

Metropolitan Division
Motorcade Tactics / Convoy Driving
T221

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with a review of the skills necessary to safely perform in motorcade and convoy driving tactics.

Performance Objectives: Using group discussion and learning activities the student will:

- Demonstrate the working knowledge necessary for a motorcade detail
- Know the principles used in an advance meeting and planning for a motorcade
- Demonstrate the working knowledge needed for Metro's responsibilities in a motorcade regarding dignitary protection (protecting and transporting protectee)
- Demonstrate a working knowledge in convoy driving to facilitate motorcade movement
- Review Use of force Policy

This course provides updated legislative content of Penal Code Section 835(a).

References: Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that current references are utilized

I. INTRODUCTION

(30 mins)

- A. Introduction of instructor(s)
 - 1. Name, Assignment
 - 2. Experience
- B. Overview block of training
 - 1. Motorcade Detail Overview
 - 2. Convoy Driving Overview
 - 3. Practical Application: Field Exercise
 - 4. Debrief

II. MOTORCADE DETAIL OVERVIEW

(2 Hrs)

A. *GROUP ACTIVITY:* Discussion and Practical Applications

Procedures: Large group activity

- 1. Motorcade Mission
 - To facilitate the expeditious and uninterrupted movement of VIPs, foreign dignitaries, heads of state and any witness where threat level is high to enhance their safety
- 2. Motorcade Detail Planning
 - a. Meet with agency requesting, (LAPD, USSS, State Dept. any other requesting entity)
 - b. Meet with Motor Detail or CHP Supervisor
 - c. LAPD Only- Motorcades:
 - 1) Conduct route surveys starting from the arrival point to all locations the Principal will be visiting and endpoint of departure

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- 2) Primary route
 - 3) Secondary route
 - 4) Identify safe houses and trauma hospitals along the motorcade route
 - 5) Obtain time and mileage of all routes
 - 6) Complete Motorcade Route Sheet with checkpoints
 - 7) Ensure all officers assigned run the routes to check the accuracy of the route sheet and familiarize themselves with the routes
- d. Motorcade Configuration
- 1) Scout -1
 - a) Ensure route is clear
 - b) Check for possible hazards
 - 2) Scout -2
 - Pick up what scout-1 missed
 - 3) Point Motor
 - Motor officer assigned to motorcade
 - 4) Lead Motor
 - Motor sergeant
 - 5) Lead Black and White vehicle
 - 6) Spare Limousine
 - 7) Principal Limousine
 - 8) Follow Up Vehicle
 - a) USSS or State Dept. Agent
 - b) Metro Liaison Officer (MLO)
 - Police officer 3+1 assigned to motorcade
 - Advises command post of checkpoint
 - c) Major Crime detective may be assigned to motorcade
 - 9) Staff Vehicle
 - 10) Counter Assault Team (CAT)
 - a) USSS CAT
 - b) Metro CAT
 - 11) Press Vehicle
 - 12) Ambulance (when assigned)
 - 13) Tail Vehicle
 - TCS black and white sweep vehicle
 - 14) Air Unit
 - a) Check traffic
 - b) Check rooftops for possible snipers
- e. Motorcade generally consists of 20 plus vehicles
- f. It normally requires 20 to 25 motor officers
- g. **“Code Red”** on frequency during arrival and departures
3. California Highway Patrol (CHP) Motorcade
- a. Most common motorcade
 - b. Metro Liaison Officer (MLO) in all movements within Los Angeles
 - c. Motorcade line up is basically the same. The names of the vehicles such as “Scout 1” may be different

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- d. Bravo
 - Five minutes out
- e. Alpha
 - Two minutes out
- 4. LAPD Only Motorcade (escort)
 - a. Deployed for low threat level Principals
 - b. Usually consists of ten or less vehicles
 - c. Normally requires six to ten motor officers
 - d. May or may not be deployed for USSS or State Dept. Principals
 - e. Vehicular traffic generally does not pass motorcade/escort configuration
 - f. Motorcade/escort contingency yields to emergency vehicles
 - g. Emergency lights activated only when controlling intersections
 - h. Emergency lights off while enroute to next controlled intersection
 - i. Disadvantages
 - 1) All traffic laws obeyed
 - 2) Attracts attention of vehicles moving in the same direction
 - 3) More difficult to recognize as an official motorcade
- B. Working the Principal: Overall Mission**
 - 1. Prevent injury to the Principal, intentional or unintentional
 - 2. Avoid embarrassment to the Principal
 - 3. Prevent kidnapping of the Principal
 - 4. Safeguard Principal's schedule
- C. Briefing the Principal**
 - 1. The primary function of working the Principal is a security matter and not for the convenience of the Principal
 - 2. It is important that the Principal be aware and has knowledge of the officer's actions in time of emergency
 - 3. The Principal's reaction in an emergency situation: follow orders or recommendations of the protective detail
- D. Protection Deployment**
 - 1. Officers must protect him/herself to protect the Principal
 - 2. The officer's stance should be strong toward the side of the crowd with an even distribution of weight
 - 3. Officers must fight their natural instincts and not leave their assigned position
 - 4. Officers must know their initial reaction to physical assault
 - a. Remain calm
 - b. Think
 - c. Consider present position
 - d. Protect
 - 5. Do not leave assignment to assist others
 - a. An attacker/s will rely upon an officer's natural instinct to protect other officers, thus making the Principal (protectee) an easier target
 - 6. Officers must use Teamwork
 - a. Be a cohesive group
 - b. Be one minded: protect the Principal and then the group

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E. Assault on Motorcades

1. CHP Motorcade
 - a. USSS CAT primary responsibility is the Principal
 - Immediately return fire
 - Place themselves between threat and Principal
 - Evacuate Principal from the area immediately
 - b. Metro CAT primary responsibility is the City of Los Angeles
 - Communicate with USSS CAT
 - Immediately move towards threat and return fire
 - Stay and address threat
 - Contain and maintain situation
 - Notify communications and additional resources
 - If USSS CAT is disabled, take on their role
 - At times, two METRO CATs will be assigned to a Motorcade
2. Use of force discussed
 - a. California Penal Code Section 835(a)¹
 - 1) Updated pursuant to Assembly Bill 392 that was signed into law on August 19, 2019 and effective as of January 1, 2020.
 - 2) 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) Effect the arrest,
 - (2) Prevent escape, or
 - (3) Overcome resistance.
 - 3) The authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life.
 - 4) A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, “retreat” does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.
3. Department Use of Force policy states that force must be “objectively reasonable” to:
 - a. Defend themselves
 - b. Defend others
 - c. Effect an arrest or detention
 - d. Prevent escape
 - e. Overcome resistance
 - f. Use of force policy does not change in crowd control situations

¹ California Penal Code Section 835a

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- g. Department Tactical De-Escalation Techniques In circumstances not involving imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, officers should consider tactics and techniques that may persuade the suspect/s to voluntarily comply or that may mitigate the need to use a higher level of force to resolve the situation safely.
- h. Tactical de-escalation does not require that an officer compromise their safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public.
 - 1) Guided by the principal of reverence for human life.
 - 2) 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.
- i. De-escalation techniques (PATROL) should only be used when safe to do so:
 - 1) Planning- Arrive and Coordinate
 - 2) Assessment- Change tactics as needed
 - 3) Time- Distance + Cover= Time for planning and communicating
 - 4) Redeployment and/or Containment- Maintain control and buy time
 - 5) Other Resources- Request additional resources and/or specialized personnel
 - 6) Lines of Communication- Helps to improve decision-making
- j. Deadly Force can only be used when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:
 - (1) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person; or,*
 - (2) To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.*

Note: In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible.

- 1) “Deadly force” means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.

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- 2) "Totality of the circumstances" means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.
- 3) A threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.
- 4) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.

Note: The Department will analyze an officer's use of deadly force by evaluating the totality of the circumstances of each case consistent with California Penal Code Section 835(a) as well as the factors articulated in *Graham v. Conner*.

- k. Proportionality²
- l. Rendering Aid. After any use of force, officers shall immediately request a rescue ambulance for any person injured. In addition, officers shall promptly provide basic and emergency medical assistance to all members of the community, including victims, witnesses, subjects, suspects, persons in custody, subjects of a use of force and fellow officers:
 - a) To the extent of the officer's training and experience in first aid/CPR/AED; and
 - b) To the level of equipment available to an officer at the time assistance is needed.
- m. Requirement to Intercede when Excessive force is observed
- n. Requirement to report potential excessive force
- o. Vulnerable Populations - include, but are not limited, children, elderly persons, people who are pregnant, and people with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities.
 - a) Age is not a legal consideration
 - b) The Department has always utilized extreme caution with respect to the use of deadly force against youthful offenders
 - c) Nothing in the use of force policy is intended to reduce the degree of care required in such cases
- p. Command and Control³

² Department Manual, 1/556.10, Policy on Use of Force

³ LAPD Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, COMMAND AND CONTROL

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- a) The use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk.
- b) Initial responsibility to begin the process to develop a plan of action falls upon the senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness.

Ensure reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover.

Reduce over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities.

III. CONVOY DRIVING OVERVIEW

(1 Hr)

A. GROUP ACTIVITY: Discussion and Practical Applications

Procedures: Large group activity

1. Convoy Driving Mission
 - a. Used during LAPD/Metro Only movements
 - b. Used to safely facilitate the cohesive movement of multiple police vehicles (package) from place to place
 - c. When done correctly, the entire package moves smoothly through all traffic without stopping
 - d. Lights and sirens are required during travel
 - e. Communication is key and extremely important during all movement
 - f. A safe speed must be maintained throughout the entire route
 - g. A supervisor will be responsible to ensure travel is conducted in a safe, efficient manner
2. Configuration
 - a. Lead Vehicle
 - Can be supervisor and/or officer who is familiar with route of travel
 - b. Second Vehicle
 - Can be a suburban. Usually contains the protectee or main package
 - c. Third and Forth Vehicles
 - Wing cars used to leapfrog ahead of package to block oncoming and cross traffic
 - d. Remaining Vehicles
 - Additional wing cars
3. Wing Car Responsibility
 - a. Self-initiate into position ahead of Lead and Second vehicle (use flexibility) to stop oncoming or cross traffic
 - b. Stop any traffic that may impede the movement
 - c. Multiple wing cars may be required depending on size of streets and traffic conditions
 - d. Wing cars remain in place until the ENTIRE package safely drives pass

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- e. Once the ENTIRE package has passed, the wing car either falls into the rear of the package or leapfrogs to the next intersection for additional traffic control
- f. When (2) wing cars are holding traffic side-by side in an intersection, the car on the left rejoins the package first followed by the car on the right.

IV. FIELD EXERCISES

(4.5 Hrs)

Safety Overview

DISTRIBUTE: and discuss safety guidelines handout, Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP)

- 1. 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 them
- 2. All personnel should be instructed that a copy of the IIPP is located in the training supervisor's office at that particular training site
- 3. 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
- 4. Protective eyewear and hearing protection (American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved) shall be worn if blanks or live-fire rounds are used during a practical application or during any demonstration using the same
- 5. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) of any injury sustained during training, and use the following steps in the event of a serious injury
 - a. Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio. Give specific directions to the location of the incident
 - b. In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed
 - c. At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit's office also containing the emergency plan that is in place
 - d. The supervisor will ensure that the necessary worker compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form 15.7) are completed in a timely manner
 - e. Transport to the local hospital for a minor injury

1) Granada Hills Facility: Providence Holy Cross
Medical Center
15031 Rinaldi Street
Mission Hills, CA 91345
Tel. # (818) 365-8051

2) Elysian Park Facility: Glendale Adventist Medical
1530 E. Chevy Chase Drive
Glendale, CA 91206
Tel. # (818) 409-8000

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- 3) Harbor Range Facility: San Pedro Peninsula Hosp
1300 West 7th St
San Pedro, CA 90732
Tel. # (310) 832-3311

NOTE: No live weapons or ammunitions during FTX scenarios

A. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Field Exercise

Procedures: Large Group Activity (rotate role players)

1. Senior officers from Metropolitan Division will be evaluators and play the role of the VIP in the scenario
2. Scenarios may utilize simunitions weapons and ammo
 - a. Simunitions Equipment
 - 1) Personal protective gear
 - a) Head, Neck and Face protection
 - b) Long Sleeves
 - c) Gloves (optional)
 - 2) Simunition Weapons and Ammo
3. The class will be broken into small groups (10-12 students)
4. Each group will participate in several mock motorcades and convoys using Metro vehicles
 - a. The squad will motorcade the VIP to a prearranged location
 - b. When the location is reached the VIP will exit the vehicle and enter a location or greet a crowd (played by remaining students and Metro officers)
 - c. At some point an assault on the Principal will occur and the protective detail (squad) will react
 - d. The squads will rotate through the positions of protective team and role players, and a different scenario will be used

B. DEBRIEF SCENARIO

1. As a group, discuss
 - a. The advance meeting in preparation for a dignitary protection detail/motorcade
 - b. The posting of responsibilities for a dignitary protection detail/motorcade
 - c. The need to focus on protecting the Principal first and then the team

C. CLOSING: Reinforce key learning points

1. Conducting an advance meeting and planning is vital to the success of a motorcade detail
2. The proper posting of responsibilities is a necessary component of the advance meeting and plan
3. Communication principals and assigned duties must be adhered to for a successful detail