double lock the handcuffs by depressing the locking pins with the double locking tip of the handcuff key.

9.6.2. To place the suspect in the prone position and apply the handcuffs, you must:

9.6.2.1. Position the suspect away from you in the **final challenge** position. Instruct the suspect to slowly drop to their knees then fall forward catching themselves with their hands. The suspect will lower himself/herself to the ground and place their arms parallel to their shoulders with palms up. Then direct the suspect to turn their head away from your selected avenue of approach.

9.6.2.2. You will take up a position 45 degrees to your strong side and to the rear of the suspect. Direct the suspect to raise both hands off the ground and place them into the small of their back with palms out and thumbs up. Approach the suspect from your weak side and lower your center of gravity. Avoid stepping between the suspect's legs and be cautious to maintain your balance.

9.6.2.3. Grab the ring and middle finger of the suspect's nearest hand and place the single bar of the cuff on top of the suspect's wrist. Push down sharply on the cuff and up on the hand allowing the single bar to swing around the suspect's wrist. Secure the ratchet by sliding your weak hand up the suspect's hand and pushing up to close the cuff. Immediately grab the suspect's other hand with your weak hand and apply the remaining cuff in the same manner. Double lock the handcuffs by depressing the locking pins with the double locking tip of the handcuff key.

9.7. Removing Handcuffs. Maintain control of the suspect until you determine removal of the handcuffs is appropriate. To remove the ratchet cuffs from the suspect you must:

9.7.1. Place the suspect in the standing or prone position.

9.7.2. Approach and use tactical positioning for removal identical to placement.

9.7.3. Grab the linking chain, palm up. Tell the suspect, once you remove a cuff, to rotate the free arm from the cuff slowly and place it on the back of their head and keep it there until told to do otherwise (**Figure 9.2.**). Right-handed security forces remove the left cuff first. Left-handed security forces remove the right cuff first. Regardless of which cuff is removed first, immediately close the removed cuff so the suspect cannot use the open ratchet as a weapon against you. Keeping your weak hand on the linking chain, remove the key and place it in the opposite lock with your strong hand. Repeat the same directions to the suspect for the opposite hand. NOTE: Never let go of the linking chain.

9.7.4. With the key in your strong hand, unlock and remove the other cuff, and step back without delay. Immediately close the second cuff so the suspect cannot use the open ratchet as a weapon if they break away.

9.7.5. Direct the suspect to remove their hands from the back of their head and release the individual as instructed by higher, competent authority.

9.8. Transportation Procedures. The process of escorting and transporting subjects is one of the most dangerous activities in which any officer may engage. It has many times been referred to as the "weakest link in the realm of subject security." It is generally viewed as the phase of officer/subject contact offering the greatest potential for escape. Therefore, the officer must be highly vigilant and adhere to time proven procedures and practices. In almost every case of an escape or injury during an escort or transport, the subject has taken advantage of a procedural lapse on the part of the transporting officer(s). Remember, you, as a security force member, must recognize that the ultimate goal of escorting and transporting is to

reach the destination free of officer or subject incident or injury. Your safety is paramount when transporting persons in custody. The transporting patrol should search the subject for weapons prior to placing them in the transport vehicle and search the vehicle after transport to ensure the suspect has left nothing behind.

Figure 9.2. Removing Handcuffs.



9.8.1. Subject transportation consists of the controlled and secure movement of a person(s) in custody from one point to another. Remember transporting is dangerous. Carelessness and the failure to follow established procedures are the major causes of security forces injuries.

9.8.2. As a transporting team member, you are both legally and professionally responsible for the safety and security of the subject. This process should be conducted humanely, professionally, and efficiently, with a minimum of public display.

9.8.3. Successful transporting consists of the following critical components:

9.8.3.1. Preparation of your attitude toward the serious nature of the activity, a proactive sense of risk assessment, and strict adherence to procedures.

9.8.3.2. As much as possible, preplan the specific route of the transport.

9.8.3.3. Establish a line of communication to be maintained throughout the transport activities. Remember to keep the subject in sight constantly.

9.8.3.4. Increase your attention as you approach your destination, since this may be the subject's "last chance" to act.

9.8.3.5. Never inform the subject of more than the required amount of information prior to transport in order to minimize the risk of preplanning on the part of the subject.

9.8.3.6. You should personally conduct the search of the subject to be transported. Assume nothing--verify everything.

9.8.3.7. You should personally apply the restraint devices after you have properly inspected them. You personally check restraints during the transport to assure security. Keep the restraint key(s) safeguarded in a location unknown to the subject.

9.8.3.8. Search and secure the transporting vehicle. You should personally search the transporting vehicle prior to and after the transporting activity.

9.8.4. Transporting Procedures. The transporting vehicle is an integral part of the system of security we deserve and desire. Transporting vehicles fall into two categories: standard passenger types and those vehicles designed or adapted for transporting use. Based upon frequency of use, the passenger type vehicle transporting techniques will be demonstrated. However, most of these principles and procedures are generally adaptable to most of the contemporary transport vehicles utilized.

9.8.4.1. Inspect the vehicle. As the transporting officer your first task is to become totally familiar with the transporting vehicle and specific security devices (shields, screens, radio, etc.) that enhance your safety and security. Search the area of contact with the subject thoroughly. If the seat can be removed for greater inspection ease or accuracy, do so as part of established protocol. Look for locations (seams, tears, crevices) in the area that could be used for contraband or weapon placement. Remember that specialized security devices designed into the vehicle should augment your safety. Never assume they will replace your need for constant awareness of risk.

9.8.4.2. Dual Officer/Single Subject Placement in Transporting Vehicle.

9.8.4.2.1. Once the subject has been searched and restrained following proper procedure, the subject should be escorted to the area of the right rear seat. The officer shall still secure the subject while opening the door for the subject.

9.8.4.2.2. During this phase of the escort/transport, the officer must remain conscious of remaining to the rear of the subject in order to prevent potential attack. The subject is now advised to first sit on the seat and then to bring his legs into the vehicle.

9.8.4.2.3. The officer then proceeds to take his left forearm and place it under the subject's chin, verbally directing and slowly pushing his head backward while the officer applies the subject's seat belt.

9.8.4.2.4. The supportive transporting officer now enters the vehicle from the left rear and remains seated during transport directly behind the driving officer. Primary attention for this officer is directed toward the subject.

9.8.4.3. Dual Officer/Two Subject Placement.

9.8.4.3.1. Once searched and restrained, the first subject should be escorted to the right rear passenger door. He should be placed into the vehicle following the earlier procedures but positioned into the middle rear seat area and secured with the seat belt.

9.8.4.3.2. The second searched and restrained subject is now placed into the right rear seat area, the seat belt is applied and the door closed.

9.8.4.3.3. The supporting officer now assumes a position in the left rear passenger seat behind the driving officer.

9.8.4.4. Single Officer/One Subject Placement.

9.8.4.4.1. Once searched and restrained, the subject should be escorted to the right rear passenger door and placed into the vehicle on the right rear passenger seat.

9.9. Other Considerations. Ideally, your vehicle should have a safety screen between the front and rear seats. When you are working as a team in a patrol vehicle equipped with a safety screen, place the suspect in the rear seat on the passenger side and the patrol rider in the front passenger seat next to the driver. ALWAYS USE SEAT BELTS for every person in the vehicle. WARNING: At no time should a one-person patrol transport more than one suspect if the vehicle is not equipped with a safety screen unless specifically approved by the supervisor on duty.

9.10. Opposite Gender Transporting. When transporting suspects of the opposite sex, you should ask another security force member or an NCO of the same gender as the suspect to accompany you. Follow this procedure to preclude any charges of impropriety. If a same-gender individual is not available, notify the control center of your location, approximate distance to the designated location, odometer reading, and departure time. Upon arrival at the desk, notify the controller of arrival time and ending mileage.

9.11. Escort Procedures. Escorting is related most frequently to the movement of subjects on foot. Normally it is limited in distance, i.e., to and from the transporting vehicle, from an area of arrest to a secure area, etc. It should be remembered that it does normally represent the initial continuation of contact between officer and subject, now moving into the phase centered around the transportation process. For this reason it should be used as a time to reinforce and/or establish strict adherence to the procedures by both participants.

9.11.1. Standard Escort (Uncuffed).

9.11.1.1. The subject is approached from the side/rear by the officer(s) who initiates the WRIST/ELBOW ESCORT TECHNIQUE (**Figure 9.3.**).

9.11.1.2. The subject is now guided to the appropriate destination in a relatively safe and secure manner.

9.11.2. Standard Escort (Handcuffed).

9.11.2.1. The subject has already been handcuffed to the rear and searched thoroughly.

The officer(s) moves to the side/rear on the right side of the subject.

Figure 9.3. Standard Escort (No Handcuffs).



Figure 9.4. Standard Escort (Handcuffed).



9.11.2.2. The officer rotates the subject's right hand with the officer's left hand.

9.11.2.3. The officer's right hand is placed on the right elbow of the subject in order to stabilize and secure the subject during escort (**Figure 9.4.**).

9.11.3. Reverse Escort (Handcuffed).

9.11.3.1. Once the subject has been thoroughly searched and handcuffed, the officer moves to the left side/rear position of the subject.

9.11.3.2. The officer now slides his left arm under the subject's left arm and initiates a REVERSE WRIST LOCK POSITION on the subject's left hand/arm.

9.11.3.3. The officer can additionally reinforce the subject's captured left hand and arm with his free right hand and arm (**Figure 9.5.**).

9.11.3.4. Or the officer can secure the subject and keep his right hand and arm free.

9.11.3.5. The additional positive aspect of this technique is the fact that the subject is continually destabilized by walking backward throughout the entire escort sequence.

Figure 9.5. Reverse Escort.



ROBERT H. FOGLESONG, Lt General, USAF
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Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

Joint Publication 1-02, *DoD Dictionary, Military and Associated Terms*

49 CFR 175.10(a)(4)(ii)

AFPD 31-2, *Law Enforcement*

AFI 31-201, ***Security Police Standards and Procedures***

AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*

AFMAN 31-219, *USAF Military Working Dog Training Program*

CAP-STUN® *Weapon System Technical Information Catalog*, 1993

I.F.M. – *Integrated Force Management Reference Guide*, 1991, Professor Gregory J. O'Connor, University of Illinois Police Training Institute

STP 19-95B1-SM, *Soldier's Manual MOS 95B Military Police*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

CFR—Code of Federal Regulation

FAA—Federal Aviation Administration

HQ—Headquarters

MAJCOM—Major Command

OC—Oleoresin Capsicum

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

PART—Physical Apprehension and Restraint Techniques

POI—Principles of Instruction

SF—Security Forces

SFCC—Security Forces Control Center

SJASTaff Judge Advocate—

UCMJ—Uniform Code of Military Justice

US—United States

Attachment 2**USER FEEDBACK**

1. Users in the field are highly encouraged to submit comments on this document by removing this attachment and sending it to HQ AFSFC. *NOTE:* Add any additional information on bond paper and include with this attachment. Please provide the following information as a minimum

USER: _____ UNIT: _____

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