

IMMEDIATE ACTION RAPID DEPLOYMENT



Presented by
The Los Angeles Port Police 

Course Content

- This course is designed to provide officers with the tactical and instructional skills necessary to safely, quickly and effectively respond to an "Active Shooter" Incident/ Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Incident(MACTAC).



What to Expect From This Course:

- The course belongs to you
- Instructor commitment
- Improved skills
- Challenge

What is Expected of You:

- Good weapons safety/tactics
- Ask questions
- Be on time
- Be professional in the classroom and training environments
- Limit cell phone/texting

Why Rapid Deployment Tactics?



Introduction

- Active shooter incidents are more common and on the rise.
- In 2018 there were 27 active shooter incidents in the United States. 128 wounded/85 deaths.
- Why?
- One constant: TIME IS CRITICAL!!
- The longer it takes for us to react, the more time the suspect(s) have to inflict injury or death to innocent people.

Barricaded Suspect vs Active Shooter

- What are the differences?
- What are the similarities?
- When can one become the other?

ACTIVE vs. BARRICADED

<p>Rapid Deployment/Active Shooter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suspect is actively engaged in causing death or GBI. There exists a large number of potential victims within the location that could be in danger. Time IS NOT on your side! 	<p>Barricaded Gunman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suspect is no longer a threat to public and may be isolated. There are very few to no victims or potential victims within range of the suspect who could be hostage victims. Time IS on your side!
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Definition of Rapid Deployment Response/ Active Shooter

*"The **swift** and **immediate** deployment of law enforcement resources to ongoing, life threatening situations where delayed deployment could otherwise result in death or great bodily injury to innocent persons."*

Active Shooter

Is an armed person who has used deadly physical force on other persons, inflicting great bodily injury (GBI) and aggressively continues to do so while having unrestricted access to other victims.

MACTAC

- Multiple deadly force incident(s) occurring simultaneously in different locations throughout a jurisdiction.
- MACTAC concept is an expansion of Immediate Action Response Deployment tactics.
- MACTAC concepts provide officers with additional tactics to use during an incident that involves multiple locations, multiple shooters and open areas.

PORT POLICE POLICY 424

RAPID RESPONSE AND DEPLOYMENT



424.1 RAPID RESPONSE AND DEPLOYMENT POLICY

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Violence in schools, workplaces and other locations by any individual or group of individuals presents a difficult situation for law enforcement. The purpose of this policy is to identify guidelines and factors that will assist responding officers as they make decisions in these rapidly unfolding and tense situations.

424.2 RAPID RESPONSE AND DEPLOYMENT POLICY

The policy of this Department in dealing with the crisis situation shall be:

- To obtain and maintain complete operative control of the incident.
- To explore every source of available intelligence regarding the circumstances, location, and suspect(s) in the incident.
- To attempt, by every means available, to attain any tactical advantage over the responsible individual(s).
- To attempt, whenever feasible, a negotiated surrender of the suspect(s) and release of the hostages through the expertise of the members of this department and others.
- When an emergency situation exists, neutralize the threat as rapidly as reasonably possible to minimize injury and loss of life.

Note: Nothing in this policy shall preclude the use of necessary force, deadly or otherwise, by members of this department in protecting themselves or others from death or serious injury.

424.3 RAPID RESPONSE AND DEPLOYMENT POLICY

PROCEDURE:

If there is a reasonable belief that acts or threats by a suspect are placing lives in imminent danger, first responding officers should consider reasonable options to immediately eliminate the threat. Officers must decide, often under a multitude of difficult and rapidly evolving circumstances, whether to advance on the suspect, take other actions to deal with the threat or wait for additional resources.

Continue

When deciding on a course of action officers should consider:

- Whether sufficient personnel are available on-scene to advance on the suspect. Any advance on a suspect should be made using teams of two or more officers whenever reasonably possible.
- Whether individuals who are under imminent threat can be moved out of danger with reasonable safety.
- Whether the officers have the ability to effectively communicate with others in the field.
- Whether planned tactics can be effectively deployed.

Continue

(e) The availability of rifles, shotguns, shields, control devices and any other appropriate tools, and whether the deployment of these tools will provide a tactical advantage.

(f) In a case of a barricaded suspect with no hostages and no immediate threat to others, officers should consider summoning and waiting for additional assistance (special tactics and/or hostage negotiation team response).

(g) If a suspect is actively engaged in the infliction of serious bodily harm or other life-threatening activity toward others, the officer should take immediate action, if reasonably possible, to stop the threat presented by the suspect while calling for additional assistance.

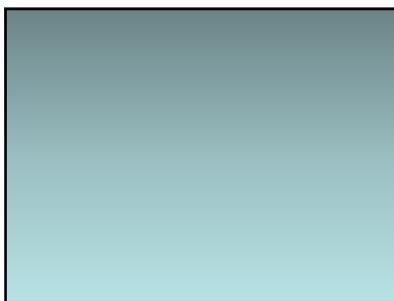
HISTORY



TEXAS TOWER

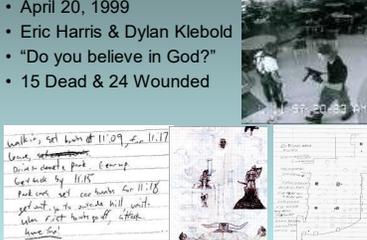


The image shows a photograph of the Texas Tower on the left and a detailed map of the surrounding area on the right, with a red circle highlighting a specific location on the map.



COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL

- April 20, 1999
- Eric Harris & Dylan Klebold
- "Do you believe in God?"
- 15 Dead & 24 Wounded



The image includes a photograph of a shooting scene at Columbine High School and several pages of handwritten notes and sketches related to the event.

MUMBAI, INDIA

- November 26, 2008
- 10 terrorists directly involved
- Well trained & armed including automatic weapons & IED's
- Multiple locations including high values
- 173 dead & hundreds wounded



THE FANTASY STAGE



The image shows a collage of images including a "SHOOTING" graphic, a Myspace.com profile, and a "KILLING GIRL" graphic.

The shooter will fantasize about committing a shooting and the headlines he will receive. The shooter may draw pictures and/or write stories of the event and even make website postings warning people of such an event. The goal is to achieve the "high score".

THE PLANNING STAGE



The image shows a map of a location and a hand holding a pen over a piece of paper with a checklist.

The shooter will decide who, what, when, where and how the shooting spree will occur. He will start writing his plans and decide the time and location of the event, along with what weapons are needed. The shooter may prepare a shopping list of needed items. He may determine how to travel to the location and conceal the weapons.

THE PREPARATION STAGE



The image shows a handgun, a box of ammunition, and a pipe bomb.

The shooter will beg, borrow, buy or steal the necessary items. Often times, stealing from his own family. Guns, ammunition and even materials needed to make bombs. The shooter may also visit the location of the planned attack and make drawings of the location.

THE APPROACH STAGE



The image shows a person in a dark hoodie and a person in a suit holding a gun.

The shooter is enroute to the target destination and his mindset is about killing and achieving "high score" without the concern for his own safety, or capture.

THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE



The shooter's fantasy becomes a reality as he open fires. He will continue to shoot his intended victim/victims and others of opportunity. He will move throughout buildings/areas until he runs out of victims, ammunition, stopped by the police or commits suicide.



TEAMS

- > Contact Team/s
- > Rescue Team/s

Contact Team

- *Priority is to make contact with the Suspect(s)*
- *Stop the deadly behavior*
- *Limit Suspect(s) movement*
- *Prevent Suspect(s) escape*

Rescue Team

- *Rescue critically wounded.*
- *Utilize TEM's personnel if available.*
- *Priority is to conduct rescue of wounded subjects to a Casualty Collection Point (CCP).*

CITIZEN/ OFFICER RESCUE

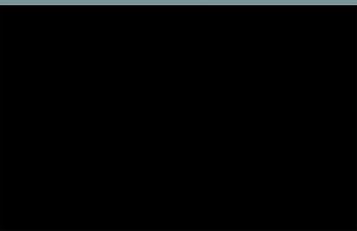
1. A citizen or Officer is gravely wounded and delayed recovery could result in their death.
2. If shooter is not "actively shooting" but there exists the possibility for direct citizen harm, a rescue or quick relocation could be utilized to preserve safety and life.

Note: Rescue and recovery should be executed by the secondary rescue team when possible. Contact teams should maintain the goal of Location and Isolation of suspect(s) if feasible.

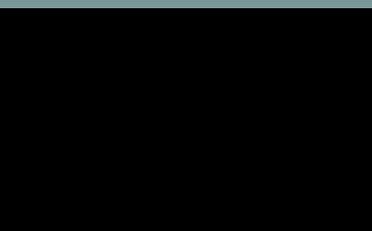
Mission Objectives

Points to consider that apply to ALL the Teams

Mission Objectives



MISSION OBJECTIVES





INITIAL RESPONSE

FIRST RESPONSE

- Collect Intel and Communicate
- Start requesting resources as soon as possible
- Contact any fleeing victims for additional information
- Broadcast your initial entry point

COLLECT AND COMMUNICATE

- If there is time on any incident, the incident commander (of any rank) should attempt to obtain pre-entry intelligence on the following:
 - **The suspect(s):** Who, why, how many, descriptions, last known location etc.
 - **Weapons or Explosives:** type, numbers and possible locations.
 - **Hostages:** who, numbers, injuries and locations.

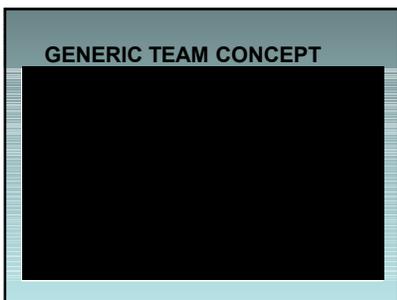


RESPONSE

- First arriving units will quickly assess the situation and plan an approach method and entry point.
- Rapid Deployment/Active Shooter response will then be initiated to get to and stop the suspect's action.
- Using Rapid Deployment/Active Shooter response methodology is most common but the ultimate tactic will be dependant upon each situation and resources/personnel at hand.

CONTACTING VICTIMS/WITNESSES

- Give instructions
 - Stay in place
 - Go to nearest safe/secured exit
 - Go to other teams or “stronghold” location
 - Hands up and empty
 - Announce as they go



OFF DUTY RESPONSE

OFF-DUTY OFFICERS

- Situational awareness
- Good witness vs. taking action
- Mindset
 - Are you prepared?
 - What if you are with your family?
- Weapon & Equipment
 - Handgun & magazines
 - Police ID & Badge
 - Illumination tools
 - Cell phone

Plain Clothes Officers

- Non-uniformed officers shall not self deploy to the incident.
- Non-uniformed officers should have proper uniform and equipment ready for deployment for any major incident.

RESCUE TEAM

- Rescue teams have the specific responsibility of conducting a complete search of the location for injured persons and potential victims.
- Their search should be thorough and methodical.
- The team should be utilized as a rescue team not a triage team. Practice a "grab and go" technique and utilize the surroundings to assist those capable of self extraction when possible.



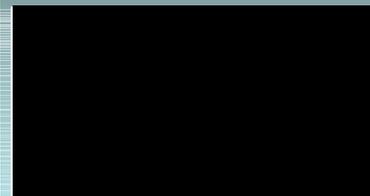
PRIORITIES DURING THE EVENT

1. The capture or neutralization of the suspect(s) as soon as possible.
2. The lives of those in proximity to the active shooter.
3. The lives and safety of citizens in the area of the event.
4. The safety of Police officers.

ENTRY TACTICS AND CONCERNS

- Upon entry - Sensory overload
- Dead, dying and wounded victims
- Noise: Screams, gunfire, explosions, PA announcements, officers' commands and attempts to communicate
- Confusion (fog of war): Conflicting information on suspect's location, victims wounded, non-responsive, refusing to come out of hiding
- Fire/smoke alarms and sprinklers

ENTRY TACTICS AND CONCERNS



SUSPECT ENGAGEMENT



CONTACT WITH THE SUSPECT

- Contact & Cover officers
- Dead or Alive?
- If clearly dead: Crime scene



CONTACT WITH THE SUSPECT

- Entering the suspect's location
- Suspect may be young
- Make suspect come to us if possible
- One officer gives commands

CONTACT WITH THE SUSPECT

- How do you want the suspect to move?
 - Standing/walking
 - Crawling on all fours
 - Crawling on his stomach
 - Facing or turned away?
- High risk car stop analogy

CONTACT WITH THE SUSPECT

- Location still has to be searched
 - Additional suspects and/or victims
 - Preservation of evidence
 - Crime scene aspects

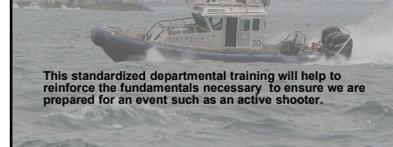


CONCLUSION

It is the goal and motivation of the Los Angeles Port Police to maintain the highest level of professional development and tactical training for all situations.

This method of rapid deployment/immediate response is just one of many options for response to an active shooter or mass casualty event.

This standardized departmental training will help to reinforce the fundamentals necessary to ensure we are prepared for an event such as an active shooter.



QUESTIONS?

