

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

Date Revised: 11/2019

Course Goal: To provide recruit officers with the basic skills in Multi-Assault, Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities (MACTAC).

Session Goal: To teach recruit officers how to immediately deploy a contact team or squad, to locate, and neutralize violent assaults and/or terrorist acts, and conduct rescues of innocent civilians.

Learning Objectives:

- Perform Contact Team and Squad Maneuvers using MACTAC techniques
- Demonstrate reading terrain
- Know and understand how to utilize the four A's: Assess, Announce, Assemble and Act in field situations
- Demonstrate a working knowledge of MACTAC through scenarios
- Demonstrate effective officer actions for the safe and tactical response to crimes in progress involving shots fired. **[23.III.A.1]**
- Demonstrate effective officer actions for the safe and tactical response involving barricaded suspects/hostages **[23.IV.A.1]**
- Rapid deployment to a deadly encounter (Active Shooter). **[23.IV.A.3]**
- The student will participate in a learning activity that reinforces an understanding of law enforcement response to a variety of high-risk situations including person with a gun and shots fired call. **[23.VI.A.2]**
- The student will conduct rescue operations as a Rescue Contact Team and Rescue Task Force and understand the difference between the two

Session Time: 8 hours

Resources:

- Classroom with tables
- Projector with computer connections
- Power Point containing videos
- MACTAC Training Directive
- MACTAC Field Reference Cards
- Inert shotguns (10)
- Inert handguns (for entire class)
- 6-8 Training radios
- Inert explosives
- Ballistic helmets for each student
- Duty belt
- Instructor Reference Cards
- Simmunition FX ammunition
- 9mm sim gun with blue grips
- Blue or Red marking rounds

Event 9 - Critical Incident
 Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
 Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>Session Summary: The instructor will begin by showing the Al-Qaeda training camp video. The instructor will then initiate a facilitated discussion regarding recent Active Shooter/Terrorist Incidents and the proper response tactics to such incidents. Afterwards, the students will have the opportunity to deploy as contact teams and squads to locate and neutralize violent assaults and/or terrorist acts.</p>	
Outline	Instructor Notes
<p>I. MULTI-ASSAULT, COUNTER TERRORISM ACTION CAPABILITIES (MACTAC)</p> <p>A. INTRODUCTION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Al-Qaeda training camp video <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Need for active shooter and maneuvering under fire tactics [1] b. Importance of preparedness for a MACTAC incident to occur in the USA 2. Overview of MACTAC concept goals and objectives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conventional Tactics b. Introduce MACTAC Tactics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Open air Maneuvering Techniques 2) Internal Maneuvering techniques 3) Squad Maneuvering <p>B. Recent Active Shooter and MACTAC Events</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1999 Columbine, Co [2] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Traditional response at the time b. Set up a perimeter, wait for SWAT 2. Virginia Tech <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Suspect chained the doors b. 32 people killed 3. 2004 Beslan, Russia <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chechen rebels took approximately 1,200 children and adults hostage at a school b. Siege lasted 3 days c. More than 330 killed, including 186 children d. Hostage takers wore suicide belts and bombs were strapped to the basketball goals in the gymnasium. e. The idea of MACTAC training begins 	<p>✓ <i>Quality through continuous improvement</i></p> <p>✓ <i>Commitment to leadership</i></p> <p>Session 1 (2-hrs) Facilitated discussion in the classroom. Start class by showing the Al-Qaeda training camp video (1st video of power point)</p> <p>[1] Ask- Why should officers train for a terrorist attack?</p> <p>[2] Ask- What incident changed the way law enforcement responds to active shooter situations?</p> <p>EXPLAIN: 1999 Columbine Incidents changed the response and training protocols for our first responding police officers to active shooter events. Immediate Action Rapid Deployment tactics were created in response to such attacks.</p> <p>NOTE: The Chechen rebels were Islamists. They set up IED's and fortified the school making</p>

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. 2008 Mumbai, India<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Multiple locationsb. Multiple teams of suspectsc. Lack of training and equipment by Indian Police Forcesd. Suspects had superior firepowere. LAPD launches MACTAC training program5. Westgate Mall, Kenya<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Multiple suspectsb. Again, need for rapid, aggressive response by First Responders6. Paris, France<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Two attacks on a major city within the same yearb. Multiple locations, multiple suspects7. San Bernardino, CA [3]<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Armed with AR-15 Assault Riflesb. Unique in that suspect targeted known victims8. History of these incidents will explain MACTAC and why the expanded scope from conventional tactics to MACTAC enables First Responders to more effectively address these situations. The MACTAC concept will be built from the bottom up and the need for a constant state of readiness.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Overview the urgency of swift and immediate deployment of law enforcement to stop the threat of ongoing violent aggressive attacks resulting in death and great bodily injury<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Expected Law Enforcement Response [4]<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) We do what we are trained to dob) If we wait people will diec) Events take a sustained police responsed) What we need to be prepared for and how we will get there	<p>NOTE: MACTAC was developed with the help of numerous experts from various agencies and backgrounds. Many of the experts had prior military experience, which included tours in Iraq, Afghanistan, Mogadishu and service with United States Special Forces. Outside agencies such as the Orange County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Long Beach PD, Las Vegas Metro PD were among the group. The idea was to set a standard for a multi-agency response to a multiple terrorist attack</p> <p>[3] Ask- Do you think that terrorists are preparing for an attack here in Los Angeles? What recent attack occurred near Los Angeles?</p> <p>[4] ASK: What is the difference between traditional tactics in an ADW situation and tactics for a Terrorist Attack/Active Shooter incident?</p>
--	---

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>b. Tactics to use when a small group of trained motivated terrorists attack single/multiple targets at one time</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Traditional Active Shooter tactics will not be sufficient2) Tactics may be needed to integrate different agencies and government entities smoothly during the tactical deployment to mitigate a multiple event terrorist attack [5] <p>C. Multi-Assault, Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities (MACTAC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Criteria is defined as<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Multiple deadly force incidents occurring simultaneously or consecutively, orb. a terrorist attack involving explosives (IED), high powered weapons, orc. a hostage siege where the armed persons have used deadly physical force or are preparing to use deadly force on other personsd. AND IT IS AN ON-GOING DYNAMIC INCIDENT(S).2. Once the Assessment has been conducted and criteria is met the uniformed officers will Announce, Assemble and Act3. The behaviors or indicators of an Active Shooter(s) and or a Terrorist Attack(s) incident<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Violent, aggressive deadly behavior by the adversaryb. The event is ongoing and the Suspect(s) is actively engaged in causing death or serious bodily injury. This may be the result of:c. An "Active Shooter," and/or<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) An ongoing attack inflicting great bodily injury, and/or2) Suspects placing and/or detonating	<p>[5] ASK: Why is MACTAC regional?</p> <p>NOTE: The 2015 San Bernardino attack was a MACTAC incident per the definition.</p> <p>The 2013 LAX incident did not meet the criteria of a MACTAC incident, however LAX officers utilized MACTAC tactics to neutralize the shooter. These tactics work!</p>
---	--

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>explosive devices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3) Suspects placing or deploying Weapons of Mass Destruction <p>d. Tactical rescue is a necessary mission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Citizen(s) and/or law enforcement officer(s) is gravely wounded and delayed recovery could result in their death.2) The Suspect(s) may or may not be actively involved in an assault, however, an assault is imminent and immediate recovery is crucial3) Officers must be prepared for multiple missions occurring simultaneously and to transition between multiple missions <p>D. Appropriate decision making and proper application of tactics is based on each specific situation. Responders must identify which tactic is applicable to the mission i.e. Barricaded Suspect, Hostage Situation, Active Shooter, Terrorist Attack or Hostage Siege, etc.</p> <p>II. Use of Deadly Force [6]</p> <p>A. Review of the current Use of Force law and how it relates to Active Shooter and MACTAC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An officer is authorized the use of deadly force when it reasonably appears necessary:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. To protect himself or others from an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, orb. To prevent a crime where the Suspect(s) actions place persons in jeopardy of death or serious bodily injury, orc. To apprehend a fleeing felon for a crime involving serious bodily injury or the use of deadly force where there is a substantial risk that the person whose arrest is sought will cause death or serious bodily injury to others if apprehension is delayed	<p>ASK: What are the primary missions in a MACTAC incident? What are secondary missions?</p> <p>NOTE: Facilitated discussion about the primary mission of stopping the deadly behavior and the secondary mission of rescuing innocent civilians. The overall mission is to save lives. Once the suspect has been neutralized, officers must immediately transition to rescue operations (Rescue Teams or Rescue Task Forces)</p> <p>[6] ASK: Does the LAPD Use of Deadly Force Police Change in a MACTAC incident?</p>
--	---

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>B. IDOL (Imminent Defense of Life)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Individual officer makes the decision2. Utilized to stop the threat <p>C. The law – “Objectively reasonable”</p> <p>D. Cover fire</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Defined as “controlled and deliberate fire, directed at a life-endangering threat, where an officer reasonably believes the threat to be located [7]2. A Support Contact Team can utilize controlled cover fire to distract the assailant from shooting officers moving to gain a tactical advantage or conduct an officer/citizen rescue3. Tactic can be deployed against a “target specific” threat (Active Shooter) or toward a “specific threat area” (known area occupied by the Suspect/s) [8]4. Broadcast the intent to use cover fire to prevent contagious fire from other officers at scene <p>III. Review of conventional tactical definitions:</p> <p>A. Barricaded Suspect [23.IV.A.1]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Defined within the following criteria:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. The Suspect is probably armed; andb. The Suspect is believed to have been involved in a criminal act or is a significant threat to the lives and safety of citizens and/or police; andc. Is in a position of advantage, affording cover and concealment; or is contained in an open area and the presence or approach of police officers could precipitate an adverse reaction by the suspect; andd. The Suspect refuses to submit to arrest2. Once criteria are met, Incident Commander (IC) should contact the Agencies Tactical Team, i.e. Metropolitan Division Watch Commander (W/C); the W/C will contact SWAT	<p>[7] ASK: Does cover fire mean indiscriminate high volume of fire?</p> <p>NOTE: Explain difference between “cover fire” and “taking cover”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Cover Fire is controlled and deliberate towards a specific threat or areab. Taking cover is physically going to a position that provides protection from gunfire or explosives <p>ASK: What is the safe and tactical response involving barricaded suspects/hostages? Students will be given a verbal scenario and given 5 minutes to discuss in small groups. Students will then demonstrate appropriate response (<i>Facilitated Discussion</i>)</p> <p>[8] ASK: When can cover- fire be utilized? Is it considered Deadly Force?</p> <p>[9] What are the four “C’s” of tactics?</p>
--	---

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<ul style="list-style-type: none">3. Response [9]:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. 4 "Cs"b. Containc. Controld. Communicatee. Coordinate4. Contain<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Immediate containment is essential to prevent suspect(s) escapeb. Use proper cover for officer safetyc. Evaluate the need for additional personneld. Command post should be established at strategic location, out of line of fire/sight of suspect(s) location5. Control<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Suspect(s) must be isolated from any outside contactb. Area must be cleared of all foot and vehicular traffic - Mobile Field Force may be needed for crowd controlc. Adjoining building/rooms should be evacuated6. Communicate<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Communicate what you haveb. Request a clear tactical frequencyc. When appropriate communicate with suspect(s) to encourage surrender via phone or loudspeaker7. Coordinate<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Coordinate with responding unitsb. Coordinate with ICc. Secondary responders when able gather information on suspect(s); prepare a floor plan of the building or area, etc.d. Coordinate with additional resources<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Air support2) Tactical Team Response (SWAT, METRO,	<p>ASK: What is the difference between Active Shooter and Barricaded Suspect? (<i>Facilitated Discussion</i>)</p> <p>ASK: Where should a Command Post be located? (<i>Facilitated Discussion</i>)</p> <p>NOTE: Secondary units must establish communications with primary units to prevent friendly fire situations (Blue-on-Blue)</p>
--	---

<p>K-9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3) Bomb Squad Response4) Hazmat5) Fire/EMS <p>B. Hostage Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Defined within the following criteria:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The Suspect is probably armed; andb. The Suspect is holding hostages to affect their escape and is a significant threat to the lives and safety of citizens and/or police; andc. Is in a position of advantage, affording cover and concealment; or is contained in an open area and the presence or approach of police officers could precipitate an adverse reaction by the Suspect; andd. The Suspect refuses to submit to arreste. Call SWAT [10] <p>IV. MACTAC law enforcement tactics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Extraordinary incident even by law enforcement standards, they are unusual occurrences that exceed conventional law enforcement tactics and resources<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Terrorist Attack<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Defined within the following criteria:<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) A surprise attack involving the deliberate use of violence against civilians in the hope of attaining political or religious aims.”2) By adversaries who continues to use violence while having unrestricted access to additional victims”2. Active Shooter [11]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Defined within the following criteria:<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) An armed person who has used deadly physical force on other persons or inflicting great bodily injury and aggressively continues to do so while having unrestricted access to additional	<p>[10] ASK: What is the response in a hostage situation?</p> <p>[11] ASK: What is an Active Shooter?</p>
--	---

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>C. Officers must recognize what type of incident they have and react appropriately</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Minimal equipment required to participate in MACTAC incident to maximize firepower and prevent officer on officer confrontations<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Helmetb. External vestc. Police IDd. Urban Police Rifle (UPR) or Slug Shotgun if availablee. Extra ammunition <p>D. Leadership is essential during the First 15 Minutes of a MACTAC incident to ensure the response is built from the bottom up</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Officers should utilize the “4 A’s” continuously throughout an incident <p>V. Small Units</p> <p>A. Buddy Team</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 2 to 3 officers2. Buddy Teams are for movement techniques only.3. Buddy Teams are components of a contact team and do not act independently<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. One Buddy Team acts as covering over watch while the other Buddy Team maneuvers, bounds or advances from one position of cover to another position of cover using no more than 3-5 second bounds [13]b. Safe weapon handling while on the movec. Your safety depends on moving from cover to cover as quickly as possibled. Speed is your security, not your ability to shoote. The speed you move is as fast as you can say “I’m up, he sees me, I’m down”<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) This is how long you stay up before you take coverf. Cover/Concealment	<p>[13] ASK: How long should it take to move from one position of cover to the next?</p> <p>NOTE: 3 to 5 seconds is the average time it takes a shooter to take aim and accurately hit a target</p>
---	---

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p style="padding-left: 40px;">g. Situation awareness</p> <p>B. Contact Team</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Contact Team consists of a minimum of four officers and a maximum of seven officer (with eight split into two contact teams) [14]<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Each Contact Team will consist of 2 buddy teamsb. Each member may engage with the suspect(s)c. Maximize firepower by deploying the Slug shotgun or UPR, if available<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Team Leader (Flank Position)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Delegates team member responsibilitiesb) Formulates and implements planc) Provides cover to a flank position during movement2) Assistant Team Leader (ATL)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Rear guard officer<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Must maintain the role of “rear security” and not be distracted by other officers actionsb) Communicates with responding units during deploymentc) Acts as a “rescue or contact” officerd) Provides cover rearward of the Team3) Designated Cover Officer (Point Officer)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Provides cover during entry and egress, if necessaryb) Provides cover forward of the Team4) Contact Officer (Flank Position)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Provides cover to a flank position during movementb) Acts as a rescue or contact officerc) Handles recovery of Victim(s)	<p>[14] ASK: What happens when eight officers arrive?</p> <p>ASK: Can you go in with less than a four person contact team?</p> <p>ALLOW STUDENTS TO ENGAGE IN A FACILITATED DISCUSSION:</p> <p>EXPLAIN: Four officer contact teams are optimum for 360-degree coverage. If exigent circumstances exist, such as the suspect is actively shooting victims in your presence or vicinity, then it may be justifiable to engage the suspect with less than four officers. This concept is based on the reality that every second you wait for additional units, more innocent victims will suffer death or serious bodily injury</p> <p>NOTE: Team Leader must take charge and direct the contact team’s movement</p>
--	--

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p style="text-align: center;">Squad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">b. Each Contact Team moves independentlyc. All Contact Team Leaders coordinate all movement under the command of the Squad Leader <p>2. Squad Leader (Supervisory Position) [15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Organizes three Contact Teams into a Squad element to increase firepower and manpower capabilitiesb. Leads the Squad by coordinated movement between the Contact Team Leaders <p>3. This is a supervisory position but not necessary of supervisor rank</p> <p>4. 4 squads make up a Mobile Field Force (MFF)</p> <p>VI. Maneuvering Techniques</p> <p>A. Maneuvering techniques differ from formations in two ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Formations are relatively fixed;2. Maneuvering techniques are not. <p>B. Traveling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. The Traveling technique is the fastest technique but reduces the Squad's force protection capability2. The Squads or Contact Teams form up and move rapidly in similar formations together3. This technique is used when contact with suspects or receiving fire is very unlikely and speed is essential [16]4. Utilization of the diamond or column formation by a Contact Team can be used to move from point A to B<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The team leaders must ensure that teams and squads<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Maintain cohesion2) Maintain momentum3) Provide maximum protection4) Be prepared to transition smoothly	<p>[15] ASK: What are the Squad Leaders' and Contact Team Leaders' responsibilities once the Squad has entered a structure? Who should be a squad leader?</p> <p>NOTE: Remind students that there are personnel on the Department below the rank of Sergeant that have experience in combat as a squad leader</p> <p>NOTE: A MACTAC MFF Platoon will only assemble in a pre-planned event at a pre-designated Code ALPHA location. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. City-Wide Tactical Alert has been declared due to a MACTAC Incident in OSB, OVB will then prepare for a secondary attackb. A confirmed threat has been made <p>[16] ASK: What technique is used to maneuver when contact with the suspect is unlikely?</p> <p>NOTE: Formations are relatively</p>
---	--

<p>between offensive and defensive action</p> <p>5) Fire control- there is NO EXCEPTION to the law in terrorist incidents</p> <p>5. Formations</p> <p>a. Formations are arrangements of units and of officers in relation to each other. Squads and Contact Teams use formations for control, security, and flexibility. [17]</p> <p>1) Control. Every Squad and officer has a standard position. Officers can see their Contact Team Leaders. Contact Team Leaders can see their Squad Leaders. Leaders control their units using arm-and-hand signals.</p> <p>2) Security. Formations also provide 360-degree security and allow units to give the weight of their firepower to the flanks or front in anticipation of Suspect(s) contact.</p> <p>3) Flexibility. Formations do not demand parade ground precision. Squads and Contact Teams must retain the flexibility needed to vary their formations to the situation. The use of formations allows officers to execute contact drills more quickly and gives them the assurance that their Leaders and Buddy Team members are in their expected positions and performing the right tasks.</p> <p>6. Expanded Diamond Formation</p> <p>a. A contact team can use an Expanded Diamond formation in open terrain (streets, parking lots, Mall common areas, etc.) spread the diamond out so that there is 7-8 yards between officers (similar to the Wedge formation in military maneuvers)</p> <p>b. Inside of a structure a tight diamond is used</p>	<p>fixed but are flexible depending on the angles of threats. The “diamond” formation leaves the point exposed when passing parked vehicles or corners of buildings. The “T” formation provides cover officers for the point but exposes the opposite flanks. “Cross coverage” can be accomplished with the “Y” formation to expose threats in deep corners</p> <p>[17] ASK: What is the purpose of moving in formation?</p> <p>NOTE: MACTAC maneuvering techniques were adopted from military infantry tactics</p>
---	--

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>to traverse a hallway rapidly to contact an active shooter [18]</p> <p>7. Column Formation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. All members of the Contact Team/Squad form up in a file, one behind the other, with a 10 to 20-yard gap between Contact Teamsb. The Designated Cover Officer leads at point covering in front of the formationc. The Assistant Team Leader follows the Designated Cover Officers and covers 45 degrees to one side of the direction of traveld. The Team Leader follows the Assistant Team Leader and covers 90 degrees to the direction of travele. The Contact Officer follows the Team Leader and covers, either, the rear (if that Contact Team is the rear element) or 90 degrees to the direction of travel if another Contact Team is following in a Squad formation <p>8. Staggered Column</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The duties and responsibilities of the Contact Team Members are the same as though they are working as a contact teamb. The Squad's Contact Teams alternate sides<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) When traversing a street, the lead Contact Team may take the left side of the street while the second Contact Team takes the right side of the street and the third Contact Team Takes the left side of the street<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) This allows the Contact Teams to mutually support each other's movement by covering areas of responsibility in a 360-degree multi-level urban environment <p>C. Bounding over watch [19]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. This is the slowest technique for movement, but	<p>[18] ASK: What formation is ideal when moving rapidly in a hallway to contact an active shooter?</p> <p>NOTE: In a Squad formation, the first contact team will act as support, while the second contact team acts as assault.</p> <p>NOTE: The Support Contact Team must be able to provide cover fire as the Assault Contact Team moves from one position of cover to another</p> <p>NOTE: Bounding can be accomplished by buddy teams, contact teams, squads or platoons</p> <p>[19] ASK: What technique is used to maneuver when contact with the</p>
--	---

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>it provides the best position of advantage for the Squad to provide Cover Fire and maneuver when contact with the Suspect is highly probable</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. The Squad can bound by contact team<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. The Support Contact Team provides cover for the Assaulting Contact Teamb. Bounding can also be done by platoon<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) The Support Squad provides cover for the Assault Squad3. Communication<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Verbal<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Move2) Moving3) Set4) Hold [20]b. Non-Verbal Hand and arm signals<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) HOLD: Arm extended, closed fist2) COVER: where I indicate by waving open palm over top of head3) LOOK: where I indicate by two fingers pointed as eyes4) DOUBLE TIME: Pump fist up and down – move5) MOVE OUT: wave hand forward6) SUSPECT: seen in the direction indicated by palm open, fingers extended toward the suspect [21]7) TAKE COVER: Arm extended, palm open, moved in downward direction8) EXPANDED DIAMOND: arms extended at sides9) SINGLE FILE: one arm extended at side wave from front to rear10) CEASE FIRE: waving open hand in front of face, with palm facing away [22]c. The key to moving successfully involves selecting the best combination of formations	<p>suspect is highly probable?</p> <p>[20] ASK: What are the verbal commands used to maneuver when bounding?</p> <p>[21] ASK: What is the hand signal for suspect? [22] Cease Fire?</p>
---	--

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>and maneuvering techniques in each situation; reading the terrain</p> <p>D. Entering a Structure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Support Contact Team will cease fire to allow the Assault Contact Team to approach the breach point2. Searching a building<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Systematic<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Suspect location is not known2) Slow and deliberateb. Aggressive [23]<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Suspect location is known and is actively engaged in deadly behavior2) Rapid entry techniques3. React to Ambush<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Near Ambush<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Turn towards and address the threat2) Close the distance3) Work around the leading officer, don't move in front of the lead officers muzzleb. Far Ambush<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Seek cover and evaluate UOF required2) Get out of the kill zone3) Consider utilization of Cover Fire <p>E. It is imperative that Squad and Contact Team Leaders maintain control of their elements movement and areas of responsibility</p> <p>VII. Missions: Contact Teams and Squads may transition through several missions during an event</p> <p>A. Things to consider that apply to the Team's missions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. May need to continue past victim(s)2. If possible, communicate victim(s)' location3. Direct Victim(s) out of the location through secured areas to the staging area4. Communicate progress to other officers5. Situation Report 4A's6. Coordinate actions with the Contact Team Leader	<p>[23] ASK: What search technique is used when the suspect (s) location is known and is actively engaged in deadly behavior?</p>
---	--

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>and responding personnel</p> <p>B. Assault Mission [24]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Priority is to contact the Suspect(s) to stop the deadly behavior2. Limit Suspect(s) movement and access to more Victim(s)3. Prevent the Suspect(s) escape (containment)4. The Assault Contact Team Leader is the most experienced Officer and is the Squad Assistant Team Leader5. Rank does not depict who is the team leader6. The Assault Contact Team takes the primary lead element in the Squad's order of movement <p>C. Support Mission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Support Contact Team Supports the Assault Contact Team2. The Support Contact Team trails or supports the Assault Contact Team <p>D. Security Mission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Security Contact Team's primary mission is to secure the Squads trail and flanks2. The Security Contact Team is the Squads trailing element <p>E. Rescue Mission [25]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Rescue Team's primary mission is to conduct rescues of wounded personnel2. Be prepared to transition immediately to an Assault Contact Team if the team contact the Active Shooter Priority is the rescue and recovery of the Victim(s)3. Enter and/or approach location to locate the Victim(s)4. Extract Victim(s) to a Casualty Collection Point and notify the IC5. Be prepared to transition into a Contact Team if contact with Suspect(s) becomes imminent [26]6. Transport wounded Victim(s) to medical	<p>[24] ASK: What is the primary mission of a contact team?</p> <p>[25] ASK: What is the secondary mission of a contact team?</p> <p>[26] ASK: Can a Rescue Contact</p>
---	--

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>personnel for treatment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">7. Initiate identification and accountability of Victims8. Additional officers can be added to a Rescue Team or extra Teams can be activated when multiple Victims are present <p>F. Force Protection Mission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Secure vital facilities or other important locations from attack2. Establish a security perimeter to protect the CP3. Crowd Management and Control<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. 4 squads make up a Mobile Field Force (MFF) platoon4. Designate law enforcement personnel to a Rescue Task Force<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Rescue Task Force<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) LE personnel tasked with Rescue or Force Protection can be configured to form a Rescue Task Force (RTF). The definition of a RTF is “A team consisting of a minimum of two (2) firefighters/EMS rescuers with gear paired up with a minimum of two (2) LE Officers. The LE Officers provide Force Protection to the firefighter/EMS. The goal of the RTF is to treat life threatening injuries and move shooting victims from the Warm Zone to the Causality Collection Point (CCP) and/or Treatment area” [27]2) A third Police Department member can be added, making the RTF: 3 LE, 2 Fire, 1 Paramedic3) The RTF may be comprised of 4 LE and 4 Fire Department members. Although exceptions can be made based on the situation, this is the largest reasonable combination of personnel for an RTF.	<p>Team transition to an Assault Contact Team?</p> <p>NOTE: Officers should be prepared to transition from an Assault Contact Team to a Rescue Contact Team and vice versa.</p> <p>[27] ASK: What is the goal of a Rescue Task Force?</p>
---	---

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>Larger combinations of LE and Fire Department members will make it more difficult to move quickly</p> <p>4) When working with the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) it is important to use Hot, Warm and Cold in describing areas. Unified Command shall be established by LE prior to the formation of a Rescue Task Force</p> <p>a) Hot Zone: Area of most danger. Contact with the suspect is likely. LAFD will not respond into [28]</p> <p>b) Warm Zone: An area of decreased danger. Contact with the suspect is not likely. LAFD will respond into a warm zone with LAPD force protection</p> <p>c) Cold Zone: Area of least danger. The location is clear to be turned over to investigative personnel. LAFD will operate freely in a cold zone</p> <p>5) If assigned to a RTF, it is essential to operate outside of the Hot Zone and to never leave LAFD unprotected [29]</p> <p>a) Primary Concerns</p> <p>(1) Fire being abandoned by Police if a suspect is located</p> <p>(2) Police establishing, then notifying all agencies on scene of the location or area of the Warm Zone, and updating ICP if that warm zone changes</p> <p>(3) Security of Fire personal moving down range. What to do with Fire personal if Police contact a suspect or are ambushed by a suspect</p>	<p>[28] ASK: What is a “Hot Zone”?</p> <p>NOTE: A Warm Zone is not completely safe or cleared. Police Officers must accompany Fire/EMS personnel when operating in the Warm Zone.</p> <p>[29] ASK: can officers in a Rescue Task Force transition to an Assault Contact Team?</p> <p>NOTE: Officers in a RTF must remain with Fire/EMS and under no circumstances abandon Fire/EMS.</p>
---	---

<p>(4) Establish one set of verbiage for both Police and Fire to use during incidents to make deployment of Police and Fire resources more effective and efficient</p> <p>(5) The senior LE shall establish a Unified Command, and declare that he/she is the Incident Commander</p> <p>G. Inner Perimeter Security</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. All additional resources that do not have a crucial assignment will be tasked with physically securing the warm zones and areas or rooms that have been cleared [30]2. Using marking or signs to designate areas as “warm” or “clear” is not advisable since an active shooter is mobile and is likely to disregard any such markings or signs. Such areas should not be left unattended. A fixed post should be established to reliably secure these areas <p>H. To identify contact teams and/or squads, a numbering schematic has been developed to readily identify resources that may be deployed during a MACTAC event where there may be multiple incidents. Because it is anticipated that this will be a spontaneous event that requires immediate action, contact team designations cannot be pre-designated.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Therefore, locations where MACTAC operations are taking place should be named<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. The name is at the discretion of the first supervisor on scene. For instance, if Staples Center was attacked the incident would be known as the “Staples” incident1) The first contact team at an event will be designated as Team 1-1. If the name of the incident is known as the Staples incident, the team would be designated	<p>[30] ASK: What tasks can be accomplished by additional resources that do not already have a crucial assignment?</p> <p>[31] ASK: What will be the designation of the first contact</p>
---	---

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<p>as "Staples One-One" [31]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2) The second contact team would be Staples 1-2, and the third team would be Staples 1-3 [32]3) The first sergeant or squad leader on scene would be Staples 1 and assume command of Staples 1-1, 1-2, and 1-34) Next contact teams deployed would be Staples 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3 led by Staples 25) When three squads are deployed, it is the Department's expectations that a platoon level leader will assume command over the three or more squads at a location and be designated as "Staples Leader" Staples Leader is expected to accompany the Staples squad during the entire incident <p>I. Situation where incident is chaotic [33]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Noise from alarms, screaming, etc.2. Confusion, victims hiding and frightened and not responding3. Carnage (possibly very young victims)4. Fire and sprinkler operations <p>J. Encountering explosives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Do not move or touch the device2. Verbalize the location of the device to your team members3. If possible, post an officer in a safe location to guard and warn personnel4. Visual assessment of devices<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Victim initiated deviceb. Command initiatedc. Time initiatedd. Trip wiree. Lit / un-lit fuse5. Limit use of radios to inform others of device location	<p>team (first 4 to 7 officers) to a MACTAC incident?</p> <p>[32] ASK: What will be the designation for the second and third contact teams?</p> <p>NOTE: Basic A, X or Z-Cars will combine to form contact teams. It will not be practical to use their pre-designated call signs. The MACTAC designations will be established as contact teams form up. For example: The first units at scene, 17A51 and 17X42 will combine as contact team "1-1," the next two units, 17A35 and 19Z12 will form contact team "1-2." Personnel from another agency can team up with additional LAPD units as contact team "1-3."</p> <p>[33] ASK: What are examples of sensory overload?</p> <p>[34] ASK: What does the acronym R.A.I.N. stand for?</p>
--	---

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Identify danger or threat and, if possible, verbally report location(s) of device(s)b. Post an officer to control affected area ASAP<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Limit access once device is identifiedc. Move past the device when part of a Contact/Rescue Team ord. Direct movement to another path that is less dangerouse. Develop plan and clearly communicatef. R.A.I.N. [34]<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Recognize2) Avoid3) Isolate4) Notify	<p>NOTE: When encountering IED's/explosives, officers should remember the acronym R.A.I.N. If you can see the bomb, the bomb can see you. Immediately seek distance and shielding.</p> <p>Conduct rescues if already committed and evacuate immediately.</p> <p>If assigned to an RTF, the Warm Zone becomes Hot when IED's/explosives are present.</p>
--	--

Learning Activity 1- Diamond Formations, Open Air Maneuver [23.III.A.1]

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

Purpose-The students will understand traveling in formation when contact with the suspect is not likely and speed is essential. The students will perform bounding over watch technique when contact with the suspect is likely.

Description- Students will form into 4 person teams and designate the following assignments, Team Leader (TL), Assistant Team Leader (ATL), Designated Cover Officer (DCO), and General Purpose Officer (GPO). Students will form into Contact Teams and practice the diamond formation. Students will move in diamond formation and practice changing direction.

Entire class will perform squad travelling. Instructor will assign a student to act as a Squad Leader and 3 students to act as Team Leaders. Squad Leader will give the command of "Squad 1, move in Staggered Diamond Formation," then "Move." The Squad will move in staggered diamond formation. The Squad Leader will then give the command "Squad 1, staggered column formation," then "Move!" The Squad will collapse to staggered column formation.

Split class into 2 to 3 groups (depending on size of class). Each group should consist of two instructors and 8-12 students. Have students perform bounding over watch technique. Have students move in 3 to 5 second rushes. Students should use the mnemonic "I'm up, he sees me, I'm down" when moving from cover to cover. Use natural terrain such as trees, hillsides, boulders (if available), fixed cover (buildings, concrete columns, support beams, street curb) or vehicle engine blocks.

Instructors must explain to students that the bounding over watch technique is used when contact with the suspect is likely. Cover fire must be "controlled and deliberate."

Suspect behavior:

None

Resources needed:

- Inert rifle/shotguns (10)
- Inert handguns for each student

Key learning points:

- Selection of correct maneuver
- Diamond, Column, Bounding
- Situation where communication is impacted
- Naming or identifying the elements of the Team
- Diamond formation
- 360-degree coverage

Time needed: 45-60 minutes

Learning Activity 2- Internal Maneuver Tactics [23.VI.A.2]

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

Purpose- Provide the students with an understanding of aggressive and systematic search concepts. The student will know when to use aggressive (rapid) search techniques to stop a suspect's deadly behavior and when to use systematic (slow and deliberate) search techniques when the suspect's location is unknown and there is no indication of violent activity.

Description- The class will be split into four groups. Each group of students will go with two instructors who will then demonstrate systematic search techniques. Using slow and deliberate room clearing techniques, the instructor will demonstrate setting up for room entry on an open door and closed door. The instructor will show setting up on doors that open inward and doors that open outward. Instructors will demonstrate minimum of two officers to enter a room and additional trailers, if necessary. Initial "clear" is given if no contact is made. Then, continue to clear any other areas of concern. Students will understand to use this technique when the suspect's location is unknown and there is no indication of violent activity. Systematic room clearing techniques are the same as rapid entry, except everything is slowed down. Upon entering a room, do not over penetrate

The instructors will then demonstrate aggressive search techniques. Using rapid entry techniques, the instructor will demonstrate setting up on open doors and closed doors, and making rapid entries. The instructors will show rapid entries on doors that open inward and doors that open outward. Instructors will use two students to demonstrate. These are skill set drills that are demonstrated as a dynamic situation by the instructors to ensure the students have a clear understanding of each component. Instructors must remind the student that this technique is used when the suspect's location is known. This technique is used when lives are in jeopardy and officers need to act to stop the deadly behavior.

The students will work as contact teams and demonstrate the techniques they were taught.

Instructors will explain the procedures when dealing with a barricaded suspect(s). Explain traditional law enforcement tactics (Contain, Control, Communicate, Coordinate, Call SWAT).

Instructors will explain officer/citizen rescue techniques. Four students will form into Rescue Contact Teams and practice the diamond formation and the rescue of a downed officer/citizen. The rest of the students will only observe.

Proper officer placement and handling of the victim are essential elements. Using the proper techniques can reduce the recovery and evacuation time. The designated cover officer steps over and provides forward cover while the rear guard provides security. First flanking officer will place the victim into a supine position and stand next to the victim's head. Flanking officer will reach under victim's shoulders and lift the victim into a seated position. Flanking officer will brace his/her knees against the victim's shoulder blades. Flanking officer will squat and place his/her arms underneath the victim's armpits grasping and crossing the victim's wrist. Second flanking officer will position him/herself to the victim's feet and grasp the ankles, or legs.

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

First flanking officer will communicate “lift!” Using their legs both officers will stand. Both officers will communicate that they are ready and, under the direction of the Team Leader, exit the location to a Casualty Collection Point or “Warm Zone” for treatment and extraction by an RTF. Consider the use of vehicle in rescues

Suspect behavior:

Simulate that there is no behavior when performing systematic searching techniques. Then simulate deadly behavior when performing aggressive searching techniques.

Resources needed:

- Inert rifle/shotguns (10)
- Inert handguns for each student
- Lifting Dummy

Key learning points:

- Situation where communication is impacted
- Maintain Diamond formation
- 360-degree coverage
- Limit Suspect(s) movement
- Prevent Suspect(s) escape
- Continue past Victim(s) when suspect (s) location is known
- Citizen/Officer Rescue when suspect (s) location is not known
- Primary Missions: Assault, Support Security
- Secondary Missions: Rescue and Force Protection
- **Priority is to contact Suspect(s) and stop deadly behavior**

Time needed: 45-60 minutes

Learning Activity 3- Squad Operations

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

Purpose- Provide students the opportunity to apply assault, support and security missions to find, fix, flank and stop (finish) the suspect(s) deadly behavior.

Description - Form students into squads. The number of squads depends on the number of students. One MACTAC Squad consists of 12 officers, two Squads consist of 24 officers, three squads consist of 36 officers. One MACTAC platoon consists of 4 squads (48 officers).

Instructor will review MACTAC missions with the students. Students will designate contact team leaders and squad leader (s). The squad leader will assign missions to each contact team. The missions are assault, support and security. Each squad will apply the MACTAC numbering system and designate each team in squad 1 as "1-1," "1-2," and "1-3." The second squad will continue as "2-1," "2-3," and "2-3." The first squad will work in the "Tactics Village." The second squad will work in the parking garage. The third squad will work in the parking lot south of the Bomb Squad Building.

Each squad will have one instructor role playing the suspect who will be armed with a blank pistol. The squad will approach the problem in squad formation. Role player will engage the squad from the front. Contact Team Leaders will coordinate all movement through the Squad Leader. The Squad Leader directs the Squad by deploying the Contact Teams as Assault Contact Team, Security Contact Team, and Support Contact Team. The Support Contact Team covers the Assault Contact Team's movement while the Security Contact Team protects the Squad's rear area and flanks. The Assault Contact Team will flank the suspect and stop the deadly behavior. Contact/Buddy Teams may maneuver independently of each other with control and coordination being directed by the Squad Leader.

Allow the students to the opportunity to work the problem a second and third time with different Contact Team Leaders and Squad Leaders.

Suspect behavior:

Deadly

Resources needed:

- Inert rifle/shotguns (10)
- Inert handguns for each student
- Loud Speakers
- Blank Firing Rifle

Key learning points:

- Naming of incident and numbering
- Utilizing the four "F" s: Find, Fix, Flank, Finish

Time needed: 45-60 minutes

Learning Activity 4 - Practical Application - Shooting in progress, man at school with guns, shooting students and teachers [23.IV.A.3]

Event 9 - Critical Incident
Session 28 - Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities
Learning Domain 23 - Crimes in Progress

Purpose- Provide students with the opportunity to apply MACTAC tactics in a practical application.

Description- Instructors will use the Davis Training Facility Sit Sim Village. Emphasize to everyone that is participating to work at HALF SPEED so no injuries occur.

Students acting as officers will receive a radio call, "Shooting in progress, man at school with guns, shooting students and teachers. There are reports of multiple victims inside." The instructor will be role playing as the suspect. The officers will form into Contact Teams, broadcast their Code 6 location and any other pertinent information. The suspect will wait at the entrance of 12020, and upon seeing the contact teams approach the suspect will begin firing with sim gun. The students will assess the situation and move into Assault, Support and Security contact teams. The students will broadcast all necessary information and engage the suspect. The students should use the tactical concepts of MACTAC. The suspect will enter the location and simulate shooting victims. Instructors should role play victims inside the location and scream for help. Students will actively seek the suspect. Students will identify the active shooter and stop the suspect's deadly behavior.

Students will communicate progress to the Incident Commander and begin setting up Warm Zones. Once Warm Zones are established, the Contact Team will request Rescue Task Forces. If needed, the Contact Team will request a Rescue Contact Team to enter the Hot Zone and extract a victim to the Warm Zone.

Suspect behavior:

Deadly

Resources needed:

- Two Barricades for cover while bounding
- Two Vehicles for cover while bounding
- LAFD personnel (8 minimum)
- Sim guns with Blue Grips
- Sim FX ammunition Rounds (Blue or Red)
- Paint ball helmets and neck guards

Key learning points:

- What constitutes an active shooter?
- Assault Team and Rescue Team responsibilities
- Incident Command requirements
- Setting up Warm Zones and working alongside Fire/EMS

Time needed: 45-60 minutes