

**BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 31-207



29 JANUARY 2009

Security

**ARMING AND USE OF FORCE BY AIR FORCE
PERSONNEL**

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RELEASABILITY: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

OPR: HQ AFSFC/SFOP

Certified by: AFSFC/CC (Col Steven Robinette)

Supersedes: AFI 31-207, 1 September 1999

Pages: 34

This instruction implements Department of Defense Directive 5210.56, *Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by DoD Personnel Engaged in Law Enforcement and Security Duties*, Chairman Joint Chief of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3121.01B, *Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for US Forces*, Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 31-2, *Air Provost Operations*, and AFPD 16-8, *Arming of Aircrew, Mobility, and Oversea Personnel*. It gives war and peacetime requirements for arming USAF personnel and the use of deadly force. It applies to military, civilian, Air Reserve Command, Air National Guard, and contract personnel as well as military personnel from other US military branches assigned or attached to Air Force units. This instruction frequently refers to ‘officer’ or ‘sentry’ who is defined as: any officer, noncommissioned officer, Airman, civilian or contract employee performing security, law enforcement, military police, or guard duties under Air Force control. This Directive sets forth policies regarding arming and use of force by Air Force civilian and military personnel, including the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard. Failure to observe prohibitions and mandatory provisions of this directive in paragraphs 2.1., 2.5.3., 2.1.12, 2.12.4., 2.13., and 2.14 by military personnel is a violation of Article 92, *Uniform Code of Military Justice* (UCMJ). Violations may result in administrative disciplinary action without regard to otherwise applicable criminal or civil sanctions for violations of related laws. Field activities must send implementing publications to the higher headquarters functional Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for review and coordination before publishing. The OPR determines that if waivers may be granted for any part of this publication. Refer recommended changes and

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. This revision corrects administrative and typographical errors throughout the text. In this revision, the prior Use of Force Model has been replaced with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) Use of Force Model and has been moved to Air Force Manual 31-222, *Use of Force Manual*. It changes the term "Threat Condition (THREATCON)" to "Force Protection Condition (FPCON)" and associated terms throughout the instruction in accordance with (IAW) DoDI 2000.16, *"DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Standards"*, 10/2/2006 and AFI 10-245, *AF Antiterrorism Standards*. It supersedes the terms "Priority A, B, and C restricted areas" with modern terminology IAW AFI 31-101, *The AF Installation Security Program*. It updates guidance on use of deadly force where deadly force is authorized IAW CJCSI 3121.01B. It provides more detailed guidance on domestic violence IAW the Gun Control Act of 1968, Lautenberg Amendment, clarifying the intent and requirements of the amendment. It adds an exception to policy authorizing launch facilities (LFs) to store shotguns used for defense of LFs with rounds in the magazine. It clarifies firearms qualification requirements for training, exercises, and deployments. It clarifies arming of senior military and civilian officials for personal protection and provides information on handguns for Air Force general officers. It establishes program management policy for non-lethal weapons. It makes practical use of force training scenarios mandatory for all personnel performing law enforcement and security duties as part of use of force training.

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REPORT**

Chapter 1

PROGRAM POLICY

1.1. Overview. This instruction establishes USAF Standing Rule for the Use of Force (SRUF) policy and procedures consistent with CJCSI 3121.01B, *Standing Rule of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for US Forces*, and DoD Directive 5210.56, *Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by DoD Personnel Engaged in Law Enforcement and Security Details*. This instruction governs actions taken by all USAF personnel performing civil support missions (e.g., military assistance to civil authorities and military support for civilian law enforcement agencies), routine Service functions (including anti-terrorism and force protection duties), homeland defense missions occurring within US territory, and law enforcement and security duties at all DoD installations and off installation while conducting security functions. The guidance contained in paragraph 1.4 provides amplifying guidance applicable primarily to personnel performing law enforcement or security duties. The program management guidance in Chapter 2 applies to all USAF personnel regardless of duty assignment or location.

1.1.1. Notwithstanding the guidance in this instruction, host nation laws and international agreements may limit the means available for accomplishing law enforcement or security duties.

1.1.2. Commanders at all levels must teach and train their personnel how and when to use both non-deadly and deadly force in self-defense.

1.1.3. USAF personnel detailed to other US Government lead Federal Agencies (LFA) (e.g., support to US Border Patrol) will operate under common mission-specific Rules for the Use of Force (RUF) approved by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) and the LFA. DoD forces always retain the right of self-defense, IAW Standing RUF.

1.1.4. USAF forces, under DoD control (and using DoD SRUF and applicable mission-specific RUF), but operating in coordination with other LFA security forces, will coordinate with on-scene LFA personnel to ensure common understanding of DoD and Air Force RUF.

1.2. USAF Use of Force Policy. USAF personnel, to include military, civilian, and contractor personnel, will use only that force which is reasonably necessary to accomplish their duties in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, federal statutes, and DoD policy.

1.2.1. Reasonable force may be used by USAF personnel while conducting authorized missions or official duties to obtain compliance from an individual or individuals to meet lawful objectives or mission requirements. These lawful objectives include, but are not limited to, reasonable searches, seizures, and apprehensions; defense of assets vital to national security or inherently dangerous; preventing a person from self-injury, conducting protective detail operations; preventing prisoner escapes; dissolving riots and other forms of civil unrest when directed by proper authority; maintaining good order and discipline; and overcoming resistance to lawful orders.

1.2.2. Unit commanders always retain the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Unit self-defense includes the defense of other DoD forces in the vicinity.

1.2.3. Air Force personnel may exercise self-defense in response to a hostile act or hostile intent, unless lawfully directed otherwise by their unit commander.

1.2.4. The Use of Force does not apply solely to firearms and deadly force confrontations but all applications of lethal and non-lethal force.

1.3. Objective Reasonableness and Totality of Circumstances. Normally, force is to be used only as a last resort, and the force used should be the minimum necessary. When time and circumstances permit, a threatening force should be warned and given the opportunity to withdraw or cease threatening actions, as appropriate and consistent with the lawful objectives or mission requirements of the officer/sentry. Law enforcement or security personnel may have an obligation to apprehend rather than permit an individual to withdraw. Deadly force is to be used only when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed. In some circumstances, force, including deadly force, may be the only option available to respond to a hostile act or hostile intent. The use of force must be reasonable in intensity, duration, and magnitude based on the totality of the circumstances to counter the threat.

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

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

1.3.3. In search, seizure, or apprehension situations, an officer/sentry must look at the totality of the circumstances when determining the reasonable amount of force necessary. In *Graham v. Connor*, the Supreme Court emphasized four factors affecting the use of force in a particular situation. These four factors are the severity of the crime, whether the person poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others, whether the person is actively resisting, or whether the person is attempting to evade apprehension by flight. Additional factors courts use in applying the standard of *Graham v. Connor* include the number of subjects involved, size, age, and condition of the subject versus the officer/sentry, duration of the subject’s actions, whether or not the force applied resulted in injury, previous known violent history of the subject, use of alcohol or drugs by the subject, subject’s known mental or psychiatric history, the presence of innocent bystanders who could be harmed if force is not used, and the availability of appropriate non-lethal weapons.

1.4. Using Force. The decision by an officer/sentry to employ reasonable force is based on the officer/sentry’s perception of the subject’s actions and the totality of circumstances. This

guidance is applicable to personnel conducting, law enforcement, military police, security, or guard duties under Air Force control.

1.4.1. Officer Perception. The Fourth Amendment standard of “reasonableness” does not lend itself to a “precise definition or mechanical application,” however the principle of objective reasonableness can be simplified into three basic elements to promote understanding of the standard (the elements, however, are not a standard of law). Each element is linked to the others; all three elements must be analyzed to establish the basis of reasonableness in use of force. The elements of reasonableness apply to all uses of force and not just those where the officer or sentry is in jeopardy. The concept of the elements of reasonableness assists the officer/sentry in determining whether or not to employ force. The officer/sentry must remember that no element of reasonableness can stand-alone or be the sole basis for the use of force. All three elements must be perceived in determining the reasonableness of an officer’s action to employ or escalate force in order to obtain compliance. The three elements are:

1.4.1.1. Ability-Capability. This element addresses the ability-capability of the subject to carry out a threatened action. The officer or sentry must perceive the person proposing the action or threat is capable of performing the action.

1.4.1.2. Opportunity. This element indicates the action or threat the officer or sentry perceives is imminent but not necessarily instantaneous. The subject must be in a position where he/she can carry out the act or threat.

1.4.1.3. Intent. This is the mental state initiating an overt act (words or deeds) in the furtherance of a threat, action, or crime.

1.4.2. Subject Action. The officer/sentry’s perception of the subject’s capability, opportunity, and intent indicate what degree of force is required, if any, by the officer/sentry to achieve his/her objective. As in the elements of reasonableness, subject actions cannot be defined mechanically, but can be structured into behavioral categories to promote understanding of the concept.

1.4.2.1. Compliant (Cooperative). The subject complies with officer/sentry’s objective.

1.4.2.2. Resistant (Passive). The subject exhibits the preliminary level of noncompliance and requires some degree of physical contact in order to obtain compliance.

1.4.2.3. Resistant (Active). The subject exhibits physical or mechanical defiance to the officer/sentry’s control.

1.4.2.4. Assaultive (Serious Bodily Harm). The subject exhibits intent, opportunity and capability of physical aggression that the officer perceives is not lethal to him or others.

1.4.2.5. Assaultive (Grievous Bodily Harm/Death). The subject exhibits the intent, opportunity and capability to inflict death or Serious Bodily Harm to the officer/sentry, unit, or others.

1.4.3. Officer Response. In perceiving the subject’s actions, the officer/sentry responds to obtain subject compliance and achieve his/her objective in accordance with the standards of objective reasonableness and totality of circumstances. The officer/sentry response may employ tactics which include verbal or physical controls, non-lethal weapons and techniques, deadly force, or all of the above. “Reasonableness” does not require officers to select the least intrusive or minimum force available, only a reasonable one.

1.5. Use of Deadly Force. The use of deadly force must meet the “objective reasonableness” standard. Deadly force, when reasonable, should be used only when all lesser means of force have failed or cannot reasonably be employed. It must be noted that when deadly force is used, the officer/sentry must be able to articulate objective reasonableness based on his/her perception of the threat and the totality of the circumstances. Deadly force is authorized under the following circumstances as set forth in CJCSI 3121.01B, Enclosure L.

1.5.1. Inherent Right of Self-Defense. Applies when an individual reasonably believes he/she is in imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm. Deadly force is authorized when individuals reasonably believe that a person poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to DoD forces. Unit self-defense includes the defense of other DoD forces in the vicinity.

1.5.2. Defense of Others. When an officer/sentry reasonably believes others are in imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm. Deadly force is authorized in defense of non-DoD persons in the vicinity, when directly related to the assigned mission.

1.5.3. Assets Vital to National Security. Deadly force is authorized when deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the actual theft or sabotage of assets vital to national security. The DoD designates its assets as "vital to national security" only when their loss, damage, or compromise would seriously jeopardize the fulfillment of a national defense mission. Installation commanders must identify these resources specifically designated as assets vital to national security, and the procedures they will use to inform armed personnel of such specifically designated property in their installation security instruction. *NOTE: Refer to DoD C-5210.41-M, Nuclear Weapons Security Manual for additional guidance on the use of force in defense of assets vital to national security.*

1.5.4. Inherently Dangerous Property. Deadly force is authorized when it reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the actual theft or sabotage of inherently dangerous property. Property is considered inherently dangerous if its theft or sabotage would present a substantial danger of death or serious bodily harm to others. This includes weapons, ammunition, missiles, rockets, explosives, chemical agents, and special nuclear material. Installation commanders must identify resources specifically designated as inherently dangerous to others and procedures they will use to inform armed personnel of such specifically designated property in their installation security instruction.

1.5.5. National Critical Infrastructure. Deadly force is authorized when deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the sabotage of national critical infrastructure. This includes the destruction of public utilities or similar critical infrastructure vital to public health or safety, the damage of which would create an imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm.

1.5.6. Serious Offenses Against Persons. Deadly force is authorized when deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the commission of a serious offense that involves imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm (for example, setting fire to an inhabited dwelling or encountering a sniper), including the defense of other persons, where deadly force is directed against the person threatening to commit the offense. Examples include murder, armed robbery and aggravated assault.

1.5.7. Escape. Deadly force is authorized when it reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the escape of a prisoner, provided there is probable cause to believe such person(s) have

committed or attempted to commit a serious offense, that is, one that involves imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm, and would pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to DoD forces or others in the vicinity.

1.5.8. **Arrest or Apprehension.** Deadly force is authorized when deadly force reasonably appears necessary to arrest or apprehend a person who, there is probable cause to believe, has committed a serious offense (as indicated in paragraphs 1.5.1., 1.5.2., 1.5.3., 1.5.4., 1.5.5., 1.5.6., and 1.5.7.).

1.6. Special Considerations for the Use of Firearms and Deadly Force. When possible, an order to “HALT” will be given before discharging a firearm. Show due regard for the safety of innocent bystanders when using deadly force. **NOTE:** Shots will not be fired as a warning to suspects unless specifically authorized in overseas theater directives.

1.6.1. **CBRNE Operations.** During protection and recovery operations involving nuclear weapons or lethal chemical agents, the presence of innocent bystanders or hostages must not deter individuals or commanders from stopping the attack through all means necessary.

1.6.2. **Local, Host Nation, and SOFA Laws.** Commanders may impose further restrictions on the use of deadly force to comply with local or host-nation laws and Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA). Such restrictions must not unduly compromise United States national security interests, and must be published in local installation instructions.

1.7. Use of Non-Lethal Force. Non-lethal force is subject to the same standards of objective reasonableness and totality of circumstances as deadly force. If force is required, non-lethal force techniques and weapons are authorized IAW DoDD 3000.3, *Policy for Non-Lethal Weapons*, this publication, and AFMAN 31-222 may be used to obtain compliance, when doing so is reasonable under the circumstances.

1.8. Use of Force Training.

1.8.1. Arming Group A personnel will be trained once every 12 months on use of force (see para 2.1.1 for discussion of Arming Groups). Commanders will ensure Group B personnel are provided use of force training prior to authorizing them to be armed and then annually thereafter as long as continued arming is required. Training for all groups will be IAW Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 31-222, *Use of Force Manual*. In conjunction with the annual and recurring qualification training, personnel will receive Use of Force and Rules of Engagement (ROE) Training. Use of Force and ROE training do not replace any other training requirements. Use of Force training for deployment is good for 12 months or the entire length of the deployment, regardless of duration. This is specifically designed as an additional training event.

1.8.2. Annual use of force training, for Security Forces, both classroom and practical, will address deadly (firearms) and non-lethal force options. Annual use of force training for Group A will include performance based practical training incorporating decision-making scenarios. Annual (not to exceed 12 months) deadly force and use of force training for Group A personnel should include USAF approved simulated firearms systems. The use of dye and man marking cartridge systems is preferred and strongly encouraged. USAF approved virtual training simulators and integrated laser based weapons training devices are acceptable. Providing practical use of force training immediately following weapons live fire qualification training is strongly encouraged.

Chapter 2

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

2.1. Overview. Firearms are an instrument of deadly force. Commanders will only issue firearms to support missions and contingencies in which deadly force may be authorized. USAF personnel eligible to bear firearms must belong to one of the two arming groups below. Additionally, authorizations may be issued to bear firearms openly, concealed, and in overseas locations. Authority to bear firearms will be based on consideration of duty assignment (paragraph 2.2.), suitability rules (paragraph 2.3.), possible consequences of accidental or indiscriminate use of firearms, and confirmation that training requirements in paragraph 2.4. have been met. USAF personnel may not bear privately owned firearms while performing official military duty, except as authorized in paragraph 2.5.4.2.

2.1.1. Arming Groups. USAF personnel eligible to bear firearms belong to one of the following two arming groups. Air Force Career Field Managers (AFCFM) may mandate further requirements based upon specific Air Force Specialty Codes (AFSFC). **NOTE:** If further requirements are needed, AFCFMs will coordinate with HQAFSFC/SFXW for approval of personnel in their Air Force Specialty Codes that have specific arming group changes.

2.1.1.1. Group A consists of DoD military, civilian and contract personnel performing law enforcement, security or force protection duties or personnel serving in an AFSC that specifies qualification to bear firearms as a mandatory requirement IAW AFI 36-2226 *Combat Arms Program* or as identified in the Air Force Officer Classification Directory (AFOCD); or Air Force Enlisted Classification Directory (AFECD). Group A also consists of DoD military, civilian and contract personnel from any AFSFC who are required to be armed as part of their official in-garrison or peace-time duties.

2.1.1.2. Group B consists of members other than those in Group A who are required to be armed as designated by deployment orders to meet Air Force War and Mobilization Plan or Air Expeditionary Force Unit Type Code deployment requirements and have no in-garrison or peace-time arming requirement.

2.1.2. Bearing and Using Firearms Openly. The following individuals may authorize assigned personnel to openly bear and use firearms. **NOTE:** This responsibility may be delegated to vice or deputy commanders or directors.

2.1.2.1. Installation, center, squadron, numbered flight commanders, and directors, including geographically separated unit (GSU) commanders.

2.1.2.2. Numbered Air Force (NAF) or, Major Command (MAJCOM) directors, directors and wing commanders.

2.1.2.3. Principal appointees of squadron, installation, GSU, wing, NAF, MAJCOM, division, and center commanders/directors when specifically authorized in their respective MAJCOM supplements to this instruction.

2.1.2.4. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) commanders and special agents in charge (SAC) according to AFPD 71-1, *Criminal Investigations and Counterintelligence*.

2.1.3. Bearing and Using Concealed Firearms. The following individuals may authorize assigned personnel to bear and use concealed firearms. **NOTE:** This responsibility may be delegated to vice or deputy commanders.

2.1.3.1. Installation commanders (or equivalents), a higher authority, or their designated representatives, may authorize personnel to bear and use concealed firearms.

2.1.3.2. AFOSI commanders and SAC's, according to AFPD 71-1.

2.1.3.3. Assigned or gained flying squadron commanders of aircrews armed specifically for preventing hijacks.

2.1.3.4. Security Forces commanders may authorize Security Forces personnel to bear concealed firearms to meet certain mission requirements such as support of AFOSI operations, SF investigations, protection of distinguished visitors, etc.

2.1.4. Bearing and Using Firearms in Overseas Locations. Only Air Force MAJCOM and combatant commanders may authorize personnel to bear firearms in any foreign country for other than routine law enforcement and security duties. Commanders may impose restrictions not contained in this instruction based on host-nation laws. MAJCOMs list any additional restrictions in supplements to this instruction or in a foreign clearance guide (FCG) when a supplement is not feasible. In some overseas locations authorization to bear firearms must be stated in the FCG or specifically approved by the US EMBASSY. **NOTE:** This responsibility may be delegated to vice commanders.

2.2. Duty Assignment. All Airmen with a valid arming requirement, as deemed by their authorizing official, are authorized to bear and use firearms. The following categories of personnel are specifically authorized to bear and use firearms:

2.2.1. Military, civilian, and contract Security Forces members armed with government-owned or contractor-owned firearms assigned to US Air Force units.

2.2.2. AFOSI special agents.

2.2.3. Military aircrews armed to prevent hijacks, when required by their duties.

2.2.4. Pararescue personnel required to carry firearms in support of anti-hijacking missions and operational deployments.

2.2.5. Military command post and operations center controllers.

2.2.6. Military missile combat crews.

2.2.7. Military munitions maintenance personnel.

2.2.8. Military augmentation duty program security forces augmentees.

2.2.9. All personnel assigned to a Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) or Air Support Operations Center Unit (ASOC) type code in support of field training exercises and operational deployments.

2.3. Suitability to Bear Firearms. Commanders must continually monitor suitability of personnel for armed duty and withdraw the authority to bear firearms when necessary.

2.3.1. Behavioral Signs of Unsuitability. Everyone has a special responsibility to stay alert for behavioral signs that an individual should not be armed. If you have information or evidence of impairment of a member's mental or physical ability to bear firearms, notify that person's commander immediately.

2.3.1.1. Commanders must evaluate available information and if necessary take immediate action to temporarily withdraw the affected person's authority to bear a firearm. If warranted, commanders must also deny the person access to any government-owned or privately owned firearm and associated ammunition stored in a government firearm storage facility. Commanders must follow the procedures in AFI 44-109, *Mental Health, Confidentiality and Military Law*, in referring individuals for a mental health evaluation.

2.3.1.2. Commanders must not deny assignments, promotions, and reenlistment solely because of the temporary withdrawal of the person's authorization to bear a firearm.

2.3.2. Gun Control Act. Commanders are responsible for ensuring compliance with the Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. § 922(d)(9) and (g)(9)/Lautenberg Amendment). The Gun Control Act prohibits military personnel, civilians and contractors with a qualifying conviction of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence from shipping or transporting in interstate or foreign commerce, or possessing in or affecting commerce, any firearm or ammunition; or receiving any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce. Furthermore, it is a felony for any person to sell or otherwise dispose of firearms or ammunition to any person whom he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

2.3.2.1. This law applies to qualifying convictions of domestic violence. A qualifying conviction includes a conviction for a crime of domestic violence tried by general or special court-martial that otherwise meets the definition of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence. Conviction for an offense meeting the definition of a felony crime of domestic violence adjudged on or after the date the law was enacted is also considered a qualifying conviction. **NOTE:** A qualifying conviction does not include summary court-martial convictions, non-judicial punishment imposed under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), or deferred prosecutions or similar alternative dispositions in civilian courts.

2.3.2.2. Commander's are responsible for briefing their personnel on the Gun Control Act and Lautenberg Amendment, and its consequences, annually. Commanders also ensure personnel complete a DD Form 2760, *Qualification to Possess Firearms or Ammunition*, annually if they regularly handle firearms or ammunition, upon PCS, PCA, or when TDY assignments will require use of firearms or ammunition. The DD Form 2760 must be re-accomplished every time a military member or civilian employee is assigned to duties requiring the use of firearm, destructive device, or ammunition. Forms are then filed in individual personnel information files (PIF) and may be added to mobility folders. Further, commanders will take appropriate measures to ensure government-owned and privately-owned firearms or ammunition are not issued to anyone they have reasonable cause to believe has a qualifying conviction under this law. Additionally, commanders will initiate an appropriate investigation to confirm suspected convictions of domestic violence. Commander are also responsible for providing constructive notice about the Lautenberg Amendment by posting information in all facilities in which government firearms or ammunition are stored, issued, disposed of, or transported.

2.3.2.3. For personnel found to have a qualifying conviction, the commander will immediately retrieve all issued firearms and ammunition, permanently withdraw their authority to possess firearms or ammunition, and advise them to dispose of any privately-owned firearms and ammunition they possess. Military members with AFSC requiring qualification to bear arms will have AFSC withdrawn IAW AFI 36-2101, para. 4.1.6. If a qualifying AFSC is withdrawn

and the military member is not administratively separated, the member will be reassigned/retrained into another AFSC. Members with qualifying convictions will be awarded a "T" assignment limitation code (ALC). "T" ALC states member is not qualified to ship, transport, possess, receive firearms, and or ammunition.

2.3.3. Temporary Withdrawal. Commanders may temporarily withdraw authority to bear firearms for less than 72 hours by verbal notification to the affected person and the servicing armory. Servicing armories will take appropriate action to ensure a weapon is not issued to a person whose authority has been withdrawn. For periods greater than 72 hours, commanders must make verbal notification to the servicing armory, then notify the individual in writing and provide a brief synopsis of circumstances that form the basis for withdrawal. Individuals must acknowledge withdrawal action by endorsement on the notification letter, and be given a copy of the withdrawal action. An updated Do-Not-Arm roster/memorandum will be provided to the servicing armory. Commanders in consultation with proper medical authorities, must review the temporary status every 180-calendar days to either reaffirm that status or take other appropriate action. Commanders may file extensions on a case-by-case basis and normally only when their investigation is incomplete, or the member is undergoing medical treatment. File all correspondence dealing with temporary withdrawal in the individual's unit PIF for 12 months or until the affected person transfers, retrain, separates, or retires, whichever occurs first. Commanders will temporarily withdraw authority to bear firearms from personnel for the following reasons:

2.3.3.1. Identified substance abusers.

2.3.3.2. Emotionally unstable or behavior suggests they are incapable of using firearms with care (See Attachment 2).

2.3.3.3. Determined by medical authority to be suffering from alcohol abuse (K2) or dependence (K3).

2.3.3.4. Taking prescription medication that impairs their ability to use firearms. Use of prescription medication does not always mean persons cannot bear firearms. However, commanders must consult with the responsible physician when medication that impairs the ability to handle firearms is prescribed. If commanders, in consultation with servicing physicians, determine individuals should not have access to firearms, document this IAW AFI 48-123, *Medical Examinations and Standards, Volume I – General Provisions*.

2.3.3.5. Relieved of duty for disciplinary reasons.

2.3.4. Permanent Withdrawal. If unit commanders or equivalent authority believes it is appropriate to permanently withdraw a member's authorization to bear firearms, they must first review the person's duty performance and medical and disciplinary records to ensure this decision is warranted. They should also consult their chief of personnel, staff judge advocate, proper medical authorities, and Chief of Security Forces (CSF) before taking this action. Commander must then document permanent withdrawal or reinstatement via AF Form 590, *Withdrawal/Reinstatement of Authority to Bear Firearms* IAW AFI 36-2608, *Military Personnel Records System*.

2.3.4.1. When the person's AFSC specialty description in AFOCD, or AFECD, requires qualification to bear firearms, commanders must take action according to AFI 36-2101,

Classifying Military Personnel (Officer and Enlisted) or AFI 36-704, *Discipline and Adverse Actions*.

2.3.4.2. When issuing the permanent withdrawal of authority to bear firearms to a military member, commanders submit a copy of the written withdrawal action to the military personnel flight along with those documents withdrawing the affected person's AFSC. File all correspondence dealing with permanent withdrawal in the individual's unit PIF for 12 months or until the affected person transfers, retrain, separates, or retires, whichever occurs first.

2.3.4.3. The decision to withdraw a person's authority to bear firearms does not solely justify an administrative separation. However, the affected person may need to undergo retraining if he or she no longer meets the AFSC requirements outlined in AFOCD, or AFECD. Commanders review the reason for the withdrawal to determine whether to take disciplinary or administrative action.

2.3.5. **Reinstatement of Authority to Bear Firearms.** Unit commanders may reinstate a person's authorization upon receiving a favorable report of a completed investigation, corrective action, or medical evaluation. The individual will be notified in writing of the reinstatement and an updated Do-Not-Arm roster/memorandum will be provided to servicing armory no later than 24 hours after reinstatement. File all correspondence dealing with reinstatement in the individual's unit personnel information file for 12 months or until the affected person transfers, retrain, separates, or retires, whichever occurs first. The administrative process to document and notify military personnel flight of the reinstatement are the same as to execute the withdrawal (see para 2.3.4.2) **NOTE:** Personnel whose authority to bear firearms has been permanently withdrawn may bear firearms in wartime or situations requiring immediate action to protect life or property. Commanders must weigh the benefits against possible adverse effects of arming such personnel.

2.4. Training Requirements. AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*, contains specific training requirements for each arming group, personnel selected for overseas assignments, and personnel assigned to fill a UTC that must be met prior to authorizing personnel to bear firearms. AFCFMs may impose additional firearms proficiency or sustainment training policies once personnel are weapons qualified in accordance with AFI 36-2226. Only personnel task-certified through combat arms sections are authorized to conduct live-fire proficiency/sustainment training; refer to AFI 36-2226 for proficiency training requirements. Unit commanders must ensure the following training is completed. **EXCEPTION:** MAJCOMs may authorize aircrew members to remain qualified for 24 months, as necessary to coincide with the ground training cycle. For these personnel, periodic weapons familiarization is highly recommended, such as dry firing drills, computer-based training, and use of firearms simulator systems.

2.4.1. **Group A.** Individuals in Arming Group A must successfully complete the appropriate weapons qualification course once every 12 months. Additionally, Group A individuals must complete unit level proficiency/sustainment training on their primary weapon 5 to 7 months after each 12 month qualification. AFCFMs may waive this requirement or require more frequent proficiency/sustainment training as deemed necessary to meet mission requirements.

2.4.2. **Group B.** Individuals in Arming Group B must successfully complete the appropriate weapons qualification course during pre-deployment Just-in-Time training, as outlined in AFI 36-2226. Qualification training for deployment is good for 12 months or the entire length of the

deployment, regardless of duration. Use of Force basics training will be completed in conjunction with weapons qualification.

NOTE: Each unit will be responsible for conducting use of force training for assigned personnel per paragraph 1.8., once task certified by Combat Arms personnel.

2.4.3. Overseas Assignments. All MAJCOM-identified Air Force personnel must receive small arms weapons training IAW AFI 36-2226 and use of force training IAW paragraph 1.8. of this instruction before being stationed overseas.

2.4.4. Mobility Forces. All personnel assigned to fill a UTC receive small arms and use of force training as prescribed for the qualification group to which they belong.

2.5. Documenting Authorization To Bear Firearms. The authorizing official must provide written authorization for assigned personnel to carry firearms. **NOTE:** Authorizing officials must ensure weapons qualification and use of force training has been successfully completed prior to authorizing an individual to bear firearms and the individual is fit IAW Chapter 2 of this instruction.

2.5.1. Uniformed Personnel. Written authorizations can be issued as single multiple-listing memorandums, computerized rosters, aircrew orders, or other group document. Authorizations must identify the individual by name, last four digits of the social security number, firearm type, and qualification expiration date for the weapon(s) carried. The original written authorization will be provided to the organization's servicing arms room or armory. For individuals other than Security Forces, the armorer must verify the arming authorization of each person requesting a firearm through review of a signed written authorization prior to issuing firearms. Security forces units may use the following procedures in lieu of the requirement for the armorer to review written authorization from the authorizing official.

2.5.1.1. Security Forces commanders may develop local policy that allows the signature of an "authentication official" on AF 629, *Small Arms Hand Receipt*, to serve as verification of authority to bear firearms. Local policies must clearly state in writing the source document authorizing officials to sign, where the source documents are maintained, procedures for updating source documents must meet requirements in paragraph 2.5.1., and identify the authentication officials authorized to sign the AF 629. **NOTE:** Authenticating officials' name must be clearly printed or typed on the AF 629 and the armory must maintain a document showing who is authorized to sign the AF 629.

2.5.1.2. If these procedures are implemented, authentication officials verify authority to bear firearms prior to issuing AF 629. The armorer must confirm each individual's authorization to bear firearms through review of daily duty rosters and ensure personnel being armed possess a valid AF 629 prior to issuing firearms. Additionally, the armorer must ensure the member is not currently listed on the "Do Not Arm List."

2.5.2. Personnel Not in Uniform. Besides having written authorization as stated in paragraph 2.5.1., personnel not in uniform who openly bear firearms while performing official military duties must comply with the following:

2.5.2.1. Obtain an AF 523, *USAF Authorization To Bear Firearms*. Form can be ordered from the AF publishing website at <http://www.e-publishing.af.mil> .

2.5.2.2. Carry AF 523 when armed.

2.5.2.3. Surrender the form to authorizing officials when duties requiring firearms are complete.

2.5.3. Carrying Concealed Firearms. The Air Force prohibits all military, civilian, and contract employees from carrying concealed firearms on duty except when specifically authorized in writing by an authorizing official as stated in paragraph 2.5.1. and 2.5.2., and only while performing an official military duty. Military members who violate this provision are subject to administrative or disciplinary proceedings under Article 92, UCMJ. Civilian employees who violate this provision are subject to administrative or disciplinary action without regard to otherwise applicable criminal or civil sanctions for violations of related laws. Personnel carrying concealed weapons must comply with the following. **NOTE:** Official aircrew orders, specifying the USAF members carry a concealed firearm, satisfy the written authorization requirement.

2.5.3.1. Except when circumstances compromise the mission, always carry an AF 523 while bearing concealed firearms. In those cases where a mission could be compromised, the authorizing official retains the form. The permit number on AF 523 includes the heading "CONCEALED." **NOTE:** These procedures help ensure compatibility between US Air Force authorizations to bear concealed firearms and other jurisdictional requirements.

2.5.3.2. MAJCOMs, including Air National Guard, may authorize personnel to retain an AF 523 when missions require those members to bear a concealed firearm on a regular basis.

2.5.3.3. Authorized armed drivers for designated senior Air Force leaders must meet all qualification and training requirements established by AFOSI, Arming Group A, and comply with all provisions of this instruction. All drivers will inform the installation Security Forces, AFOSI detachment, and appropriate local civil authorities of their arming authorization. AFOSI is the single point of contact for all protective service operations, protecting senior US, DoD, Air Force, and Allied officials. **NOTE:** Authorization for armed drivers must be IAW DoD Instruction 2000.22, Designation and Physical Protection of DoD High Risk Personnel.

2.5.4. Exceptions. Written authorization to bear firearms is not required in the following situations and circumstances.

2.5.4.1. Uniformed military members performing an operational mission in a combat or hostile-fire zone or in situations requiring immediate action to protect life or property.

2.5.4.2. Civilian contract guards may bear privately-owned firearms meeting the USAF Statement of Work specifications according to their USAF contract. Contract requirements must ensure weapons model and munitions comply with DoD/AF and local guidelines.

2.5.4.3. Personnel performing honor guard duties who use firearms for ceremonial purposes (i.e., no live ammunition) need only to comply with paragraphs 2.8. and 2.9. of this instruction and with handling instructions for their weapon found in AFMAN 31-229, *USAF Weapons Handling Manual*.

2.5.4.4. AFOSI special agent's badge and credentials serve as authority to carry firearms openly or concealed in lieu of written authorization and an AF 523.

2.5.5. AF FORM 523 Requirements. Standardize AF 523 permit numbers. For example, 37SFS 98-0012 refers to the 12th permit 37th Security Forces Squadron at Lackland AFB, Texas issued in 1998. Additionally, AF 523 issued for off-base operations require full face photographs. All others contain the statement "VALID ON (INSTALLATION NAME) ONLY."

2.6. Arming Plans. Commanders must develop plans that specifically identify who may bear firearms and under what circumstances they will be armed. Installation commanders must incorporate these plans into existing programs for integrated defense, addressing personnel arming requirements during defense readiness condition (DEFCON) changes, force protection condition (FPCON) changes, and other military contingencies.

2.6.1. Normal Operations. Commanders develop plans for arming personnel consistent with the requirements of this instruction and DoD Directive 5210.56, *Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by DoD Personnel Engaged in Law Enforcement and Security Duties*. Additionally, installation arming plans must include local laws for carrying firearms and use of deadly force by contract Security Forces if appropriate.

2.6.2. Mobility Forces. Commanders may arm deployable forces to support contingency, wartime, or training operations. A command contingency plan or tasking message provides the arming requirements for deploying personnel.

2.6.2.1. The contingency plan or tasking message describes the type of firearms required, the arming mission, the anticipated tasks armed members will perform, and the command and control elements.

2.6.2.2. Supported commands develop guidance and procedures on selectively arming and using these personnel.

2.7. Arming Senior Military and Civilian Officials. MAJCOM and Combatant Commander, or their designees, may authorize senior military and civilian officials to carry firearms for personal protection in high-threat overseas areas where US government or other legitimate intelligence analysis identifies a credible threat against US personnel. MAJCOM and Combatant commanders issue this authorization on a case-by-case basis for a specified assignment and must ensure compliance with host-nation law and applicable SOFAs. This responsibility may be delegated to vice or deputy commanders. **NOTE:** Senior military and civilian officials may not bear government-owned firearms for personal protection within the United States without written approval of either the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense. Information regarding handguns issued to Air Force general officers is contained in the *Air Force General Officer Handbook*.

2.7.1. Considerations. Before issuing authorizations to carry firearms for personal protection, commanders must consider the following.

2.7.1.1. The likelihood of the threat in a particular location.

2.7.1.2. The adequacies of DoD protective personnel support.

2.7.1.3. The adequacy of host-nation protection.

2.7.1.4. The effectiveness of other means to avoid personal attacks.

2.7.1.5. The Department of State Threat Criminal levels.

2.7.1.6. The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Intelligence, Political and Terrorism threat levels.

2.7.1.7. DoD Defense Threat Assessments (DTA).

2.7.1.8. Local Threat Assessment (LTA).

2.7.2. Firearms Qualification. Individuals authorized to carry a weapon for personal protection must complete weapons qualification and use of force training before carrying their firearm.

2.8. Transporting Firearms. Individuals may transport their assigned weapons in their privately-owned vehicle to on- or off-base firing ranges, consistent with DoDIs, AFIs, local laws, and host-nation law and status-of-forces agreements governing transportation and carrying of weapons.

2.9. Carrying Firearms as a Passenger Aboard Aircraft. US Air Force military, civilian, and contract personnel may bear government firearms aboard military or commercial aircraft while performing official military duties if the mission requires the member to carry a firearm during the flight. **NOTE:** See DoDD 5210.56 for additional requirements.

2.9.1. Requirements. Personnel carrying firearms aboard commercial aircraft will comply with Transportation Security Administration (TSA) guidelines and requirements. Additionally, personnel carrying firearms aboard military aircraft will notify the aircraft commander prior to flight.

2.9.2. Authorization. Personnel carrying firearms aboard an aircraft must possess written authorization to carry firearms, that is, a memorandum of authorization, credentials, etc. **NOTE:** Official aircrew orders, along with a current AF 523, will suffice to meet the written authorization requirements for aircrew personnel aboard military aircraft. When flying on commercial aircraft, check with your airline or travel agent to see if firearms and ammunition are permitted, and ask about limitations and fees, if any, that apply.

2.10. Carrying Firearms in a US Air Force Medical Facility. Only personnel performing official military duties requiring them to be armed (e.g. on-duty Security Forces personnel responding to an alarm or call for assistance, AFOSI special agents attending autopsies, interviewing victims or witnesses, etc) may bear a firearm in an Air Force medical treatment facility.

2.11. Firearms Qualification Extensions. Qualification extensions significantly decrease an individual's required minimum skill proficiency level and should only be granted when absolutely necessary to meet mission requirements.

2.11.1. Squadron Commander Extensions. The authorizing official for the unit may grant one-time qualification extensions of up to 120 calendar days. Unit training sections ensure qualification extensions are posted on the individual's AF IMT 522, *USAF Ground Weapons Training Data*, and provide installation Security Forces commanders with a courtesy copy of the extension letter.

2.11.2. Installation Level Extensions. Installation commanders and senior-level US Air Force Reserve (USAFR) and Air National Guard (ANG) commanders may grant one-time qualification extensions of up to 12 continuous months for their affected Airmen. Notify the Security Forces commander when qualification extensions are approved for installation personnel. The granting authority informs each unit of the types of firearms, courses of training, duration of extensions, and authorizing documents. Each unit training section ensures qualification extensions are posted on the individual's AF IMT 522. The below items should be considered before granting lengthy extensions. **NOTE:** Squadron commander and installation level extensions may not exceed a total of 12 continuous months when combined.

2.11.2.1. Impact on the force protection mission.

2.11.2.2. The number of individuals requiring extension, the extension effects, and what their specific arming requirements are (e.g., peacetime or contingency arming).

2.11.2.3. The reason for the extension, corrective action, compensatory measures, and get well date.

2.11.3. **MAJCOM Extensions.** MAJCOM authorizing officials may approve qualification extensions of more than 12 continuous months. Document these extensions in memorandum format, ensuring the type(s) of firearm(s), courses of training, and duration of extension are listed in the memorandum. **NOTE:** Extensions of more than 12 months should only be approved in dire circumstances where no other option is available.

2.11.4. **Contingency Operation Extensions.** Weapons qualifications do not expire during contingency operations, therefore no extensions are needed. **NOTE:** Theater specifics and pre-deployment messages may have more stringent requirements.

2.12. Firearms Safety. Firearms will only be drawn when the lawful use of deadly force *reasonably* appears necessary; as a signaling device as authorized in paragraph 2.13.; or during weapons clearing/turn-in. Military members who violate this prohibition are subject to administrative or disciplinary proceedings under Article 92, UCMJ. Civilian employees who violate this provision are subject to administrative or disciplinary action without regard to otherwise applicable criminal or civil sanctions for violations of related laws. **EXCEPTION:** AFOSI special agents follow the guidance set forth by their functional managers.

2.12.1. **Responding to Incidents.** Personnel responding to an actual incident who could reasonably expect to meet an armed adversary, respond with firearms “ready” according to Attachment 3. Any decision to chamber a round of ammunition in a firearm that is not normally carried with a round chambered, or draw a pistol from the holster, will be based on the circumstances encountered and the threat presented. **EXCEPTION:** AFOSI special agents follow the guidance set forth by their functional managers.

2.12.2. **Tactical Exercises.** Personnel participating in tactical exercises or force-on-force training using integrated laser based weapons training devices or blank ammunition do not have to be qualified on the firearm they are armed with and are exempt from the provisions of paragraph 2.4. However, they must be familiar with all safety requirements, have a working knowledge of the weapon, and be able to distinguish between live and blank ammunition. Personnel conducting training with simulated marking cartridges, where the upper receiver of the issued weapon has been changed, (e.g., Dye Marking Cartridge) must be qualified on the weapon. **NOTE:** Unit commanders must develop and implement written guidance for firearms safety tailored specifically to exercises and training IAW AFMAN 31-229.

2.12.3. **Storing Firearms.** Firearms will not be stored loaded. Individuals authorized to store government-issued firearms at a residence or non-government location will use a firearms locking device. In such cases, the agency that issues the firearm(s) will provide the individual(s) with safety locks and instructions for proper use. **EXCEPTIONS:** Aircrew members performing anti-hijack missions, maintenance personnel at Air Force Space Command (AFSPC) missile launch facilities, and military personnel involved in actual combat may store loaded firearms.

2.12.4. **Use of Alcohol and Drugs.** Personnel will not consume any form of alcohol or use over-the-counter drugs or prescription medications that could impair ability to handle a firearm while

on duty, or within 8 hours before duty or firearms training. Failure to comply with this provision may lead to punishment under Article 92 of the UCMJ. Civilian employees who violate this provision are subject to administrative or disciplinary action without regard to otherwise applicable criminal or civil sanctions for violations of related laws.

2.12.5. Weapons Handling Procedures. Personnel will use standardized weapons handling procedures IAW AFMAN 31-229, when armed with a USAF-owned weapon.

2.12.6. Weapons Clearing Procedures. Firearms may only be cleared under the supervision of a trained clearing barrel attendant at an authorized clearing area with a clearing barrel. Clearing barrel attendants, documented on the AF Form 797, *Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command JQS*, must know clearing procedures for all firearms loaded and unloaded at the clearing area. **EXCEPTIONS:** This requirement does not apply to personnel engaged in combat, weapons qualification training, training exercises simulating combat, and AFOSI personnel who follow guidelines in AFOSI Instruction 71-113, *Firearms, Use of Force, and Apprehension Tactics*. **NOTE:** HQ AFSFC/SFO must approve any deviations to these procedures before MAJCOMs or units implement them.

2.13. Firearms as Signaling Devices. Firearms may be used as an emergency signaling device only as a last resort in life-threatening situations. This is only authorized when all other means of communication have failed or no other means of communication is available to sound the alarm. Firearms signaling should be conducted by firing three shots in rapid succession, in a safe direction, away from resources and populated areas.

2.14. Peacetime Firearms Discharges. Commanders must investigate all peacetime or in garrison negligent and deliberate firearm discharges. Personnel must immediately report peacetime discharges to their commander, the commander of the person who discharged the firearm (if different), and the security forces. Failing to report these incidents is a violation of Article 92, UCMJ. Civilian employees who violate this provision are subject to administrative or disciplinary action without regard to otherwise applicable criminal or civil sanctions for violations of related laws.

2.14.1. Commander Responsibilities. The commander of the person who discharged a firearm will accomplish the following:

2.14.1.1. Begin an investigation of the incident immediately or contact the Security Forces for investigative assistance.

2.14.1.2. Temporarily withdraw the person's authorization to bear a firearm immediately until completion of the investigation and, if necessary, until the person completes a remedial firearms training course (mechanical portion only).

2.14.1.3. Take immediate corrective action, including applicable administrative or disciplinary actions, if investigation reveals the person used the firearm negligently or has a training deficiency.

2.14.1.4. Return the affected person to duty immediately if results of the investigation or other conclusive evidence show the person discharged the firearm according to established policy.

2.14.2. Reporting Requirements. If a US military member, contract employee, or a civilian employee of the US military discharges a government owned or affiliated firearm, during any non-combat related incident, the installation commander will ensure the following actions are

taken. **NOTE:** When unauthorized firearm discharges do not involve an injury, fatality, or possible adverse publicity, report the incidents according to MAJCOM or Field Operating Agency (FOA) instructions.

2.14.2.1. Report incidents using OPREP-3/BEELINE message format.

2.14.2.2. Send messages to HQ USAF/A7S (SF) and HQ AFSFC/SFO (Operations Division) within 24 hours of the incident using Report Control Symbol AF/A3O (Operations). Messages may be sent via e-mail to: opscenter@lackland.af.mil. Designate reports priority, emergency status code C1, and continue reporting during emergency conditions and MINIMIZE.

2.14.2.3. Send information copies to HQ USAF or FOA headquarters functional manager, and to intermediate Security Forces headquarters (FOA, MAJCOM, or Numbered Air Force) staff and functional manager of the unit involved.

2.14.2.4. Send a written follow-up report in a lessons learned format (Attachment 4) within 60 calendar days of the discharge to all original addressees and HQ AFSFC/SFOP (Police Services Branch). Criminal investigations by Security Forces investigations or AFOSI into the discharge do not alleviate the need for a lessons learned report. **NOTE:** Reports may be sent via e-mail to: afsfc.sfop@lackland.af.mil.

2.15. Non-Lethal Force. IAW DoDD 3000.3, Non-lethal force is defined as using weapons or techniques weapons that are explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate personnel or materiel, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment. Non-lethal force tools provide armed personnel with a range of options to obtain subject compliance and achieve objectives short of employing deadly force. Unit Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs) may require adjustment to enable employment of non-lethal weapons and new equipment for the success of specific missions.

2.16. Non-Lethal Techniques and Weapons Training.

2.16.1. Security Forces and AFOSI personnel will be trained, and all other USAF personnel should be trained, on the following non-lethal techniques in concert with use of force training.

2.16.1.1. Mental Preparation: Perception skills, risk assessment, and survival orientation.

2.16.1.2. Spatial Positioning: Stance, body language, and relative positioning.

2.16.1.3. Verbal Controls: Communication skills, interviewing, and behavioral assessment.

2.16.1.4. Weapon Retention: Lower forearm block and rear wrist lock (strong and weak hand grab).

2.16.1.5. Detention Tactics: Single/Dual subject, escort controls, and transport controls.

2.16.2. Only Security Forces and AFOSI personnel will be trained on the following non-lethal techniques. Security Forces commanders may locally authorize this training for augmentees or other personnel performing force protection duties to meet mission requirements. Other AFSC functional managers may establish career field specific non-lethal force technique training requirements as necessary.

2.16.2.1. Verbal Manipulation Techniques: Targeted towards changing the behavior of an individual (basic conflict management) or of a group of individuals (basic crisis management).

- 2.16.2.2. Handcuffing Techniques: Standing, kneeling, and prone.
- 2.16.2.3. Wrist elbow position.
- 2.16.2.4. Hand rotation position.
- 2.16.2.5. Individual searching techniques.
- 2.16.2.6. Escape Techniques: For use in escape from grabs and chokes.
- 2.16.2.7. Neuromuscular controls.
- 2.16.2.8. Pressure point control techniques.
- 2.16.2.9. Assault defenses: To include use of head, hands, elbows, feet and knees in warding off or countering the subject assault.
- 2.16.3. Only Security Forces, AFOSI and Airmen assigned to unit type code (UTC) QFENL will be trained on the employment of non-lethal weapons. Security Forces commanders may locally authorize non-lethal weapons training for SF and SF augmentees or other personnel performing force protection duties to meet mission requirements. Other AFSC functional managers may establish career field-specific non-lethal force weapon training requirements as necessary. **EXCEPTION:** AFOSI is exempt from this requirement and will follow guidelines set forth in **AFOSI Instruction 71-113**. Non-lethal individual weapons currently authorized for USAF use:
 - 2.16.3.1. Chemical irritants application.
 - 2.16.3.2. Batons used as leverage devices or in pain compliance role (non-striking).
 - 2.16.3.3. Approved electronic control devices (e.g. TASER® devices)
 - 2.16.3.4. Impact Weapons: To include the expandable baton as well as anything at hand for use in defense or gaining control of an individual.
 - 2.16.3.5. Specified non-lethal munitions listed in AFCAT 21-209, Volume 1, *Ground Munitions*.
- 2.16.4. Personnel will not employ non-lethal techniques or weapons listed from paragraphs 2.16.2.1. through 2.16.3.5. prior to being trained. Non-lethal techniques, weapon use, and employment must be trained IAW AFMAN 31-222.
 - 2.16.4.1. Each unit is responsible for providing instructors to train individuals on performing non-lethal techniques and (if appropriate) using non-lethal weapons. For techniques listed from paragraphs 2.16.1.1. to 2.16.2.6., a previously qualified supervisor or instructor is authorized to train and certify personnel. For non-lethal techniques and weapons listed in paragraphs 2.16.2.7 through 2.16.3.5., individual initial training, training at technical schools, and training upon PCS must be performed by a qualified trainer, certified to train the technique or weapon IAW federal, state or proprietary accreditation (e.g., an instructor conducting initial TASER training must be certified to train and conduct training IAW proprietary standards).
 - 2.16.4.2. Commanders will ensure personnel receive practical, performance based and scenario-driven use of force training annually, IAW paragraph 1.8. of this publication, before authorizing individuals to employ non-lethal weapons listed in paragraph 2.16.3.
 - 2.16.4.3. Personnel will be certified/qualified annually on non-lethal weapons IAW AFI 36-2226. Initial certification, certification at technical schools, and certification upon each subsequent permanent change of station must be performed by a qualified instructor, certified on

the technique or weapon IAW federal, state, or proprietary accreditation. All other annual certification may be by a supervisor, trainer, or quality control evaluator who is currently certified. MAJCOMs and local commanders may set more stringent certification criteria.

2.16.5. Non-Lethal Weapons Reporting Requirements. If a US military member, contract employee, or a civilian employee of the US military employs/discharges a non-lethal weapon, while on duty or in the performance of official duties. **NOTE:** When unauthorized employment does not involve an injury, fatality, or possible adverse publicity, report the incidents according to MAJCOM or Field Operating Agency (FOA) instructions.

2.16.5.1. Report incidents using OPREP-3/BEELINE message format.

2.16.5.2. Send messages to HQ USAF/A7S (SF) and HQ AFSFC/SFO (Operations Division) within 24 hours of the incident using Report Control Symbol AF/A3O (Operations). Messages may be sent via e-mail to: opscenter@lackland.af.mil. Designate reports priority, emergency status code C1, and continue reporting during emergency conditions and MINIMIZE.

2.16.5.3. Send information copies to HQ USAF or FOA headquarters functional manager, and to intermediate Security Forces headquarters (FOA, MAJCOM, or Numbered Air Force) staff and functional manager of the unit involved.

2.16.5.4. Send a written follow-up report in a lessons learned format (Attachment 4) within 60 calendar days of the employment/discharge to all original addressees and HQ AFSFC/SFOP (Police Services Branch) via e-mail at afsfcsfop@lackland.af.mil. Criminal investigations by Security Forces investigations or AFOSI do not alleviate the need for a lessons learned report.

2.17. Prescribed Forms.

2.17.1. AF Form 523, *USAF Authorization To Bear Firearms*

2.17.2. AF Form 629, *Small Arms Hand Receipt*

2.18. Adopted Forms.

2.18.1. AF Form 522, *USAF Ground Weapons Training Data*

2.18.2. AF Form 590, *Withdraw/Reinstatement of Authority to Bear Firearms*

2.18.3. AF Form 797, *Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command JQS*

2.18.4. AF IMT 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

2.18.5. DD Form 2760, *Qualification to Possess Firearms or Ammunition*

LOREN M. RENO, Lt General, USAF
DCS/Logistics, Installations and Mission Support

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

- Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3121.01B, *Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for US Forces*
- DoD Directive 5210.56, *Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by DoD Personnel Engaged in Law Enforcement and Security Duties*, 1 November 2001
- DoD Civil Disturbance Plan “Garden Plot” (unnumbered), 15 February 1991
- DoD S-5210.41M, *Nuclear Weapons Security Manual*, 22 November 2004
- AFPD 31-2, *Law Enforcement & Provost Operations*
- AFPD 71-1, *Criminal Investigations and Counterintelligence*, 1 July 1999
- AFI 31-101, *The Air Force Installation Security Program*, 1 March 2003
- AFMAN 31-222, *Air Force Use of Force Manual*, 1 June 2001
- AFMAN 31-229, *USAF Weapons Handling Manual*, 12 May 2004
- AFI 10-245, *USAF Antiterrorism Standards*, 16 February 2004
- AFI 36-704, *Discipline and Adverse Actions*, 22 July 1994
- AFI 36-2101, *Classifying Military Personnel (Officer and Enlisted)*, 7 March 2006
- AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*, 26 February 2003
- AFI 36-2608, *Military Personnel Records System*, 30 August 2006
- AFI 44-109, *Mental Health, Confidentiality and Military Law*, 1 March 2000
- AFI 48-123 Volume 1, *Medical Examinations and Standards, Volume 1 – General Provisions*, 5 June 2006
- AFOSI Instruction 71-113, *Firearms, Use of Force, and Apprehension Tactics*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

- AFCAT**—Air Force Catalog
- AFI**—Air Force Instruction
- AFCFM**—Air Force Career Field Managers
- AFECD**—Air Force Enlisted Classification Directory
- AFMAN**—Air Force Manual
- AFOCD**—Air Force Officer Classification Directory
- AFOSI**—Air Force Office of Special Investigations
- AFPD**—Air Force Policy Directive
- AFS**—Air Force Specialty

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code
ASOC—Air Support Operations Center
CSF—Chief, Security Forces
CCDR—combatant commander
DEFCON—Defense Readiness Condition
DoD—Department of Defense
DoDD—DoD Directive
FOA—Field Operating Agency
FPCON—Force Protection Condition
GSU—Geographically Separated Unit
MAJCOM—Major Command
NAF—Numbered Air Force
SOFA—Status of Forces Agreement
TACP—Tactical Air Control Party
UCMJ—Uniform Code of Military Justice

Terms

Aggravated Assault—An unlawful intentional, or attempt, to do bodily harm to another person, using a dangerous weapon or other means or force likely to produce grievous bodily harm, or the intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm, with or without a weapon.

Armed—Equipped with a loaded firearm.

Armed Robbery— Wrongfully taking certain property from a person or from a person's possession while in the person's presence, by means of force or violence or fear of immediate or future injury to that person, a relative or member of their family or any one accompanying that person at the time.

Concealed Weapon— A firearm that is carried by a person and intentionally covered or kept from sight (for instance, a hand gun not clearly visible on the outermost garment worn).

Deadly Force— Force that a person uses causing, or that a person knows or should know would create a substantial risk of causing, death or serious bodily harm.

Firearm—Any weapon designed to expel a projectile through a barrel by the action of a propellant or one that you can readily convert to this purpose. The frame or receiver group of any such weapon, any firearm muffler or silencer, and starter guns are firearms.

Firearm Locking Device—A device that when installed on a firearm and secured by means of a key or mechanically, electronically, or electro-mechanically operated combination lock prevents the firearm from being discharged without first deactivating or removing the device by means of a key or mechanically, electronically, or electro-mechanically operated combination lock; **or** A mechanical, electrical, or electro-mechanical locking mechanism incorporated into the design of

the firearm that prevents discharge of the weapon by anyone not having access to the key or other device designed to unlock and allow discharge of the firearm.

Functional Manager—The office of primary responsibility for a particular Air Force specialty. Examples: HQ USAF/A7S, for Security Forces; HQ USAF/A7C for civil engineers; AF/A1 for personnel, and education and training specialists.

Hostile Act— An attack or other use of force by any civilian, paramilitary, or military force or terrorist(s) (with or without national designation) against the United States, US forces and, in certain circumstances, US nationals, their property, US commercial assets, or other designated non-US forces, foreign nationals, and their property. Force used directly to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of US forces, including the recovery of US personnel and vital US Government property. When a hostile act is in progress the right exists to use proportional force, including armed force, in self-defense by all necessary means available to deter or neutralize the potential attacker or, if necessary, to destroy the threat.

Hostile Intent—The threat of imminent use of force by a foreign force, terrorist(s), or organization against the United States and US national interests, US forces and, in certain circumstances, US nationals, their property, US commercial assets, and other designated non-US forces, foreign nationals, and their property. When hostile intent is present, the right exists to use proportional force, including armed force, in self-defense by all necessary means available to deter or neutralize the potential attacker or, if necessary, to destroy the threat. A determination that hostile intent exists and requires the use of proportional force in self-defense must be based on evidence that an attack is imminent. Evidence necessary to determine hostile intent will vary depending on the state of international and regional political tension, military preparations, intelligence, and indications and warning information.

Imminent Threat—The determination of whether the danger of death or serious bodily harm is imminent will be based on an assessment of all facts and circumstances known to DoD forces (military, civilian, or contractor) at the time and may be made at any level. Imminent does not necessarily mean immediate or instantaneous. Individuals with the capability to inflict death or serious bodily harm and who demonstrate intent to do so may be considered an imminent threat.

Installation Commander—The individual responsible for all operations performed by an installation.

Objective Reasonableness—Fourth Amendment standard established by Supreme Court in determining if individuals involved in law enforcement or security duties employed appropriate level of force in dealing with all persons. The Supreme Court defined police use of force as a “seizure” under the Fourth Amendment to the US Constitution. The “reasonableness” of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable Airman on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight.

Officer/Sentry— Any officer, noncommissioned officer, Airman, civilian or contract employee performing security, law enforcement, military police, or guard duties under Air Force control.

Subject Action(s)—The officer/sentry’s perception of the subject’s capability, opportunity, and intent indicate what degree of force is required, if any, by the officer/sentry to achieve his/her objective. As in the elements of reasonableness, subject actions cannot be defined mechanically, but can be structured into behavioral categories to promote understanding of the concept.

Probable Cause (Reasonable Grounds) — Determination required by Fourth Amendment of the Constitution and UCMJ in the general context of apprehension, search, or seizure that reasonable grounds exist to believe that a specific offense has occurred, that a certain person has committed a specific offense or is engaged in committing an offense or that a person, property, or evidence sought is located in a particular place or on a particular person.

Reasonable Officer Response(s)—The “balanced” response(s) appropriate for the reasonable officer’s selection from the Use of Force Model’s Reasonable Officer Response Categories, in order to maintain or gain subject compliance and control.

Rules of Engagement—Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which US forces will initiate or continue combat engagement with other forces.

Grievous Bodily Harm /Serious Bodily Harm—Includes fractured or dislocated bones, deep cuts, torn members of the body, serious damage to the internal organs, and life threatening injuries but does not include minor injuries such as a black eye or bloody nose.

Unauthorized Firearms Discharge—Intentionally or accidentally discharging a firearm without authorization.

Unit Commander—An officer who commands a designated unit assigned, attached, or tenant to an installation and whom administrative orders identify as a "commander.”

Attachment 2

PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT SUITABILITY TO BEAR FIREARMS

A2.1. The personality and behavioral factors below are presented in categories so they may be more easily recognized. There is no magic number of these factors that suggests a personality or behavioral disorder. Rather it is the extent to which the noted factor(s) change that is different from what is considered "normal" that makes a factor important. Finally, it is the **duration** (how long the factor has been present/how long it lasts), **frequency** (how often it happens), and **intensity** (strength) of the factor that suggest the severity of the personality or behavioral trait.

A2.2. Factors Relating to Thinking and Attitude.

A2.2.1. Suspiciousness. Individual seems unable to trust others, is jealous, complains of plots against him or her, and sees hidden meanings in personal slights.

A2.2.2. Arrogance. Individual assumes or presumes the possession of superior or unique ideas or abilities.

A2.2.3. Lack of Humor. Especially the inability to laugh at one's self, at one's mistakes, or one's weaknesses.

A2.2.4. Inflexibility. Especially in accepting new ideas originating among others.

A2.2.5. Preoccupation. Sticking to one idea to the exclusion of almost all other thoughts so those relationships with others are strained and ranges of interests are severely narrowed.

A2.2.6. Sensitivity. Particularly concerning status, where the individual is overly concerned with being left out, ignored, ridiculed, or talked about.

A2.2.7. Arguing. When accompanied by the development of a personal logic to support unusual or unrealistic ideas.

A2.3. Factors Related to Behavior or Activity.

A2.3.1. Impulsiveness. Acts without considering the consequences, is easily distracted, seeks enjoyment of the moment to the exclusion of long-range goals, craves excitement, and may talk about disasters, violence, or destruction.

A2.3.2. Destructiveness. May involve impulsive damage to military equipment.

A2.3.3. Temper Tantrums. Childish outbursts of anger, sulking, or pouting over minor disappointments.

A2.3.4. Agitation. Excessive restlessness due to emotional tension.

A2.3.5. Excessive Talking. Particularly when no logical thought is communicated to the listener.

A2.3.6. Decreased Talking. Usually accompanied by boredom, listlessness, and apparent disinterest.

A2.3.7. Accident Prone. May show apparent disregard for safety procedures.

A2.4. Factors Related to Awareness or Level of Consciousness.

A2.4.1. Alcohol and Drug Intoxication. May cause loss of inhibitions, poor judgment, or physical impairment.

A2.4.2. Fainting Spells. May have both physical and emotional causes.

A2.4.3. Sleep Attacks (Narcolepsy). Uncontrollable episodes of sleeping that may interfere with functional reliability.

A2.4.4. Seizures (Epilepsy). May have convulsions, with or without complete loss of consciousness; trance-like states; attacks of inappropriate rage or repetitive, stereotyped behavior.

A2.4.5. Sleepwalking. Individuals may injure themselves or damage property while apparently asleep.

A2.4.6. Daydreaming. Individual preoccupied with internal thoughts and fantasies with lack of attention to current tasks.

A2.4.7. Amnesia. Loss of memory due to brain disease and injury or emotional conflicts.

A2.5. Factors Related to Mood and Feeling.

A2.5.1. Unusual Happiness. Particularly when no apparent reason for elation exists. May be accompanied by excessive physical activity, lack of sleep, excitement, and excessive talking.

A2.5.2. Unusual Sadness. May indicate significant depression, particularly when accompanied by hopelessness, self condemnation, dejection, feelings of guilt, pessimism, poor sleep, fatigue, loss of appetite, slow physical activity, or loss of interest in job and family.

A2.5.3. Attempted Suicide. Particularly significant when attempted through the deliberate use of a firearm. Factors predictive of suicide include a history of previous suicide attempts, suicidal threats, depression, serious physical illness, alcoholism, loss of a loved one through death or divorce, financial or job reversals with loss of self-esteem, and apparent preparations for death, such as an unusual interest in wills and life insurance.

A2.5.4. Suicide Gestures. May represent significant emotional disorder and require medical evaluation.

A2.5.5. Hypochondria. Imagined illness. Disagreements with doctors who are pictured as not understanding.

A2.5.6. Complaints of headaches, back pain, or abdominal pains without evidence of physical illness or medical evaluation.

A2.5.7. Hostility. Particularly expressions of hostility towards one's country.

A2.5.8. Legal Controversies. Threats of lawsuit and other reprisals over minor or nonexistent wrongs.

A2.6. The stress reactions below are presented in categories so they may be more easily recognized and understood. There is no magic number of these symptoms that suggests difficulty in coping. Rather it is the extent to which the noted reaction is a change that is different from a person's normal condition that makes a reaction potentially important. It is the combined presence of symptoms that determines potency of the problem. Indicators may be isolated reactions or combinations among the three categories listed below. Finally, it is their duration (how long symptoms have been present/how long they last), frequency of such incidents (how often they happen), and **intensity** (strength) with which they are present that suggest severity of the difficulty of coping.

A2.7. Emotional Indicators

A2.7.1. Apathy:

A2.7.1.1. The "blahs"/sad

A2.7.1.2. Recreation no longer pleasurable

A2.7.2. Anxiety:

A2.7.2.1. Restless/agitated

A2.7.2.2. Insecure/ feelings of worthlessness

A2.7.3. Irritability:

A2.7.3.1. Overly sensitive/defensive

A2.7.3.2. Arrogant/argumentative

A2.7.3.3. Insubordinate/hostile

A2.7.4. Mental Fatigue:

A2.7.4.1. Preoccupied/inflexible

A2.7.4.2. Difficulty concentrating

A2.7.5. Overcompensation (Denial):

A2.7.5.1. Exaggerate/grandiose

A2.7.5.2. Overworks to exhaustion

A2.7.5.3. Denies problems/symptoms

A2.7.5.4. Suspicious/paranoid

A2.8. Behavioral Indicators**A2.8.1. Withdrawal (Avoidance):**

A2.8.1.1. Social isolation

A2.8.1.2. Work-related withdrawal

A2.8.1.3. Reluctance to accept responsibilities

A2.8.1.4. Neglecting responsibilities

A2.8.2. Acting out:

A2.8.2.1. Alcohol abuse; promiscuity

A2.8.2.2. Gambling/spending spree

A2.8.3. Desperate acting out (getting attention):

A2.8.3.1. Cry for help

A2.8.3.2. Administrative infractions such as tardy for work, poor appearance, poor personal hygiene, accident prone, etc.

A2.8.3.3. Legal infractions such as traffic tickets, indebtedness, shoplifting, etc.

A2.8.3.4. Fights and/or Child/spouse abuse

A2.9. Physical Indicators

A2.9.1. Preoccupation with illness (intolerant of/dwelling on minor ailments)

A2.9.2. Frequent illness (actually sick)

A2.9.3. Use of self-medication

A2.9.4. Somatic indicators:

A2.9.4.1. Headaches

A2.9.4.2. Insomnia

A2.9.4.3. Change in appetite

A2.9.4.4. Weight gain/weight loss

A2.9.4.5. Digestion problems

A2.9.4.6. Nausea/vomiting

A2.9.4.7. Diarrhea/constipation

A2.9.4.8. Sexual difficulties

Attachment 3

EMERGENCY RESPONSES WITH FIREARMS

A3.1. During routine/normal operations all personnel are required to arm/carry all USAF small arms IAW AFMAN 31-229, *USAF Weapons Handling Manual*. However, when responding to an *actual* incident where you can *reasonably* expect to meet an armed adversary, respond with firearms ready as follows. You must base any decision to chamber a round of ammunition in a firearm that's not normally carried with a round chambered, or draw a pistol from the holster, on the circumstances you're facing and the threat present. **NOTE:** AFOSI special agents will follow guidance set forth in AFOSI Instruction 71-113, *Firearms, Use of Force, and Apprehension Tactics*.

A3.1.1. When armed with an M16 series rifle, an M4 carbine or the GAU-5A, GAU-5A/A or GUU-5P, carry it at "port arms," a round in the chamber, safety selector on "SAFE," and the finger *not* in the trigger guard.

A3.1.2. When armed with a shotgun, carry it at "port arms," safety selector on "ON," a round in the chamber, and finger *not* in the trigger guard.

A3.1.3. When armed with the M9 (9mm) pistol, carry it in its holster, flap open (unstrapped)/ sentry lock disengaged and hood rotated forward, shooting hand on the pistol grip, hammer *not* cocked, and finger *not* in the trigger guard.

A3.1.4. When armed with the M203 grenade launcher attached to a M16/M4 carbine, follow the instructions for the M16/M4rifle (A3.1.1.). You will chamber a 40mm round only when use is deemed necessary.

A3.1.5. When armed with the M240B machine gun, carry it at "port arms, "half loaded" or "full loaded" depending upon MAJCOM directives, safety lever on "SAFE," and finger *not* in the trigger guard.

A3.1.6. When armed with other firearms (UZI submachine gun, H&K MP5 submachine gun, etc) follow the guidance set forth by the Air Staff functional manager or MAJCOM (see AFMAN 31-229, attachments 15 and 16).

A3.1.7. When armed with the M249 automatic rifle, carry it at "port arms", "fully loaded" depending on MAJCOM directive, selector lever on "Safe", and finger *not* in the trigger guard.

A3.1.8. When armed with an M24 sniper rifle, carry it at "port arms", chamber empty, safety selector on "SAFE", and the finger *not* in the trigger guard. You will chamber a round only when use is deemed necessary.

Attachment 4**PEACETIME GOVERNMENT FIREARMS DISCHARGE REPORT**

A4.1. Installation commanders must use this report when providing the follow-up firearms discharge report specified by paragraph 2.13.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON SUBJECT

1. FULL NAME AND GRADE
2. SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER (EMPLOYEE NUMBER WHEN SUBJECT DOES NOT HAVE A SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER)
3. DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH
4. MAJCOM/SOA/FOA OF ASSIGNMENT
5. UNIT AND INSTALLATION OF ASSIGNMENT
6. DATE ASSIGNED PRESENT UNIT
7. PRIMARY AFSC

INCIDENT SUMMARY

1. DATE AND TIME OF INCIDENT
2. TYPE AND SERIAL NUMBER OF FIREARM
3. TYPE OF INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE
4. PUBLICITY RECEIVED
5. BRIEF SUMMARY OF INCIDENT

LESSONS LEARNED

- 1. Submitted by:** Usually the CSF or squadron commander of the individual who discharged the firearm.
- 2. Operation/Event Name:** The formal name of the military operation or a brief description of the event, for example, RESTORE HOPE in Somalia from 5 August to December 1993 or Use of Deadly Force, Andrews AFB, MD, 1990.
- 3. Keywords:** Critical terms specific enough to facilitate a subject matter automated search. Example: Law enforcement, use of deadly force.
- 4. Title:** Name of the incident. Example: Murder of a SF Member/Robbery.
- 5. Observation:** A precise, factual description of the entire incident in narrative format. This section should include background information on the subject.
- 6. Discussion:** A critical review of the procedures used and actions accomplished during the incident. The intent is to highlight potential problem areas so readers can prevent similar mistakes or to prompt a review of appropriate policy or procedures.
- 7. Lessons Learned:** A synopsis of a “better way” or a “best business practice” that may be more effective in the future.

8. Recommended Action: Use this section to outline suggested review actions by higher headquarters.

9. OPR Comments: This is an open area designed for the OPR to add any additional appropriate comments.

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