

**CRM LESSON PLAN REPORT**  
**DETAINEE PROCEDURES (TACTICAL)**  
**071-FRGBB007 / 02.0 ©**

**Approved**  
**30 Apr 2018**

**Effective Date: 30 Apr 2018**

**SCOPE:**

During this period of instruction, students will learn to apply, conduct and employ Tactical Combatives Detainee Procedures. The students will correctly apply, conduct and employ these techniques in accordance with TC 3-25.150, and the performance outlined in this lesson plan: Employ Detainee Processing, Employ Room Clearing Procedures, Employ Single Man Cuffing Techniques, Employ Single Man Cuffing Techniques (Wall Variant), Employ Two Man Cuffing Technique Front Takedown, Employ Two Man Cuffing Technique Rear Takedown, Employ Two Man Cuffing Technique Wheelbarrow, Employ Detainee Escort, Employ Vehicle Extraction (Door), and Employ Vehicle Extraction (Window).

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**Distribution Restriction:** Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

**Destruction Notice:** None

**Foreign Disclosure: FD1** - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the G2, MCoE, and Fort Benning GA 31905 foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

## SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Course  
Masters/POIs  
Including This  
Lesson

### Courses

<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Status</u>
None				

### POIs

<u>POI Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Status</u>
9E-F11/950-F7 (MC)	02.0 ©	Tactical Combatives	0	Analysis

Task(s)  
Taught(\*) or  
Supported

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
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Reinforced  
Task(s)

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
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Knowledge

<u>Knowledge Id</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Taught</u>	<u>Required</u>
K7613	Considerations for delivery of instruction	No	Yes
K7725	Knowledge of delivery methods	No	Yes
K26154	Apply learning theory styles within an adult learning environment	No	Yes

Skill

<u>Skill Id</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Taught</u>	<u>Required</u>
S2032	Applying critical thinking skills	No	Yes
071-CMD-0017	Instill the Will to Win	No	Yes
S0411	Ability to practice safety at all times.	No	Yes

Administrative/  
Academic  
Hours

The administrative/academic (50 min) hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:

<u>Academic</u>	<u>Resident Hours / Methods</u>		
Yes	14 hrs	0 mins	Drill and Practice
Yes	0 hrs	20 mins	Discussion (Small or Large Group)
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Total Hours(50 min):	14 hrs	20 mins	

Instructor  
Action  
Hours

The instructor action (60 min) hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:

<u>Hours/Actions</u>		
0 hrs	10 mins	Classroom Breakdown
0 hrs	10 mins	Classroom Setup
0 hrs	10 mins	Facilitate Discussion
0 hrs	10 mins	Student Re-train
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Total Hours (60 min):	0 hrs	40 mins

Test Lesson(s)

<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson Number Version</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>
None		

**Prerequisite Lesson(s)****Hours**

None

**Lesson Number Version****Lesson Title****Training Material Classification**

Security Level: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

**Foreign Disclosure Restrictions**

FD1. This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the G2, MCoE, and Fort Benning GA 31905 foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

**References**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
AR 350-1	ARMY TRAINING AND LEADER DEVELOPMENT	10 Dec 2017
ATP 3-34.5	Environmental Considerations	10 Aug 2015
ATP 5-19 (Change 001 09/08/2014 78 Pages)	RISK MANAGEMENT	14 Apr 2014
FM 3-63	Detainee Operations <a href="https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_d/pdf/fm3_63.pdf">https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_d/pdf/fm3_63.pdf</a>	28 Apr 2014
JP 3-63	Detainee Operations	13 Nov 2014
SH 21-76	Ranger Handbook	02 Jan 2011
TC 3-25.150	Combatives	31 Mar 2017
TC 3-34.489	The Soldier and the Environment.	08 May 2001

**Student Study Assignment**

Student Study Assignments defined:

1. Study...Master the details of the subject and fix them in your mind through application of the study process (survey, question, read, review, and recite). Prepare to test on the subject (orally, written, and/or performance).
  2. Read...Be proficient in the subject for discussion in the classroom. Prepare to take one or more practical exercises on the subject (orally, written, and/or performance).
  3. Scan...Be familiar with the topic(s). Read the topic sentence of each paragraph. Prepare to participate in checks on learning during classroom discussion (orally, written, and/or performance).
  4. Review...Review is used for material previously discussed in class. Review all notes, Advance Sheets, and any material related to the class as applicable.
- Student must read the following pages in accordance with TC 3-25.150: pages 4-96 through 4-119.

**Instructor Requirements**

1. Primary instructor must be a graduate of the Combatives Master Trainer Course (CMTC) and the alternate instructor a Tactical Combatives graduate or a CMTC graduate.
2. Completion of the Common Faculty Development Program-Instructor Course (CFDP-IC).

**Support Personnel Requirements**

Support personnel must be licensed or certified in accordance with Ft. Benning regulations to operate all equipment and facilities required for this lesson plan.

Combat Lifesaver (Enlisted)

**Additional  
Support  
Personnel  
Requirements**

**Name**

**Student  
Ratio**

**Qty**

**Man  
Hours**

Combat Lifesaver  
Remarks:

1:36

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**Equipment  
Required  
for Instruction**

<u>ID - Name</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Instructor Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
* T 07-083B - M16A2 Plastic Rifle, 1:1 Remarks: One (1) weapon per student. Instructor will use one of the weapon for demonstration.	0:0		36		No
1090-01-C14-9367 - Sling, M4/M16 Three Point: MS2 Multi-Mission, Black Remarks:	1:1	0:0	Yes	36	No
4110-01-485-3548 - Chest, Ice Storage, White, 162 Quart Capacity Remarks:	0:0	0:0	No	0	
4120-01-481-6048 - Cooler, Air, Evaporative Remarks:	0:0	0:0	No	0	
4470-01-359-2799 - 1050 Notebook, Special Remarks:	0:0	0:0	No	0	
6515-01-541-8147 - SUPPORT,CERVICAL Remarks:	0:0	0:0	No	0	
6530-00-405-5391 - Litter-Splint, Extrication, Metal, Carrying Case, with Zipper, Adjustable Strap Remarks:	0:0	0:0	No	0	
6530-00-783-7510 - Litter, Nonrigid, Poleless, Nylon, 78 X 26 Inch, Retaining Straps, Field Use Remarks:	0:0	0:0	Yes	3	No
6530-01-380-7309 - Litter, Folding, Rigid Pole 91.60 Inches Remarks:	0:0	0:0	No	0	
6530-01-464-4424 - Pad, Cooling, Chemical, Instant, Non-Toxic, Non-Caustic, 5 X 8 Inch Remarks:	1:6	0:0	No	0	No
6545-01-572-9963 - Medical Equipment Set Combat Lifesaver Remarks:	0:0	0:0	Yes	2	No
6645-00-126-0286 - Stopwatch Remarks:	0:0	1:1	No	0	No
6685-01-590-1047 - Monitor, Heat Stress: Questemp 44 Remarks:	0:0	0:0	No	0	
6730-01-484-2886 - SCREEN,PROJECTION Remarks:	0:0	0:0	No	0	
6730-01-C15-8387 - Projector Overhead, Portable TY SZ STY : PT-F200U Panasonic Remarks:	1:36	0:0	No	0	No
6910-01-C05-2267 - Mat, Floor: Zebra Mats Z700 Remarks: The requirement is to have an 8' X 8' or 64 square feet of training space per Soldier.	23:18	0:0	No	0	No
6910-01-C05-3780 - Interval Timer, High Intensity: Pit Ring Remarks:	0:0	0:0	Yes	2	No
7210-00-081-1417 - Sheet, Bed Cotton White Remarks:	0:0	0:0	Yes	3	No
7240-00-098-3827 - Can, Military Remarks: One can per six students.	1:6	0:0	No	0	No
7330-00-781-3859 - Jug, Insulated, 5 Gallon Remarks:	0:0	0:0	Yes	6	No
7730-01-C91-4112 - Television LED HDTV, 26LD350, LG Electronics U.S.A. Inc. Remarks:	1:36	0:0	No	0	No

*(Note: Asterisk before ID indicates a TADSS.)*

**Materials  
Required***Instructor Materials:*

Lesson Plan, PowerPoint slides of content, Practical Exercise, Student Handouts as needed, visitor's folder, white board, dry erase markers, and references pertaining to this lesson plan.

*Student Materials:*

Lesson Plan, PowerPoint slides of content, Student Handouts as needed, and references.

**Classroom,  
Training Area,  
and Range  
Requirements**

<u>ID - Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Setup Mins</u>	<u>Cleanup Mins</u>
17136BEL3-36 CRXXIB-EL3: Classroom XXI Automation-Aided Instructional Building Advanced Technology-Enhanced Level 3, 36 Persons Remarks: This classroom is located in building 933, on Main Post Fort Benning, GA.	1	0:0	0	0
85210-3700 Organizational Vehicle Parking, Paved, 3700 Square Yard Remarks: Parking used by Students, Instructors and Visitors.	1	0:0	0	0
17120-108630-36 General Instruction Building, 108630 Square Foot, 36 Persons Remarks: Briant Wells Fieldhouse building 933.	1	0:0	0	0

**Ammunition  
Requirements**

<u>DODIC - Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Instruct Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None				

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

**NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material. To prevent injuries, the instructor must consider the following safety precautions before conducting Combatives training:**

- a. Supervise all practical work closely and constantly. Never leave a group unsupervised.
- b. Familiarize the Soldiers with each maneuver by a complete explanation and demonstration before they attempt the moves.
- c. Do not allow the Soldiers to get ahead of the instruction.
- d. Ensure the training partner offers resistance, but allows the maneuver to be freely executed during the learning stages and while perfecting the techniques.
- e. Ensure there is adequate space between Soldiers during practical work, for example, allow at least an 64-foot square for each pair of Soldiers.
- f. Ensure that Soldiers empty their pockets, and remove their jewelry, and identification tags before training.
- g. Stress that only simulated strikes to vital points, such as the head, neck, and groin areas are to be executed.
- h. Ensure that Soldiers understand the use of both physical tapping and verbal signals to indicate to the partner when to stop the pressure in grappling and choking techniques.
- i. Make sure Soldiers warm up and stretch properly before practical work.
- j. Teach and practice fall before conducting throws.
- k. Ensure that the Soldier to be disarmed does not place his finger in the trigger guard during rifle and bayonet disarming.
- l. Make sure Soldiers keep scabbards on knives and bayonet firmly attached to rifles while learning bayonet disarming methods.
- m. use bayonet scabbards or rubber knives during knife disarming training.

**NOTE: Two demonstrators a (Tactical or Master Trainer) will perform the technique at combat speed, assistant instructor must not allow student to get ahead.**

**NOTE: Instructors will immediately address any disrespectful behavior, unsportsmanlike conduct, or overly enthusiastic Soldiers during the practical exercises. While an increase in resistance creates more realistic training for the Soldiers, it can also lead to overly competitive displays of strength and frustration. Bruised egos, hurtful pride, and inexperience can all quickly become safety hazards in the classroom environment. To facilitate this, instructors should foster an environment of respect among Soldiers as well as exercise control while training.**

**NOTE: The most common injury in ground grappling occurs to the Soldier's ribs. The cause of these injuries is often improper transition from position to position. It must be stressed to students that while transitioning from one position to another, space between the Soldiers must be minimized. The Soldier moving to the dominant position must continually strive to stay tight to their training partner. Not only is this safer, but**

**will preclude allowing space for the Soldier to escape the position.**

General Lesson Guidance:

1. Two (Combative Master Trainers) or (Tactical Combative Instructor) will act as demonstrators and perform the techniques at combat speed.
2. The instructor will then talk the two demonstrators through the technique using the step-by-step method of instructions.
3. The instructor will have the student pair up and "drill" the technique slowly, while observing the student pairs and illuminating any key points.
4. Review presentation and develop a list of questions to use during class.
5. Have on hand identified reference material linked to lesson plan.
6. Review and properly prepare conference / discussion material presented.
7. Ensure all equipment listed for this lesson plan (LP) is present, operable, and set up for use before class.
8. Refer to the practical exercise, Appendix C, of this lesson plan. If required, develop additional situations to use during the practical exercise.
9. PowerPoint users: Ensure the SLI file you are using has been called up using Microsoft PowerPoint Viewer and SLI / slide 1 is showing on the screen before class.
10. Whenever noted, slides are available to assist in explanation of task steps. Use slides as needed during class or practical exercise to reinforce training. The instructor may choose to use / not use the LP SLIs as developed, modify the existing SLIs content / order or insert new material as is necessary based on audience analysis to assist in Soldier learning. Changes must be annotated as a pen / ink changes on the vault file master LP, be approved through the Senior Instructor and 316th CAV Development Team notified. Content must support lesson objectives.
11. Whenever necessary, ask leading questions of Soldiers in order to prompt Soldier discussion.
12. Most materials associated with this LP are provided to resident AC Soldiers in digital format loaded on their school issued laptop computers unless stated in instructional notes. TASS BN instructors will have to issue all necessary materials to Soldiers in hard copy unless they have individual Soldier laptop / digital capability.
13. Encourage Students to relate their first hand experiences during the activities.
14. Facilitate this lesson using appropriate methodologies.
15. Control group activities using appropriate Instructor techniques.

Instructor will utilize the current OE, CALL Lessons Learned/ OIL to draw interest and apply relevance during their Instructional Lead in and to solicit feedback/ draw upon Soldiers' experiences.

Instructor will implement approved Lessons Learned that affect existing lesson plans and programs of instruction without resource implications (resource growth). These changes can be made to lesson plans and POIs by way of redlining the documents and updating lesson plans in the TDC database. Recommended changes will be forwarded to the MCoE Training Directorate in order to affect changes/updates to the POI for submission to TOMA, G3 TRADOC. This phase is conducted by the Squadron and followed up by the Brigade L2I representative to verify actions have been completed. For changes which require additional resources or growth, the



Brigade will develop a rationale submission, and submit to DOTD to go through the MCoE resource approval process.

<http://call.army.mil>

This Lesson Supports the Course Outcome:

1. Illustrate the fundamentals of striking and stand-up fighting
2. Participate as assistant instructor for Basic Combatives Certification
3. Demonstrate the ability to exercise restraint while performing as punchers during Optin 3 drill
4. Plan, conduct and supervise company's Basic Competitive Events.
5. Advise command on increasing COmbatives effectiveness within their units.

This lesson supports the following General Learning Outcome:

1. Soldiers and Civilians proficient in leader attributes and competencies.
2. Soldier and Civilians proficient in character, competence, and commitment as trusted Army Professionals.
3. Soldier and Civilians demonstrate proficiency in mission command philosophy.
4. Soldier and Civilians demonstrate capacity in creative-critical thinking.
5. Soldier and Civilians demonstrate proficiency in communications skills.
6. Soldier and Civilians demonstrate demonstrate proficiency in cultural awareness, cross cultural competencies in the strategic environment of 2025 and beyond.
7. Soldier and Civilians pursue Comprehensive Fitness/ Resiliency Skills and Performance Enhancement Skills.
8. Soldier and Civilians pursue Lifelong learning, self-assessment, and goal setting.
9. Soldier and Civilians support Army Policies, programs, and processes.
10. Soldier and Civilians are technically and tactically competent.

Consideration during Facilitations:

Keys to facilitation

A. Create action in the classroom

1. Avoid lecturing
2. Engage students in learning through activities

B. The classroom layout sets the tone

1. What layout is best for the desired setting?
  - a. Group work: tables and semi-private or secluded workspaces
  - b. Take focus off of the instructor and placed on the group but still allowing interaction with the instructor

C. Create expectation in students that they will participate in learning

1. This is difficult if students have been conditioned to be passive learners
  - a. Be patient and provide guidance and positive reinforcement
  - b. As students succeed they will change their expectations

D. Some will continue to want to be passive learners despite your best efforts – do not be discouraged, eventually they may participate or other students may influence them to participate

Tips for facilitating discussion:

1. Two demonstrators (Combatives Master Trainer)

2. The instructor will then talk the 2 demonstrators through the technique using the step-by-step method of instructions.
3. The instructor will then talk the students through the technique using the step-by-step method of instructions.
4. The instructor will have the student pair up and "drill" the technique slowly, while observing the student pairs and illuminating any key points.
5. Have on hand identified reference materials linked to the lesson plan.
6. Review presentation and develop a list of questions to use during class.
7. Review and prepare conference/discussion material presented.
8. Ensure all equipment listed for this Lesson Plan (LP) is present, operable, and set up for use before class.
9. PowerPoint users: Ensure the Instructor's file has been called up using Microsoft PowerPoint Viewer and Instructor/slide 1 is displayed on the screen before class.
10. Whenever noted, slides are available to assist in explanation of task steps. Use slides as needed during class or practical exercise to reinforce training. The Instructor may choose to use/not use the LP SLIs as developed, modify the existing SLIs content/order or insert new material as is necessary based on audience analysis to assist in Soldier learning. Changes must be annotated as a pen/ink change on the vault file master LP, VIP LP, and Instructor LP.
11. Whenever necessary, ask leading questions of Soldiers in order to prompt Soldier discussion.
12. Most materials associated with this LP are provided to Soldiers in digital format loaded on their school issued CD and student handout unless stated within instructional notes. Instructor will have to issue all necessary materials to Soldiers in hard copy unless they have individual Soldier laptop/digital capability.
13. Encourage Soldiers to relate their first hand experiences during the activities.
14. Facilitate this lesson using Instructor's methodologies.
15. Control group activities using Instructor's techniques.

**Proponent Lesson  
Plan Approvals**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
Mark Fariello	Not available	Approver	30 Apr 2018

## SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: Discussion (Small or Large Group)  
Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction  
Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:12)  
Time of Instruction: 10 mins

### Motivator

Instructor will facilitate a brief Soldiers' discussion on the lesson plan motivator. A motivator can be in the form of a discussion, short demonstration, or video that should:

1. Provide relevance and significance to the lesson.
2. Gain Soldier's interest and focus the Soldier's on what they are to learn.
3. Explain why the Soldier's need to perform the learning objective and the consequences of nonperformance.
4. Explain the actual job or battlefield conditions that make mastering the terminal learning objective essential for the Soldiers.
5. Cadre will utilize OE, CALL Lesson Learned/OIL to draw interest and apply relevance.

### Terminal Learning Objective

**NOTE.** Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.

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

Action:	Apply Detainee Procedures
Conditions:	As a buddy team, in an approved Combatives training environment IAW TC 3-25.150, while wearing sterile ACU's and appropriate footgear (if outdoors).
Standards:	<p>At the completion of this lesson, you (the students) will have correctly demonstrated proficiency of the following techniques as outlined in the following Learning Step Activity (LSA)s.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Employ Detainee Processing</li><li>2. Employ Room Clearing Procedures</li><li>3. Employ Single Man Cuffing Techniques</li><li>4. Employ Single Man Cuffing Techniques (Wall Variant)</li><li>5. Employ Two Man Cuffing Techniques Front Takedown</li><li>6. Employ Two Man Cuffing Techniques Rear Takedown</li><li>7. Employ Two Man Cuffing Techniques Wheelbarrow</li><li>8. Employ Detainee Escort</li><li>9. Employ Vehicle Extraction (Door)</li><li>10. Employ Vehicle Extraction (Window)</li></ol>
Learning Domain - Level:	Psychomotor - Precision
No JPME Learning Areas Supported:	None

### Safety Requirements

Classroom:

1. There are no special safety considerations for this lesson. Instructors will use the facility

Standing Operation Procedure (SOP) to provide a safety brief as part of the introduction. Soldiers will react to any emergency situation In Accordance With (IAW) the facility SOP.

2. In the event of a fire, Soldiers will exit the classroom in an orderly manner (last one out closes the door); meet at the location the Primary Instructor has designated; class leader will hold an accountability formation and report his findings to Primary Instructor.
3. In the event of severe weather or tornado, Soldiers will exit the classroom in an orderly manner; move to the location the Primary Instructor has designated (basement or center of building); class leader will hold an accountability formation and report his findings to Primary Instructor.

Field:

1. Soldiers will be given a safety brief. Seasonal conditions affecting weather, daylight, and night will affect maneuver and Training.
2. Risk assessment level will be determined by the Instructor in the field IAW applicable MCoE Policies and the approved DD Form 2977 (Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet) SEP 2014.
3. Senior Instructor will conduct a daily risk assessment IOT identify changed conditions.

#### Risk Assessment Level

**Medium - The operations officer, in cooperation with the principal instructor, will prepare a risk assessment using the before, during, and after checklist and the risk assessment matrixes contained in Risk Management ATP 5-19.**

Assessment: NONE

Controls: NONE

Leader Actions: Safety briefing to all students.

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#### Environmental Considerations

**NOTE:** Instructor should conduct a risk assessment to include environmental considerations IAW the current environmental considerations publication, and ensure students are briefed on hazards and control measures.

This statement is automatically placed in environment:

NOTE: Instructor should conduct a Risk Assessment to include Environmental Considerations IAW FM 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations {MCRP 4-11B}, and ensure students are briefed on hazards and control measures.

Based on its commitment to environmental protection, the Army will conduct its operations in ways that minimize environmental impacts. It is the responsibility of all Soldiers, DA civilians and Government Contractors to protect the environment from damage.

#### Instructional Lead-in

In this lesson you will learn how to apply Tactical Striking Techniques effectively and how to move as to control the range at which you are throwing these strikes. With combinations and counter strikes you will be able to properly fight an opponent and finish the fight on your feet, if the situation deems it so.

1. The instructor will verify the classrooms, ranges and/or training areas have been scheduled.
2. The instructor will ensure all training materials, equipment is available and operational. Ensure that there is adequate space between Soldiers during all practical work ( i.e., allow at least an 8-square-foot training space for each Soldier).

3. The instructor will set-up the classroom, range and/or training area at a minimum of 30 minutes prior to the start of training.
4. Instructor will identify the technique to present and paraphrase the instructional lead-in.
5. Two demonstrators (Combatives Master Trainers or Tactical Combatives Instructor qualified) will perform the technique at combat speed.
6. The instructor will then talk the demonstrators through the technique using the step-by-step method of instructions.
7. The instructor will then talk the students through the technique using the step-by-step method of instructions.
8. The instructor will have the student pairs "drill" the technique slowly, while observing the student pairs and illuminating any key points. Do not allow Soldiers to get ahead of the instruction.
9. As needed, the instructor will repeat steps three and four until students are proficient at the technique.

## SECTION III. PRESENTATION

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TLO - LSA 1. Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 1. Employ Detainee Processing

Method of Instruction: Drill and Practice

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:12)

Time of Instruction: 1 hr 30 mins

Media Type: Unassigned

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

### POINT OF CAPTURE (FOUO)

**NOTE: (FOUO) Detainees pose significant operational risks that can hinder mission success in numerous ways. Most detainees are captured during a combat engagement and will most likely have weapons with unused ammunition and explosives. Detainees must be disarmed and secured to ensure that no further harm can be inflicted on them or U.S. forces. Noncompliant detainees require greater control measures that may become resource-intensive. It is critical that all Soldiers involved in combat operations receive training on detainee operations (to include detainee treatment) and procedures conducted at the Point of Contact (POC).**

1. (FOUO) Upon capturing detainees, Soldiers must monitor and control their emotions and monitor those of fellow Soldiers. Perhaps only moments earlier, these very detainees may have tried to kill, killed, or wounded fellow Soldiers. Soldiers must rely on the Army values and strictly adhere to U.S. military policy and the published ROE. Under no circumstances, can Soldiers allow themselves or others to retaliate or otherwise allow harm to befall detainees under U.S. armed forces control.

2. (FOUO) The POC represents the most vulnerable point at which Soldiers will process detainees. It often requires Soldiers to disarm, search, and guard detainees in an unsecured environment among other potential combatants, sympathizers, or insurgents. Small units at the POC will probably not have enough resources and manpower to provide for a large number of detainees, but still must begin processing detainees while waiting for the arrival of additional resources and transportation. Here, leaders and Soldiers may have to assess the risks between providing security against potential attacks and other combatants or sympathizers in the area and providing enough security to control the detainees.

3. (FOUO) The POC is where most detainee abuse allegations occur; it is the point where emotions following enemy contact may run high and where there is a need to conduct immediate tactical questioning that may prevent additional casualties. Leaders and Soldiers must monitor unit and individual stress to prevent violations of the law of war or U.S. policy.

4. (FOUO) The POC is the first decision point at which a detainee will be released or transferred to the next echelon. Soldiers performing operations in which detainees are taken into custody should be aware of all considerations and requirements when making this decision. Once the decision is made, the information in table 4-2 should be applied.

- a. Search and inspect detainees and their possessions, to include clothing, shoes, and headgear.
- b. Inspect personal protective equipment. Once all items have been searched and deemed safe by U.S. and multinational forces, return them to the detainee. For this operation, protective gear such as helmets and CBRN protective clothing and equipment will remain with the individual.
- c. Report the number of detainees at each POC, by category and gender, through appropriate command channels. This aids in determining transportation and security requirements.
- d. Ensure that detainees are segregated.
- e. Provide first aid and medical treatment, as available, for wounded and sick detainees.

**Notes:**

**- Conduct same-gender searches when possible. If mixed-gender searches are necessary for speed or security, conduct them in a respectful manner and avoid any action that could be interpreted as sexual misconduct. To prevent allegations of sexual misconduct, the on-site commander/leader must provide appropriate supervision, with more mature and experienced personnel conducting mixed-gender searches.**

**- Units designated to receive detainees at the DCP will prepare a DD Form 2708 (with a list containing each detainee's name attached) and provide a copy of the paperwork to the escort.**

**- The decision to release an individual at the POC may be made by the senior-ranking person on the ground, based on command directives and guidance. Once a detainee is processed into a DCP or DHA the senior echelon commander holds release authority (typically, the battalion commander or brigade commander, respectively).**

5. (FOUO) Leaders at the POC must review the circumstances of an individual's capture, the confiscated items, and the individual's intelligence and evidentiary value to provide a thorough assessment. Accordingly, sufficient information should be reported up the chain of command so that they can make an informed decision on whether to retain or release the individual.

**DETAINEE PROCESSING TECHNIQUE (FOUO)**

6. (FOUO) Upon capture, Soldiers must process detainees using the search, silence, segregate, speed, safeguard, and tag (5 Ss and T) technique. This technique provides a structure to guide Soldiers in conducting detainee operations until they transfer detainee custody to another authority or location.

Use the below 5 (S') and their techniques are as follows:

- (FOUO) Search. Neutralize a detainee and confiscate weapons, personal items, and

items of potential intelligence/evidentiary value.

- (FOUO) Silence. Prevent detainees from communicating with one another or making audible clamor such as chanting, singing, or praying. Silence uncooperative detainees by muffling them with a soft, clean cloth tied around their mouths and fastened at the backs of their heads. Do not use duct tape or other adhesives, place a cloth or other objects inside the mouth, or apply physical force to silence detainees.

- (FOUO) Segregate. Segregate detainees according to policy and SOPs (segregation requirements differ from operation to operation). The ability to segregate detainees may be limited by the availability of manpower and resources at the POC. At a minimum, try to segregate detainees by grade, gender, age (keeping adults from juveniles and small children with mothers), and security risk. MI and military police personnel can provide additional guidance and support in determining the appropriate segregation criteria.

- (FOUO) Speed. Quickly remove detainees from the continuing risks associated with other combatants or sympathizers who may still be in the area of capture. If there are more detainees than the Soldiers can control, call for additional support, search the detainees, and hold them in place until reinforcements arrive.

- (FOUO) Safeguard. Protect detainees and ensure the custody and integrity of all confiscated items. Soldiers must safeguard detainees from combat risk, harm caused by other detainees, and improper treatment or care. Report all injuries. Correct and report violations of U.S. military policy that occur while safeguarding detainees. Acts/omissions that constitute inhumane treatment are violations of the law of war and, as such, must be corrected immediately. Simply reporting violations is insufficient. If a violation is ongoing, a Soldier has an obligation to stop the violation and report it.

- (FOUO) Tag. Ensure that each detainee is tagged using DD Form 2745. Confiscated equipment, personal items, and evidence will be linked to the detainee using the DD Form 2745 control number. When a DA Form 4137 is used to document confiscated items, it will be linked to the detainee by annotating the DD Form 2745 control number on the form.

**Note. (FOUO) Segregation is used in a detention facility for security reasons or to separate groups as required by the Geneva Conventions (grade, nationality, family). Segregation should not be confused with the interrogation approach Separation as defined in FM 2-22.3.**



awareness) by observation, question and Soldier explanations.

Review Summary:

Facilitate brief discussion with students to determine if lesson objectives/concepts have been covered.

TLO - LSA 2. Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 2. Employ Single Man Cuffing Techniques

Method of Instruction: Drill and Practice

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:12)

Time of Instruction: 1 hr

Media Type: Unassigned

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

### **Single Man Cuffing Techniques**

The primary purpose of securing a person with flex cuffs is to keep a Soldier and their teammates safe. A Soldier will be able to control the detainee at all times applying them as a single person.

1. The Soldier must ensure there is security on the detainee and approach the person at a 45 degree angle from the front or rear.

**NOTE: Statistics state that 90 percent of personnel will be right handed.**

2. With security in place, and the detainee's arms raised, the Soldier secures the person with both hands. One on the enemy's forearm with a thumb grip with the thumb down, and the other hand in a thumb grip at the elbow with thumb up.

3. The Soldier slides the forearm hand down to the palm and squeezes the pinky and thumb of the detainee together while simultaneously rotating the hand near their elbow around and adding pressure to the elbow joint. The Soldier keeps the arm tight against their hip.

4. Soldier pivots their foot that is farthest from the detainee and puts downward pressure on their elbow, forcing the detainee to the ground.

5. While holding continuing to hold on to the enemy's arm, the Soldier takes a step back pulling the detainee to clear the far side arm from their body so the Soldier can visually clear it. The then checks for weapons.

6. The Soldier stand perpendicular to the detainee so that their arm is centered on the Soldier. The Soldier exchanges their hand grip by sliding the hand controlling the elbow down to the detainee's palm. The Soldier switches their hands by sliding their free hand between the back of the detainee's hand and their palm using the three palms up method.

7. The Soldier simultaneously slide their head side arm down keeping pressure guiding their arm to the near side hip while going to the "catchers stance"

(Shin on the back of their head and back with the arm in between the Soldier's knees

while staying on their toes) while still pinching their palm together.

8. At this point the arm of the enemy is trapped between the Soldier's knees and the Soldier can release and secure the far side arm and bring it to the enemy's lower back. The Soldier applies the flex cuff to the far side wrist first and switch hand grips to maintain control. With the hip side arm the Soldier secures the arm trapped between the knees and feed it though the other side of the flex cuff.

Check on Learning: Assess the Soldiers developing (skills/knowledge/situational awareness) by observation, question and Soldier explanations.

Review Summary: Facilitate brief discussion with students to determine if lesson objectives/concepts have been covered.

TLO - LSA 3. Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 3. Employ Single Man Cuffing Techniques (Wall Variant)

Method of Instruction: Drill and Practice

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:12)

Time of Instruction: 1 hr

Media Type: Unassigned

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

### **SINGLE-MAN CUFFING TECHNIQUES (WALL VARIANT)**

When a Soldier is near a wall or structure to place the compliant detainee against, there is no need to place them on the ground.

1. The Soldier ensures there is security on the detainee and approach at a 45 degree angle from the front or rear.
2. With security in place, and the detainee's arms raised, the Soldier secures the person with both hands. One on the enemy's forearm with a thumb grip with the thumb down, and the other hand in a thumb grip at the elbow with thumb up.
3. The Soldier slides the forearm hand down to the palm and squeezes the pinky and thumb of the detainee together while simultaneously rotating the hand near their elbow around and adding pressure to the elbow joint. The Soldier keeps the arm tight against their hip.
4. The Soldier then pivots his foot that is farthest from the detainee and puts downward pressure on the enemy's elbow, turning then towards the wall chest first. The Soldier pulls the detainee away from their far side arm so that the Soldier can visually clear for weapons or other objects.
5. With the detainee's chest against the wall the Soldier bring the secured arm to their lower back while continuing to squeeze their pinky finger and thumb together. The Soldier steps in between the detainee's legs with one of his own and applies hip pressure.
6. The Soldier secures the far side arm at the elbow and kicks the detainee's feet out

to the side, keeping the enemy off balance.

7. While hiping in, the Soldier slide his hand down the far side arm and secures the detainee's hand by squeezing the thumb and pinky together and bring his far side arm to the middle of the enemy's back.

8. The Soldier uses on hand to squeeze the detainee's fingers together and apply the flex cuffs to the enemy's wrist.

9. After the detainee is flex cuffed the Soldier conducts a thorough search.

**NOTE: If the detainee become hostile at any point, the Soldier blocks any strike with the free arm and move to the enemy's back. If the Soldier is unsuccessful at securing the arm, the Soldier can go to any clinch position and attempt a takedown.**

Check on Learning:

Assess the Soldiers developing (skills/knowledge/situational awareness) by observation, question and Soldier explanations.

Review Summary:

Facilitate brief discussion with students to determine if lesson objectives/concepts have been covered.

TLO - LSA 4. Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 4. Employ Two Man Cuffing Front Takedown

Method of Instruction: Drill and Practice

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:12)

Time of Instruction: 1 hr 30 mins

Media Type: Unassigned

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

## **TWO-MAN CUFFING FRONT TAKEDOWN**

With two Soldiers maintain security and approach the detainee at 45-degree angles.

1. Each Soldier attempts to maintain control of one of the detainee's arm on either side.

2. Once each Soldier has secured an arm both Soldiers place their foot closest to the detainee across the detainee's foot securing his foot in place.

**NOTE: Two-man cuffing may be required when the detainee is non-hostile, yet non-compliant.**

3. Both Soldier simultaneously extend the detainee's arm and push the detainee foreword to a kneeling position then laying the enemy belly down on the ground.

4. The Soldier communicates to decide which of the two will take the top and proceed with three palms up method.

5. Both Soldier will secure the detainee's feet (at ankle region).

6. The lower Soldier will figure four the detainee's legs and post his knees on the

detainee's toe region.

Check on Learning: Assess the Soldiers developing (skills/knowledge/situational awareness) by observation, question and Soldier explanations.

Review Summary: Facilitate brief discussion with students to determine if lesson objectives/concepts have been covered.

TLO - LSA 5. Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 5. Employ Two Man Cuffing Rear Takedown

Method of Instruction: Drill and Practice

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:12)

Time of Instruction: 1 hr 30 mins

Media Type: Unassigned

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

## **TWO-MAN CUFFING REAR TAKEDOWN**

1. After securing the detainee's arms and the detainee become resistant and attempts to forcefully pull his arms inwards rather than trying to keep the detainee's arm extended the Soldiers pivot forward facing the detainee and pin both of the detainee's wrist to their chest while flaring their elbows out. The Soldier then simultaneously step behind the detainee with their inside foot.
2. The Soldier push forward and trip out the detainee's legs.
3. The Soldier communicate to establish their position covering the detainee.
4. The Soldier nearest the detainee's feet will keep the detainee's arm and step over the detainee's body. The other Soldier will pull the detainee's arm over the detainee's head. The detainee is rolled over to his stomach while the Soldiers maintain control of his hands, then continue to proceed with two man cuffing procedures.

Check on Learning: Assess the Soldiers developing (skills/knowledge/situational awareness) by observation, question and Soldier explanations.

Review Summary: Facilitate brief discussion with students to determine if lesson objectives/concepts have been covered.

TLO - LSA 6. Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 6. Employ Two Man Cuffing Wheelbarrow

Method of Instruction: Drill and Practice  
Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction  
Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:12)  
Time of Instruction: 1 hr  
Media Type: Unassigned  
Other Media: Unassigned  
Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

## **TWO-MAN CUFFING TECHNIQUES WHEELBARROW**

1. When the detainee clinches and achieves a double underhook with a Soldier, the Soldier aid assist and secures the detainee with double over-hooks and drives his head under the detainee's chin to prevent from breaking the other soldier's posture. The Soldier immediately rotating the detainee's back toward the nearest supporting element (the other Soldier), who then moves into position to secure the detainee at the ankles.
2. The Soldier nearest the detainee's head maintains control of the detainee's upper body (option: Single hand inside control).
3. The Soldier at the detainee's feet pulls the detainee's legs out collapsing the detainee to the ground and maintains control of the detainee's ankle region.
4. The Soldier at the detainee's feet then lifts the detainee's legs to the wheel barrow position. The Soldier at the detainee's upper torso guides the detainee's head to the ground while then transitioning to the catcher position and proceeds to cuffing procedures.
5. The Soldiers cuff the detainee.

Check on Learning: Assess the Soldiers developing (skills/knowledge/situational awareness) by observation, question and Soldier explanations.

Review Summary: Facilitate brief discussion with students to determine if lesson objectives/concepts have been covered.

TLO - LSA 7. Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 7. Employ Detainee Escort

Method of Instruction: Drill and Practice  
Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction  
Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:12)  
Time of Instruction: 1 hr  
Media Type: Unassigned  
Other Media: Unassigned  
Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

## **DETAINEE ESCORT**

Once the detainee is secured in flex cuffs, a Soldier need to safely get the detainee on their feet so they can be transported.

1. The Soldier reaches across detainee's back securing the far side arm with an underhook grip, then with the other hand the Soldier reaches behind the detainee's

head and secures the detainee's chin ensuring his fingers are clear of the detainee's mouth to avoid injury.

2. The Soldier rotates the detainee up using the underhook and chinstrap while maintaining forward pressure with the Soldier's knees against the detainee's back.
3. The Soldier uses the chinstrap arm to pull the same side foot inward forcing the detainee's leg to bend at the knee and ensures the other leg is straight.
4. The Soldier uses the same arm to secure the far side of the chin ensuring the Soldier's fingers are away from the detainee's mouth. The Soldier pulls on the detainee's head so that the Soldier's forearm is lined up on the detainee's spine.
5. Pulling on the detainee's chin and lifting with the under hooked arm the Soldier rocks the detainee gently back and forth to build momentum. Once the Soldier has the moment the Soldier pulls the detainee to their feet.

Check on Learning:

Assess the Soldiers developing (skills/knowledge/situational awareness) by observation, question and Soldier explanations.

Review Summary:

Facilitate brief discussion with students to determine if lesson objectives/concepts have been covered.

TLO - LSA 8.      Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 8. Employ Vehicle Extraction (Door)

Method of Instruction: Drill and Practice

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:12)

Time of Instruction: 1 hr 30 mins

Media Type: Unassigned

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

## **VEHICLE EXTRACTION (DOOR)**

With the proper security in place the Soldier approaches the vehicle from behind the halfway point of the wheel with caution. The Soldier uses arm-and-hand signals; verbal or an interpreter to communicate. This allows for clear and concise instructions to be followed and safe removal of personnel from the vehicle.

1. The Soldier establishes security in accordance with the local unit Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), approach the driver side door visually scanning the passenger side door looking for the door locks and door latches.
2. The Soldier will verbally and visually instruct the driver to turn off the vehicle and place both hands on the steering wheel.
3. After assessing the passenger side door instructions are given to unlock and open the driver door. The Soldier cautiously opens the door while visually assessing the open door the Soldier sling his weapon after confirming security. The Soldier approaches in a defensive posture telling the occupants to keep their hands raise in the up position.
4. The Soldier grasps the driver's hand closest to him which should be posted on the

steering wheel securing the driver's grip ensuring it cannot be released.

5. The Soldier peers the driver's hand off the steering wheel and guide the hand to place the driver's triceps on the door jam.

6. Keeping the enemy's arm straight as possible and a thumb grip guide the enemy's arm to the door jamb while applying pressure with the Soldier's hip and with the opposite arm the Soldier reaches behind the driver's head grasping the driver's jaw on the far side.

7. The Soldier maintains firm and steady pressure on the driver's arm with his hip and hand, and pulls on the driver's jaw guiding the driver out of the vehicle.

**NOTE: The Soldier must use escalation of force when engaging the occupants of the vehicle.**

Check on Learning: Assess the Soldiers developing (skills/knowledge/situational awareness) by observation, question and Soldier explanations.

Review Summary: Facilitate brief discussion with students to determine if lesson objectives/concepts have been covered.

TLO - LSA 9. Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 9. Employ Vehicle Extraction (Window)

Method of Instruction: Drill and Practice

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:12)

Time of Instruction: 1 hr 30 mins

Media Type: Unassigned

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

### **VEHICLE EXTRACTION (WINDOW)**

The driver may or may not have his seatbelt on, and the door may not be able to open.

The Soldier proceeds to extract the driver through the window.

Ensure to follow the local unit's Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for security.

Normally in this instance security will be posted at the center of the wheel well on the passenger side of the vehicle.

1. The Soldier approaches the driver side door visually scanning the passenger side door looking for the door locks and door hatches.

2. Soldier verbally and visually instruct the driver to turn off the vehicle engine and place both hands on the steering wheel (an interpreter) may be necessary.

3. After the Soldier assesses the passenger side door he unlocks and open the driver door. The Soldier cautiously attempts to open the door and realizes the door will not open.

4. The Soldier reaches for the driver's hand using the hand closest to the window opening. With the opposite hand palm down, the Soldier pushes the driver's jaw

turning the enemy's head away from him and reaching for the seatbelt if necessary to unlatch the belt.

5. The Soldier peels the driver's hand off the steering wheel and guide the enemy's hand to place the driver's triceps on the door jamb.

**NOTE: The Soldier may have to release the pressure at the jaw to pass the driver's arm safely to the door jamb.**

6. Keeping the arm straight as possible and guide the arm to the window seal of the door, the Soldier applies pressure with his hip. With his opposite arm the Soldier reaches behind the driver's head grasping the driver's jaw on the far side.

7. Pushing on the driver's arm with his hip and hand the Soldier pulls on the driver's jaw guiding the driver out of the window of the vehicle.

**NOTE: The Soldier must use escalation of force when engaging the occupants of the vehicle. The individual will have no control as they exit the vehicle. The Soldier must be mindful of their surroundings to not cause any further injury to the suspect.**

Check on Learning:

Assess the Soldiers developing (skills/knowledge/situational awareness) by observation, question and Soldier explanations.

Review Summary:

Facilitate brief discussion with students to determine if lesson objectives/concepts have been covered.

TLO - LSA 10.      Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 10. Employ Room Clearing Procedures

Method of Instruction: Drill and Practice

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH (1:12)

Time of Instruction: 2 hrs

Media Type: Unassigned

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

**The National Command Authority establishes the ROE. Commanders at all levels may provide further guidance for dealing with civilians in the AO. Leaders remind subordinates daily of the latest ROE, and immediately inform them of any changes.**

**NOTE: Civilians may not speak English, may be hiding (especially children), or may be dazed from a breach. Do not give them the means to resist. Rehearse how clearing or search teams react to these variable. Never compromise the safety of your comrades. Consider having the interpreter use a**



marking system to separate military aged males from women and children. Have designated dirty and clean rooms, and a tactical questioning room.

**NOTE: Research has determined that only three out of ten people actually fire their weapons when confronted by an enemy during room clearing operations. Close quarters combat success begins with psychologically prepared for the close quarter's battle. The foundation for this preparedness begins with proficiency in basic rifle marksmanship. Survival in the urban environment does not depend on advanced skills and technologies, but the basics.**

In a **Stance**, feet are shoulder width apart, toes pointed straight to the front (direction of movement). The firing side foot is slightly staggered to the rear of the non-firing foot. Knees are slightly bent and the upper body leans slightly forward. Shoulders are not rolled or slouched. Weapon is held with the butt stock in the pocket of the shoulder, maintaining firm rearward pressure into the shoulder. This allows for more accurate shot placement on multiple targets. The firing side elbow is kept in against the body and the hand should be forward on the weapon not on the magazine well. This allows for better control of the weapon. The stance should be modified to ensure Soldiers maintain a comfortable boxer stance.

In a **low carry technique**, the butt stock of the weapon is placed in the pocket of the shoulder. The barrel is pointed down so the front sight post and day optic are just outside of the field of vision. The head is always up, identifying targets. This technique is safest and is recommended for use by the clearing team once inside the room.

For the **high carry technique**, the butt stock of the weapon is held in the armpit. The barrel is pointed slightly up, with the front sight post in the peripheral vision of the individual. To assume the proper firing position, push out on the pistol grip, thrust the weapon forward and pull the weapon straight back into the pocket of the shoulder. This technique is best suited for line-up outside the door. Exercise caution with this technique and always maintain situational awareness, particularly in a multi-floored building.

**NOTE: Muzzle awareness is critical to the successful execution of close quarter's operations. Never at any time point weapons at or cross the bodies of any Soldier or friendly element. Soldier should always avoid exposing the muzzle of their weapons around corners; this is referred to as "flagging".**

#### Enter and Clear a Room

1. The unit leader occupies a position to best control the security and clearing teams.
  - a. Unit leader directs a clearing team to secure corridors or hallways outside the room with appropriate firepower.
  - b. The team leader (normally, the number two Soldier) takes a position to best control the clearing team outside the room.
  - c. The unit leader gives the signal to clear the room.
2. The clearing team enters and clears the room.

- a. The first two Soldiers enter the room almost simultaneously. (See PowerPoint "Room Clearing Figure 1)
- b. The first Soldier enters the room, moves left or right along the path of least resistance to one of two corners, and assumes a position of domination facing into the room. During movement, the Soldier scans the sector and eliminates all immediate threats.
- c. The second Soldier (normally the clearing team leader) enters the room immediately after the first Soldier and moves in the opposite direction of the first Soldier to his point of domination. During movement, the Soldier eliminates all immediate threats in the sector.

**Notes: Both Soldiers enter firing aimed bursts into their sectors, engaging all threats or hostile targets to cover their entry. If the first or second Soldier discovers the room is small or a short room (such as a closet or bathroom), he announces, "SHORT ROOM" or "SHORT." The clearing team leader informs the third and fourth Soldiers whether or not to stay outside the room or to enter.**

- d. The third Soldier moves in the opposite direction of the second Soldier while scanning and clearing the sector and assuming the point of domination (See PowerPoint "Room Clearing Figure 2).
- e. The fourth Soldier moves opposite of the third Soldier to a position dominating his sector. (See PowerPoint "Room Clearing Figure 3)
- f. All Soldiers engage enemy combatants with precision aimed fire and identify noncombatants to avoid collateral damage.

**Note: If necessary or on order, number one and two Soldiers of the clearing team may move deeper into the room while overwatched by the other team members.**

- g. The clearing team leader announces to the unit leader when the room is CLEAR.

3. Marks the entry point according to unit SOP.

- a. Makes a quick assessment of room and threat.
- b. Determines if unit has fire power to continue clearing their assigned sector.
- c. Reports to the higher unit leader the first room is clear.
- d. Requests needed sustainment to continue clearing his sector.
- e. Marks entry point according to unit standard operating procedure (SOP).

4. The unit consolidates and reorganizes, as needed.

When locking down the room:

Control the situation within the room.

Use clear, concise arm and hand signals. Voice commands should be kept to a minimum to reduce the amount of

confusion. It prevents the enemy who might be in the next room from discerning what is going on. This enhances the opportunity for surprise and allows the assault force to detect any approaching force

Physically and psychologically, dominate the room's inhabitants.

Assess the situation. In a less hostile situation, it may be better to slow clear instead of dominating the room with brute force. This keeps noncombatants calm and more manageable.

Establish security and report status.

Do a cursory search of the room to include the ceiling (three-dimensional fight).

Identify the dead using reflexive response techniques (eye thump method or kick to the groin for males).

Search the room for PIR while considering your time available on target.

Evacuate personnel.

Mark the room as clear by using chemical lights, engineer tape, chalk, paint, VS-17 signal panels, and so on.

Check on Learning:	Assess the Soldiers developing (skills/knowledge/situational awareness) by observation, question and Soldier explanations.
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Review Summary:	Facilitate brief discussion with students to determine if lesson objectives/concepts have been covered.
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## SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction:	Discussion (Small or Large Group)
Mode of Delivery:	Resident Instruction
Instr Type(I:S Ratio):	Military - ICH (1:12)
Time of Instruction:	10 mins

### Check on Learning

Assess the Soldiers developing (skills/knowledge/situational awareness) by observation, question and Soldier explanations.

### Review/ Summary

Facilitate brief discussion with students to determine if lesson objectives/concepts have been covered.

## SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

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### Testing Requirements

1. This lesson plan will be informally assessed/evaluated during class using checks on learning such as questions and answers and a practical exercise that is performance based.
2. This lesson plan will be formally assessed/evaluated in (FRBC001), and in accordance with the Individual Student Assessment Plan (ISAP). See training schedule for time.
3. Evaluation determines whether a standard was met; success or failure
4. Assessment provides feedback on performance; Strengths, Areas of Improvement, and Insights

### Feedback Requirements

Feedback is essential to effective learning. Instructor will give formative verbal feedback to students throughout the lesson. Schedule and provide feedback on the assessment/evaluation and any information to help answer Soldiers questions about the training exercise.

Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters

Detainee Procedures (Tactical)  
071-FRGBB007 / Version 02.0 ©

Sequence	Media Name	Media Type
None		

## **Appendix B - Assessment Statement and Assessment Plan**

**Assessment Statement: None.**

**Assessment Plan: None.**

## Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions

**PRACTICAL EXERCISE(S)/SOLUTION(S) FOR LESSON 071-FRGBB007 Version 02.0 ©**

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## Appendix D - Student Handouts

**Detainee Procedures (Tactical)**  
**071-FRGBB007 / Version 02.0 ©**

Sequence	Media Name	Media Type
None		