

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
MACTAC Update
1850-20167
Expanded Course Outline

Pre-requisite: Students must have successfully completed Multi-Assault, Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities (MACTAC) Basic 1850-20147

Instructional Goal: To review the student's basic skills in MACTAC and to demonstrate proficiency in the ability to immediately deploy as a contact team or squad with the capability to locate and neutralize violent assaults and/or terrorist acts.

Performance Objectives: Using learning activities, drills and practical application scenarios, the student will:

- ❑ Perform Contact Team Tactics, Squad Maneuvers and MACTAC principles.
- ❑ Demonstrate how to read and tactically respond to various terrains.
- ❑ Know and understand how to utilize the four A's: Assess, Announce, Assemble and Act in field situations.
- ❑ Apply a working knowledge of MACTAC principles through field exercises.
- ❑ The student will demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and Officer safety

This Course complies with the legislative content and mandates of PC 835a

I. MULTI-ASSAULT, COUNTER TERRORISM ACTION CAPABILITIES (MACTAC) OVERVIEW
(1 hour)

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Training Cadres Instructor(s)

- a. Name, assignment
- b. Experience
- c. Distribute POST roster
- d. Student reference material

1) California Penal Code Section 835(a)¹

- a) Updated pursuant to Assembly Bill 392 that was signed into law on August 19, 2019 and effective as of January 1, 2020.

B. Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to:

- (1) Defend themselves
- (2) Defend others
- (3) Effect an arrest
- (4) Prevent escape/detention, or
- (5) Overcome resistance

¹ California Penal Code Section 835a

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- 1) Distribute LAPD Use of Force Directive 12.1, September 2016, "MACTAC"²
 - 2) Distribute MACTAC Field Reference Card
2. Overview of training schedule
- a. Summary of Hour 1-- Review of MACTAC concept goals and objectives
 - 1) Review Conventional Tactics
 - 2) Review MACTAC Tactics
 - 3) Use of Deadly Force Update
 - 4) Review Open Air Maneuvering Techniques
 - 5) Review Internal Maneuvering Techniques
 - 6) Review Cover Fire
 - b. Summary of Hours 2-6
 - 1) Practical Application scenarios
 - 2) Field Training Exercise

C. Overview – Classroom Review of MACTAC Concepts

1. MACTAC Events, defined
 - a. Terrorist Attack
 - 1) Defined within the following criteria:
 - a) A surprise attack involving the deliberate use of violence against civilians in the hope of attaining political or religious aims³
 - b) By suspect(s) who continues to use violence while having unrestricted access to additional victims⁴
 - 2) Response:
 - a) 4 "A's"
 - (1) Assess**
 - (2) Announce
 - (3) Assemble
 - (4) Act
 - b) Officers must communicate the exigency of the circumstance

² LAPD Use Of Force Directive, Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities (MACTAC)

³ LAPD Use Of Force Directive, Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities (MACTAC)

⁴ LAPD TB Vol.XXXV,Issue 11, July 2003,IARD Tactics Part 1

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- (1) Regional radio transmission: "MACTAC Alert" to indicate a potential MACTAC event and prepare to act
 - (a) Request resources and prepare to respond in order to stop the deadly behavior and;
 - (b) Notify the region to immediately prepare resources for potential additional attacks
 - (2) When a MACTAC situation has been confirmed and personnel are to be assigned to respond, the Regional Radio Transmission: "MACTAC Activation" is to be utilized
 - c) Once the MACTAC criteria are met, officers, supervisors, and the Agency managers must act in a coordinated effort to make contact with the attackers to restrict their ability to maneuver
 - d) First responders must work rapidly to deny the suspects avenues of escape, and to stop their deadly behavior. Managers must prepare to fend off a counter-attack and retain sufficient resources to engage multiple attackers regionally
- b. Active Shooter
- 1) Defined within the following criteria: An armed person who has used deadly physical force on other persons or inflicted great bodily injury and **aggressively** continues to do so while having unrestricted access to additional victims⁵
 - 2) Once the criteria are met, officers and supervisors must act to make contact with the Suspect(s) and stop the deadly behavior
 - 3) Response: 4 "A's"
 - a) Assess
 - b) Announce
 - c) Assemble

⁵ LAPD TB Vol.XXXV,Issue 11, July 2003,IARD Tactics Part 1

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- d) Act
- c. Hostage Siege
 - 1) Defined within the following criteria:
 - a) A Terrorist Attack where the terrorist(s) secure hostages in order to prolong the event with continuous fortification using barricades and explosive devices with the ultimate goal of deliberately killing as many as possible in the hope of attaining political or religious aims
 - b) Armed person(s) who have used deadly physical force on other persons and **aggressively** continue to do so while having unrestricted access to additional victims⁶
 - c) Suspects have aggressively taken hostages and barricaded their location with the intent of killing as many as possible in the hope of attaining political or religious aims
 - d) Suspect(s) continuously barricade their position including the use of explosives and Weapons of Mass Destruction WMD
 - e) Suspects using hostages to stage brutal psychological disruptions with increasing viciousness (I.E., Taj Mahal, Mumbai and Beslan, Russia)
 - (1) Continuous Barricading
 - (2) Explosives
 - (3) WMD
 - (4) Staged psychological disruptions
 - 2) Once criteria is met, officers, due to exigent circumstances supervisors, and Department managers must act in a coordinated effort to make contact with the attackers and stop their deadly behavior, while preparing to fend off a counter-attack and/or retain the resources necessary to engage multiple attackers regionally
 - 3) PLANNING**

⁶ LAPD TB Vol.XXXV,Issue 11, July 2003,IARD Tactics Part 1

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- a) *Officers should attempt to arrive at scene with a coordinated approach based upon initial information and any pre-existing knowledge of the suspect(s) or the involved parties*
- b) *The dynamic nature of most incidents will require tactical plans to be flexible, and officers need to adapt their plan(s) as additional information or factors become known to the officer(s)*

4) Response: 4 "A's"

a) Assess

- b) Announce
- c) Assemble
- d) Act

2. What we need to be prepared for and how we will get there

- a. Tactics to use when a small group of trained motivated terrorists attack single/multiple targets at one time
- b. Traditional active shooter tactics will not be sufficient to address the situation
- c. Unconventional tactics may be needed to integrate different agencies and government entities seamlessly during the tactical deployment in order to mitigate a multiple event terrorist attack
- d. The event(s) will take coordinated, prolonged and sustained police response

3. **Multi-Assault, Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities (MACTAC) criteria**

- 1) Multiple deadly force incident(s) occurring simultaneously or concurrently; or
- 2) A terrorist attack involving explosives IED (Improvised Explosive Devices) high powered weapons; or
- 3) A hostage siege where the armed person(s) have used deadly physical force or are preparing to use deadly force on other persons; and

4) IT IS AN ON-GOING DYNAMIC INCIDENT(S)

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- b. Once the assessment has been conducted and the criteria have been met, the uniformed officers will Assess, Announce, Assemble, and Act (4 A's)
4. The behaviors or indicators of an Active Shooter(s) and/ or a Terrorist Attack(s) incident
- a. Violent, aggressive deadly behavior by the suspect(s)
 - b. The event is ongoing, and the suspect(s) is actively engaged in causing death or serious bodily injury. This may be the result of:
 - 1) An "Active Shooter", and/or
 - 2) An ongoing attack inflicting great bodily injury; and/or
 - 3) Suspect(s) placing and/or detonating explosive devices
 - 4) Suspect(s) placing or deploying Weapons of Mass Destruction
 - c. Tactical rescue is a necessary mission
 - 1) Citizen(s) and/or law enforcement officer(s) are gravely wounded, and a 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 crucial
 - 3) Officers must be prepared for multiple missions occurring simultaneously and must be prepared to transition between multiple missions
 - 4) Appropriate decision making, and proper application of tactics is based upon 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.)
5. Use of Deadly Force (117e, f)
- Purpose: To provide the students with a brief review of current laws and Department policies relevant to Use of Force and how it relates to Active Shooter and MACTAC
- Procedure:** Large group facilitated discussion
- a. An officer is authorized to use deadly force when it reasonably appears necessary:

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- 1) To protect himself or others from an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, or
 - 2) To prevent a crime where the suspect(s) actions place persons in jeopardy of death or serious bodily injury; or
 - 3) 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 delayed⁷
- b. Discuss the principles with students:
- 1) IDOL (Immediate Defense of Life)
 - 2) Individual officer makes the decision
 - 3) Utilized to stop the threat
 - 4) The law – “Objectively Reasonable” (Graham vs. Conner)
- c. Cover fire⁸
- 1) Defined as “controlled and deliberate fire, directed at a life-endangering threat, where an officer reasonably believes the threat to be located”
 - 2) It can be utilized when exposed to an immediate life-endangering threat in order to protect others and stop the threat⁹
 - 3) Discuss the worse-case scenario, that it should only be deployed when other options are not feasible
 - a) Officer maneuvers across an open and unprotected area and is confronted by suspect(s) deadly behavior
 - b) “Cover fire” can be used to direct controlled fire toward the suspect(s) location commensurate with movement or other articulable identifying factors
 - c) Tactic can be deployed against a “target specific” threat (Active Shooter) or toward a “specific threat area” (area reasonably known to be occupied by the suspect(s) engaged in deadly behavior)

⁷ LAPD 2014 3rd Quarter 556.10 Policy on the Use of Force

⁸ Use of Force-Tactics Directive Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities MACTAC

⁹ LAPD TB, Vol. XXXV, Issue 11, July 2003, IARD Tactics Part 1

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- d) Use of Force Policy does not change during a MACTAC incident (Officer(s) using cover fire must articulate and account for each round fired)
 - e) When reasonable, the officer(s) must broadcast the intent to use cover fire to prevent contagious fire from other officers at scene
- 4) When using cover fire, consider the following:
- a) During officer/citizen rescue operations or moving to gain a tactical advantage, the officer(s) may consider utilizing cover fire to prevent the suspect(s) from initiating deadly behavior
 - b) When maneuvering under fire, officers may consider the use of controlled cover fire in an attempt to stop deadly behavior
 - c) Officer(s) should make every effort to announce the intent to use cover fire *prior to* using cover fire in order to avoid contagious fire

6. TACTICAL DE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES

a. Purpose

- 1) Guided by the principle of Reverence for Human Life
- 2) Officers should consider tactics and techniques that may persuade voluntary compliance OR the need for the use of higher level of force

b. Tactical De-Escalation DEFINED

- 1) The use of techniques to:
 - a) Reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect; AND,
 - b) Enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance; OR
 - c) Mitigate the need to use a higher level of force
 - d) All while maintaining control of the situation
- 2) Tactical de-escalation DOES NOT require that an officer compromise safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public
- 3) Tactical de-escalation techniques should only be used when it is safe and prudent to do so

c. Protocol

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- 1) When time permitting, and a threat of imminent death or serious bodily injury is NOT present, de-escalation techniques may enable officers to gain time and tactical options to potentially reduce:
 - a. The need to use force to take a suspect into custody; or,
 - b. Prevent escape; or,
 - c. Address a threat while also maintaining control of the situation
7. Tactical De-Escalation Techniques (PATROL)
- a. **Planning**
 - 1) Arrive with a coordinated approach
 - 2) Based on initial information
 - a) Radio Call
 - b) Citizen reporting
 - c) Observations
 - d) Pre-existing information about the suspect
 - 3) Tactical plan should be flexible
 - 4) Adapt plan as additional information or factors become known
 - b. **Assessment**
 - 1) Continually assess the situation as circumstances change and new information is received
 - c. **Time**
 - 1) Distance + Cover = Time
 - 2) Time is an essential element of de-escalation
 - a) Allows officer to communicate
 - (1) With each other
 - (2) With the suspect
 - b) Refine tactical plans
 - c) Call for additional resources if needed.
 - 3) If a suspect is contained, and no threat to officers, the public, or themselves, time can provide an opportunity for the suspect to reconsider their actions and decisions.
 - d. **Redeployment and/or Containment**
 - 1) Redeployment and/or containment can provide the benefit of TIME and/or DISTANCE, while maintaining control of the situation

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- 2) By allowing more time and/or distance, may give the opportunity to:
 - a) Re-assess the situation
 - b) Communicate
 - (1) With suspect
 - (2) With other officers
 - c) Request additional resources
 - d) Deploy other tactics
 - 3) This could reduce the likelihood of injury to the public, officers, and/or the suspect, while also mitigating any ongoing threats
 - 4) Redeployment **SHOULD NOT** enable a subject to pose a greater danger to the public or officers by:
 - a) Gaining a tactical advantage; or
 - b) Arming himself/herself; or,
 - c) Fleeing
- e. **Other Resources**
- 1) In the case of a tense or potentially dangerous encounter, to help control and contain an incident, requesting additional resources can provide officers with:
 - a) Specialized expertise
 - b) Specialized personnel
 - c) Specialized tools
- f. **Lines of Communication**
- 1) Maintaining open and effective lines of communications with the suspect is critically important when managing a potentially dangerous encounter
 - 2) Communications between officers can improve decision-making under tense circumstances and increase the effectiveness of coordinated actions
 - 3) When a suspect sees officers are prepared, well organized, professional, and working as a team, he/she may be deterred from attempting to flee, fight, or actively resist
 - 4) Communication and coordination between officers is critically important to respond effectively in an tense and uncertain encounter

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- 5) Communicating with the suspect may slow down the incident creating time to plan
 - 6) Some tactics that may be used as time and circumstances allow
 - a) Verbal warnings
 - b) Persuasion
 - c) Defusing
 - d) Empathy
 - e) Redirecting
 - f) Advisements
 - g) Building rapport
 - h) Asking open ended questions
 - i) Giving clear and direct orders
 - j) Professional vs. Non-Professional vs. Inappropriate language
8. MACTAC law enforcement tactics – The 4 “A’s”
- a. **ASSESSMENT**
 - 1) Initial problem identification
 - 2) *Officers should continually assess the situation as circumstances change and new information is received*
 - 3) Make mental note of terrain, location, number of suspects, types of weapons, etc.
 - 4) What assets do I need now
 - a) *In the case of a tense or potentially dangerous encounter, requesting additional resources can provide officers with specialized expertise, personnel and tools to help control and contain an incident*
 - 5) Preliminary assessment report that may be utilized is the SALUTE
 - 6) This SALUTE report is utilized by the military and is consistent with Incident Command System ICS
 - a) S: Size of unit (number of suspect(s))
 - b) A: Activity (what are they doing)
 - c) L: Locations
 - d) U: Unit (what kind of things identify the Suspect(s) descriptors)

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e) T: *Time*

- (1) *The first 15 minutes of a MACTAC incident are the most critical*
- (2) *The suspect(s) actions may not allow officers the opportunity to communicate with the suspect, refine tactical plans, and wait for additional resources (SWAT, Metro, K-9, Bomb Squad)*
- (3) *If the incident escalates so quickly that officers must use force immediately, then thoughts of how to de-escalate become a moot point. This sometimes will actually be the case despite the officers' efforts because the suspect's actions will force their hand and the officers will not have the time or opportunity to use tactical de-escalation techniques.*
- (4) *If a suspect is contained and does not pose an imminent threat to officers, the public, or himself/herself, time can provide an opportunity for the suspect to reconsider his/her actions and decisions*

f) E: Equipment Suspect(s) available to suspects

b. **ANNOUNCE** what is occurring and what is needed

- 1) Initiate a "Help Call"
- 2) Broadcast location, suspect (s) description, type of weapon used, etc...
- 3) Do not direct responding units into the kill zone
 - a) **Redeployment and/or containment** can afford officers the added benefit of time and distance while continuing to maintain control of the situation
 - b) *The addition of time and distance may give officers an opportunity to reassess, communicate, request additional resources, or deploy other tactics to reduce the likelihood of injury to both the public and officers while also mitigating any potential ongoing threats*

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- 4) If the suspect is using a high-powered rifle, advise the air unit and all responders
 - a) **Redeployment** should not enable a subject to gain a tactical advantage, arm himself/herself, or flee and pose a greater danger to the public or officers
- 5) Request **other resources** and additional personnel
 - a) Additional personnel
 - b) Police Rifle/Shotgun Slug Ammunition (SA)
 - c) Agency tactical teams (SWAT)
 - d) Bomb Squad
 - e) Hazardous Material units (HAZMAT)
 - f) Fire Department
 - g) Air Support

- 6) "MACTAC Alert"
 - a) Stop all communication to provide air space and determine if a MACTAC is occurring
 - b) Communications broadcast MACTAC Alert
 - c) Stand by for potential deployment
 - d) Identify your staging location
 - e) Do not self-deploy
- 7) "MACTAC Activation"
 - a) MACTAC event has been confirmed
 - b) Personnel will be assigned to respond to the assigned location

 - c) Do not self-deploy outside of your area of assignment until directed by Communications Division
- c. **ASSEMBLE** immediately as available resources arrive
 - 1) Rapidly assemble contact teams at scene where each Contact Team must utilize the 4 "A's"
 - 2) Assemble Contact Teams and when manpower is available, deploy a Squad
 - a) Identify Contact Team Leader
 - b) Determine maneuver tactics needed

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- c) Determine formation to be used
- d) Determine missions needed
- 3) Supervisors should not shy away from deploying in a Squad in an Active Shooter incident
- 4) A Squad can bring more fire power to overwhelm an active shooter, greatly reducing the intensity of an incident
- d. **ACT:** The first 15 minutes of a MACTAC incident are the most critical
 - 1) *In rapidly developing circumstances, especially when a suspect poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, officers may not have sufficient time or reasonable options available to resolve the situation without the need to use objectively reasonable force*
 - 2) *Lines of Communication*
 - a) *Communication between officers can improve decision-making under tense circumstances and increase the effectiveness of coordinated actions*
 - 3) Deploy maneuvering tactics
 - a) Implement the proper formation
 - 4) *Redeployment and/or containment can afford officers the added benefit of time and distance while continuing to maintain control of the situation*
 - 5) *Redeployment, however, should not enable a subject to gain a tactical advantage, arm himself/herself, or flee and pose a greater danger to the public or officers*
 - 6) Keep your mission focused
 - a) Be flexible and adaptable as needed
 - (1) Officers must recognize what type of incident they have and must react appropriately
 - (2) Minimal equipment required to deploy to a MACTAC incident
 - (a) Helmet
 - (b) Soft body armor
 - (c) Police ID

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- (d) Approved and authorized duty weapons/ammo
- (e) Motorola ASTRO radio
- 7) Leadership is essential during the First 15 Minutes of a MACTAC incident to ensure the response is built from the bottom up
- 8) Officer(s) should utilize the “4 A’s” continuously throughout the incident
- 9. Composition of MACTAC formations and maneuvers
 - a. Small Units
 - 1) Buddy Team
 - a) 2 to 3 officers
 - b) Buddy Teams are for movement only
 - c) Buddy Teams are components of a contact team and do not act independently
 - d) 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 3-5 second bounds
 - 2) Contact Team
 - a) The Contact Team is designed as a minimum of four officers and a maximum of 7 officers (with eight split into 2 contact teams)
 - b) Each Contact Team will consist of 2 buddy teams
 - (1) Team Leader (Flank Position)
 - (a) Delegates team member responsibilities
 - (b) Formulates and implements plan
 - (c) Provides cover to a flank position during movement
 - (d) Deploys shotgun with SA, or a patrol rifle if possible or available
 - (e) Engages suspect(s), if necessary
 - (2) Assistant Team Leader ATL
 - (a) Rear guard officer

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- (b) Communicates with responding units during deployment
 - (c) Acts as a “rescue or contact” officer
 - (d) Deploys shotgun with SA or a patrol rifle if possible or available
 - (e) Engages suspect(s), if necessary
- (3) Designated Cover Officer Point Officer
- (a) Deploys shotgun with SA or an police rifle
 - (b) Provides cover during entry and egress, if necessary
 - (c) Provides cover forward of the Team
 - (d) Engages Suspect(s), if necessary
- (4) Contact Officer Flank Position
- (a) Provides cover to a flank position during movement
 - (b) Acts as a rescue or contact officer
 - (c) Handles recovery of victim(s)
 - (d) Deploys shotgun with SA or a police rifle if possible or available
 - (e) Engages suspect(s), if necessary
- b. Squads
- 1) A Squad is organized with three Contact Teams
 - a) Three Contact Teams led by a supervisor form a squad
 - b) Each Contact Team moves independently
 - c) All Contact Team Leaders coordinate all movement under the command of the Squad Leader
 - 2) Squad Leader Supervisory or Team Leader position
 - a) Deploys shotgun with SA or a patrol rifle
 - b) Organizes three Contact Teams into a Squad element in order to increase firepower and manpower capabilities
 - c) Leads the squad by coordinated movement between the Contact Team Leaders

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1. These are the original assignments; however tactics are fluid and roles may change based upon the specific mission(s)
 2. Engages suspect(s), if necessary
 3. This is a leadership position but is not necessarily supervisor rank. It should be determined by the person most qualified
- 3) Four squads make up a Mobile Field Force MFF
- c. Maneuvering Techniques
- 1) Squads and contact teams use two movement techniques:
 - a) Traveling¹⁰
 1. A rapid movement technique that allows for fast movement however reduces a squad(s) force protection capability
 2. Therefore, it is used when speed is essential but contact with suspect(s) or receiving fire is very unlikely
 - b) Bounding over watch¹¹
 1. The slowest technique for movement, but provides the best position of advantage for the squad to provide cover fire
 2. and maneuver when contact with the suspect(s) is highly probable
 - 2) Like formations, maneuvering techniques provide varying degrees of control, security, and flexibility
 - 3) Communication during maneuvering
 - a) Verbal
 - b) Hand signals
10. Missions: Contact Teams and squads may transition through several missions during an event
- a. Things to consider that apply to all of the Teams' missions

¹⁰ Use of Force-Tactics Directive Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities MACTAC

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- 1) May need to continue past victim(s)
 - 2) If possible communicate victim(s) location
 - 3) Direct victim(s) out of the location through secured areas to the staging area or any safe zone.
 - 4) Communicate progress to other officers when able.
 - 5) Situation Report 4 “A ’s”
 - 6) Coordinate actions with the contact team leader and any responding personnel as soon as practicable.
- b. Review the following as covered in Basic MACTAC
- 1) Assault Mission
 - 2) Support Mission
 - 3) Security Mission
 - 4) Rescue Mission
 - a) A combination of Law Enforcement (LE) and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) forms a Rescue Task Force
 - b) LE personnel do not have to combine with EMS personnel to move Officers/Citizens from a position where the suspect can continue to inflict injury upon them
 - 5) Force Protection Mission
 - a) Personnel assigned to Force Protection can be combined with EMS to form a Rescue Task Force
 - b) Personnel assigned to Force Protection can be assigned to establish and protect a Warm Zone
 - (1) This mission includes keeping non-LE personnel (EMS/Fire) from entering a Hot Zone
 - (2) This mission includes keeping suspect(s) from entering the Warm Zone

11. Rescue Task Force¹²

- a. 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

¹² Los Angeles Fire Department, TRAINING BULLETIN, No. 135, November 2013

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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”

- b. A third Fire Department member can be added to the RTF. This would be the recommended configuration if it is desired to include a paramedic (2 LE, 2 Fire, 1 paramedic)
- c. A third Police Department member can be added, making the RTF: 3 LE, 2 Fire, 1 Paramedic
- d. 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. Larger combinations of LE and Fire Department members will make it more difficult to move quickly

12. 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

- a. Hot Zone: Area of most danger. Contact with the suspect is likely. LAFD will not respond into
- 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
- 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

13. If assigned to a RTF, it is essential to operate outside of the Hot Zone and to never leave LAFD unprotected. This is because:

- a. Fire being abandoned by Police if a suspect is located
- b. 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
- c. Security of Fire personal moving down range. What to do with Fire personal if Police make contact with a suspect or are ambushed by a suspect
- d. 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

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- e. The senior LE shall establish a Unified Command, and declare that he/she is the Incident Commander

II Practical Application

A. Scenario Based Training (4:45 hours)

LECTURETTE: Safety Guidelines Overview¹³ (1/2 hour)

Procedure: Classroom

1. Overview Safety Plan: Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP)
 - a. Discuss safety guidelines
 - b. IIPP safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines ensure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid and respond to them
 - c. All personnel should be instructed that a copy of the IIPP is located in the training supervisor's office at each specific training site
 - d. Anyone participating in the training, whether student, observer, or instructor, has the authority to "STOP" the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facilities
 - e. This information is for the Instructor only: Eye and ear protection, American National Standards Institute (ANSI), approved shall be worn if blank ammunition is to be used during a practical application or during any demonstration using the same
 - f. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training, and must use the following steps in the event of any serious injury:
 - 1) Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio. Give specific directions to the location of the incident

¹³ Cal OSHA Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP) and course Safety Guidelines,

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- 2) In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed
 - 3) The designated supervisor is to ensure that the necessary worker compensation forms and other reports are completed in a timely manner, consistent with State law and Department policy
 - 4) Transport to the local hospital for a minor injury
2. Remind students that during the Practical Application portion:
- a. **NO LIVE WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION ARE PERMITTED IN THE DESIGNATED TRAINING AREA(S)-Student Training orders specify this information; Students are responsible for securing their equipment**
NO OC SPRAY IS PERMITTED IN THE DESIGNATED TRAINING AREAS- Student training orders specify this information; Students are responsible for securing their equipment
 - b. **NO BATONS ARE PERMITTED IN DESIGNATED TRAINING AREAS- Student training orders specify this information; Students are responsible for securing their equipment**
3. **NOTE:** Students participating in scenario training are required to be on duty and Full Duty (free of any medical restrictions that preclude them from participating in the training scenario)
4. **A pre-**training inspection shall be conducted to ensure that students do not have any live weapons and possess the correct clothing and equipment to participate
- a. Instructors will conduct a holster check and ask each student if they are carrying any concealed weapons
 - b. Clothing worn for physical training should allow for flexibility of movement
 - c. Sturdy closed toe shoes are required as per the safety guidelines of this course
5. A safety inspection for any live weapons, and of all inert weapons used in scenario training shall be conducted not only prior to training but also conducted following any break in training, or when students or role players have been allowed to leave the training site
6. **Instructor Note regarding Blank firing weapon:**
- a. Only inert training weapons shall be used for training by students at all times

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- b. Inert weapons are color coded orange
- c. Inert weapons are weapons that have been deactivated by removal of the firing pin, or plastic or resin non-firing replicas
- d. Only those Instructors that are 1070 certified as firearms instructors will have access to, and the ability to discharge a Blank firing weapon during training scenarios
- e. Blank firing weapons are used by **INSTRUCTORS ONLY**
- f. **Blank Firing Weapon** is color coded yellow
- g. Ensure Only Department Authorized Blank Firing Ammunition from the Department armory is used

7. Instructor Note inert Improvised Explosive Device (IED):

- a. Any representation of an Improvised explosive device IED shall be clearly marked as “inert IED”.
- b. The improvised IEDs are not, nor ever have been an explosive device. The improvised IEDs are cardboard representations with the letters “Inert IED” written on across

8. Instructors shall maintain an appropriate level of discipline over students at all times

9. Specific roles shall be assigned

- a. OIC-Officer in Charge
- b. Medic
- c. Notification
- d. Traffic Control

B. NOTE TO FACILITATOR: Facilitator clarify any questions based on the specific incident

- 1. Remember this is a learning experience
- 2. Students should not be pushed to move the maneuvers faster than they can successfully complete. The maneuvers will get faster and more effective as the day progresses
- 3. The more time they spend practicing the better they will become
- 4. Using cover as barrier between officer and the threat should be emphasized
- 5. Angles of movement: Close the angles for tactical advantage
- 6. These tactics are fluid and easily adaptable
- 7. If you need to adjust your location, or the current position does not appear to be the most effective, adjust and move

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C. SKILL SET ROTATIONS:

1. These rotations are a review of MACTAC techniques
 - a. This portion consists of 3 rotations
 - 1) Rotation A-Basic MACTAC
 - a) Have students move in squad formations and practice the following formation and techniques
 - b) Traveling in Diamond Formation/Staggered Diamond Formation
 - c) Traveling in Column Formation/Staggered Column Formation
 - d) Bounding as “buddy teams”
 - e) Bounding as Contact Teams
 - 2) Rotation B-Basic Immediate Action Rapid Deployment (IARD)
 - a) Have students form a Contact Team
 - (1) Designated cover officer (point position), Team Leader (flank position), Assistant Team Leader (rear guard), and Contact Officer (flank position)
 - b) Entering doorways
 - (1) Closed doors
 - (2) Open doors
 - (3) Hinged side
 - (4) Doorknob side
 - 3) Rotation C-Rescue Task Force with Fire Department Personnel
 - a) Have students form a RTF
 - (1) Two LE, Two Firefighters/EMS
 - (2) Four LE, Four Firefighter/EMS
 - (3) Four LE, Two Firefighters/EMS
 - b) Have students move in the RTF formation
2. During this portion of training the whole class will be divided for Rotations A & B
 - a. Divide the class into 2 groups of approximately 20 students
 - b. All groups will alternate rotations A and B.
 - c. The entire class will re-join for rotations C

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- d. Review Non-Verbal signals¹⁴
 - 1) Non-Verbal signals which allow officers to communicate
 - 2) Non-Verbal signals are an advantage to the Officers as the suspect(s) is unaware of Officers actions
- D. Instructors that are role-playing as suspects are to only use inert weapons or blank firing weapons
 - 1. Instructors should use training Improvised Explosive Devices IEDs to add realism. The improvised IEDs are not, nor ever have been an explosive device. The improvised IEDs are cardboard representations with the letters "Inert IED" written on across
 - 2. Instructors are to use only approved¹⁴ and authorized training equipment at all times
- E. **PRACTICAL APPLICATION:** Scenarios A (Basic MACTAC) and B (Immediate Action Rapid Deployment /Officer Rapid Deployment) Drills
 - Procedures:** Small group exercise
 - 1. Prior to each rotation, ensure all students' weapons are secured in their cars or in appropriate gun storage containers, and that no participants, including instructors have live weapons in the designated training area. Live weapons are strictly prohibited during scenario-based training
 - 2. Emphasize that an Active Shooter is inherently dangerous and requires officers to *have a plan*, rather than blindly succumb to the natural urge to give chase
 - a. *The dynamic nature of most incidents will require tactical plans to be flexible, and officers need to adapt their plan(s) as additional information or factors become known to the officer(s)*
 - 3. Officers must be physically and mentally prepared to stop and/or apprehend the violent suspect(s) in a great bodily injury or deadly force situation
 - 4. The rapidly changing nature of these encounters requires officers to develop a flexible tactical approach to each Active Shooter situation. This includes the maneuvering and approach to the incident or location
 - a. *Redeployment and/or containment*

¹⁴ LAPD SWAT Tactics and Procedures-Barricaded suspects

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- 1) *Redeployment should not enable a subject to gain a tactical advantage, arm himself/herself, or flee and pose a greater danger to the public or officers*
5. *Lines of communication*¹⁵ are a critical element of officer safety. If the ongoing activity has ceased and the suspect(s) whereabouts is unknown, quiet voice commands or hand signals should be used
6. Officers must constantly *assess*¹⁶ the tactical situation. Any officer within the Team shall notify other officers when the Active Shooter situation has turned into a Barricaded Suspect situation
 - a. *Distance+Cover+Time*
 - 1) *Time is an essential element of de-escalation as it allows officers the opportunity to communicate with the suspect, refine tactical plans, and, if necessary, call for additional resources*
 - 2) *If a suspect is contained and does not pose an imminent threat to officers, the public, or himself/herself, time can provide an opportunity for the suspect to reconsider his/her actions and decisions*¹⁷
7. **Facilitator instructions:**
 - a. Conduct at HALF SPEED. Half Speed is a comfortable pace that allows the student to show understanding of concepts but not too fast to be hazardous to themselves or other students. Additionally, this pace allows for the instructors to critique the students.
 - b. Review Formations¹⁸
 - 1) Diamond
 - a) Diamond Formation as a Military Style Wedge Formation
 - b) The Diamond Formation offers 360-degree coverage for the Team members
 - c) Enhances officer safety
 - 2) Expanded Diamond

¹⁵ Modified from “communications” to “lines of communication,” consistent with UOF Tactics Directive 16

¹⁶ Modified from “evaluate” to “assess,” consistent with UOF Tactics Directive 16

¹⁷ Use of Force-Tactics Directive 16, Page 2, Paragraph 3

¹⁸ LAPD MACTAC Basic Course Lesson Plan

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- a) EXPANDED DIAMOND: arms extended at sides
- b) Used for open terrain (i.e. streets, parking lots)
- 3) Column
 - a) The Squad can form in single column or double column dependent upon the terrain
 - b) Rear Contact Team has rear guard responsibilities
- 4) Staggered Column
 - a) The duties and responsibilities of the Contact Team Members are the same as though they are working as a contact team
 - b) The Squad's Contact Teams alternate sides
 - c) 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
 - d) 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

c. **Scenario overview:**

- 1) *Officers respond to a 'Shots Fired, Multiple Victims Down' radio call. Have role players' actions establish a MACTAC event early on. As Contact Teams and Squads begin to deploy have additional suspect/role players become active to test officers' response*
- 2) **Once suspect is neutralized, transition to *post engagement priorities***
 - a) *Secure suspect. Consider **re-redeploying** if suspect is believed to be a suicide bomber*
 - b) *Secure evidence, weapons. The immediate area becomes a crime scene. Suspect may have critical intelligence on his person, such as a mobile device, visible insignia (tattoos, identifiers, etc.) which can provide clues to additional suspects (is this a lone wolf? Is this a coordinated attack?)*

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- c) *Physically link up with responding units.*
 - d) *Direct responding units to begin rescuing victims*
 - e) **Communicate** *an immediate action **plan** to deal with additional suspect(s). Establish who stays with the suspect? Who goes? Consider directing the responding units to search for additional suspect(s). Re-engaging with additional suspects may not be the best option for the initial contact team since they will have depleted ammunition and will have the most accurate, up to date information to provide to the IC. Use **Other Resources to help control and contain an incident!***
 - f) *Establish Warm Zones, Casualty Collection Points*
 - (1) *Utilize resources to begin room clearing, setting up warm zones, inner perimeter security*
 - g) *Unified Command*
 - (1) *Coordinate with LAFD, Federal agencies, Campus Police Services, Neighboring agencies (LASD, Burbank, Glendale, Culver City, etc.)*
 - h) *Form Rescue Task Forces*
- 3) *This is a generic format for the scenario. Role players will add realism and adjust the complexity of the scenario based on student actions*
- 4) *The post scenario debrief provides an opportunity for students to critique and improve upon their own performance. Facilitators should guide the debriefing without taking over the debriefing*
- d. Reinforce the safety guidelines and ensure that all involved parties have the necessary safety equipment at all times
 - e. Instructors are to coach the Teams through their mistakes and demonstrate appropriate behavior when necessary
 - f. This should be a positive learning experience for all involved
 - g. Limit the lecturing and allow the students to debrief their own performance whenever possible. Demonstrate to them how to improve their tactics, communication, and overall performance

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8. Gather the students in a standby location where they can obtain the necessary equipment to participate in the scenario
 - a. Radios
 - b. Inert weapons
9. Divide the class into Contact Teams of 4 to 5
10. Instructors will assign team leaders
11. Team leaders will make the determination what role the student will play
12. One team at a time will be provided with the scenario
 - a. The team is advised to respond and handle the call as they would in a real field situation
 - b. The team may request or use any resource that would be available in a real field situation
13. The remaining group will wait in the standby location
 - a. The stand by location should be out of view of the scenario
 - b. Students can begin developing their plan for when it is their turn to handle the radio call
14. One facilitator should remain at the standby location to provide resource information for the awaiting groups
15. **Role Player instructions:**
 - a. **Suspect(s):** Instructor(s) that are playing the role of suspect(s) should vary their actions for each scenario. Role players should attempt to duplicate a real-world incident. Do not substantially deviate from the pre-designated scenario script
 - b. **Facilitator:** Observe the incident. Call "STOP" any time if the incident substantially deviates from the pre-designated course or script. Once the Contact/Rescue Team makes contact with the suspect(s), ensure proper tactics, communication and procedures are maintained
16. Utilize the information in the "Demonstration" portion to debrief the scenario
17. At the conclusion of the exercise, an overall debrief will be conducted to ensure all students obtain all of the necessary information
18. Point out the following if not brought up during the scenario debrief:

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- a. The goal of these tactics is that one or more Teams is laying down a base of cover fire when appropriate in order to suppress the suspect(s) fire in order to provide cover for the Team maneuvering toward the threat
 - b. Work around the leading officer(s) or contact team(s); **don't** move in front of the lead officer's muzzle
 - c. Upon entering a room, do not over penetrate. Initial "clear" is given if no contact is made. Then, continue to clear any other areas of concern
 - d. Rear security must maintain the role of "rear security" and not be distracted by other officer's actions,
 - e. It is imperative that Squad and Contact Team Leaders maintain control of their element movements and areas of responsibility
19. At the conclusion of each scenario, ask the participants questions based on their performance and conduct a facilitated discussion
- a. What problems did you encounter?
 - b. Did you have problems determining between Immediate Action Rapid Deployment (IARD) tactics and/or conventional tactics?
 - c. Were there communication problems?
 - d. What would you do to improve the performance?
20. **Scenario Debrief:** At the conclusion of the final field exercise, ask the participants questions based on their performance and conduct a facilitated discussion
- a. ASK: What tactical concerns should the officers have as they respond to the area?
 - b. ASK: What force options are available? MACTAC, IARD tactics and/or conventional tactics?
 - c. ASK: Were open **lines of communication** maintained between officers?
 - d. ASK: What would you do to improve the performance?
 - e. ASK: What LAPD policy requirements should be considered?
 - f. ASK: What De-Escalation techniques were used
 - 1) Point out the following key issues if not brought out during the scenario debriefs
 - 2) Officers should understand that although the patrol units may be equipped with ballistic door panels, they are easily identified by the

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- suspect(s) and will likely draw heavy gun fire. The tactical situation may necessitate *re-deployment*¹⁹ from this “Fatal Funnel”
- 3) The maneuver element advances when not being engaged by direct fire from the Suspect(s) Cover fire may be useful to impede the suspect’s ability to engage the contact team while they are advancing toward the threat
 - 4) Use of Force Policy does not change during a MACTAC incident. Officers are accountable for each round fired, including cover fire. Officers must be able to articulate the use of cover fire to the objectively reasonable standard
 - 5) Officers ***re-deploying*** from a position of cover to their next position of cover should move as rapidly as possible and be aware that if needed cover fire may be provided by other Contact Team members
 - 6) “I am up... he sees me... I am down”
This mnemonic is used to estimate your exposure time to the Suspect(s) observation of your movement
 - 7) Communication is a critical element of officer safety. If the ongoing activity has ceased and the Suspect(s) whereabouts is unknown, quiet voice commands or hand signals should be used
 - 8) Officers must be physically and mentally prepared to neutralize and/or apprehend the aggressive suspect(s) in a deadly force situation

III. CLOSING

(15 Minutes)

- A. Assemble all of the groups back together in one location for the closing
- B. During the closing reinforce the key points as they relate to MACTAC and IARD
 1. The rapidly changing nature of these encounters requires officers to develop a flexible tactical approach to each MACTAC situation including the maneuvering tactics used to approach the incident
 2. Appropriate decision making, and proper application of tactics is based on each specific situation. Responders must identify which tactic is applicable to the mission

¹⁹ Modified “movement away” to “re-deployment” to be consistent with UOF Tactics Directive 16

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(i.e. Barricaded Suspect, Hostage Situation, Active Shooter, Terrorist Attack, or Hostage Siege)

3. Rapid seizure of opportunity is imperative to the success of the mission
4. Train as you fight, fight as you train (military quote)
5. Stress the importance of practicing as a Team to ensure all officers are working together
6. IARD/MACTAC tactics are not a substitute for conventional response tactics to a barricaded gunman
7. There is no terrorism exception to the law or to the use of force policies of law enforcement
8. The purpose of this training block is to give you, the First Responder, the tools and knowledge to identify and react to an Active Shooter or MACTAC Terrorist type event
 - a. At the conclusion of this training the student is expected to be able to identify tactical situations and know the appropriate response
 - b. The student will be able to deploy in a Contact Team format
 - c. The Student will be familiar with working as a Contact Team member in a Squad
 - d. The Student will be able to work with LAFD/EMS in a Rescue Task Force configuration.
 - e. Deviation from these basic concepts sometimes occurs due to the fluid and rapidly evolving nature of law enforcement encounters and the environment in which they occur. Deviations may range from minor, typically procedural or technical, to substantial deviations from Department tactical training. Any deviations are to be explained by the involved officer(s), and justification for substantial deviation from Department tactical training shall be articulated and must meet the objectively reasonable standard of the Department's Use of Force policy