ARMY, MARINE CORPS, NAVY, AIR FORCE, SPACE FORCE, COAST GUARD

# NLW

## MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF NONLETHAL WEAPONS

**ATP 3-22.40**
**MCTP 10-10A**
**NTTP 3-26.6**
**AFTTP 3-2.45**
**CGTTP 3-93.2**

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MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES

# FOREWORD

This multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures (MTTP) publication is a product of the Air Land Sea Space Application (ALSSA) Center in accordance with the memorandum of agreement between the Headquarters of the United States (US) Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force doctrine commanders directing ALSSA to develop MTTP publications to meet the immediate needs of the warfighter.

This MTTP publication has been prepared by ALSSA under our direction for implementation by our respective commands and for use by other commands as appropriate.

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# PREFACE

## 1. Purpose

This multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures (MTTP) publication for The Employment of Nonlethal Weapons is a single source, descriptive reference guide for commanders, staffs, and individual users to plan for and employ nonlethal weapons (NLW) across the range of military operations.

## 2. Scope

This publication describes MTTP for consideration and use during the tactical employment of NLW in support of warfighting personnel conducting operations. This publication:

a. Provides an overview of NLW.

b. Discusses fundamental concepts and training requirements involved with NLW.

c. Provides a description of NLW and employment considerations.

d. Discusses the use of NLW gleaned from lessons learned. These discussions are captured in the vignettes and actual examples.

## 3. Applicability

This publication provides commanders and their staff unclassified guidance for NLW planning and employment. Commanders and staff can use this publication to aid in the tactical employment of NLW during contingencies.

## 4. Implementation Plan

Participating Service command offices of primary responsibility will review this publication; validate the information; and, where appropriate, use it as a reference and incorporate it in Service manuals, regulations, and curricula as follows.

**Army**. Upon approval and authentication, this publication incorporates the TTP contained herein into the United States (US) Army Doctrine and Training Publishing Program as directed by the Commander, US Army Training and Doctrine Command. Distribution is in accordance with applicable directives listed on the authentication page.

**Marine Corps**.* The Marine Corps will incorporate the procedures in this publication in US Marine Corps doctrine and training publications as directed by Commanding General, Training and Education Command (TECOM). Distribution is in accordance with the Marine Corps Order 5600.31, *Marine Corps Printing, Publishing, and Reprographics Equipment Regulations.*

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**5. User Information**

US Army Combined Arms Center; USMC, TECOM; NWDC; Curtis E. LeMay Center for Doctrine Development and Education; USCG Force Readiness Command; and Air Land Sea Space Application (ALSSA) Center developed this publication with the joint participation of the approving Service commands. ALSSA will review and update this publication as necessary.

This publication reflects current joint and Service doctrine, command and control organizations, facilities, personnel, responsibilities, and procedures. Changes in Service protocol, appropriately reflected in joint and Service publications, will be incorporated in revisions to this document.

We encourage recommended changes to improve this publication. Key your comments to the specific page and paragraph and provide a rationale for each recommendation. Send comments and recommendations directly to:

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# SUMMARY OF CHANGES

ATP 3-22.40/MCTP 10-10A/NTTP 3-26.6/AFTTP 3-2.45/CGTTP 3-93.2, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for The Employment of Nonlethal Weapons*.

This revision:

Updates:

- Munitions and devices range cards with additional fielded capabilities.
- Layered defense graphics reflect additional fielded capabilities.
- Changes Joint Nonlethal Weapons Directorate (JNLWD) to Joint Intermediate Force Capabilities Office (JIFCO) throughout.
- Consolidates tables in Appendix B for ease of use.
- Nonlethal Weapons (NLW) train the trainer course material in Chapter IV.
- References and strategic guidance.

Adds:

- Consideration of NLW impacts in the cognitive domain.
- Description of terms in Chapter I.
- Civilian Harm Mitigation and Reduction Policy to Chapter I.
- Human Effects Characterization to Chapters I and III.
- Employment scenarios to Chapter III.
- Changes Chapter IV title from “Training” to “Training and Education” along with additional exercise/training information.

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# NLW

## MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR The Employment of Nonlethal Weapons

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NLW

*Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for The Employment of Nonlethal Weapons (NLW)* provides a consolidated reference on the tactical employment of NLW so commanders and subordinates have information and awareness of NLW and nonlethal capabilities to enable effective planning and employment. It also provides points of contact and details for NLW training.

**Chapter I Nonlethal Weapons**

Clarifies definitions, operational environment variables, and NLW policies.

**Chapter II Nonlethal Weapons Core Capabilities**

Discusses fielded NLW and explains their capabilities. This chapter discusses NLW core capabilities and associated key tasks.

**Chapter III Employment Considerations**

Highlights planning considerations, and tactics, techniques, and procedures for employing NLW. It considers advantages and disadvantages of employing NLW and provides examples.

**Chapter IV Training and Education**

Describes fundamental concepts of NLW and unit-level training and describes Service-specific training courses and guidance.

**Appendix A History of Nonlethal Weapons**

Provides background and historical information on NLW.

**Appendix B Nonlethal Weapons, Munitions, and Device Information Cards**

Provides pictures, identification information, and specific employment considerations for nonlethal weapons, munitions, and devices.

**Appendix C Department of Defense Nonlethal Equipment Descriptions**

Provides a brief description and pictures of NLW equipment.

**Appendix D Procurement Information**

Provides procurement information on nonlethal capability sets.

**Appendix E Employment Considerations Checklist**

Provides sample checklists for personnel who are planning to integrate NLW into their operations or training.

**Appendix F Sample Request for a Nonlethal Weapons Mobile Training Team**

Provides an example of how the United States Marine Corps requests a mobile training team for NLW. It may be customized for any Service-specific support.

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# Chapter I
# NONLETHAL WEAPONS

## 1. Key Terms and Scope

a. Nonlethal capabilities – Capabilities that temporarily incapacitate personnel and materiel while minimizing the likelihood of casualties and damage to critical infrastructure.

b. Nonlethal weapons (NLW) – Weapons, devices, and munitions that are explicitly designed and primarily employed to temporarily incapacitate targeted personnel or materiel immediately, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property in the target area. NLW are intended to have relatively reversible effects on personnel and materiel, according to Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 3000.03E, *DoD Executive Agent for Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW), and NLW Policy.*

c. Nonlethal capability sets (NLCS) – A family of kits that incorporate nonlethal weapons and devices shown in appendix D. NLCS are designated kits for specific functions such as entry control point (ECP) operations, confrontation management, riot or crowd control, and checkpoint operations. Note - The USAF no longer maintains NLCS. NLW are integrated into Unit Type Code kits to support expeditionary operations including ECP Operations and Confrontation Management.

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Note: The scope of this publication is to cover the tactical employment of NLW and NLCS as defined above. This publication does not discuss every intermediate force capability (e.g., directed energy, electromagnetic warfare, information) that can produce nonlethal effects along the competition continuum. Joint Publications (JPs) such as JP 3-0, *Joint Campaigns and Operations*; JP 3-04, *Information in Joint Operations*; JP 3-09, *Joint Fire Support*; JP 3-12, *Joint Cyberspace Operations*; JP 3-13.2, *Military Information Support Operations*; and other joint guides, concepts, and organizations such as the Joint Concept for Competing, and the individual Service NLW programs should be consulted when planning the use of intermediate force.

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## 2. NLW Application in an Operational Environment

a. NLW are desired across most operational environments to enhance global joint and multinational operations as a complement to lethality across the force while minimizing the risk of permanent injury, death, or unnecessary physical destruction.

b. NLW have many applications. Integrating NLW into urban operations, security, convoy protection, and civil disturbance operations should comply with host nation law in foreign countries and should be coordinated with the appropriate authorities when employed domestically. Carefully plan and coordinate NLW use to ensure compliance with all applicable laws, treaties, and agreements regarding employment of NLW, munitions, riot control agents (RCAs), and dazzling devices (e.g., laser-based systems). Integrating the staff judge advocate (SJA) into

planning efforts for NLW employment is vital to facilitate legal compliance. Employment considerations are discussed in depth in Chapter III.

c. The joint force commander, operating in complex environments, often lacks sufficient capability to immediately neutralize targets without causing permanent injury, death, or gross physical destruction. NLW are a set of tools commanders and planners may use to fill this gap.

(1) NLW are developed and employed with the intent of de-escalation and deterrence of hostile intent and actions. Military planners should include NLW within operational plans and strategic communication to minimize cultural misperceptions, deny misinformation, and gain the trust of the populace.

(2) Some benefits of NLW planning include:

(a) Enabling lower-risk tools.

(b) Imposing opportunity costs on adversaries with less risk of escalation.

(c) Maintaining credibility in the information space across the competition continuum.

(d) Expanding decision time and space.

(e) Allowing the warfighter to determine intent at a greater standoff range.

(f) Facilitating logistics operations in a contested environment.

(g) Enabling decisive recon/counter-recon operations below the level of armed conflict.

(3) NLW enhance the commander's ability to:

(a) Determine, deter, discourage, delay, or prevent hostile and threatening actions.

(b) Deny access to, move, disable, and suppress individuals.

(c) Stop, disable, divert, and deny access of vehicles and vessels.

(d) Adapt and tailor escalation of force (EOF) options to the operational environment.

(e) Employ capabilities that temporarily incapacitate personnel and materiel while minimizing the likelihood of casualties and damage to critical infrastructure.

(f) De-escalate situations precluding the use of lethal force.

(g) Capture or incapacitate high-value targets.

(h) Protect the force.

**CAUTION**

All operating environments have the potential for escalation or unintended consequences. For this reason, nonlethal force should never be applied without both the capacity and willingness to use lethal force if necessary to maintain a credible deterrence.

The availability of NLW will not limit the commander's inherent right or obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent, or to individually use lethal force when authorized by competent authority pursuant to the rules of engagement (ROE) or rules for the use of force (RUF). NLW should be integrated into joint and Service concepts and operations plans, ROE, and RUF.

Using NLW does not eliminate and may not even lower risk of escalation, collateral damage, or unintended consequences including lethal consequences. Planning for NLW requires considerations of intended and unintended effects both in the physical space and the cognitive domain for how the adversary *perceives* the use of NLW.

### 3. Current Nonlethal Weapons Policy

a. Instruction. *Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for US Forces*, according to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction (CJCSI) 3121.01B, 18 June 2008*, provides guidance on the standing rules of engagement (SROE) and establishes standing rules for the use of force (SRUF) for DoD operations worldwide. The SROE establishes fundamental policies and procedures governing the actions taken by US commanders and their forces during all military operations and contingencies occurring outside a US territory. ROE are restrictions on the use of force issued by the chain of command to delineate circumstances and limitations under which forces initiate or continue combat engagement with other forces. Specific ROE will change based on the area of responsibility, operational environment, and mission.

* CJCSI 3121.0B, 18 June 2008 is currently under a doctrinal change review to address SROE/SRUF.

b. Law. The US ratified the *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects*, specifically Protocol IV (commonly referred to as the prohibition on blinding laser weapons). This agreement prohibits using lasers designed with the specific combat function of causing permanent blindness to unenhanced vision.

(1) Nonlethal lasers designed to warn and suppress individuals do not fit the criteria of a blinding laser under the prohibition on using blinding lasers.

(2) Use of several nonlethal lasers should be covered within any ROE or RUF, however, commanders should be aware that using some capabilities not specifically designed as NLW could violate international law or US policy. For example, laser designators for many weapon systems are not intended for use as nonlethal lasers because they could cause permanent blindness.

(3) Authorized nonlethal lasers must be used within approved parameters to avoid unintentional permanent eye damage. If those targeted by nonlethal lasers are engaged in activities, such as operating aircraft, they could lose control of the craft and suffer lethal consequences.

c. RCAs. Using RCAs may be restricted by treaty, HN law, and US law. Prior to using RCAs, commanders are encouraged to become familiar with:

(1) The treaty titled, *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.*

(2) Local government and HN rules for using RCAs.

(3) Theater-specific ROE regarding RCAs.

(4) Executive Order 11850 dated 8 Apr 1975, *Renunciation of certain uses in war of chemical herbicides and RCAs*.

d. Civilian harm mitigation and reduction action plan (CHMR-AP) policy:

(1) On January 27, 2022, the Secretary of Defense issued a memorandum directing the creation of a CHMR-AP to improve how the DoD mitigates and responds to civilian harm resulting from military operations.

(2) The CHMR-AP is a flexible plan that advances the ability of DoD to mitigate civilian harm and achieve strategic success across the competition continuum. It is relevant to both kinetic and non-kinetic activity and is located at https://media.defense.gov/2022/Aug/25/2003064740/-1/-1/1/civilian-harm1-mitigation-and-response-action-plan.pdf.

## Chapter II
# NONLETHAL WEAPONS CORE CAPABILITIES

### 1. Support to Military Operations

NLW support all phases of military operations across the competition continuum. Nonlethal capabilities have application in operations where there is the need to enhance a commander's ability to apply force proportional to the threat and a desire to protect noncombatants, promote international political support, alleviate environmental concerns, and enhance post-conflict transitions and termination. Examples of missions where NLW complement lethal force include but are not limited to:

a. Convoy security in urban operations where population density and characteristics of the area require carefully employing force to minimize loss of life and destruction of property.

b. Crowd control and civil disturbance operations where nonlethal munitions, protective equipment, and support equipment enable warfighters to execute missions while minimizing collateral damage and injury to military personnel. Some basic protective equipment is listed in Appendix C.

c. Cordon and search operations where friendly forces come in close contact with the local population under stressful, and often hostile, circumstances.

d. Checkpoint operations where nonlethal capabilities protect friendly forces and improve public opinion and acceptance.

e. In detainee operations where all displays of violence must be brought under control quickly while avoiding unnecessary injury or death to detainees.

### 2. Core Capabilities

NLW can be divided into two core functions, counterpersonnel and countermaterial, as specified in the *Initial Capabilities Document for Counterpersonnel Joint Non-Lethal Effects and Initial Capabilities Document for Countermaterial Joint Non-Lethal Effects,* verified 7 April 2014.

a. Nonlethal counterpersonnel capabilities deliver effects that deny, move, disable, or suppress individuals. Table 1 depicts nonlethal counterpersonnel capability tasks.

| Table 1. Counterpersonnel Tasks |
| --- |
| **Deny** access into or out of an area. This task focuses on the ability of a joint force to prevent individuals from entering or exiting an area. |
| **Move** individuals through an area. This task reflects several different situations, such as the ability to move individuals on foot. It also includes the ability to move individuals out of buildings and other facilities. |
| **Disable** individuals. This task reflects situations where the joint force must totally affect the ability of an individual to take voluntary action. |
| **Suppress** individuals. This task reflects the requirement to affect individuals in some manner short of disabling them. |

**AN EXAMPLE OF NONLETHAL COUNTERPERSONNEL EFFECTS: COMPRESSED AIR LAUNCHER EMPLOYMENT DURING OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS**

The compressed air launcher systems are an effective counterpersonnel capability for perimeter security and security of assets. The systems were employed in 2017 at several operating bases in Afghanistan, in support of Operation FREEDOM'S SENTINEL, to keep civilians from breaching base perimeters, prevent theft or damage of mission-sensitive equipment, and mark individuals for later identification/apprehension.

**SOURCE: Task Force Spartan, 2017**

b. Nonlethal countermateriel capabilities deliver effects to stop, deny, temporarily disable, or divert materiel targets (i.e., vehicles, vessels, aircraft, buildings, facilities, structures, and weapon systems). Nonlethal countermateriel effects must be immediate and reversible according to DoDD 3000.03E, *DoD Executive Agent for Non-Lethal Weapons and NLW Policy*. Table 2 depicts nonlethal countermateriel capability tasks.

| Table 2. Countermateriel Tasks |
| --- |
| **Stop** a vehicle, vessel, fixed-wing aircraft on the ground. Stopping a vehicle requires the target's momentum, by any means, to be at zero within identified standards. The requirement to stop a vessel is achieved when the vessel is dead in the water. For aircraft on the ground, stop requires the aircraft to come to 0 miles per hour at some point between when it starts to taxi and when it reaches abort speed. |
| **Divert** aircraft in the air. This task requires NLW directed at the aircraft, not the pilot. Nonlethal effects must result in the aircraft changing directions but maintaining the ability to safely maneuver in flight and land. |
| **Deny** access to a facility. This task focuses on preventing a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or individuals from entering a facility through designed access or entry points, such as building doors and windows; and access control points, such as canal locks, pier slips or hangar entrances. Nonlethal effects must directly affect a component of the facility, such as a door, and excludes nonlethal effects that directly affect vehicles, vessels, aircraft, or individuals. |
| **Disable** vehicles, vessels, and aircraft on the ground. Disable implies the vehicle, vessel, or aircraft is not in motion. The requirement to disable a countermateriel target includes actions to render it inoperable, deny its use, and deny access to it. Disabling a target has a direct effect on the functionality of the countermateriel target. |

## 3. Fielded Capabilities

a. Nonlethal counterpersonnel capabilities. Capabilities employed to perform operational tasks and enable nonlethal counterpersonnel effects are detailed in the following paragraphs. Figure 1 on page 9 details the effective engagement areas of these NLW. Table 7 in Appendix B contains ordering and employment information for each capability.

(1) RCA dispensers. These handheld dispensers deliver a variable range, single stream, foam, or fog of RCA irritants against targets, used to control crowds, or to control detainees.

(2) Human electro-muscular incapacitation (HEMI). The HEMI device launches two electrified probes capable of delivering an electrical charge to a target.

(3) Modular crowd control munition (MCCM). This is similar in appearance to the lethal Claymore mine. The MCCM delivers blunt-trauma effects from 5 to 15 meters via 600 rubber balls.

(4) Rubber ball grenade. A hand thrown grenade, 12-gauge shotgun round, or 40 mm grenade launcher round that delivers an airburst flash bang and blunt force trauma via rubber pellets.

(5) Flash bang grenade. A hand thrown grenade that delivers a bright flash (optical effect) and loud bang (acoustic effect) to disorient potential targets or control crowds.

(6) Hand-thrown RCA grenade. A hand thrown grenade that delivers an irritant or blunt-pain compliance impact payload for disorienting potential targets or controlling crowds.

(7) Compressed air launchers. A compressed air-powered launcher delivers a variety of projectiles, including blunt impact, marking, and chemical irritants, such as oleoresin capsicum (OC) liquid.

(8) Twelve-gauge nonlethal munitions. These shotgun munitions deliver counterpersonnel, blunt-trauma effects against individuals and groups. The 12-gauge munitions variants include crowd dispersal, fin stabilized, and sock rounds.

(9) Twelve-gauge, nonlethal, warning munitions (100- and 200-meter variants). These shotgun rounds are designed to deliver a flash-bang effect over water at ranges of 100 or 200 meters. They provide personnel a way to hail, warn, or determine intent before the need to escalate to higher levels of force.

(10) 40 mm munitions. These munitions deliver counterpersonnel, blunt-trauma effects against individuals and crowds by using low velocity, 40 mm individual grenade launchers. Munition variants include sponge rounds and crowd dispersal cartridges.

(11) 40 mm warning munitions (100-, 200-, and 300-meter variants). These rounds are designed to deliver a flash-bang effect at 100, 200, or 300 meters.

(12) 66 mm tubed-launched nonlethal grenades. This is a tube-launched munition delivering multi-grenade salvos. Variants include munitions containing smoke, flash-bang effects, RCAs, and blunt-trauma payloads.

(13) Acoustic Hailing Device (AHD). A device delivering scalable and directional warning tones or intelligible voice commands at various ranges.

(14) Ocular interruption systems. This type of handheld or weapon mounted laser interdicts potential targets by delivering visible and temporary ocular impairment effects.

(15) 81 mm flash-bang munition. Munition delivers nonlethal suppressive effects geared to large crowds in the open or personnel in covered concealed positions.

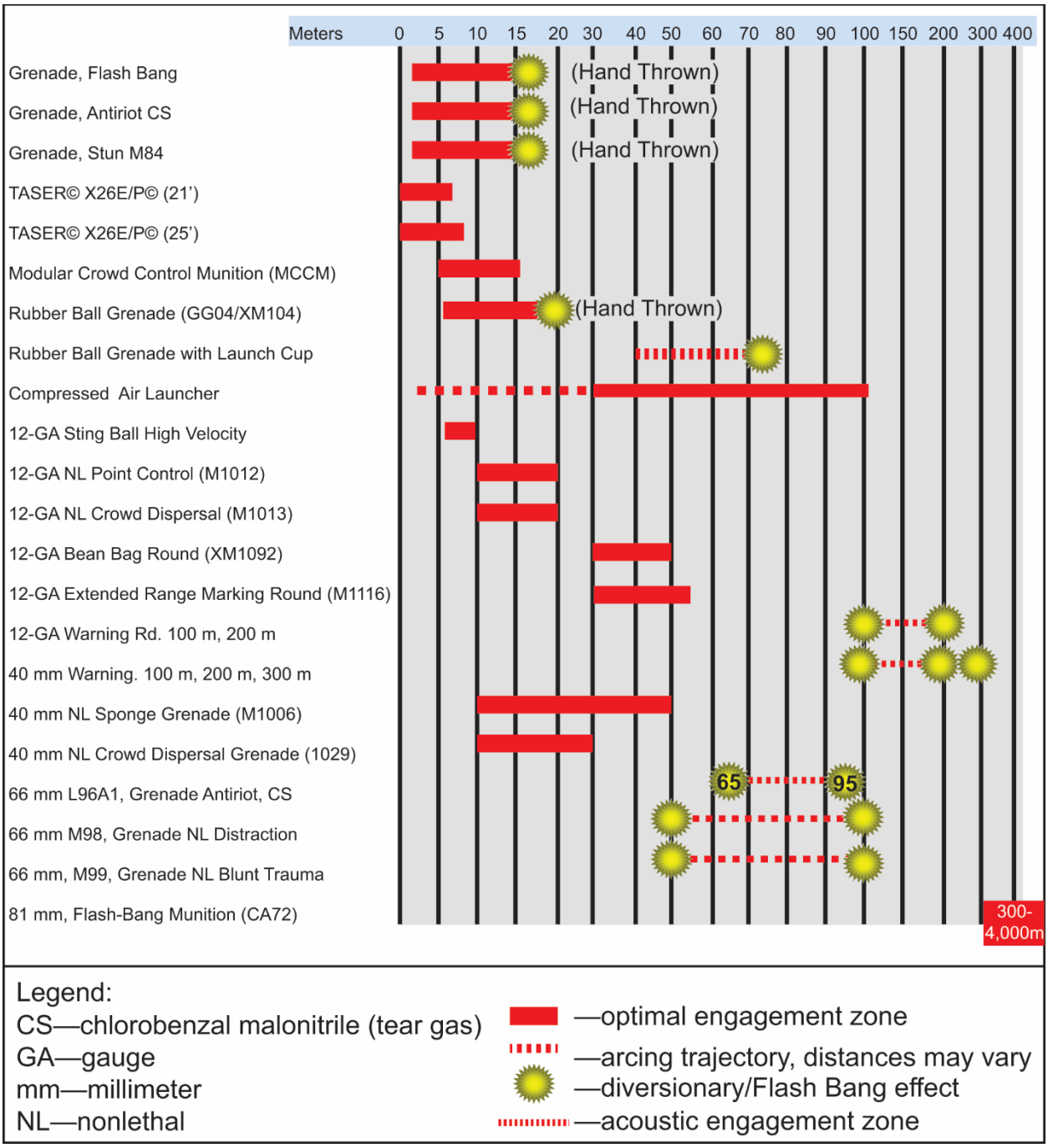


**Figure 1. Nonlethal Munitions Range Card**

**WARNING**

Close engagements may result in injury or death. All nonlethal capabilities have minimum safe engagement distances that must be adhered to.

b. Figure 2 is a quick reference range card on nonlethal devices currently fielded.

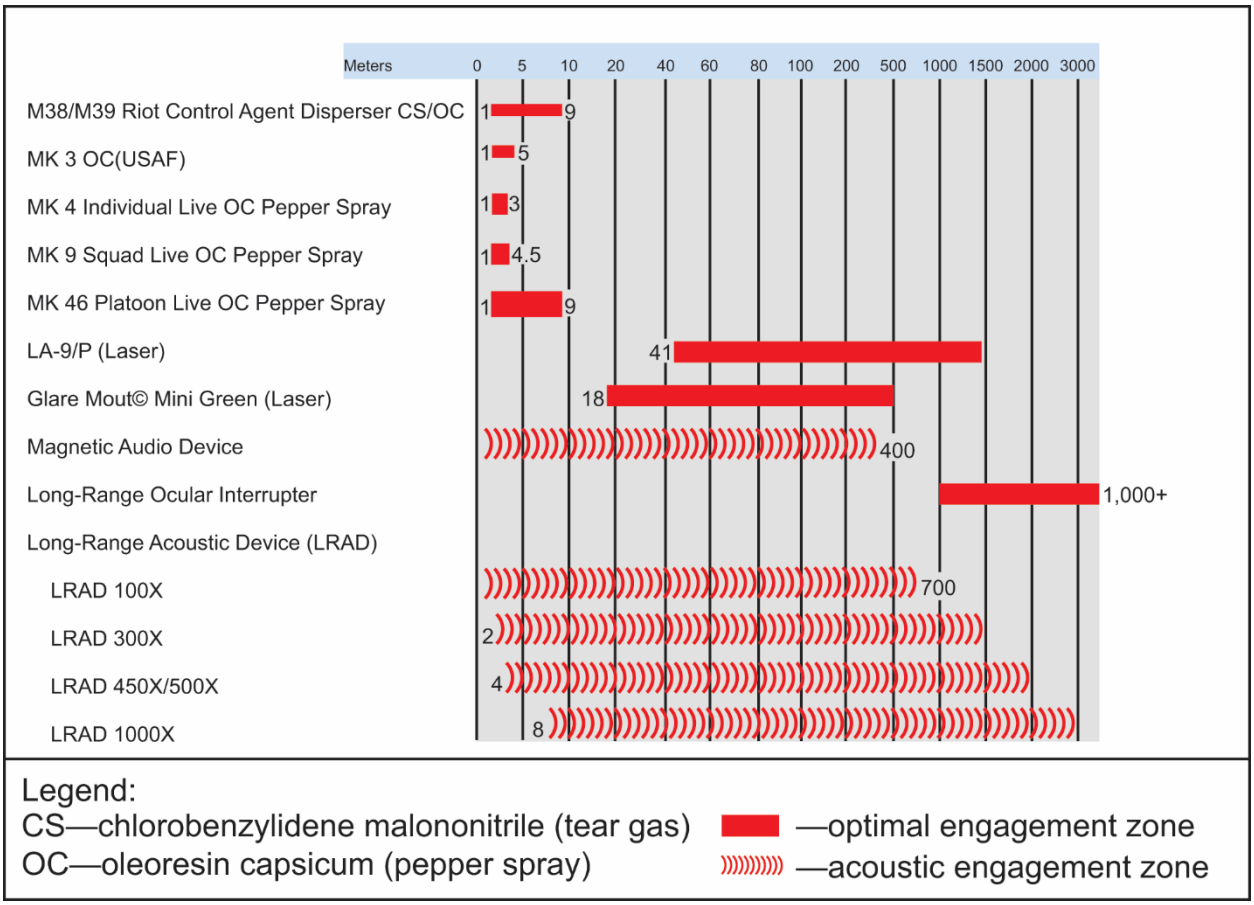


**Figure 2. Nonlethal Devices Range Card**

c. Nonlethal counter-material (vehicle stopping) capabilities. Specific capabilities, employable by the joint force, to perform operational tasks and enable nonlethal counter-material effects include:

(1) Caltrops are pronged, heavy gauge, steel puncturing spikes deployed to stop and disable vehicles by causing immediate and catastrophic failure of pneumatic tires.

(2) Vehicle lightweight arresting device (VLAD) is a man-portable, expandable, single use, and rapidly deployable net equipped with a barbed spike system capable of puncturing and entangling the leading tires and stopping small wheeled vehicles (5,500 pounds or less) traveling up to 30 miles per hour within 200 feet.

(3) Portable vehicle arresting barrier (PVAB) is a transportable, pre-emplaced, and reusable vehicle-stopping net capable of causing a controlled lock-up of vehicles up to 7,500 pounds. Emplaced in standby mode, the

device can be deployed to capture mode in roughly two seconds, allowing unimpeded vehicle traffic until a potential threat vehicle is detected.

(4) Spike strips are hand emplaced, prefabricated strips of materiel with embedded steel spikes employed to impede vehicle progression by causing rapid tire deflation and controlled deceleration.

d. Core capability references.

(1) See https://jnlwp.defense.gov/Current-Intermediate-Force-Capabilities/ for detailed target effects for each system and nonlethal munition and any additional capabilities fielded after the date of this publication. National stock numbers or DoD identification codes for each capability are included in Appendix B, when available.

(2) See https://jnlwp.defense.gov/Developmental-Intermdiate-Force-Capabilities/ for information on NLW capabilities under development.

(3) See https://jnlwp.defense.gov/Future-Intermediate-Force-Capabilities/ for NLW concept development initiatives.

(4) See Security Forces SMARTNet (https://usaf.dps.mil/teams/SMARTNet/SitePages/Non-lethal-Weapons.aspx) for the current list of USAF approved nonlethal weapons/intermediate force capabilities devices, munitions and equipment listing.

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## Chapter III
# EMPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

### 1. Advantages of Employing NLW

a. Military units are organized, trained, and equipped to employ lethal force. Units equipped solely with traditional military weapons have two options to impose their will: threatening deadly force or applying deadly force. These limited options represent a potential vulnerability adversaries may exploit. Forces trained in escalation of force tactics have a greater range of response and may be more appropriate operate in complex environments than forces emphasizing lethality.

b. The use of NLW is consistent with political and social considerations respecting human life, and addresses the military consideration to keep collateral damage, noncombatant, and civilian casualties to a minimum. NLW employment assists in shaping public perception of the application of force, especially in civil disturbance, urban, and humanitarian assistance operations. Forces trained in EOF tactics are better enabled to operate in complex environments than forces only trained in lethal weapons.

c. NLW may be used with lethal weapon systems to enhance effectiveness and efficiency in military operations. NLW enable engagement in situations where lethal force may be counterproductive to established objectives and strategic goals.

**NATIONAL GUARD RESPONSE TO 2015 BALTIMORE RIOTS**

On April 27, 2015, the Maryland National Guard was mobilized to support law enforcement to suppress civil unrest and restore order in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. Army and Air National Guard personnel, trained in riot control techniques and the employment of nonlethal weapons, were integrated into police operations. Over the five days of operations, National Guard personnel used their nonlethal capability sets to employ crowd control tactics; close range, subject-control techniques; and riot control agents and smoke to disperse crowds and facilitate the apprehension of persons who failed to comply with lawful orders. Many of these close-range and riot-control tactics had been developed from Service-specific baseline combatives and martial arts programs and rehearsed with NLW training days, facilitated by the Quantico, Virginia based Joint Nonlethal Weapons Directorate liaisons, and from lesson modules discussed and practiced during the Interservice Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructor Course.

**SOURCE: Maryland Army National Guard, 2015**

### 2. Considerations for NLW Employment

a. Before NLW Employment.

(1) Training. In almost all after action reviews involving the lack of employment or incorrect employment of NLW, commanders and warfighters reference the lack of training on NLW and understanding of the SROE/SRUF

as one of the main reasons an event unnecessarily escalated. Service training processes are covered in Chapter IV.

(2) Proportional force employment requires a careful and disciplined balancing of protecting people and infrastructure, conducting military operations, and achieving the overarching objectives of an operation. A single act can cause significant military and political consequences; therefore, when force is used, it must be lawful and measured. Proportionality is best achieved when all personnel understand the political objectives and the potential impact of inappropriate actions, and that ROE are sensitive to political concerns but consistent with the right and obligation of self-defense.

(3) Mission analysis should consider adversary, public, and third-party perception, EOF or force continuum* procedures, and the probability of achieving the desired results when determining the suitability of using NLW during operations. Each Service has EOF or force continuum procedures located in their Service doctrine. For the US Army, EOF procedures in a law enforcement capacity are detailed in AR 190-14. Army EOF procedures in other capacities can be found in Graphic Training Aid 19-08-006 and Training Circular 3-19.5 as well as CJCSI 3121.01B. For the US Marine Corps, force continuum procedures are detailed in Marine Corps Order 5500.6H chapter 1, *Arming of Law Enforcement and Security Personnel and the Use of Force.* For the US Navy, EOF are explained in Navy Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures 3.07.2.3, *Law Enforcement and Physical Security; and* for the US Air Force, Department of the Air Force Instruction 31-117, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel.* The US Coast Guard, Use of Force Continuum is defined in the *Maritime Law Enforcement Manual*, Commandant Instruction (COMDTINST) M16247.1H.

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*Note: The USMC and USN, use the term force continuum which is defined as: The wide range of possible actions ranging from voice commands to application of deadly force that may be used to gain and maintain control of a potentially dangerous situation. (USMC Dictionary).

The USCG defines the Use of Force Continuum as a model that organizes levels of force into a graduated scale of risks and outcomes and provides the officer with a system for determining appropriate levels of force to be applied when governed by the Coast Guard Use of Force Policy, except for those situations involving action to compel a vessel to stop. Force used within the context of the Use of Force Continuum is also governed by the guiding principles and rules governing use of force set forth in Section B of Chapter 4 of the Maritime Law Enforcement Manual, COMDINST M16247.1H.

The other Services do not use this term, when used in this publication it will follow the USMC definition.

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(4) Certain types of NLW capabilities and technologies have secondary or tertiary effects which are governed by international agreements, treaties, or the specific nations where operations are to be conducted. Before employing NLW, HN and local government policies must be understood and considered.

The appropriate staff element such as the SJA and country team must be included in the planning process. Informing the HN and local government about NLW capabilities and their employment provides context for understanding EOF incidents. The HN and local government leaders should understand that the joint force will apply an appropriate level of force as a response to perceived threats.

(5) Some NLW require analysis of transportation and other logistics considerations to ensure availability for mission needs. A thorough load plan analysis may be required.

(6) Maintenance and sustainment are paramount for future employment of assigned NLCS or other NLW. NLW should be treated like all other military equipment regarding inventories, scheduled maintenance, and ordering of shortages.

(7) Leaders set the conditions for their subordinates when employing NLW. They ensure subordinates know how to issue clear warnings and instructions to persons who approach their positions. Service members must possess the critical thinking skills to quickly determine if a threat is present, estimate threat severity, and apply the appropriate force response in ambiguous situations. These skills are identified, trained, and reinforced by leaders so Service members apply measured force with confidence.

(8) Leaders build public and adversary perception management into NLW plans and ROE in ways that minimize the potential for misperception, help counter mis/disinformation, and retain public trust. Consult with public affairs, information planners, and the SJA.

b. During NLW Employment:

(1) If possible, attempt to determine hostile intent and prevent further escalation. NLW can be used throughout the competition continuum as a force multiplier.

**EMPLOYMENT OF NONLETHAL 40 MILLIMETER (MM) MUNITIONS IN KOSOVO**

In southeastern Kosovo, in April 2000, the United States (US) Army's Task Force Falcon used nonlethal weapons (NLW) in a tactical situation to successfully push back a moving crowd. The military police, serving as peacekeepers, used 40 mm rounds fired from M203 grenade launchers and foam batons to move a crowd during the detention of an area arms smuggler. Though NLW were not dictated by any higher guidance, the alternative, being lethal means, would have surely caused an international situation as the US force were in the country as peacekeepers and only authorized use of force for self-defense. The NLW gave the battalion commander a means to take the initiative without making a tense situation more violent and dangerous, since the crowd was gathering to protest the US forces.

**SOURCE: LTC JAMES BROWN, 709th Military Police Battalion, Kosovo Incident Case Study, 4 April 2000**

(2) A layered employment of multiple NLW capabilities is more effective than a single NLW system. For example, if personnel do not comply with initial hails and warnings, more aggressive measures may be required. Munitions fired from handheld devices or launched from vehicle-mounted systems are potential next steps. The US Navy layered defense technique, detailed in the following vignette, is an example of one method of layered defense using zones. Figure 3 on page 17 depicts the Navy's layered defense using zones and the emplacement of NLW. Various NLW, munitions, and devices that can be employed in each of these zones are depicted in Figure 4 on page 18.

**UNITED STATES NAVY LAYERED DEFENSE TECHNIQUE**

The concept of operations for infrastructure protection describes employing nonlethal weapons (NLW) to the maximum extent possible to determine hostile intent and deter attack. This is achieved through a defense in depth consisting of three zones. The three zones are (1) an assessment zone, (2) a warning zone, and (3) a threat zone.

Assessment Zone. The outermost defense zone, which typically does not have boundaries, is the assessment zone. Security forces detect and identify contacts (e.g., small boats, pedestrians, and vehicles) as they approach or pass near the protected asset or area. In some [places] (e.g., areas outside an installation), security forces may not patrol the assessment zone, control access, or challenge contacts. To simplify the identification process, those on watch are given current access rosters for expected vessels or vehicles (e.g., vendors, fuel barges, and pilot boats).

Warning Zone. Security forces must classify contacts in the warning zone as threats or nonthreats. In this zone, security forces initially interact with contacts to determine [if there is] hostile intent and provide a physical presence to control access to a restricted area. Classification measures and warning zone parameters are based on specific threats. For example, a heightened threat of pedestrian-carried improvised explosive devices at an entry control point would result in a more thorough screening of personnel, each of whom is separated from friendly personnel until classified. Standard operating procedures must clearly define methods and steps that can be used to determine hostile intent to avoid ambiguity and hesitation.

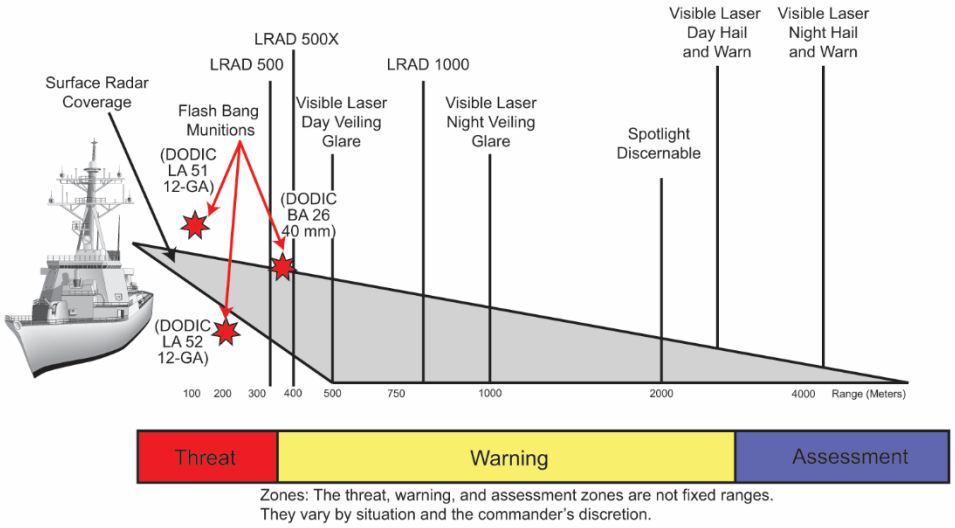
Threat Zone. The threat zone is the innermost layer of defense in depth. All personnel, vehicles, and vessels must be classified as either a threat or nonthreat before entering this zone. To neutralize threats, the threat zone must be organized to bring NLW, and **if necessary**, maximum destructive fire, via crew-served weapons or other weapons, to bear on targets while minimizing the risk of fratricide and damage to assets.

**SOURCE: Navy Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures 3-07.2.1, *Antiterrorism*, 8 September, 2022**

(3) This technique can used be to defend mobile assets (e.g. a vessel at sea as depicted in Figures 3 and 4), or fixed assets (e.g. a vessel in port or critical infrastructure, as depicted in the continued vignette below).

**LAYERED DEFENSE OF A VESSEL IN PORT**

At a pier entry control point, the gate sentries are positioned in the ship's warning zone. They assess personnel/vehicles driving by or approaching the pier as far as they can cover based on traffic and environmental conditions. If there is a threat of a potential vehicle-born improvised explosive device incident at the entry control point, the watch standers would close the entry control point gate, activate any barrier, and utilize available NLW as applicable. A long-range acoustic device or a ship's LA/9P laser dazzler could be used to warn personnel away from the pier entry control point and inform all personnel to maintain a safe distance.




Notes:
-Acoustic hailing device is discernable at 82 db. Depiction represents perfect conditions absent wind and background noise.
-Visible laser ranges depict current United States Navy capabilities. Veiling Glare means the cabin windshield of a vessel is glared out and the vessel operator cannot discern images in the light.
-Flash Bang Munitions are based on the assumption the operator has the appropriate launching mechanics.

Legend:

| | |
|---|---|
| dB—decibel | GA—gauge |
| DODIC—Department of Defense identification code | LRAD—long-range acoustic device |
| | mm—millimeter |

**Figure 3. Navy Layered Defense Using NLW**

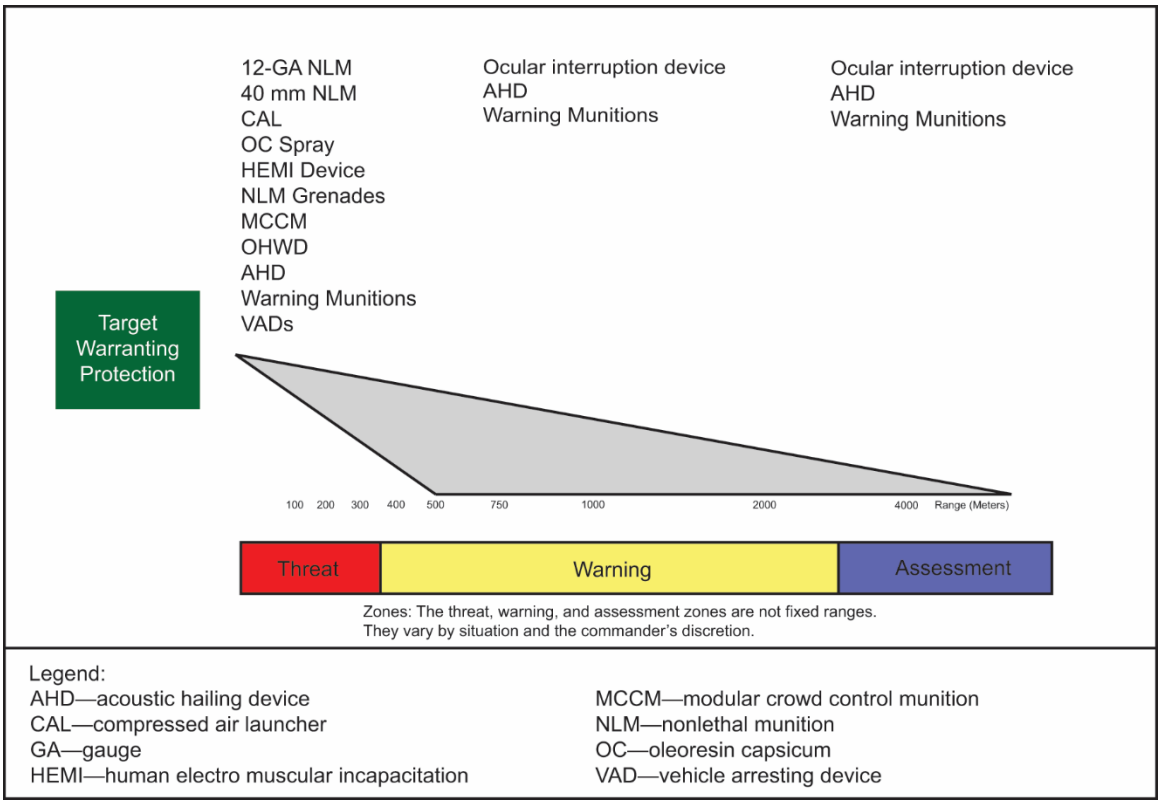



**Figure 4. NLW Threat, Warning, and Assessment Zones**

**WARNING**

Using NLW alone could place the individual Service member in a position of unacceptable risk. Do not use NLW in situations where lethal force is imperative for offense, self-defense, or in the defense of others. Using lethal force remains an inherent right of Service members in instances when they, or personnel in their charge, are threatened with death or serious bodily harm. NLW augment, but do not supersede, lethal capabilities.

(4) EOF or force continuum procedures may incorporate NLW but may not be necessary.

(5) At long ranges, acoustic or ocular devices are employed to warn individuals. Compliant personnel that heed the warnings require no further EOF measures. Some acoustic devices contain preprogrammed phrases in multiple languages.

(6) The effects of NLW vary. See Chapter III paragraph 4(d) for expanded explanation of various effects on personnel.

(7) Personnel engaged with NLW may respond with an unpredictable reaction. It is important to consider multiple ways the target may react to the effects and plan accordingly.

(8) See Army Techniques Publication 3-39.33, *Crowd Control*, for techniques on countering civil disturbances and conducting riot control.

(9) See Appendix B of NTTP 3-07.2.3, *Law Enforcement and Physical Security*, for US Navy NLW considerations and employment guidance.

**UNITED STATES (US) NAVY'S INTEGRATED USE OF NONLETHAL AND LETHAL WEAPONS TO COMPEL COMPLIANCE**

During an escalation of force incident, the US Navy fired warning shots over an Iranian patrol boat in 2017 in the northern Persian Gulf. The incident involved the USS Thunderbolt, a Cyclone class patrol ship that was conducting exercises in the Persian Gulf.

The Iranian boat approached within 150 yards of the USS Thunderbolt, which attempted to hail the boat with radio, and then fired flares and issued warning blasts from the ship's siren, an international signal of danger. When the Iranian boat failed to respond, the USS Thunderbolt fired warning shots from its 50-caliber machine gun, which prompted the Iranian boat to change course and leave the vicinity.

**SOURCE: Lieutenant Ian McConnaughey, US Naval Forces Central Command, 25 July 2017**

c. After NLW Employment

(1) Conduct detainee control measures, if necessary.

(2) Provide medical attention, as appropriate.

(3) Perform immediate and follow on consequence management in addition to an after-action review. After actions reviews should be routed through appropriate Service channels. This includes contacting local officials and preparing media statements.

(4) Conduct inventory of all equipment expended, including nonlethal munitions and devices.

(5) Coordinate for sustainment support upon completion of mission.

**3. NLW Employment Limitations**

a. NLW effectiveness and employment options depend on human and environmental factors. Human factors include psychological state, age, motivation, and the presence of drugs or alcohol. Some environmental factors include the effects of weather, terrain, visibility, climate, and time of day. For example, lasers are more effective at night, while acoustic devices and blunt impact munitions are less effective and less accurate in windy conditions.

b. Using NLW does not guarantee de-escalation of a situation. Leaders should be prepared for an adversary to attempt to counter NLW use.

c. NLW and their associated equipment have limited ranges of effectiveness. In addition, the availability of NLW may be limited based on the unit and mission.

**IMPROVING NONLETHAL WEAPONS THROUGH AFTER ACTION REVIEWS**

During Operations IRAQI FREEDOM and ENDURING FREEDOM, Marine forces noted the effectiveness of green laser pointers and dazzlers as escalation of force tools for use at entry and vehicle control points. These tools got the attention of individuals approaching the checkpoint without having to fire; however, through various lessons learned and after-action comments, it was noted that an extended range would be helpful for these devices.

(Note: Since 2006, these devices' effective ranges have improved. Improvements include extending the effective range and developing employment options such as varied color schemes and strobe patterns.)

**SOURCE: Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned, Lessons and Observations from Company Commanders in Operations IRAQI FREEDOM and ENDURING FREEDOM, November 2006**

## 4. Human Effects Considerations

a. Human Effects. U.S. Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 3200.19, *Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW) Human Effects Characterization,* defines the policies, responsibilities, and procedures for a human effects characterization process in support of the development of NLW and other nonlethal technologies. Human effects characterization is the formal process for describing the physiological and behavioral effects knowledge associated with a given NLW.

b. Human Behavior

(1) The nature of counter-personnel NLW is to influence human behavior. They aim to incapacitate, deter, distract, suppress, or move a targeted individual.

(2) Understanding and predicting (to the greatest extent possible) human behavior is important for tactical success and mission effectiveness. Applying knowledge of both system technology and knowledge of human behavior will yield optimum effects.

(3) Understanding what effect employment of specific NLW capabilities has on intended targets is a planning factor that must be identified by mission commanders prior to execution. Successful employment of nonlethal capabilities may be overshadowed by target reaction which is unexpected and unplanned for. Like any military operation, the end state of environment and targeted personnel after mission execution should be captured to ensure that contingencies or counter actions are properly accounted for.

## 5. Potential Situational Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

a. Unauthorized Entry–Installation ECP

(1) Threat–Potential noncompliant vehicle driver intent: terrorist, criminal, inattentive (lost), or impatient.

(2) Appropriate NLW

(a) Capabilities must disable and/or stop a small, medium or large vehicle threat(s); deny base access; and allow time for security forces to assess level of threat.

(b) Capabilities must be integrated into security forces EOF procedures.

(c) Potential nonlethal capabilities include but are not limited to:

- Portable Vehicle Arresting Barrier
- Final Denial Barriers
- Caltrops

b. Integrated Base Defense

(1) Unauthorized violations of restricted ground or airspace such as:

(a) Mounted or dismounted potential hostiles approach base perimeter or installation ECP.

(b) Small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS) observed hovering within close proximity or over base boundary.

(c) Enemy force fire indirect mortar rounds and strike inside base perimeter.

(d) Group of hostile protestors congregate outside installation entry control point shouting and throwing rocks.

(2) Appropriate NLW

(a) Security forces hails and warns employing laser dazzler and AHD. If the threat does not heed commands, Security forces escalate their response and engage the vehicle threat with nonlethal munitions and/or warning shots or lethal munitions IAW ROE and EOF procedures.

(b) Security forces proactively deploy “blue” sUAS to reconnaissance/observe/thwart potential threats outside base perimeter; sUAS is observed near/within perimeter airspace; sUAS is identified as potential threat, Security forces deploy automatic net gun 40MM rounds fired from Mk-19, mounted on CROWS to neutralize threat.

(c) Security forces proactively deploy “blue” sUAS to recon/observe/thwart potential threats outside base perimeter.

(d) Security forces form riot control team using confrontation management kit; challenging protestors with AHD; employing blunt impact rounds to target group leaders: 40 mm sponge grenade and crowd dispersal rounds, stingball grenades, 12-gauge fin stabilize and crowd dispersal rounds.

c. Route clearance or convoy operations

(1) Tactical convoy operations are covered in depth in MTTP *for Tactical Convoy Operations* (ATP 4-01.45, MCRP 3-40F.7, NTTP 4-01.6, AFTTP 3-2.58).

(2) NLW can be used to warn, identify hostile intent or create standoff at a level of escalation below lethal force.

(3) Planned NLW for route clearance or convoy operations include:

(a) AHDs

(b) Magnetic Audio Device

(c) Dazzling Lasers and Laser Interdiction Systems

(d) Compressed air launcher

(e) Caltrops

d. Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure (VBSS)

(1) When conducting VBSS the preference is for the target vessel remain a seaworthy platform to preclude VBSS transitioning into a recovery at sea. This demand is acute if the desired outcome is to seize vessels, contraband or persons related to transnational threats; embargoes; or conduct counterproliferation operations.

(2) NLW can be used to signal the intercepting vessel's intent to exercise a right of visit boarding, particularly if radio calls, signal lights, or flag hoist is not acknowledged. NLW may also be used to disorientate or incapacitate persons on the target vessel, reducing or eliminating the threat of opposition to the boarding party.

(3) NLW to consider during VBSS operations may include:

(a) AHDs

(b) Dazzling Lasers

(c) Compressed air launcher

(d) Nonlethal warning munitions

(e) Nonlethal crowd control munitions

e. Humanitarian Assistance (HA) and Disaster Relief (DR) mission sets comprise a wide range of scenarios in many geographical locations. Common military problem sets associated with HA and DR can include crowd control, perimeter defense, and area protection often from noncombatants.

(1) HA and DR planners should plan for appropriate NLW capabilities sets in Appendix D before HA and DR are required, when possible.

(a) Military units may have a supporting role during HA and DR. Coordinate crowd control and area defense with local authorities, as appropriate.

(b) Capabilities to consider:

- Vehicle stopping devices.
- Dazzling Lasers and Acoustic Hailers.
- Pyrotechnics and other signaling devices.
- RCAs and nonlethal projectiles – be cognizant of ROE and mission.

(c) Additional considerations:

- Optics in the information space.
- Authorities.

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## Chapter IV
# TRAINING AND EDUCATION

### 1. Fundamental Concepts

a. Successful NLW employment requires effective individual and unit training. Commanders can integrate NLW capabilities into their unit's training plans based on the unit's mission or required essential task list, even if NLW, munitions, and devices are not on a unit's table of equipment.

b. The art of employing NLW involves estimating the potential for escalation of violence and employing appropriate levels of force without overreacting to provocation.

c. Physiological reactions to threats often cloud judgment and decrease motor function. Service members are trained to recognize and regulate their stress levels. Training should be as realistic as possible. This will help immunize personnel against stress, ensuring they are confident and proficient with NLW employment.

d. Instructors should be qualified to facilitate NLW capabilities training at the individual and unit levels. Each Service determines the appropriate training and frequency of training to sustain necessary NLW skills.

### 2. Unit-level NLW Training

a. Unit-level NLW training begins in the classroom, with hands-on instruction. The training should cover the availability, characteristics, employment considerations, limitations, and restrictions of NLW. After students understand these basics, NLW capabilities are integrated into training exercises and operations, specifically, integrating NLW into training plans when collective tasks are rehearsed.

b. Units should deliberately plan for unique scenarios where NLW are expected to be employed. An example of an employment consideration checklist for using NLW is detailed in Appendix E.

c. The Services can receive unit training through mobile training teams taught by the DoD Inter-Service Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructor Course (INIWIC) based at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. NLW training is taught by INIWIC instructors, and every individual attending training receives a certificate of completion. The course is limited to 30 personnel on a mobile training team at the unit's home station or at INIWIC, Fort Leonard Wood. Units that desire to host an INIWIC mobile training team (MTT) at their home station must submit a formal request to the Training and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia. A sample memorandum of the formal request is in Appendix F.

d. INIWIC is not an MP-specific school. All military occupations may attend the INIWIC. Units hosting an INIWIC MTT will review their Service-specific, NLCS for INIWIC-required equipment before the MTT's arrival. Also, hosting units should contact their installation's local MP unit for assistance with acquiring any missing

INIWIC-required equipment. (The course instruction for INIWIC will be discussed later in the chapter).

e. After action reviews from deployed units indicate classroom-only instruction is inadequate. Classroom training, which can be characterized as the “crawl” phase, should be accompanied by practical exercises requiring Service members to employ NLW. Hands-on experience during training, such as range days to use NLW, munitions, and devices, is a key component of the “walk” phase. The “run” phase includes conducting a dry fire exercise and completing a scenario-based training event, which includes multiple NLW. These events solidify comprehension and user proficiency. Some recommendations for each of the various “crawl, walk, run phases” are:

(1) Hold a 30-minute wargaming session at all levels and across occupational skills.

(2) Perform routine gun drills, which may include one-day individual range time to test and gain comfort with multiple NLW. If there are no certified NLW instructors within the unit to teach this and no INIWIC MTT available, this training can be coordinated through the base law enforcement units who may be willing to instruct others and may have the equipment.

(3) Hold follow-on scenario training incorporating medical procedures, such as NLW-related injury treatment (e.g., blunt force trauma, shock, internal bleeding) into NLW training.

f. NLW training should be accompanied by ROE, RUF, EOF, and continuum of force training. Incorporating those considerations helps Service members determine whether hostile intent exists and the appropriate response to a given threat. By learning these skills prior to execution, Service members deploy armed with the necessary tools to act quickly and appropriately. Repeat this training to maximize proficiency and retention. Unit training, which combines multiple NLW in a scenario is the culmination exercise.

g. NLW employment may result in unintended consequences. NLW training should address these possibilities and provide mitigation and consequence management solutions.

h. Leverage staff components to enhance the realism and accuracy of NLW training. Examples of how the different staff components facilitate and enhance NLW training follow:

(1) Medical personnel provide an understanding of OC decontamination requirements, HEMI exposures, and potential injuries resulting from other NLW employment. Often, medical personnel can treat NLW injuries with their authorized unit equipment, but they must be informed which NLW will be included in the training to prepare for any necessary medical treatment.

(2) Public affairs support training by helping NLW users engage and respond to the media consistent with unit and strategic messaging that supports the commander’s objectives. During scenario training for the unit, public affairs

officers should be asked to provide a unit message that fosters goodwill with civilian populations and encourages cooperation. This can be achieved by explaining which NLW are authorized to be used and how the unit will make their determination of hostile intent.

(3) The intelligence staff works with the operations staff to project a realistic threat environment based on the commander's guidance for the outcome of the training. This ensures the toughest and most realistic environment for the unit going through the training. Also, they may provide insight into the cultural, ethnic, and political views of a local population that describes how NLW assist the overall unit goals and what may occur if lethal weapons are used instead.

(4) Judge Advocates clarify complex ROE and RUF issues. Commanders ensure federal, state, and local laws are followed, in consultation with their servicing Judge Advocate, and that ROE- and RUF-related issues are properly integrated into NLW training. As with the intelligence staff, the Judge Advocate personnel steer leaders in a scenario that highlights how using NLW can offer the same value as lethal weapons while meeting the ROE and RUF.

(5) The logistics staff provides advice and guidance in maintenance, resupply, and storage procedures ensuring units have the NLW stocks required for operations and provides NLW process distribution during operations.

### 3. Service-specific NLW Training Requirements

Each Service has unique NLW training requirements and NLW education material. Table 3 on pages 27-30 details Service-specific NLW training requirements and guidance.

**Table 3. Service-Specific NLW Training Requirements and Guidance**

| **Joint** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Reference** | **Title** | **Date** | **Source** |
| DoD Instruction 5000.69 | *DoD Joint Service Weapons and Laser System Safety Review Processes* | 9 Nov 11 (15 Oct 18) | http://www.esd.whs.mil/Directives/issuances/dodi/ |
| **United States Army** | | | |
| **Reference** | **Title** | **Date** | **Source** |
| Training Circular 3-19.5 | *Nonlethal Weapons Training* | 6 May 14 | https://armypubs.army.mil/ |

| Table 3. Service Specific NLW Training Requirements and Guidance (Cont'd) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **United States Army (Cont'd)** | | | |
| **Reference** | **Title** | **Date** | **Source** |
| Army Techniques Publication 3-39.33 | *Crowd Control* | 23 Jun 22 | https://armypubs.army.mil/ |
| Department of the Army Pamphlet 350-38 | *Standards in Weapons Training* | 8 Sep 23 | https://armypubs.army.mil/ |
| **United States Marine Corps** | | | |
| **Reference** | **Title** | **Date** | **Source** |
| Navy and Marine Corps Departmental Publication 3500.72B | *Nonlethal Weapons (NLW) Training and Readiness (TandR) Manual* | 31 May 18 | http://www.marines.mil/News/Publications/ |
| Marine Corps Order 5500.6H CH 1 | *Arming of Law Enforcement and Security Personnel and the Use of Force* | 21 Aug 13 | http://www.marines.mil/News/Publications/ |
| Marine Administrative Message (MARADMIN) 458/08 | *Updated Guidance on Marine Corps Training and Employment of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray* | 1 Aug 08 | http://www.marines.mil/News/Publications/ |

| Table 3. Service Specific NLW Training Requirements and Guidance (Cont'd) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **United States Marine Corps (Cont'd)** | | | |
| **Reference** | **Title** | **Date** | **Source** |
| MARADMIN 560/08 | *Marine Corps Training and Use of Human Electro-Muscular Incapacitation (HEMI) Devices* | 1 Oct 08 | http://www.marines.mil/News/Messages/ |
| **United States Navy** | | | |
| **Reference** | **Title** | **Date** | **Source** |
| OPNAVINST 5530.14E w/ CH-3 | *Navy Physical Security and Law Enforcement Program* | 23 Sep 14 *(*20 Nov 20) | https://www.secnav.navy.mil/doni/opnav.aspx |
| Formal Course | Anti-Terrorism Training Supervisor | N/A | https://app.prod.cetars.training.navy.mil/cantrac/vol2.html |
| **United States Air Force** | | | |
| **Reference** | **Title** | **Date** | **Source** |
| Department of the Air Force Instruction (DAFI) 31-117_DAFMG2024-01 | *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel* | 6 May 24 | http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/ |
| DAFI 31-118_DAFGM2023-01 | *Security Forces Standards and Procedures* | 15 Nov 23 | http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/ |
| AFI 36-2654, Combat Arms Program | *Combat Arms Program* | 15 Apr 20 | http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/ |
| AFMAN 36-2655 | *USAF Small Arms and Light Weapons Qualification Programs* | 16 Apr 20 | http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/ |
| **United States Coast Guard** | | | |
| **Reference** | **Title** | **Date** | **Source** |
| COMDTINST M16247.1H | *US Coast Guard Maritime Law Enforcement Manual* | 20 Nov 2020 | https://cgportal.uscg.mil/library<br>Available only to common access card enabled USCG personnel with access to the Coast Guard Portal (.mil) Website. |

| Table 3. Service Specific NLW Training Requirements and Guidance (Cont'd) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **National Guard** | | | |
| **Reference** | **Title** | **Date** | **Source** |
| National Guard Regulation 500-5 | *National Guard Domestic Law Enforcement Support and Mission Assurance Operations* | 18 Aug 2010 | https://www.hsdl.org/?abstractanddid=689477 |
| Legend:<br>COMDTINST–Commandant Instruction (USCG)<br>DoDI–Department of Defense Instruction<br>OPNAVINST–Office of the Chief of Naval Operations instruction<br>USCG–United States Coast Guard | | | |

## 4. Inter-Service NLW Training

a. Introduction to NLW. The Joint Nonlethal Weapons Program (JNLWP) sponsors an online course titled, "Introduction to Nonlethal Weapons." This course is accessed via the Joint Knowledge Online website at https://jkodirect.jten.mil. To access the site, logon using a common access card. The NLW training course catalog number is P- US1236. To launch the course, go to the "My Training tab" and select the launch button. This training course is also hosted on the Marine Net and My Navy Portal. Introduction to NLW consists of nine modules:

(1) Introduction and Background.

(2) Impacts of NLW.

(3) Tactical Employment.

(4) Counterpersonnel.

(5) Countermaterial.

(6) NLW in development.

(7) Training vignettes, including:

(a) Vehicle checkpoint.

(b) Cordon and search.

(c) VBSS.

(d) Perimeter Defense.

b. INIWIC. INIWIC training produces NLW instructors at the Marine Corps Detachment, Fort Leonard Wood. INIWIC provides NLW training to prepare and certify Soldiers, Marines, Sailors, Airmen, and other DoD personnel to serve as trainers and unit advisors on the tactical employment of NLW.

(1) INIWIC is an interservice, training review organization course. Quotas are available for each Service through its Service training reservation channels.

(2) INIWIC is the only DoD NLW "train-the-trainer" course. Instructors become certified in INIWIC to train personnel to tactically employ NLW capabilities. US Army graduates of the course receive the additional skill identifier (ASI) "2A," and US Air Force graduates receive the special experience identifier "310". Service regulations dictate the distribution and responsibilities of these identifiers. For example, the Army "2A" ASI identifies "Soldiers trained in the background, planning, policy, training, and application of non-lethal capabilities as an advisor to the commander" and authorizes or requires a density of Soldiers with this ASI for certain unit types. See AR 611-12 for more information.

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Note: USN teaches the nonlethal weapons senior instructor course, an authorized USN train-the-trainer course.

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(3) INIWIC provides an in-depth understanding of ROE and RUF. The course teaches students when and how to escalate or de-escalate force relative to perceived threats and informs them of appropriate NLW employment.

(4) INIWIC addresses 13 NLW topics in modules. They are:

(a) Policies relevant to the application of force. This module prepares individuals to make sound use-of-force decisions. Discussions include SROE, SRUF, force continuum, nonlethal policy considerations, and Service policies for the use of force.

(b) Ocular hail and warning devices. This module gives individuals the knowledge to employ light and laser technologies to halt or deter a threat.

(c) Close-range subject control. This module teaches proper close-range subject control techniques. Techniques include body positioning drills, control holds, takedowns, handcuffing and baton, and hand drills including disengagement techniques.

(d) Employment of OC (also called pepper spray). This module imparts knowledge and effectively trains end users to properly employ OC. Discussion includes OC training and certification, decontamination, inert and live OC, and how OC training relates to the concept of nonlethal training.

(e) HEMI or electro-muscular device (EMD). This module provides HEMI or EMD technical aspects, employment considerations, and safety considerations. Individuals qualify with the HEMI and EMD and receive a DoD certification.

(f) Compressed air launcher instruction includes general information, maintenance procedures, operating procedures, and considerations for conducting training and qualification.

(g) Acoustic hail and warning devices. This module instructs individuals on AHDs associated with communicating effectively over long distances.

(h) VLADs. This module trains proper employment of various VLADs.

(i) Nonlethal munitions. This module allows individuals to become familiar with, and qualify on the range with, various nonlethal munitions. Discussions include the intent of nonlethal munitions, force continuum, types and characteristics of nonlethal munitions, ranges, physical and psychological effects, employment considerations, and key factors necessary for conducting a live-fire exercise (LFX).

(j) NLCS. This module provides individuals with an understanding of NLCS and the ability to educate others on the topic.

(k) Civil disturbance. This module teaches how to enhance the effectiveness of nonlethal responses to civil disturbances. The discussion includes crowd behavior, indicators of crowd mood and threat, and various formations effective in combating different types of disturbances.

(l) Integrating NLW capabilities into unit operations. This module discusses the basic principles of integrating NLW into unit training and operations. The discussion includes information on safety concerns, phases of NLW, observer and controller responsibilities, procedures for planning and executing NLW training and operations, and conducting an after-action review with units.

(m) Conducting NLW capabilities unit training. This module discusses how to conduct NLW training, including remedial training techniques.

(5) The INIWIC website has more information at: http://www.tecom.marines.mil/Units/Training-Command/Detachments/Marine-Corps-Detachment-Fort-Leonard-Wood/INIWIC/.

c. Integrating NLW Training into joint-multinational combatant command exercises/unit command post exercises (CPXs).

(1) Combatant commands and large units conducting CPXs or table-top exercises should incorporate scenarios or vignettes into exercises and wargames that present opportunities to employ NLW. Integration of NLW planning during the US joint and Service planning processes, or other Service equivalent process ensures that NLW capabilities and effects are planned and captured.

(a) Integrate NLW into CPX situational training exercises (STXs), and LFXs as appropriate to the exercise's objectives and the availability of NLW resources.

(b) Integrate NLW into CPXs to increase the proficiency of staff planners to identity NLW capability requirements, gaps, and develop solutions to fill these gaps.

(c) Integrate NLW into STXs to increase proficiency in applying NLW capabilities to situations forces may likely encounter while operating within their area of operations. Update local unit standard operating procedures from these STXs and forward identified capability gaps and recommended solutions up through the chain of command.

(d) Integrate NLW into LFXs for familiarization and to increase proficiency in employing NLW against targets.

(2) Integration of NLW and effects can be accomplished through multiple media. Prior to CPX initial planning conference, requesting NLW simulation support or intel support during the "Road to Crisis" period for an exercise is ideal. Units can contact their joint intermediate force capabilities advisor (JIFCA) for assistance.

(3) Identification of the NLW exercise objectives, units participating, and resources required are imperative for successful execution of the NLW objectives throughout the CPX/LFX/STX. It is recommended that these are identified during the initial planning event to provide adequate time to resource.

(4) For assistance with joint exercise integration of NLW, contact the Joint Intermediate Force Capability Office at JifcoInfo@usmc.mil. The *Intermediate Force Capabilities Range Book*, Version 2.0 Edition 2021 is an additional resource for NLW range planning.

## 5. NLW Exercise Planning Checklist

a. When planning for NLW integration into an exercise or training event it is helpful to develop a checklist to ensure critical inputs, milestones, and outputs are accounted for. Items to consider for a unit checklist include:

(1) Task.

(2) Purpose.

(3) Methodology.

(4) End state.

(5) Critical planning horizons.

b. Consult the trained unit/Service NLW advisor discussed in paragraph 4 above or the combatant command JIFCA to develop a detailed and mission oriented NLW planning checklist.

## 6. Service Points of Contact for NLW Training

a. United States Army. Army Nonlethal Scalable Effects Center, 14030 MSCoE Loop, Suite 1088, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473. Phone: Defense Switched

Network (DSN) 676-5490, -3516, or -5494; commercial: (573) 563-5490, -3516, or -5494.

b. United States Marine Corps. Headquarters, United States Marine Corps. Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration, Capabilities Development Directorate, Ground Combat Element Division – Force Protection, Active Security Branch 3300 Russell Road Quantico, Virginia 22134. Phone: DSN 378-8461, commercial (703) 432-8461.

c. United States Navy. Mechanical Advantage Control Hold, OC, and Baton Training. Center for Security Forces,1575 Gator Boulevard, Suite 338 Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23459-2751. Phone: DSN 253-5225, commercial (757) 462-5221. Website: https://www.public.navy.mil/netc/centers/csf/Default.aspx/.

d. United States Navy. LA-9/P and Administrative Laser Safety Officer. Naval Surface Warfare Command, Dahlgren, Virginia; 6078 Noric Avenue Suite 309 Dahlgren, Virginia 22448-5131, Phone: DSN 249-10939327, commercial (540) 653-1093.

e. United States Air Force. Air Force Security Forces Center. Address: Air Force Security Forces Center, 1517 Billy Mitchell Blvd, Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland, Texas 78236-0119. Phone: DSN 945-5015, commercial (210) 925-5015. Website: http://www.afsfc.af.mil/.

f. United States Coast Guard. US Coast Guard Headquarters, Office of Specialized Capabilities (CG-721), 1790 Ash Street SE, Washington, DC 20032, Phone: (202) 372-2474.

# Appendix A
# HISTORY OF NONLETHAL WEAPONS (NLW)

## 1. Background

a. Operation UNITED SHIELD took place in Somalia from 9 January to 3 March 1995 and included a multinational coalition, combined task force organized to evacuate all United Nations peacekeeping forces from Somalia. That operation marked the first-time NLW were integrated into planning and operations for an overseas contingency operation. As preparations began for the operation, it became clear that unarmed, hostile elements posed a substantial threat to evacuation forces. This prompted the procurement of nonlethal technologies to fill the gap between verbal warnings and the application of deadly force when dealing with unarmed, hostile elements. United States (US) Marines were equipped with 40 millimeter and 12-gauge nonlethal munitions, pepper spray, rubber ball grenades, flash-bang grenades, and laser illuminators.

b. The commanding general conducted an aggressive, strategic communication campaign ensuring the host nation's population was aware of the capabilities the US Marines were bringing to the operation.

c. Rules of engagement (ROE) for Operation UNITED SHIELD incorporated the principles of graduated response, necessity, and proportionality. During one incident, an armed agitator was identified within a large group of Somali nationals. A Marine, armed with an M16 fitted with a laser designator, aimed his laser at the agitator illuminating his chest with the pulsing light. As others in the mob saw the bright light on the man's chest, the mob began drifting away from him, and ultimately dispersed. The agitator found himself standing alone facing the Marines and quickly departed.

d. Though widespread employment of NLW systems, was largely unnecessary during the evacuation, the US Congress directed the Department of Defense (DoD) to establish a NLW program due to the widespread media coverage of NLW use during the operation.

## 2. Policy

a. In 1996, the Secretary of Defense signed a Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) that established policy for NLW. This policy was superseded by DoDD 3000.03E, *DoD Executive Agent for NLW, and NLW Policy.* These documents established policies and responsibilities for the development and employment of NLW and designated the Commandant of the Marine Corps as the executive agent for the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program and the Joint NLW Directorate (JNLWD) (redesignated as the Joint Intermediate Force Capabilities Office [JIFCO]) as the lead agent charged with identifying, evaluating, and developing NLW capabilities and enabling NLW employment across the continuum of military operations. See http://jnlwp.defense.gov/ for more information on the DoD NLW program.

b. The *Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383)* directed the DoD to demonstrate and assess the utility and effectiveness of NLW and provide escalation of force (EOF) options for counterinsurgency operations. The study provided commanders a wide range of force application and protection options when supplementing a commander's employment of deadly force.

c. DoDD 3000.03E, *DoD Executive Agent for NLW, and NLW Policy*, updates the authorities, establishes policies, and assigns responsibilities for managing the DoD NLW program. The current version of DoDD 3000.03E, incorporating change 2, 31 August 2018 maintains the designation of the Commandant of the Marine Corps as the DoD executive agent for NLW.

d. In 2020 the JNLWD was officially redesignated the JIFCO. See: *Intermediate Force Capabilities: Bridging the Gap Between Presence and Lethality, U.S. Department of Defense Non-Lethal Weapons Program Executive Agent's Planning Guidance 2020* for more information on the redesignation and for the executive agent's planning guidance.

e. DoDI 3200.19, *Non-Lethal Weapons Human Effect Characterization* establishes policy, responsibilities, and procedures for DoD NLW human effects characterization and the risk of significant injury (also referred to as RSI) as a standard metric for reversibility. This policy provides guidance for the Services to establish acceptable risk of significant injury and desired human effects in appropriate capability documents and to create the Human Effects Review Board for NLW programs.

# Appendix B
# NONLETHAL WEAPONS, MUNITIONS, AND DEVICE INFORMATION CARDS

## 1. General

Though not every Service is authorized munitions or ammunition for all nonlethal weapons (NLW), there are processes to assist with obtaining these items. Contact the unit logistics officer to complete a request.

## 2. Service Specific NLW, Munitions, and Devices

a. Tables 4 through 9 depict NLW, munitions, and devices used across the DoD.

b. Table 4 depicts sprayed riot control agents (RCAs) and table 5 depicts hand thrown RCAs. RCAs are effective in dispersing crowds but have restricted use within the Department of Defense (DoD). Refer to the rules of engagement or rules for the use of force when planning for using or equipping with RCAs.

c. The current list of USAF authorized NLW/IFC devices, munitions, and equipment can be found on the USAF SF SMARTNet located at: https://usaf.dps.mil/teams/SMARTNet/SitePages/Non-lethal-Weapons.aspx.

**Table 4. Riot Control Agents (RCAs)**

| Type | Nomenclature | Effective Range | Notes | Images |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oleoresin capsicum (OC) - pepper spray | Mk 3 | 10-12 feet | • Individual live RCA<br>• Target-specific stream |  Mk 4  Mk 9  Mk 46  Mk 20 |
| | Mk 4 | 12 feet | • Individual live RCA<br>• 30-35 ½ -second bursts | |
| | Mk 39 | 10-30 feet | • Individual live RCA<br>• 15 1-second bursts | |
| | Mk 9 | 15 feet | • Squad live RCA<br>• Target-specific stream<br>• 8-10 ½ -second high-volume bursts | |
| | Mk 46 | 25-30 feet | • Platoon live RCA<br>• 12 1-second high-volume bursts in a dispersed pattern | |
| | Mk 20 | 16.5 feet | • USAF only<br>• Squad sized fog pattern | |
| Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS) – tear gas | M 38 | 10-30 feet | • 15 1-second bursts | |

| Table 5. Hand Thrown Riot Control Agent Grenades | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Variant** | **NSN** | **(DODIC)** | **Characteristics (common to all)** |
| M7A3 Grenade hand riot CS (USA, USAF) | 1330-00-096S-0802 | G963 | • Minimum safe distance: 3 meters<br>• Maximum effective range: 3-meter radius from detonation point (wind must be factored in)<br>• Planning factor 20-meter throw<br>• Fuse delay 3-5 seconds |
| M25 Grenade hand riot CN (USA) | 8140-00-345-9022 | G927 | |
| M47 Grenade hand riot CS (USA) | 1300-00-143-7146 | G922 | |
| M25A2 Grenade hand riot control CS-1 (USAF, USMC) | 1330-00-645-6211 | G924 | |
| Legend:<br>CN–chloroacetophenone<br>CS– chlorobenzylidene malononitrile<br>DODIC–Department of Defense identification code<br>NSN–national stock number<br>USA–United States Army<br>USAF–United States Air Force<br>USMC–United States Marine Corps | | | |

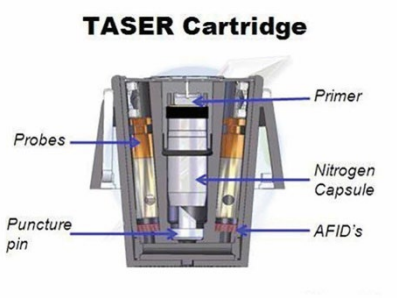
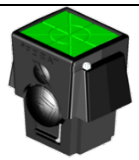
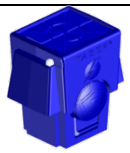
d. Table 6 depicts human electro-muscular incapacitation (HEMI) devices commonly known as TASER® and associated components.

**Table 6. Human Electro-muscular Incapacitation**

**X26E®, X26P® TASER®**
**(United States Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force)**

| Range | Weight | Pulse cycle | Voltage | Propulsion | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 feet | 7.2 ounces | 5 seconds | 50,000 volts initially<br>1,200 volts sustained | 1,600–2,200 pounds per square inch | X26E® is the law enforcement model with 195 5-second shots per battery<br>X26P® is the professional series with 500 5-second shots per battery |

**TASER® Cartridges (all Services)**

| Description | Range | Probe | Cartridge image | Cartridge components |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black cartridge yellow door | 15 feet | Regular probe |  |  <br>**Anti-felon identification (AFID) tags**<br>  |
| Black cartridge, silver door | 21 feet | Regular probe |  | |
| Black cartridge, green door | 25 feet | XP probe (US Army, US Air Force) |  | |
| Blue cartridge, blue door | 21 feet | Short Probe, training use only |  | |

Note: AFIDs deter misuse through enhanced accountability. AFID includes bar-coded serialization of each cartridge and disperses confetti-like ID tags upon activation.

Note: All cartridges are compatible with X26E® and X26P®.

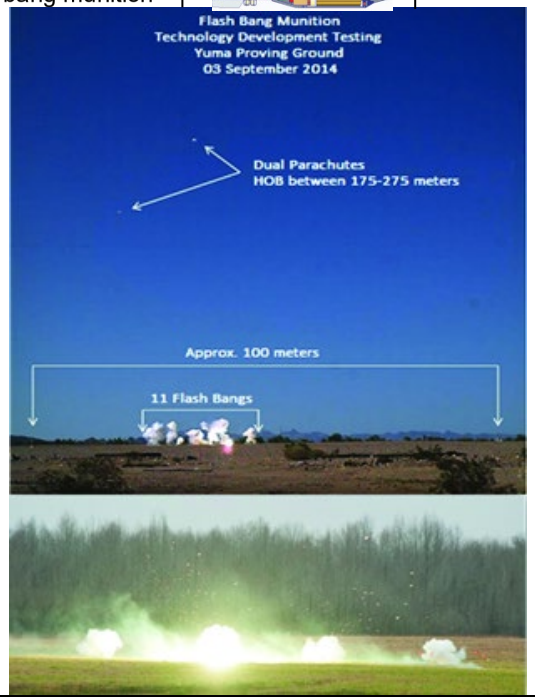
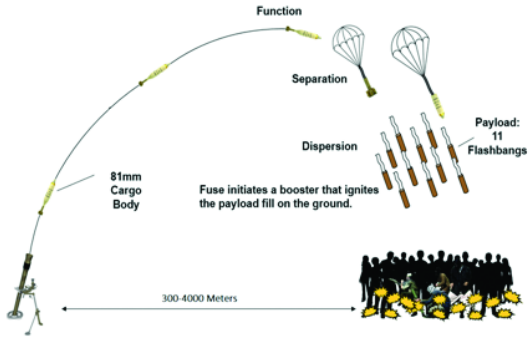
e. Table 7 depicts projectiles and launchers with characteristics and employment considerations sorted by type.

**Table 7. Nonlethal Projectiles**

| Type | Name/ Nomenclature | National Stock Number (NSN) | DODIC | Service | Minimum Range | Maximum Range | Notes and employment considerations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blunt impact rounds | 12-gauge fin stabilized/ M1012 | 1305-01-470-2405  | AA51 | USA USMC USAF | 10 meters | 20 meters | • Rounds contain durable molded hard rubber.<br>• Most effective against point targets.<br>• Aim at center mass.<br>• Round is potentially lethal if employed within 10 meters or directed at head or neck at any range.<br>• Do not skip as round trajectory is unpredictable after striking ground.<br>• Wind will affect trajectory at longer distances. |
| | 40mm sponge grenade/ M1006 | 1310-01-452-1190  | BA06 | USA USMC USAF | 10 meters | 50 meters | • Rounds contain durable molded hard rubber.<br>• Most effective against point targets.<br>• Aim at center mass.<br>• Round is potentially lethal if employed within 10 meters or directed at head or neck at any range.<br>• Do not skip as round trajectory is unpredictable after striking ground.<br>• Wind will affect trajectory at longer distances.<br>• Cannot be fired from MK19. |
| Crowd dispersal | 12-gauge crowd dispersal/ M1013 | 1305-01-470-2139  | AA52 | USA USMC USAF | 10 meters | 20 meters | • Round contains 18 x .32 caliber rubber balls.<br>• Most effective against multiple targets.<br>• Aim at center mass.<br>• Round is potentially lethal if employed within 10 meters or directed at head or neck at any range.<br>• Do not skip as round trajectory is unpredictable after striking ground.<br>• Wind will affect trajectory at longer distances. |
| | 40mm crowd dispersal/ M1029 | 1310-01-475-0628  | BA13 | USA USAF | 10 meters | 30 meters | • Round contains 48x .48 caliber rubber balls.<br>• Most effective against multiple targets.<br>• Aim at center mass.<br>• Round is potentially lethal if employed within 10 meters or directed at head or neck at any range.<br>• Do not skip as round trajectory is unpredictable after striking ground.<br>• Wind will affect trajectory at longer distances.<br>• Cannot be fired from MK19. |

| Table 7. Nonlethal Projectiles (Cont'd) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type** | **Name/ Nomenclature** | **National Stock Number (NSN)** | **DODIC** | **Service** | **Minimum Range** | **Maximum Range** | **Notes and employment considerations** |
| Crowd Dispersal (cont.) | Modular crowd control munition/M5 | 1346-01-464-2606  | WA97 | USA | 5 meters | 15 meters | • 600 x .32 caliber rubber balls.<br>• Shot arc is 60-80 degrees, laterally.<br>• Most effective against multiple targets. |
| Crowd dispersal grenade/ M104 family | Sting ball grenade/ M104 | 1330-01-454-0132  | GG04 | USA<br>USMC<br>USAF | 3 meters (effective blast radius) | 20 meters (thrown) | • 100 x .25 caliber rubber balls + rubber body fragments on detonation.<br>• Most effective against multiple targets.<br>• Throw at high arc so grenade air bursts to improve effectiveness.<br>• Fuse delay 3-5 seconds, blast radius 2-3 meters. |
| | Nonlethal bursting hand grenade and launching cup | 1005-01-521-6792 (cup)<br>1305-01-504-3529 (cartridge)<br>1305-01-464-8389 (cartridge)  | AA30 (12 gauge launching cartridge DODIC) | USMC | [redacted] | 200 meters | • Most effective against multiple personnel.<br>• Use only with a Mossberg 500 A2; **note that the launch cup does not fit all barrel and magazine configurations.**<br>• Do not fire it using standard 12-gauge blanks.<br>• Shooters must use a 12-gauge launching cartridge (AA30) to propel the GG04 grenade.  Mossberg 500 w/ Grenade Launching Cup |
| | Grenade practice body/fuse | 1330-01-504-2866 (body)<br>1330-01-504-2991 (fuse) | GG13/GG14 | USMC | [redacted] | [redacted] | • Grenade practice body, nonlethal training aide accurately resembles the GG04 and can be used up to 20 times. (M 240 standard fuse [GG14] must be replaced each use). |

| Table 7. Nonlethal Projectiles (Cont'd) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type** | **Name/ Nomenclature** | **National Stock Number (NSN)** | **DODIC** | **Service** | **Minimum Range** | **Maximum Range** | **Notes and employment considerations** |
| Flash-Bang and Stun Grenades | Mk-13 BTV stun grenade | 1330-01-537-9812  | GG20 | USMC<br>USAF | [redacted] | 15 meters | • Causes 3-5 seconds of flash blindness (>6 million candlepower) and auditory distraction (180 decibels). |
| | Improved flash-bang grenade/mk 20 MOD 0 diversionary hand grenade | 1330-01-625-0052  | GG36 | USAF<br>USCG<br>USSOCOM | | 15 meters | • Provides 10 seconds of flash blindness (>6 million candlepower.<br>• Provides auditory distraction and disorientation (143 decibels). |
| | Diversionary, practice fuse and base MK 1 MOD 0 grenade, hand | 1330-01-678-7486  | GG44 | USAF<br>USCG<br>USMC<br>USSOCOM | | [redacted] | • Training Device intended to simulate functionality of DODIC GG20 during Close Quarter Combat and Breaching Operations.<br>• Reusable Body up to approximately one hundred times.<br>• No Fragmentation. |
| | | 1330-01-678-7490   | GG45 | | | | |
| | Stun grenade/M84 | 1330-01-459-8141  | GG09 | USA<br>USAF | | 15 meters | • Causes flash blindness (>1 million candlepower) and auditory distraction (170-180 decibels).<br>• Grenade's body is reuseable. |

| Table 7. Nonlethal Projectiles (Cont'd) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type** | **Name/ Nomenclature** | **National Stock Number (NSN)** | **DODIC** | **Service** | **Minimum Range** | **Maximum Range** | • **Notes and employment considerations** |
| Flash-Bang and Stun Grenades (cont.) | 81mm Flash-bang munition    | 1315-01-689-0020 | CA72 | USMC | 300 meters | 4000 meters | • Compatible with M252 mortar weapon system.<br>• Payload 8x Flash-Bangs.<br>• Each individual flash-bang produces peak light, sound, and pressure outputs similar to an M84 Flash-bang Grenade.<br>• Provides counter-personnel capability to suppress combatants/non-compliant personnel via auditory and visual degradation at extended ranges, while minimizing risk of injury and potential collateral damage to critical infrastructure.<br>• Two parachute design mitigates impact energy of large metal parts. |
| | | | | • Approximately 225m above the target (detonation based on firing tables), the round detonates, separating the mortar's nose and tail section, releasing the 11 flash-bangs.<br>• A time fuse ensures flash-bang detonation 12-14 seconds after separation from the round. | | |   |

| Table 7. Nonlethal Projectiles (Cont'd) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type** | **Name/ Nomenclature** | **National Stock Number (NSN)** | **DODIC** | **Service** | **Minimum Range** | **Maximum Range** | **Notes and employment considerations** |
| Marking and Warning | Compressed air launcher | Multiple types/ manufacturers  | [redacted] | USA<br>USAF<br>ANG<br>NG | 5 meters | 50 meters | • Semi-automatic – the magazine can be loaded with different types of rounds.<br>• Fires projectiles filled with washable or permanent paint or oleoresin capsicum pepper spray.<br>• Target area is center of mass; head shots are never acceptable. |
| | 12-gauge, joint nonlethal warning munitions | 1370-01-523-6486 (100 meters)<br>1370-01-530-6571 (200 meters)  | LA51<br><br>LA52 | USN<br>USCG | N/A – not to be fired directly at targets | 100 meters<br><br>200 meters | • 3 million (plus or minus 1 million) candlepower<br>• 170 decibels.<br>• Fire at a 37–45-degree angle to cause an effect in front of or above approaching personnel or vehicles.<br>• Do not fire directly at personnel.<br>• Wind will affect the trajectory of the round. |
| | 40-mm joint nonlethal warning munition | 1310-01-534-8945  | BA26 | USN | N/A – not to be fired directly at targets | 300 meters | • 7 million (plus or minus 1 million) candlepower<br>• 170 decibels.<br>• Fire at a 37–45-degree angle to cause an effect in front of or above approaching personnel or vehicles.<br>• Do not fire directly at personnel.<br>• Wind will affect the trajectory of the round. |
| | 12-gauge, extended range marking munition/M116 | 1305-01-553-6192 | AB08 | USA | 20 meters | 50 meters | • 40 grains of nine shot, coated in florescent green marking dye, encased a Kevlar cotton bag.<br>• Most effective against point targets.<br>• Target area should be center of mas, head shots can result in serious injury or death.<br>• Do not fire at ground, the round can become unpredictable.<br>• Wind will affect the trajectory at far distances. |

| Table 7. Nonlethal Projectiles (Cont'd) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type** | **Name/ Nomenclature** | **National Stock Number (NSN)** | **DODIC** | **Service** | **Minimum Range** | **Maximum Range** | **Notes and employment considerations** |
| 66-mm tube-launched munitions<br><br>*Fired from standard North Atlantic Treaty Organization 66-mm launchers | L96A1 riot control grenade |  | [redacted] | USA | 80 meters | 200 meters | • Projects a cloud of riot control agent at extended ranges to subdue and disperse large groups. |
| | M98 distraction grenade |  | | USA | 80 meters | 200 meters | • Releases three stun submunitions that produce a bright flash and loud sound to disorient individuals or large groups. |
| | M99 blunt trauma grenade |  | | | | | • Fires three submunitions that each release a shower of high-velocity rubber pellets into a crowd. |

Legend
DODIC–Department of Defense identification code
mm–millimeter
NG–National Guard
USA–United States Army
USAF–United States Air Force
USCG–United States Coast Guard
USMC–United States Marine Corps
USN–United States Navy
USSOCOM–United States Special Operations Command

f. Table 8 depicts audible and visual hailing and signaling devices.

**Table 8. Hailing and Signaling Devices**

| Type: | Name: | National Stock Number (NSN): | Service(s): | Size/ Weight: | Range: | Characteristics and employment considerations: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long-range acoustic devices (LRADs) | LRAD 100X | 5830-01-578-4373  | USN | 14x14x6.5 inches<br><br>15 pounds | 9-200 meters | • The LRAD 100X is a self-contained, handheld, portable loud hailer.<br>• The LRAD 100X is an easily transportable communication tool that overcomes the background noise of vehicles, vessels, sirens, and boisterous crowds to ensure messages are clearly heard and understood.<br>• Use it to broadcast public affairs messages.<br>• The audible distance will vary depending on the environmental and atmospheric conditions. |
| | LRAD 300x | 5830-01-578-4368 | USA | 25x14x11.5 inches<br><br>25 pounds | 10-400 meters | • LRAD 300X is a self-contained, handheld, portable, loud hailer.<br>• LRAD 300X is an easily transportable communication tool that overcomes the background noise of vehicles, vessels, sirens, and boisterous crowds to ensure messages are clearly heard and understood.<br>• LRAD 300X requires a 12 volt power source.<br>• Use it to broadcast public affairs messages.<br>• The audible distance will vary depending on the environmental and atmospheric conditions. |
| | LRAD 450X and LRAD 500X | 5965-01-674-1815 (450X)<br>5996-01-574-0072 (500X)   | USA (LRAD 450X)<br><br>USAF USN (LRAD 500X) | **LRAD 450X**<br>14.5x27x12 inches<br><br>37 pounds<br><br>**LRAD 500X**<br>25x25x12 inches<br><br>44 pounds (without accessories) | 10-650 meters | • The LRAD 450X/500X are lightweight and can be easily transported to provide military and security personnel long-range communications and an effective hailing and warning capability.<br>• Use it to broadcast public affairs messages.<br>• The audible distance will vary depending on environmental and atmospheric conditions. |

| Table 8. Hailing and Signaling Devices (Cont'd) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type:** | **Name:** | **National Stock Number (NSN):** | **Service(s):** | **Size/ Weight:** | **Range:** | **Characteristics and employment considerations:** |
| Long-range acoustic devices (LRADs) | LRAD 1000X | 5830-01-625-9732 | USA<br>USN | 30x32x13 inches<br><br>66 pounds | | • LRAD 1000X can be transported to provide military and security personnel long-range communications and an effective hailing and warning capability.<br>• Requires a 12-volt power source.<br>• Use it to broadcast public affairs messages.<br>• The audible distance will vary depending on the environmental and atmospheric conditions. |
| Magnetic audio device | Magnetic audio device<br>  | 5965-01-568-2627<br>  | USA<br>USMC<br>USN | 10.4x12.9 x11.8 inches<br><br>30 pounds | 400 meters | • It has input components for microphone or prerecorded message devices on the back.<br>• Use it to broadcast public affairs messages.<br>• The audible distance will vary depending on the environmental and atmospheric conditions. |
| Laser signaling and disruption devices | LA-9/P dazzling laser | 5860-01-544-7175<br>  | USN<br>USCG | 10.6 inches<br><br>20.5 ounces | 300m (day)<br><br>1500 meters (night) | • Signaling device used to determine hostile intent during use of force procedures.<br>• Class 3B laser.<br>• All personnel using this system must be trained in accordance with Operational Navy Instructions 5100.27 and Marine Corps Order 5104.1, Navy Laser Hazards Control Program.<br>• Nominal ocular hazard distance 62.9 meters (10 seconds) 38.9 meters (.25 seconds). |

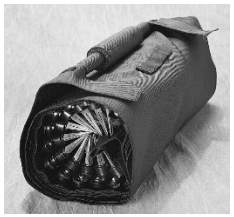
| Table 8. Hailing and Signaling Devices (Cont'd) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type:** | **Name:** | **National Stock Number (NSN):** | **Service(s):** | **Size/ Weight:** | **Range:** | **Characteristics and employment considerations:** |
| Laser signaling and disruption devices (cont.) | Long-range ocular interrupter – compact ocular interrupter laser (LROI-COIL) | Navy only:<br>7H H5860-LLH0H6763<br>  | USN | 9.7x7.4x9.4 inches<br><br>8.6 pounds<br>  | >1000 yards | • Class 4 laser.<br>• All personnel using this system must be trained in accordance with Operational Navy Instructions 5100.27, Navy Laser Hazards Control Program.<br>• Signaling device used to determine hostile intent during use of force procedures.<br>• Nominal ocular hazard distance 208 yards. |
| | Glare Recoil® Model 532-R1 | 1240-01-702-4269 | USAF | 5.5 x3x2 inches<br>15 ounces | 5 kilometers (day)<br>25+ kilometers (night) | • Class 2M laser.<br>• Signaling device to provide effective hail and warning for any escalation of force scenario.<br>• Nominal ocular hazard distance 0 meters.<br>• |
| | Glare Mout® mini-green laser model 532P-M | 1265-01-558-5814<br>  | USAF | Handheld<br><br>9 ounces | 150 meters (day)<br><br>500 meters (night) | • Class 3B laser.<br>• Signaling device used to determine hostile intent during use of force procedures.<br>• Nominal ocular hazard distance 15.6. |
| | Green laser interdiction system LA-12/P | 5860-02-598-7398<br>  | USA | Handheld or rifle mounted<br><br>14 ounces | 300 meters (day)<br><br>1000 meters (night) | • Class 3B laser (high and low power mode), class 3R laser (training mode).<br>• Signaling device used to determine hostile intent during use of force procedures.<br>• Nominal ocular hazard distance: 25 meters (high), 5 meters (low). |

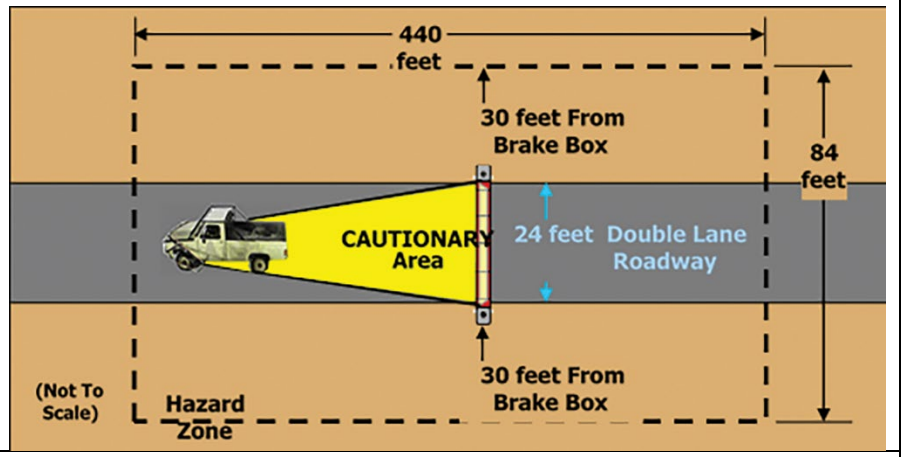
| Table 8. Hailing and Signaling Devices (Cont'd) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type:** | **Name:** | **National Stock Number (NSN):** | **Service(s):** | **Size/ Weight:** | **Range:** | **Characteristics and employment considerations:** |
| Laser signaling and disruption devices (cont.) | Green laser interdiction system LA-13/P | 5860-01-598-6556  | USA | Handheld or rifle mounted<br><br>9.9 ounces | 300 meters (day)<br><br>1000 meters (night) | • Class 3B laser (high and low power mode), class 3R laser (training mode).<br>• Signaling device used to determine hostile intent during use of force procedures.<br>• Nominal ocular hazard distance: 25 meters (high), 5 meters (low). |
| | LA-22 ocular interrupter | 5860-01-657-3893   | USMC | 5.5x3x2 inches<br><br>15 ounces | Effective between 10 and 500 meters.<br><br>Effectiveness degrades over distance. | • Class 3B laser.<br>• All personnel using this system must be trained in accordance with Operational Navy Instructions 5100.27 and Marine Corps Order 5104.1, Navy Laser Hazards Control Program.<br>• This is a signaling device used to determine hostile intent during use of force procedures.<br>• Nominal ocular hazard distance 30 meters. |

Legend:
USA–United States Army
USAF–United States Air Force
USCG–United States Coast Guard
USMC–United States Marine Corps
USN–United States Navy

g. Table 9 depicts nonlethal vehicle stopping devices.

**Table 9. Vehicle Stopping Devices**

| Device: | National Stock Number (NSN): | Service(s) | Characteristics: | Employment considerations: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caltrops | 4240-01-539-1517<br>  | USA<br>USMC<br>USAF | Approximately two-inch diameter. | • Caltrops are best employed by securing about 50 caltrops to type 3 paracord (550 cord).<br>• They can be pre-emplaced or rapidly expended. The user can quickly toss and recover the caltrops to impair vehicle movement in a designated area. |
| Vehicle lightweight arresting device (VLAD) | 4240-01-518-4626<br>  | USA<br>USMC | Weight: 45 pounds<br>Net size: 3x6 meters<br>Contains carbon steel spikes integrated into the netting. | • Pre-emplace this man-portable net, equipped with barbed spikes along the leading edge of the net to catch the front edge of a tire in the direction of travel.<br>• It stops up to a 5,500-pound, wheeled vehicle, traveling at 30 miles per hour, within 200 feet.<br>• Use a cutting tool to remove netting from the stopped vehicle's tire and suspension. |
| Magnum® spike strips | 5340-01-515-8518<br>5340-01-575-2279<br>  <br>  | USA<br>USMC<br>USAF | Strip length: 16 feet<br>Weight: 10-25 pounds<br>Contains 128 spikes | • These can be pre-emplaced or rapidly deployed.<br>• The spike has three sharp edges with flutes to channel the escaping air into a circular cavity at its base. The sharp tip and its three cutting edges slice through the tire.<br>• The spike is designed to cut through up to five steel belts. |

| Table 9. Vehicle Stopping Devices (Cont'd) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Device:** | **National Stock Number (NSN):** | **Service(s)** | **Characteristics:** | **Employment considerations:** |
| Portable vehicle arresting barrier (PVAB) | 4240-01-469-6122 | USA | Weight: 1,050 pounds<br><br>Net is used as a bidirectional system capable of one-lane (15 feet) or two-lane (24 feet) coverage.<br>Net can be remotely activated from up to 300 feet away. | • The portable vehicle arresting barrier (PVAB) is a transportable, pre-emplaced, reusable vehicle-stopping net capable of arresting vehicles weighing up to 7,500 pounds going speeds less than 45 miles per hour, in a controlled manner.<br>• For the PVAB to work most effectively, place it between natural obstacles or jersey barriers. This will inhibit someone from driving around it.<br>• The PVAB can anchor to alternative objects like guardrails, bridge abutments, trees, or a parked vehicle.<br><br>• Example PVAB emplacement:<br>  <br> |
| Legend:<br>USA–United States Army<br>USAF–United States Air Force<br>USMC–United States Marine Corps | | | | |

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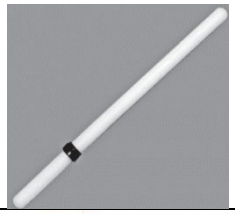
## Appendix C
# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD) NONLETHAL EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTIONS

The items in table 10 are nonlethal common Service equipment. This is not all-inclusive. Each Service has various components of the following list and additional components in its inventory. A list of each Service's nonlethal capability kits is in appendix D. Use Service-specific supply chains for procurement and sustainment.

**Table 10. DoD Nonlethal Equipment Descriptions**

| Picture | Description |
|---|---|
|  | Riot face shield. The riot face shield is a non-ballistic shield designed to protect the face from objects thrown or attacks from nonballistic weapons. |
|  | Riot body shield. The riot body shield is nonballistic and designed to protect the body from objects thrown or attacks from nonballistic weapons. |
|  | Riot shin guard. The riot shin guard is designed to protect shins from objects thrown or attacks from nonballistic weapons. |
|  | Riot baton with holster. The expandable riot baton provides a nonlethal means of crowd control and self-defense. The baton comes with a mounting device that attaches the baton to a belt. The baton is 24–36 inches in length. |

| Table 10. DoD Nonlethal Equipment Descriptions (Cont'd) | |
|---|---|
| **Picture** | **Description** |
|  | Practice riot baton. The practice riot baton is used in a safe, dynamic training environment designed for properly using a riot baton. The batons are available in a variety of lengths. Used only by the National Guard and the United States Navy. |
|  | MK 46 Platoon live oleoresin capsicum (OC) Pepper Spray: The MK 46 platoon pepper spray has a range of up to 25 to 30 feet in a target-specific dispersed spray pattern. It contains up to 12 one-second high-volume bursts. |
|  | MK 46 hardware kit. The MK 46 hardware kit consists of a transfer tube, funnel, and transfer bottle. A compressed nitrogen source is required to use the kit. |
|  | MK 46 Refill live OC pepper spray. The MK 46 refill solution comes in a one-gallon container. |
|  | MK 4 Individual inert OC pepper spray. The MK 4 inert individual pepper spray has a range of up to 12 feet in a target-specific stream. It contains 30–35 half-second bursts. It is used for familiarization and training purposes. The inert device is loaded with a nonirritant, nontoxic formulation. The device may contain a nontoxic, water-soluble marker to allow immediate feedback on content delivery to the target. The MK 4 device is marked "Inert". |

| Table 10. DoD Nonlethal Equipment Descriptions (Cont'd) | |
|---|---|
| **Picture** | **Description** |
|  | MK 9 Squad inert OC pepper spray. The MK 9 squad inert pepper spray has a range of up to 15 feet in a target-specific stream. It contains 8–10 half-second, high-volume bursts. It is used for familiarization and training purposes. The inert device is loaded with a nonirritant, nontoxic formulation. The device may contain a nontoxic, water-soluble marker to allow immediate feedback on content delivery to a target. The inert MK 9 device is prominently marked "Inert" with a yellow sticker attached. |
|  | MK 46 Platoon inert OC pepper spray. The MK 46 platoon inert pepper spray has a range of up to 25 to 30 feet in a target specific dispersed spray pattern. It is used for familiarization and training purposes. The inert device is loaded with a nonirritant, nontoxic formulation payload. The device may also contain a nontoxic, water-soluble marker to allow immediate feedback on content delivery to target. The inert MK 46 device is prominently marked "Inert" with a yellow sticker attached. |
|  | FIST® training suit. The FIST® training suit is made of closed cell, shock-absorbent foam. It is worn during realistic hand-to-hand engagement training to hone riot baton skills. The FIST® suit can absorb blows inflicted by the current expandable and wood riot baton. It provides protection for the head, face, hands, and legs, without significant degradation of the wearer's mobility. The FIST® suit consists of a helmet, chest and back protectors, bicep and forearm protectors, groin and buttock protectors, thigh and shin protectors, gloves, and carrying bag. |
|  | Riot training strike bag. The riot training strike bag is used for training and proficiency in open hand control techniques. |

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## Appendix D
# PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

To support nonlethal effects, the Services have nonlethal capability sets (NLCSs), categorized by specific mission modules, for procurement. This enables a unit to purchase either the individual nonlethal weapons (NLW), equipment, munition, or device or the entire module, if the unit has the specific mission.

### 1. United States Army (USA) NLCSs

Tables 11–15 list the USA capability sets with their national stock numbers (NSNs). Units or commands can procure individual components or complete modules through the General Services Administration Schedule 84: Security, Fire and Law Enforcement, Special Order Program. Coordination with the Service's logistics section can assist with this process.

**Table 11. USA NLCS, Checkpoint Module**

| Part/National Stock Number (NSN) | Description | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| 6350-01-552-4525 | Expeditionary vehicle search pack | 4 |
| 8415-01-550-1333 | Orange safety vest | 20 |
| 6350-01-572-0686 | Handheld metal detector | 15 |
| Not applicable | Vehicle inspection checklist | 12 |
| 5340-01-515-8518 | Ultimate Magnum Spike® System | 10 |
| 5805-01-582-0970 | SQU.ID SQ.410 | 5 |
| 4240-01-518-4626 | (M2) Vehicle lightweight arresting device | 4 |
| 5965-01-568-2627 | Magnetic Audio Device® (2BT) | 5 |
| 4240-01-539-1517 | Caltrops | 1,000 |
| 5210-01-551-4694 | ESD® (replaced flares) | 50 |
| 6230-01-538-9928 | Peak Beam Systems, Inc., nonlethal [light] (replaced the high-intensity light) | 5 |
| 9905-01-569-5767 | Traffic paddles | 10 |
| 2490-01-582-1074 | Entry-point vehicle kit | 1 |
| 9905-00-527-4997 | 28-inch, #7 orange safety cone | 30 |
| 6115-01-435-1565 | Alternating current (AC) generator sets 120 volts AC, 60 hertz | 1 |
| 5975-00-878-3791 | Grounding rod | 1 |
| 6230-01-537-9019 | 60-light emitting diode (LED) portable light set (replaced the portable light sets) | 6 |
| 4240-01-469-6122 | (M1) portable vehicle arresting barrier | 1 |
| (No NSN Planned) | armorer's kit (spare parts) | 1 |

| Table 12. USA NLCS, Convoy Module | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 5965-01-568-2649 | Magnetic audio device 2B with magnetic mount | 10 |
| 6230-01-532-9660 | GoLight with infrared filter and 12-volt direct current | 10 |

| Table 13. USA NLCS, Dismounted Module | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 6230-01-538-9928 | Peak Beam Systems, Inc., nonlethal [light] package (replaced the high-intensity light) | 1 |
| 5805-01-531-5590 | SQU.ID® 410 (replaced the PHRASELATOR® P2 and SQUI.ID® SQ.200) | 1 |
| 8565-01-514-8590 | Restraint, disposable, trifold | 1,000 |
| 5120-01-550-1979 | Restraint, disposable, cutter | 10 |
| 8465-01-569-0896 | Nonlethal munitions pouch Army combat uniform (ACU) | 10 |

| Table 14. USA NLCS, TASER® Sub-Module, | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 1095-01-543-2189 | TASER® X26P®, no batteries included with the unit (replaced the X26E®); black color, black grips, with an extended digital power magazine) | 6 |
| 6135-01-528-6895 | TASER® XPPM (replaced the extended digital power magazine) | 6 |
| 1095-01-564-0900 | Holster, pistol: Safariland® Holster, right-hand | 6 |

| Table 15. USA NLCS, Crowd Control Detainee Operations Module | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 8415-01-552-7134 | DK-6 face shields | 30 |
| 8470-01-538-4334 | Nonballistic riot body shield with hardware | 30 |
| 4240-01-538-8190 | Nonballistic riot shin guards | 30 |
| 8465-01-499-9924 | Expandable riot baton with holster | 30 |
| 8465-01-499-9927 | Riot baton holder | 30 |
| 5965-01-539-2029 | Riot megaphone with siren | 1 |
| 5965-01-568-2627 | Magnetic Audio Device® 2B | 1 |
| 5805-01-531-5590 | SQU.ID® 410, (replaced the PHRASELATOR® P2 and the SQU.ID® SQ.200) | 1 |
| 8465-01-538-4640 | M39 Individual Riot Control Agent Disperser (IRCAD) Pouch Army Combat Uniform (ACU) pattern | 30 |
| 1365-01-501-4380 | M39, IRCAD oleoresin capsicum [OC] disperser government furnished equipment | 30 |
| 8465-01-515-3155 | Restraint, strap cinch (Hobble) | 1 |
| 8465-01-514-8739 | Restraint, full body (Body Cuff) | 1 |
| 8565-01-514-8590 | Restraint, disposable, trifold | 2,000 |
| 5120-01-550-1979 | Restraint, disposable, cutter | 10 |
| 8465-01-569-0896 | Nonlethal munitions pouch ACU | 10 |
| 8465-01-569-0778 | Nonlethal grenade launching cup carrying bag ACU | 6 |
| (No NSN planned) | Armorer’s kit (Spare Parts) | 1 |

### 2. United States Marine Corps (USMC) NLCSs

The USMC separates NLW capabilities by mission module. The first USMC mission module is escalation of force (EOF), NSN 1367-01-579-4067, which includes multiple kits that can be used to address an EOF situation. These are detailed in tables 16–24. Individual components or complete modules can be procured by units or commands through General Services Administration Schedule 84. Some items maybe limited due to the products service life or no longer supported by the vendor. Many items require the use of batteries to provide power, the replacement of those batteries is the responsibility of the unit. Coordination with the Service’s logistics section can assist with this process.

| Table 16. USMC EOF Mission Module Checkpoint, Vehicle Control Point | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 2590-01-582-1074 | Entry-point vehicle kit, including Snake Eye® pepper spray | 2 |
| 5995-01-609-6041 | 100-inch video cable for snake-eye pack | 2 |
| 6350-01-552-4525 | Expeditionary search pack: snap checkpoint/vehicle control point | 3 |
| 5340-01-588-2511 | Ultimate Magnum Spike® System | 8 |
| 4240-01-518-4626 | X-NET® (vehicle lightweight arresting device) | 4 |
| 6230-01-529-1265 | VESTLYTE®, red flashing (in pelican case) | 80 |
| 6230-01-392-8383 | Peak Beam Systems, Inc. Maxa® Beam Searchlight | 4 |
| 6350-01-572-0686 | Handheld metal detector | 4 |
| 6115-01-435-1565 | Generator | 2 |
| 5975-00-878-3791 | Grounding rod | 1 |
| 6230-01-537-9019 | Portable light sets (Includes, bulb, pins, tripod) | 6 |
| 5805-01-609-7358 | HPV Technologies, Inc., Magnetic Audio Device® 2B vehicle mount with tripod mount option | 1 |
| 5985-01-654-5964 | SQU.ID® SQ.410 with Magnetic Audio Device® connection, Y cable, custom connection, variable power amplifier (Marine Corps version) | 3 |
| 4240-01-539-1517 | Caltrops | 50 |
| 5110-17-118-0342 | Dynamic entry tactical backpack kit | 1 |
| 6665-01-609-4770 | DropEx Plus kit (50 tests) | 1 |
| 6665-01-554-8014 | Explosive ordnance detector | 1 |

| Table 17. USMC EOF Mission Module Checkpoint, Secure Perimeter | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 6115-01-435-1565 | Generator | 2 |
| 5975-00-878-3791 | Grounding rod | 1 |
| 6230-01-608-3932 | Portable light sets (five 100-inch cords per set of six) | 12 |
| 6150-01-609-9834 | 150-inch, 10/3 gauge power block cord (one per Light Set plus two extra in escalation of force (EOF) mission module set) | 5 |
| 5985-01-654-5964 | SQU.ID® SQ.410 with Magnetic Audio Device® connection, Y cable, custom connection, variable power amplifier (Marine Corps version) | 3 |
| 7030-01-610-0083 | Concrete and masonry unit database software | 1 |

| Table 18. USMC EOF Mission Module Checkpoint, Establish Perimeter | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 5805-01-609-7358 | HPV Technologies, Inc., Magnetic Audio Device® 2B vehicle mount with tripod mount option | 2 |
| 6230-01-392-8383 | Peak Beam Systems, Inc. Maxa® Beam Searchlight | 5 |
| 7030-01-610-0083 | Concrete and masonry unit database software | 1 |

| Table 19. USMC EOF Mission Module Checkpoint, Urban Patrolling | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 6350-01-572-0686 | Handheld metal detector | 1 |
| 5985-01-654-5964 | SQU.ID® SQ.410 with Magnetic Audio Device® connection, Y cable, custom connection, variable power amplifier (Marine Corps Version) | 2 |
| 6230-01-392-8383 | Peak Beam Systems, Inc. Maxa Beam Searchlight | 1 |
| 6665-01-609-4770 | DropEx Plus kit (50 tests) | 1 |
| 6665-01-554-8014 | Explosive ordnance detector spray | 1 |
| 5110-17-118-0342 | Dynamic entry tactical backpack kit | 1 |
| 5965-01-539-2029 | Riot megaphone with siren | 1 |

| Table 20. USMC EOF Mission Module Checkpoint, Convoy Security | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 5805-01-609-7358 | HPV Technologies, Inc., Magnetic Audio Device® 2B vehicle mount with tripod mount option | 2 |
| 5985-01-654-5964 | SQU.ID® SQ.410 with Magnetic Audio Device® connection, Y cable, custom connection, variable power amplifier (Marine Corps Version) | 1 |
| 6230-01-392-8383 | Peak Beam Systems, Inc. Maxa® Beam Searchlight | 1 |

| Table 21. USMC EOF Mission Module Checkpoint, Clear Facilities | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 2590-01-582-1074 | Expeditionary search pack | 2 |
| 6230-01-392-8383 | Peak Beam Systems, Inc. Maxa® Beam Searchlight | 3 |
| 5110-17-118-0342 | Dynamic entry tactical backpack kit | 2 |
| 7030-01-610-0083 | Concrete and masonry unit database software | 1 |

| Table 22. USMC EOF Mission Module Crowd Control, Crowd Control | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 8415-01-552-7134 | DK6 face shields | 100 |
| 8470-01-515-0358 | Nonballistic riot body shield | 30 |
| 4240-01-609-1597 (M)<br>4240-01-649-0884 (L)<br>4240-01-649-0887 (XL) | Nonballistic shin guards | 100 |
| 8465-01-499-9924<br>8465-01-499-9927 | Expandable riot baton with holster | 100 |
| 5965-01-539-2029 | Riot megaphone with siren | 1 |
| 5805-01-609-7358 | HPV Technologies, Inc., Magnetic Audio Device® 2B Vehicle Mount with tripod mount option | 1 |
| 5985-01-654-5964 | SQU.ID® SQ.410 with Magnetic Audio Device® connection | 4 |
| GSAATIEAMK4 | MK 4 pouch coyote | 100 |
| 6850-01-571-6727 | MK 4 live oleoresin capsicum (OC) | 200 |
| 6850-01-571-6922 | MK 9 live OC | 80 |
| EADMH-9COY | MK 9 pouch coyote | 40 |
| 8465-01-649-0968 | Nonlethal 12-gauge nonlethal munitions pouch coyote | 36 |
| 8465-01-649-0976 | Nonlethal 40-millimeter munitions pouch coyote | 30 |
| EADD6OD | Nonlethal stingball munitions pouch coyote | 30 |
| 8465-01-649-0989 | Nonlethal pouch 12-gauge buttstock cuff coyote | 36 |
| 1055-01-609-4316 | Nonlethal grenade launching cup | 36 |
| BHB990177CT | Nonlethal grenade launching cup pouch coyote | 36 |
| 1055-01-609-436 | Nonlethal grenade launch cup | 36 |
| 6230-01-392-8383 | Peak Beam Systems, Inc. Maxa® Beam Searchlight | 3 |

| Table 23. USMC EOF Mission Module Crowd Control, Detain Personnel | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 5895-01-612-9051 | PHRASELATOR® P2MX-2 with Magnetic Audio Device® connection | 3 |
| 5120-01-550-1979 | Safety cutters | 15 |
| 8565-01-514-8590 | Trifold restraints pack of six | 90 |
| 8465-01-620-2330 | Body cuff | 30 |
| 8465-01-515-3155 | Hobble restraint | 30 |
| 6230-01-392-8383 | Peak Beam Systems, Inc. Maxa® Beam Searchlight | 3 |
| NS57373 | Nitrile exam gloves (100 per box) | 6 |
| 4240-01-463-5449 | Particulate surgical masks (box of 20) | 30 |
| 6350-01-572-0686 | Handheld metal detector | 15 |
| 6665-01-554-8014 | Explosive ordnance detector spray | 3 |
| 6665-01-609-4770 | DropEx Plus kit (50 tests) | 3 |
| 8465-01-648-8414 | Evidence bags/seals (100 each) 12 inches x15 inches | 1 |
| Note: Quantities listed are for thirty detained personnel. | | |

| Table 24. USMC EOF Mission Module Training, Training Set | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| 5985-01-654-5964 | SQU.ID® SQ.410 with Magnetic Audio Device® connection, y cable, custom connection, variable power amplifier (Marine Corps Version) | 2 |
| 8465-01-620-2330 | Body cuff | 3 |
| 8465-01-515-3155 | Hobble restraint | 3 |
| 6665-01-554-8014 | Explosive ordnance detector spray | 1 |
| 8465-01-470-6251 | Trifold disposable handcuff red training device | 100 |
| DT5147 | Inert MK 4 with red dye | 50 |
| DT5197 | Inert MK 9 with red dye | 10 |
| 8415-01-538-4720 | Riot training suit with gloves | 2 |
| 8465-01-529-0862 | Riot training strike bag | 6 |
| 8465-01-529-2001 | Ultimate straight training baton | 40 |

### 3. United States Navy (USN) NLCSs

a. The USN categorizes NLW by capability set, however, not every capability set can be purchased as a unit. Those without a quantity column are procured individually. Tables 25 and 26 are the NLW sets used by the USN's law enforcement units and table 27 details shipboard NLW and equipment.

b. The quantity of NLW equipment varies by ship and unit. Check the allowance equipage list on each ship for a total.

c. The USN has several different acoustic hailing devices, from the long-range acoustic device 1000, to the HYPERSPIKE®. Consult the ship's allowance equipage list for type. Contact Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane, Indiana for actual ranges.

**Table 25. USN Nonlethal Capability Set, Training**

| Part/National Stock Number | Description | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| VIASSY-63-BCTSQ | SQU.ID® SQ.200 with Magnetic Audio Device® connection, Y cable, custom connection, variable power amplifier (Marine Corps version) | 2 |
| MCBC100 | Body cuff | 3 |
| MS1553 | Explosive trace detector spray | 1 |
| ASP56191 | Trifold disposable handcuff red training device | 100 |
| GSAATIFS333 | Riot training suit with gloves | 2 |
| MONUTB | Riot training strike bag | 6 |
| MON5106 | Ultimate straight training baton | 40 |

**Table 26. USN Nonlethal Capability Set, Antiterrorism/Force Protection, Checkpoint and Crowd Control, Vehicle Control Point**

| Part/National Stock Number | Description | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| ATI-EPVK-1002SS | Entry point vehicle kit (including Snake Eye® pepper spray) | 2 |
| HTOA-03-100 | 100-inch video cable for snake-eye pack | 2 |
| LIEXPVR1001SS | Expeditionary search pack: snap checkpoint/ vehicle control point | 3 |
| QQX-NET | X-NET® vehicle light weight arresting device | 4 |
| LILF1000-R | LyteFlare®, red flashing (in pelican case) | 80 |
| Xen Nonlethal Capability Sets USMC (USAR) | Xenonics® high intensity light | 4 |

| Table 26. USN Nonlethal Capability Set, Antiterrorism/Force Protection, Checkpoint and Crowd Control, Vehicle Control Point (Cont'd) | | |
|---|---|---|
| GMD1165180 | Handheld metal detector | 4 |
| HPVMADLTPMS2BVT | HPV Technologies, Inc. Magnetic Audio Device® 2B vehicle mount with tripod mount option | 1 |
| GSAATIRSC3 | Caltrops | 50 |
| DE-TBK | Dynamic entry tactical backpack kit | 1 |
| MS1585 | DropEx Plus kit (50 tests) | 1 |
| MS1553 | Explosive trace detector spray | 1 |
| PMDK6X250AF | DK6 face shields | 100 |
| GSAATIPMBS9 | Nonballistic riot body shield | 30 |
| GSAATIUSMCSG | Nonballistic shin guards | 100 |
| GSAATI23/36 | Expandable riot baton with holster | 100 |
| GSAATIA2M | Riot megaphone with siren | 1 |
| VIASSY-63-BCTSQ | SQU.ID® SQ.200 with Magnetic Audio Device® connection, Y cable, custom connection, variable power amplifier (Marine Corps version) | 4 |
| ATIUSMCAK | Crowd control consumables/spares and repairs | 1 |
| VIASSY-63030301 | PHRASELATOR® P2MX-2 with Magnetic Audio Device® connection | 3 |
| NS502-3253874 | Safety cutters | 15 |
| ASP56192 | Trifold restraints pack of 6 | 900 |
| MCBC100 | Body cuff | 30 |
| RRH100 | Hobble restraint | 30 |
| Xen Nonlethal Capability Set | Xenonics® high intensity light | 3 |
| ON417-57373 | Nitrile exam gloves (100 per box) | 6 |
| ON142-8210 | Particulate surgical masks (box of 20) | 30 |
| GMD1165180 | Handheld metal detector | 15 |
| MS1553 | Explosive trace detector spray | 3 |
| MS1585 | DropEx Plus kit (50 tests) | 3 |
| FS3-2052 | Evidence bags/seals (100 each) 12 inches x 15 inches | 1 |

| Table 27. USN Nonlethal Capability Set, Shipboard NLW, Hail and Warning | |
|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** |
| 5830-01-578-4373 | Long-range acoustic device (LRAD) 100X |
| 5830-01-578-4368 | LRAD 300X |
| 5996-01-574-0072 | LRAD 500X |
| 5830-01-625-9732 | LRAD 1000X |
| MBS-410 (PEAK BEAM)/6230-01-588-8523 | White light |
| MBA-1850 (PEAK BEAM)/6230-01-393-1816 | Infrared filter |
| MBA-6100 (PEAK BEAM)/6230-01-392-8479 | Padded filter pouch |
| 7H5860-01-544-7175 | Laser, directional (LA-9/P) kit |
| 1370-01-530-6486 | 12-gauge 100 meter, joint nonlethal warning munition (LA 51) |
| 1370-01-530-6571 | 12-gauge 200 meter, joint nonlethal warning munition (LA 52) |
| 1370-01-534-8945 | Cartridge, 40 millimeter, MK 297 MOD 0, warning (300 meter) (BA 26) |

### 4. United States Air Force (USAF) NLCSs

The USAF no longer fields dedicated nonlethal capability sets. Nonlethal capabilities are integrated into equipment unit type codes (UTCs). Current equipment UTCs incorporating nonlethal capabilities are the QFL1E, Entry Control Point (ECP) and QFL3C, Confrontation Management (CM). These UTCs can be either unit or functionally funded. Unit funded UTCs are used for home station training and to support home station operations. Functionally funded UTCs are deployment driven, Defense Readiness Reporting System reportable, functionally maintained, and centrally stored. The USAF ECP and CM unit type codes are detailed in Tables 28 and 29.

| Table 28. USAF Entry Control Point (ECP) Equipment – Unit Type Code (UTC) QFL1E | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Manufacturer** | **Nomenclature** | **Manufacturing part number** | **Quantity** |
| AAR | Large Internal Slingable Unit (ISU) w/ Air Force Security Forces Configuration | AGL LRG ISU SYSTEM | 1 per ISU |
| AAR | KC ISU Stacking Rack, 3 Pack | ISU KC STACKER SET | 1 per ISU |
| DELTA | 16' Basic Structure Set | MP5000 AF SF CUSTOM | 1 per ISU |
| DELTA | Hydraulic Pump System | H8050 | 1 per ISU |
| DELTA | Trailer Assembly/Turntable Set/Nitro | MP5000TR-TT-N | 1 per ISU |
| DELTA | Remote Station 20' Cable | MPI-8050-300 | 1 per ISU |
| ADVANCED DETECTION | Computer Equipment Case | VI110LPR Sub Part | 1 per ISU |
| ADVANCED DETECTION | Monitor | VI110LPR Sub Part | 1 per case |
| ADVANCED DETECTION | Computer | VI110LPR Sub Part | 1 per case |
| ADVANCED DETECTION | Keyboard | VI110LPR Sub Part | 1 per case |
| ADVANCED DETECTION | Inspection Ramp & Accessory Case | VI110LPR Sub Part | 1 per ISU |
| ADVANCED DETECTION | Ramp | VI110LPR Sub Part | 1 per case |
| ADVANCED DETECTION | Cable | VI110LPR Sub Part | 1 per case |
| ADVANCED DETECTION | Cable Protectors | VI110LPR Sub Part | 2 per case |
| AGL | Table | VI110LPR Sub Part | 1 per case |
| **AGL** | **Security Checkpoint Kit** | **AGL SEC CP KIT** | **2 per UTC** |
| Roadshark | Electric Spike Barrier | AGL-RS5 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | Electric Spike Barrier Accessory Case | SCPX1025 | 1 per ISU |
| Roadshark | Battery w/ Cord | AGL-RS5 Sub-Part | 1 per case |
| Roadshark | Wired Controller | AGL-RS5 Sub-Part | 1 per case |

| Table 28 USAF Entry Control Point (ECP) Equipment (Cont'd) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Manufacturer** | **Nomenclature** | **Manufacturing Part Number** | **Quantity** |
| Roadshark | Wireless Controller | AGL-RS5 Sub-Part | 1 per case |
| AGL | Electric Spike Barrier Box | SCPX1027 | 1 per ISU |
| Roadshark | Stakes | AGL-RS5 Sub-Part | 20 per box |
| Roadshark | Anchors | AGL-RS5 Sub-Part | 40 Per box |
| Roadshark | Tool Kit | AGL-RS5 Sub-Part | 1 Per box |
| AGL | Detection Control Case | SCPX1001 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | Metal Detection Wand | SCP1005 | 1 per case |
| VOXTEC INTERNATIONAL | Translator | SQU.ID SQ.410 | 1 per case |
| SUREFIRE | Dominator | UDR-A-BK | 2 per case |
| MILITARY SEWING | Dominator Charger w/ Pouch | C1007 | 2 per case |
| MILITARY SEWING | Dominator CR123 Battery Cradle | | 2 per case |
| BE MEYERS | RECOIL Dazzler System | 532-R1 | 1 per case |
| SUREFIRE | Handheld Flashlight | P1R-B-BK | 8 per case |
| MILITARY SEWING | Handheld Flashlight Charger w/ Pouch | C1009 | 8 per case |
| AGL | Batteries, CR123, 2-pack | BAT1003 | 50 per box |
| AGL | Batteries, 9 Volt | BAT1001 | 4 per box |
| AGL | Area Control Sign Pouch #1 | SCPX1003 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | Paddle Stop Sign | SCP1008 | 1 per pouch |
| AGL | Warning Signs | SCP1026 | 4 per pouch |
| AGL | Area Control Sign Pouch #2 | SCPX1004 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | ECP/Installation Warning Signs | SCP1013 | 2 per pouch |
| AGL | Controlled Area Warning Signs | SCP1014 | 2 per pouch |
| AGL | Restricted Area Signs | SCP1015 | 1 per pouch |
| AGL | Road Marking Case | SCPX1002 | 1 per ISU |
| POWERFLARE | Red light emitting diode (LED) Road Markers (6-pk) | CKT-PF6P-210R-R-BK | 4 per case |
| Table 28 USAF Entry Control Point (ECP) Equipment (Cont'd) | | | |

| Manufacturer | Nomenclature | Manufacturing Part Number | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|
| POWERFLARE | IR LED Road Markers (6-pk) | CKT-PF6P-210R-I-OD | 4 per case |
| MILITARY SEWING | Road Marker Charger Pouch | SCP1022 | 4 per case |
| POWERFLARE | Road Marker Cone Tops (6-pk) | CTA-001-6 | 4 per case |
| AGL | Barrier Tape | SCP1010 | 2 per case |
| AGL | Red Rope Spool | SCP1011 | 2 per kit |
| AGL | Traffic Cones | SCP1012 | 10 per kit |
| **AGL** | **Expeditionary Vehicle Search Kit** | **AGL EXPED VEH SEARCH KIT** | **4 per UTC** |
| AGL | Vehicle Inspection Case | EVSKX1001 | 2 per ISU |
| SAGE | Small Inspection Mirror | IMFL/12-PR | 1 per case |
| SAGE | Standard Inspection Mirror | PIM1600C | 1 per case |
| SAGE | LED Inspection Mirror - Wheeled | PIM1700C | 1 per case |
| AGL | Batteries, 9 Volt | BAT1001 | 4 per case |
| STREAMLIGHT | Inspection Flashlight | 85011 | 2 per case |
| AGL | Batteries, CR123 | BAT1003 | 4 per case |
| SAGE | Replacement 5" Inspection Mirror | SDR-5CG | 2 per case |
| SAGE | Replacement 8" Inspection Mirror | SDR-8CG | 2 per case |
| SAGE | Replacement 12" Inspection Mirror | SDR-12A | 2 per case |
| POWERFLARE | Red Road Markers (6-pk) | CKT-PF6P-210R-R-BK | 1 per case |
| POWERFLARE | IR Road Markers (6-pk) | CKT-PF6P-210R-I-OD | 1 per case |
| MILITARY SEWING | Road Marker Charger w/ Pouch | C1008 | 1 per case |
| POWERFLARE | Road Marker Cone Tops (6-pk) | SCP1012 | 1 per case |
| **LRAD** | **LRAD System Case** | **LRAD 100X MAG-HS** | **1 per ISU** |
| LRAD | Expeditionary LRAD | 116461-00 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | Vehicle Power Cord | 106945-00 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | LRAD Spare Battery Pack | LRAD-100X-BATT | 1 per case |
| LRAD | LRAD Tripod Case | HCKX1002 | 1 per ISU |
| LRAD | Tripod | 117567-00 | 1 per case |
| AGL | LRAD Accessory Case | HCKX1003 | 1 per ISU |
| LRAD | Tactical Pack | TACTICAL-PACK-100X | 1 per case |
| LRAD | Mounting Yoke | 109203-00 | 1 per case |

| Table 28 USAF Entry Control Point (ECP) Equipment (Cont'd) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Manufacturer** | **Nomenclature** | **Manufacturing Part Number** | **Quantity** |
| **AGL** | **AF SF PIONEER KIT** | **AGL PIONEER KIT** | **2 per UTC** |
| AGL | Pioneer Kit Case | PNKX1001 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | Sledge Hammer | PNK1002 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Hammer | PNK1004 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Machete | PNK1005 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Pick Axe | PNK1006 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Hand Shovel | PNK1003 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Sand Bags (Burlap) | GMK1002 | 6 per case |
| AGL | Sand Bags (Poly) | GMK1003 | 6 per case |
| AGL | **AF SF CARPENTER KIT** | **AGL PIONEER KIT** | **2 per UTC** |
| AGL | Carpenter Kit Case | CPKX1001 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | Cordless Combo Kit | CPK1002 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Cordless Kit Charger | CPK1007 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Screwdriver Bit Set | CPK1003 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Saw Blades | CPK1004 | 1 per case |
| GERBER | Gerber Dawg | 24516 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Zip Ties, 100 Pack | CPK1005 | 1 per case |
| **AGL** | **Security Badge Kit** | **AGL SECURITY BADGE KIT** | **2 per UTC** |
| AGL | Badge System Case | SBKX1001 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | Badge Printer | SBK1004 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Badge Database Software | SBK1003 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Badge Scanner w/ Pouch | SBK1005 | 6 per case |
| AGL | Badge Scanner Software | SBK1016 | 6 per case |
| AGL | Badge System Computer/Camera/Config | SBK1006 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Wireless Access Point | SBK1007 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Training Session 1 & 2 | SBK1015 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Security Badge Kit Supplies Case | SBKX1002 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | Printer Ribbon/Supply Set | SBK1009 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Badge Kit (1,000 pack) | SBK1010 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Table | SBK1013 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Chair | SBK1014 | 1 per case |

| Table 28 USAF Entry Control Point (ECP) Equipment (Cont'd) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Manufacturer** | **Nomenclature** | **Manufacturing Part Number** | **Quantity** |
| **AGL** | **POWER DISTRIBUTION KIT** | **AGL PWR DIST KIT** | **2 per UTC** |
| AGL | Distribution Panel Case | PDKX1001 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | Distribution Panel | PDK1018 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Power Cable Case #1 | PDKX1002v2 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | 100 ft Extension Cord, 110 V | PDK1007 | 2 per case |
| AGL | 50 ft Extension Cord, 110 V | PDK1008 | 2 per case |
| AGL | 50 ft Dual Receptacle Cord, 110 V | PDK1009 | 1 per case |
| AGL | 100 ft Dual Receptacle Cord, 110 V | PDK1010 | 1 per case |
| AGL | 6 ft Six Receptacle Power Strip, 110 V | PDK1011 | 2 per case |
| AGL | 6 ft Adapter Cord, 110 V | PDK1013 | 1 per case |
| AGL | 25 ft Round Connect Extension Cord, 110 V | PDK1014 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Power Cable Case #2 | PDKX1003v2 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | 4 ft 30-amp Adapter Cord, 220 V | PDK1004 | 2 per case |
| AGL | 4 ft 50-amp Adapter Cord, 220 V | PDK1005 | 2 per case |
| AGL | 100 ft 30-amp Distribution Panel Cord | PDK1006 | 1 per case |
| AGL | 6 ft Adapter Cord, 220 V | PDK1015 | 1 per case |
| AGL | 10 ft Extension Cord, 220 V | PDK1016 | 2 per case |
| AGL | 8 ft Six Receptacle Power Strip, 220 V | PDK1017 | 2 per case |
| **AGL** | **Expeditionary Generator Kit** | **AGL SFC GENERATOR** | **2 per UTC** |
| AGL | Expeditionary Generator | SGK1001 | 1 per kit |
| AGL | AMG Battery (Mounted to Generator) | SGK1003 | 1 per kit |
| AGL | Lift Eye (Mounted to Generator) | SGK1005 | 1 per kit |
| AGL | 5 Gallon Fuel Can | FC1001 | 2 per kit |
| AGL | Military Fuel Can Spout | FC1002 | 1 per kit |
| AGL | 3' Ground Rod | PDK1012 | 1 per kit |
| AGL | Dolly Kit Box | SGK1004 | 1 per kit |
| **AGL** | **GENERATOR SERVICE KIT** | **AGL GEN SERV KIT** | **2 per UTC** |
| AGL | Oil Filter | GSK1001 | 5 per kit |
| AGL | Fuel Filter | GSK1002 | 2 per kit |
| AGL | Air Filter | GSK1003 | 2 per kit |
| AGL | Motor Oil | GSK1004 | 10 per kit |

| Table 28 USAF Entry Control Point (ECP) Equipment (Cont'd) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Manufacturer** | **Nomenclature** | **Manufacturing Part Number** | **Quantity** |
| **AGL** | **AF SF CHECKPOINT LIGHT KIT** | **AGL ECP CPLK** | **4 per UTC** |
| AGL | AF CP Light Case | CPLKX1001 | 2 per kit |
| PELICAN | CP Light | 094900-0000-110 | 2 per kit |
| PELICAN | CP Light Spare Battery | 094800-3047-000 | 2 per kit |
| MILITARY SEWING | CP Light Charger w/ Pouch | C1012 | 2 per kit |

| Table 29. USAF Confrontation Management Equipment – Unit Type Code (UTC) QFL3C | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Manufacturer** | **Nomenclature** | **Manufacturing Part Number** | **Quantity** |
| AAR | Air Force Security Forces Medium ISU Container | 56203050 | 1 per ISU |
| AGL | Taser Case | AGL TZKX1001 | 1 per kit |
| GE | X26P Taser | GE | 7 per case |
| GE | X26P Ambidextrious Holster | GE | 7 per case |
| GE | X26P Taser Cartridge 25 ft, 28 count | GE | 2 per case |
| GE | X26P Extended Digital Power Magazine | GE | 7 per case |
| **AGL** | **Shield Rack w/Contents** | **AGL PPKX1001-WC** | **1 per kit** |
| AGL | Shield Rack | PPKX1001 | 1 per kit |
| AGL | Riot Shield | PPK1018 | 13 per kit |
| Military Sewing | Riot Shield Bag | PPK1017 | 13 per kit |
| AGL | Face Shield | PPK1007 | 13 per kit |
| Military Sewing | Face Shield Cover | PPK1008 | 13 per kit |
| **AGL** | **PPE Storage Bag w/Contents** | **AGL PPKX1003-WC** | **13 per kit** |
| AGL | PPE Storage Bag | PPKX1003 | 1 per kit |
| Military Sewing | Riot Suit | PPK1019 | 1 per kit |
| Military Sewing | Riot Gloves | PPK1021 | 1 per kit |
| AGL | Baton | PPK1020 | 1 per kit |
| AGL | Baton Holster | PPK1016 | 1 per kit |
| AGL | Cuffs | PPK1010 | 38 per kit |

| Table 29 USAF Confrontation Management Equipment (Cont'd) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Manufacturer** | **Nomenclature** | **Manufacturing Part Number** | **Quantity** |
| **AGL** | **Crowd Control Case #1 w/Contents** | **AGL PPKX1004v2-WC** | **1 per kit** |
| AGL | Crowd Control Case #1 | PPKX1004v2 | 1 per case |
| AGL | Megaphone | PPK1009 | 2 per case |
| AGL | Batteries, C, 12-pack | BAT1005 | 4 per case |
| BE Meyers | RECOIL Dazzler System | 532-R1 | 6 per case |
| AGL | Batteries, CR123, 2-pack | SCP1017 | 18 per case |
| **AGL** | **Crowd Control Case #2 w/Contents** | **AGL PPKX1005-WC** | **1 per kit** |
| AGL | Crowd Control Case #2 | PPKX1005 | 1 per case |
| AGL | OC Spray, 4 oz | PPK1012 | 13 per case |
| Military Sewing | OC Carrier, 4 oz | PPK1013 | 13 per case |
| AGL | OC Spray, 20 oz | PPK1014 | 6 per case |
| Military Sewing | OC Carrier, 20 oz | PPK1015 | 6 per case |
| **AGL** | **Shotgun Case w/Contents** | **AGL SAKX1001-WC** | **1 per kit** |
| AGL | Shotgun Case | SAKX1001 | 1 per case |
| GE | 870 Shotgun | GE | 2 per case |
| Military Sewing | Shell Holder | SAK1002 | 2 per case |
| Military Sewing | Sling | SAK1003 | 2 per case |
| AGL | Sling Swivels | SAK1004 | 4 per case |
| **LRAD** | **LRAD System Case Kit** | **LRAD-500X-RE-T-SS KIT** | **1 per kit** |
| LRAD | LRAD System Case | ASFLX1001 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | LRAD | ASFL1006 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | Mounting Yoke | ASFL1007 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | Vehicle Power Cord | ASFL1008 | 1 per case |
| **LRAD** | **LRAD Portable Power Pack Kit** | **109845-00** | **1 per kit** |
| LRAD | Battery Charger & Power Supply | ASFL1009 | 1 per case |

| Table 29 USAF Confrontation Management Equipment (Cont'd) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Manufacturer** | **Nomenclature** | **Manufacturing Part Number** | **Quantity** |
| **AGL** | **LRAD Gunner Protection Case w/Contents** | **AGL ASFLX1003-WC** | **1 per kit** |
| AGL | LRAD Gunner Protection Case | ASFLX1003 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | Gunner Protection Kit | LRAD 500X-MNT | 1 per case |
| LRAD | Swing Arm Assembly | ASFL1010 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | Pintle Adapter Pin | ASFL1011 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | HMMWV Adapter Pin | ASFL1012 | 1 per case |
| **LRAD** | **LRAD Tripod Kit** | **117567-00** | **1 per kit** |
| LRAD | LRAD Tripod Case | ASFLX1004 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | Tripod | ASFL1013 | 1 per case |
| **AGL** | **LRAD Accessory Case w/Contents** | **AGL ASFLX1005-WC** | **1 per kit** |
| AGL | LRAD Accessory Case | ASFLX1005 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | Wireless System | 116860-00 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | Batteries, AA 4-pack | ASFL1015 | 1 per case |
| LRAD | Vehicle Hitch Mount | LRAD MNT-REC-02 | 1 per case |

### 5. US Coast Guard (USCG) Nonlethal Capabilities

The USCG does not procure, construct, or maintain NLCSs. It procures all NLW equipment for designated units as standalone items. Table 30 lists the items.

| Table 30. USCG Nonlethal Capability Set | |
|---|---|
| **National Stock Number/Department of Defense Identification Code** | **Description** |
| GG36 | MK 20 Mod O improved flash-bang grenade |
| N/A | PepperBall® launcher full tactical carbine |
| N/A | PepperBall® PAVA projectile round |
| N/A | PepperBall® inert training projectile |
| 1370-01-380-3255 | 12-gauge Signal, 100-meters, MK 290 MOD O |
| 5830-01-625-9726 | Long-range acoustic device (LRAD) 500X |
| Not Assigned | LRAD 450XL |

## 6. National Guard Capability Sets

The National Guard categorizes its NLCSs by contingency or state. This is because the contingency set provides more NLW capabilities than the state set. It could be used if a National Guard unit deploys and has to do much more than its state mission, such as crowd control. Table 31 shows contingency sets and table 32 shows state sets.

**Table 31. National Guard (Contingency) Nonlethal Capability Set**

| Part/National Stock Number | Description | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| PMBS9 | Riot shields | 24 |
| N/A | FN 303 practice rounds | 600 |
| N/A | FN 303 OC rounds | 600 |
| 1090-01-541-3654 | FN 303 pink marking rounds | 600 |
| 1090-01-541-3653 | FN 303 yellow marking rounds | 600 |
| 1090-01-533-1622 | FN 303 air bank | 1 |
| 1095-01-526-7860 | Firing device, nonlethal: FN 303 launcher | 4 |
| 5180-00-541-3003 | FN 303 armorer's kit | 1 |
| N/A | FN 303, bag and accessories | 4 |
| N/A | EOTech sights | 4 |
| 8465-01-467-0721 | Face shields | 30 |
| N/A | TASER® X26E® | 10 |
| 999-01-499-9924 | Riot batons | 30 |
| N/A | Flexcuffs | 300 |
| N/A | Flexcuff cutters | 4 |
| GSADEF5049 | MK 4 (live) | 24 |
| GSAATIEAMK4 | MK 4 pouch | 24 |
| GSADEF5099 | MK 9 (live) | 6 |
| GSATIEAMK9 | MK 9 pouch | 6 |
| N/A | Elbow pads | 30 |
| N/A | Black gloves (pair) | 30 |
| N/A | TASER® X26E® 21-feet cartridges | 280 |
| GSAATIUSMCCSG | Riot shin guards | 30 |
| Note: X26®, X26P®, and TASER® are registered trademarks of Axon®, registered in the United States. All rights reserved. | | |

| Table 32. National Guard (State) Nonlethal Capability Set | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part/National Stock Number** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| PMDK6x250AF | Nonballistic riot face shield | 30 |
| GSAATIPMBS9 | Nonballistic riot body shield | 15 |
| GSAATIUSMCSG | Nonballistic riot shin guards | 30 |
| 8470-01-476-0754 | Ballistic riot face shield | 1 |
| 8470-01-476-0757 | Ballistic riot body shield | 1 |
| PRMPSG315 | Ballistic riot shin guards | 3 |
| GSAATI23/36 | Expandable riot baton (Marine Corps riot baton) with holster | 30 |
| GSAATIDC/W | Disposable double cuffs | 300 |
| SDG8500-1-2 | Flex cuff cutter | 6 |
| TI26016 | TASER® X26E® | 10 |
| TI26500 | Data download unit | 1 |
| TI44203 | TASER® X26E® XP25 cartridge 25 feet range field use green blast doors | 450 |
| TI85000 | TASER® X26E® demo (training) cartridge alligator clips | 2 |
| TI44205 | TASER® X26E® simulation (training blue) cartridge 21 feet | 100 |
| DT5099 | MK 9 oleoresin capsicum (OC) dispenser | 6 |
| GSAATIEADMH-9OD | MK 9 OC pouch | 6 |
| DT5197 | MK 9 inert training dispenser | 15 |
| DT5049 | MK 4 OC dispenser | 24 |
| GSAATIEAMK4 | MK 4 OC pouch | 24 |
| GSADT5147 | MK 4 inert training dispenser | 15 |
| GSAATIFS333 | Training suit (FIST® suit) | 1 |
| GSAMONUTB | Monadnock UTB-2 training bag | 10 |
| GSAMON5103 | White training baton, 24 inches | 10 |
| GSAATIDC/T | Flex cuffs training device | 30 |
| SBQUAD | Quadcon | 1 |
| ATIRACK | Internal rack for inserts | 1 |
| ATINSERT | Quadcon inserts | 11 |
| ATISSS | Shield storage system/rack custom national guard bureau (side1) | 1 |
| ATIUSAAK | Armorer's kit (spares and repairs) | 1 |
| ATIPMID | Packing, marking, integration, delivery | 1 |

## Appendix E
# EMPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS CHECKLIST

Although not all encompassing, the following list of employment considerations is designed to assist commanders and staffs in formulating plans for using nonlethal weapons (NLW):

**1. General Considerations:**

a. Conduct proper training before employing NLW.

b. Understand and define rules of engagement (ROE) and rules for the use of force (RUF).

c. NLW options require lethal overwatch.

d. Use appropriate media to inform civilians to stay away from denied areas.

e. Be aware of the information environment and how nonlethal actions will influence the cognitive space of domestic audiences, allies, partners, and adversaries.

f. Understand the human effects as discussed in Chapter III.

**2. Counterpersonnel Considerations:**

a. Employing nonlethal munitions at less than the minimum safe distance may result in death.

b. Use a target area at 15–40 feet as center mass for blunt munitions (munition dependent).

c. Head or neck shots may result in serious injury or death.

d. Do not bounce fired nonlethal projectiles off the ground.

e. Use nonlethal munitions against selected, individual targets and to disperse individuals.

f. Differing rates of fires (e.g., 40-millimeter launchers and shotguns) are complementary in a nonlethal role, depending upon the munitions used and their effective ranges.

g. Closely control riot control agent (RCA) employment.

h. Use RCA to disrupt/disperse crowds, when approved by the appropriate commander.

i. Use searchlights to dazzle or disorient individuals during limited visibility. Avoid using laser designators or other intense light or energy emission systems in manners other than prescribed within the ROE or RUF for counterpersonnel operations and activities.

j. Use acoustic hailing devices to communicate with a crowd and to control formations.

k. Employ recovery, apprehension, and snatch teams to apprehend agitators.

**3. Countermaterial Considerations:**

a. Use marking agents to mark a vehicle or vessel for later interception.

b. Consider road and weather conditions when employing vehicle arresting devices.

c. Use vehicle arresting devices to deny access to an area.

# Appendix F
# SAMPLE REQUEST FOR NONLETHAL WEAPONS MOBILE TRAINING TEAM

**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**
UNIT LETTERHEAD
ADDRESS
CITY, STATE ZIP

From: Commander/Officer in Charge
To: Commanding General, Training Command (ATTN: TRNGCMD G-3)

IN REPLY REFER TO:
TRNGCMDO 5401 C47

Subj: CLASS SCHEDULE MODIFICATION REQUEST/NOTIFICATION

Ref: (a) TRNGCMDO 5401.1

1. Course/Class#: (CID/Course Title/Class Number/MOS trained.) Repeat this paragraph when there are changes to more than one class.

a. Requested Action: MTT for 1st LE BN, Camp Pendleton, California

b. Justification. Requested, MTT for 1st LE BN, Camp Pendleton, California

c. Course Type. Interservice Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructor Course, (INIWIC)

d. Current class dates. N/A
(1) Report:
(2) Convene:
(3) Graduation:

e. Requested class dates. (INIWIC MTT 02-15) 50 students.
(1) Report: 12 Jan 2024
(2) Convene: 12 Jan 2024
(3) Graduation: 22 Jan 2024

f. Current students on deck.
(1) Lateral Move:
(2) Active accession
(3) Reserve:

g. Report date of next scheduled class:

h. Minimum class size in CDD: (Note: CDD min class size is only a planning tool for funding. FLCs should make decisions on class cancellations based on a mission-oriented cost-benefit analysis of executing training with students on deck.)

2. Point of contact is Mr. John Doe, (123) 456-7890.

COMMANDER
OR DESIGNEE

Legend
1st LE BN: 1st Law Enforcement Battalion
CDD: course descriptive data
CID: course identification
FLC: formal learning course
MTT: mobile training team
MOS: military occupational specialty
TRNGCMD: Training Command
TRNGCMDO: Training Command order

Note: The memorandum is an example of one generated by a unit within the United States Marine Corps and used to request a mobile training team. This memorandum can be adapted for each Service and submitted to the Interservice Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructors Course to request mobile training.

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# GLOSSARY

## PART I – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

**A**

| | |
|---|---|
| **AFI** | Air Force instruction |
| **AFTTP** | Air Force tactics, techniques, and procedures |
| **AHD** | acoustic hailing device |
| **ALSSA** | Air Land Sea Space Applications Center |
| **ASI** | additional skill identifier |
| **ATP** | Army techniques publication |

**B**

| | |
|---|---|
| **BN** | battalion |

**C**

| | |
|---|---|
| **CAL** | compressed air launcher |
| **CDD** | course descriptive data |
| **CGTTP** | Coast Guard tactics, techniques, and procedures |
| **CHMR-AP** | civilian harm mitigation and reduction action plan |
| **CID** | course identification |
| **CJCSI** | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction |
| **CN** | chloroacetophenone |
| **COMDTINST** | Commandant instruction (USCG) |
| **CPX** | command post exercise |
| **CROWS** | common remotely operated weapon station |
| **CS** | chlorobenzylidene malononitrile |

**D**

| | |
|---|---|
| **DAFI** | Department of the Air Force Instruction |
| **DoD** | Department of Defense |
| **DoDD** | Department of Defense directive |
| **DoDI** | Department of Defense instruction |
| **DODIC** | Department of Defense identification code |
| **DR** | disaster relief |

**E**

| | |
|---|---|
| **ECP** | entry control point |
| **EMD** | electro-muscular device |

| | |
|---|---|
| **EOF** | escalation of force |
| | **F** |
| **FLC** | formal learning center |
| | **G** |
| **GA** | gauge |
| | **H** |
| **HA** | humanitarian assistance |
| **HE** | human effects |
| **HEMI** | human electro-muscular incapacitation |
| | **I** |
| **INIWIC** | Inter-Service Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructor Course |
| | **J, K** |
| **JIFCA** | joint intermediate force capabilities advisor |
| **JIFCO** | Joint Intermediate Force Capabilities Office |
| **JNLWD** | Joint Nonlethal Weapons Directorate |
| **JP** | joint publication |
| | **L** |
| **LE** | law enforcement |
| **LFX** | live-fire exercise |
| **LRAD** | long-range acoustic device |
| | **M** |
| **MCCM** | modular crowd control munition |
| **MCRP** | Marine Corps reference publication |
| **mm** | millimeter |
| **MOS** | military occupational specialty |
| **MP** | military police |
| **MSCoE** | Maneuver Support Center of Excellence |
| **MTT** | mobile training team |
| **MTTP** | multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures |
| | **N** |
| **NAVSUP P** | Navy Supply Systems Command publication |
| **NLM** | nonlethal munitions |
| **NL-TLMS** | nonlethal tube launched munitions system |

| | |
|---|---|
| **NLW** | nonlethal weapons |
| **NLCS** | nonlethal capability sets |
| **NG** | National Guard |
| **NSN** | national stock number |
| **NTTP** | Navy tactics, techniques, and procedures |
| **NWDC** | Navy Warfare Development Center |
| | **O** |
| **OC** | oleoresin capsicum |
| **OPNAVINST** | Chief of Naval Operations instruction |
| | **P, Q** |
| **PVAB** | portable vehicle arresting barrier |
| | **R** |
| **RCA** | riot control agent |
| **ROE** | rules of engagement |
| **RUF** | rules for the use of force |
| | **S** |
| **SJA** | staff judge advocate |
| **SROE** | standing rules of engagement |
| **SRUF** | standing rules for the use of force |
| **STX** | situational training exercise |
| **sUAS** | small unmanned aircraft system |
| | **T** |
| **TECOM** | Training and Education Command |
| **TRNGCMD** | Training Command |
| **TRNGCMDO** | Training Command order |
| | **U** |
| **US** | United States |
| **USA** | United States Army |
| **USAF** | United States Air Force |
| **USCG** | United States Coast Guard |
| **USMC** | United States Marine Corps |
| **USN** | United States Navy |
| **USSOCOM** | United States Special Operations Command |

**V**

| | |
|---|---|
| **VAD** | vehicle arresting device |
| **VBSS** | Visit, board, search, and seizure |
| **VLAD** | vehicle lightweight arresting device |

**W, X, Y, Z**

## PART II – TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

**force continuum–**The wide range of possible actions ranging from voice commands to application of deadly force that may be used to gain and maintain control of a potentially dangerous situation. (USMC Dictionary)

**host nation–**A nation which receives forces and/or supplies from allied nations and/or North Atlantic Treaty Organization to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. Also called HN. (DoD Dictionary, Source: JP 3-57)

**nonlethal capabilities–**Capabilities that temporarily incapacitate personnel and materiel while minimizing the likelihood of casualties and damage to critical infrastructure. (DoD Executive Agent for NLW)

**nonlethal weapon–**A weapon, device, or munition that is explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate personnel or materiel immediately, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property in the target area or environment. Also called NLW. (DoD Dictionary, Source: JP 3-09)

**nonlethal capability set–**A family of kits that incorporate nonlethal weapons and devices designated for specific functions such as entry control point operations, confrontation management, riot or crowd control, or checkpoint operations. Also called NLCS. (DoD Nonlethal Weapons Program. Source: https://jnlwp.defense.gov/Current-Intermediate-Force-Capabilities/Non-Lethal-Capability-Sets-EoF-Mission-Modules).

**riot control agent–**Any chemical, not listed in a schedule of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction that can produce rapidly in humans, sensory irritation or disabling physical effects that disappear within a short time following termination of exposure. Also called RCA. (DoD Dictionary. Source: JP 3-11).

**rules of engagement–**Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called ROE. (DoD Dictionary, Source: JP 3-84).

**standing rules for the use of force–**Preapproved directives to guide United States forces on the use of force during various operations. Also called SRUF. (DoD Dictionary, Source: JP 3-28).

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***ATP 3-22.40**
**MCTP 10-10A**
**NTTP 3-26.6**
**AFTTP 3-2.45**
**CGTTP 3-93.2**
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