


Title:	Integrated Threat/Hostile Event			
Section:	600 Special Operations			
SOG #:	614	Page:	1 of 9	
Effective Date:	January 1, 2024	Revision Date:	Reviewed	
Authorized By:	Fox River Fire District Chiefs			

A. PURPOSE:

Establish guidelines for the safe response to violent and potentially violent incidents. To outline the procedures for fire/rescue personnel when functioning as members of a unified law enforcement, fire, and EMS response.

B. SCOPE:

This response will be in collaboration with a multi-jurisdictional law enforcement response to an active threat/hostile event. This includes, but is not limited to active threat(s), weapons calls, bomb threats, civil unrest, and any other response that may otherwise put members at a higher than normal risk for great bodily harm.

C. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS:

- 1) **Active Threat:** Any armed person who uses or has used deadly force on other persons and continues to do so while having unrestricted access to additional victims and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims.
- 2) **Casualty:** A person who is injured or killed.
- 3) **Casualty Collection Point (CCP):** Initial area defined for collecting casualties under law enforcement protection. This would be in the warm zone.
- 4) **Ambulance Exchange Point (AEP):** specific location where ambulance is sent to pick up evacuated casualties from a team operating in the warm zone. Ambulance may, or may not, transport direct to hospital.
- 5) **Clear:** Word to communicate that the area has been cleared by law enforcement and made safe for persons or providers.
- 6) **Cold Zone:** Staging that will keep the bulk of personnel and equipment at a safe distance from the theater of operations, thus minimizing the potential dangers that exist in the hot and warm zones.
- 7) **Contact Team:** Initial law enforcement team(s) who form immediately on arrival of an active shooter incident and immediately deploy, moving rapidly, with the goal of initiating contact and neutralize the active shooter to prevent further injury or loss of life.

- 8) Rescue Task Force (RTF): Trained EMS personnel tasked with the primary mission of stabilizing and evacuating casualties from the threat area to the Casualty Collection Point or ambulance exchange point.
- 9) Evacuee: A person who is uninjured and evacuated from a place of danger to a safe location.
- 10) Hold in Place: Stop operations and stay in area of work behind cover or concealment. A situation exists that must be addressed before operations can be resumed.
- 11) Hot Zone: Any area in the theater of operations in which there is a direct and immediate threat to persons or providers. Fire/EMS does not operate in the Hot Zone on an Integrated Threat/Hostile Event incident.
- 12) Outer Perimeter: A larger area of the incident controlled by law enforcement or initially established by the fire department, that encompass the inner perimeter and the incident support functions, but where the public is excluded. Any or all of this area would be considered a crime scene
- 13) Rally Point: A pre-determined meeting place or one that is designated by Unified Command (UC). Used to assemble evacuees for documentation and reunification.
- 14) Rescue Task Force (RTF): Trained EMS personnel who are detailed to work with law enforcement personnel in a medical support capacity, primarily in the warm zone.
- 15) Triage, Treatment, and Transport (TTT): Area defined for treatment and transport of casualties.
- 16) Warm Zone: Any area in the theater of operations where there is a potential hostile threat to persons or providers, but is not direct and immediate. Under law enforcement direction and cover, this area will allow casualties to be rapidly retrieved, triaged, treated, and evacuated.
- 17) Tactical Group Supervisor: The first law enforcement responder to manage the initial tactical group response. Initial unified command representative from law enforcement.
- 18) Rescue Group Supervisor: The first arriving fire/EMS officer to establish unified command with Tactical Group Supervisor. Function as initial IC for the event.

D. GUIDELINES:

- 1) All fire department resources will be under the command of the designated fire Incident Commander (IC) which at first will be Rescue Group Supervisor. The IC will co locate and work closely and in cooperation with the law enforcement Incident Commander. Both fire and law enforcement ICs will work together as Unified Command (UC). UC **MUST** be established as soon as possible.

- a. Initially, first arriving fire representative will find the law enforcement representative who has assumed LE Tactical Command. This fire representative will establish Rescue Group and coordinate with LE till UC can be established in a fixed formal command post.
 - b. UC should include an EMS liaison.
- 2) A MABAS Life Safety (EMS) Box Card, may be initiated based upon dispatch information. The duty chief initially, will determine the most appropriate response level for the event based on dispatch information.
- 3) Fire Officers will continually monitor the appropriate law enforcement frequency to maintain an awareness of the situation.
- 4) Initial arriving companies, if not already directed by law enforcement, will establish staging and an initial outer perimeter, creating a large area for operations until clearly defined. Responding units will shut down sirens and horns as early as practical once in the area and leaving the area to allow improved communications for operators on scene.
- 5) The highest ranking or most senior member of the initial arriving company to staging will become the staging officer. They will link up with the law enforcement staging boss and work together to assemble RTF's.
- 6) If a Command Post has not been established by law enforcement, officer in charge will coordinate with law enforcement and establish one.
- 7) Command Officer(s) are to proceed to the Command Post and continue planning the response. Responding units will shut down sirens and horns as early as practical once in the area and leaving the area to allow improved communications for operators on scene.
- 8) All personnel will wear safety glasses, fire helmets, and ballistic vests, if available.
- 9) UC will designate a Medical Branch. The Medical Branch will oversee the Rescue Group, CCP and TTT. Hospitals will be notified via dispatch and WI-TRAC will be activated.
- 10) UC or EMS Supervisor may activate Group/Division Supervisors as needed;
 - a) Triage Officer.
 - b) Treatment Officer.
 - c) Transportation Officer.
 - d) Staging Officer.
 - e) Rehab should be considered / established due to the length of the operation and physical demands on members.
- 11) UC will consider appointing a PIO to apprise the media and public as to the incident.

- 12) UC may consider assigning additional radio channels for busy Groups/Divisions.
- 13) Staged personnel will be assigned to anticipated teams. This may include Rescue Task Force (RTF), and Casualty Collection Point (CCP). Once assigned, crew will secure appropriate equipment.
- 14) The UC may establish a Warm Zone when appropriate. The UC may elect to move fire/EMS personnel to this position. Units in this area are to remain in close proximity to their vehicle or work area for personnel safety and to avoid disturbing the crime scene.
- 15) The Warm Zone will be considered secure when;
 - a) Initial law enforcement team(s) has contained the threat(s).
OR
 - b) Law enforcement has secured the perimeter of the entrance for Fire/EMS approach.
OR
 - c) Law enforcement has secured and can hold a corridor from the entrance to the victims, and can secure and hold an area around the victims.
- 16) Rescue Task Force (RTF) Treat Move Treat;
 - a) RTF will consist of 2 members wearing safety glasses, fire helmets, and ballistic vests with triage bags.
 - b) RTF will deploy with 2-4 law enforcement personnel.
 - c) Under armed escort by law enforcement officers, the RTF will proceed along a cleared path to rooms/locations and treat patients per the triage guidelines.
 - d) Only life-saving maneuvers will be performed. The RTF will provide stabilizing treatment, tag the victim "red" or "dead" and move to the next victim at the direction and cover law enforcement.
 - e) Ambulatory casualties and evacuees should be directed to evacuate according to guidance from law enforcement teams providing cover. Evacuees should be instructed to keep their hands in the air while evacuating.
 - f) Non-ambulatory casualties are to be assessed for life threatening injuries. Place conscious casualties in a position of comfort, unconscious casualties in the recovery position.
 - g) Deceased and casualties with mortal wounds will be left where they were found.
 - h) RTF will report number, level, and location of casualties to the Rescue Group Supervisor.
 - i) This action will be repeated by RTF (treat, move, treat) from room to room, after these rooms are cleared by law enforcement.
 - j) RTF will continue the above process until the assessment has been completed for all casualties or until out of supplies. The RTF, prior to exiting or resupplying, will remove the casualty(s) from the last room that was triaged.

- k) Additional or replacement RTF's will be assigned as necessary.
- l) RTF ingress and egress corridors will be designated. The RTF team will move in and out of the building only through entrances and corridors cleared by the law enforcement Contact Teams. Law enforcement may hold at the last point of triage to preserve integrity. RTF may ingress and egress under limited law enforcement cover if determined safe and appropriate.
- m) A resupply point of RTF supplies and equipment will be established by UC near the entrance through which the RTF teams ingress and egress from the building or near the TTT if no other area has been designated.

17) Rescue Task Force (RTF) Evacuation:

- a) RTF Evacuation will be assigned by the UC.
- b) RTF Evacuation team will consist of 2-4 members wearing fire helmets and ballistic vests with appropriate equipment for casualty removal.
- c) RTF Evacuation ingress and egress will follow corridors designated by law enforcement.
- d) Under the protection of law enforcement officers, the RTF Evacuation will go to the designated room/location and move casualty(s) to a CCP designated by the UC.
- e) This action will be repeated from room to room, utilizing fresh personnel as needed, until all viable casualties have been removed from the area.

18) Casualty Collection Point(s) (CCP):

- a) UC or Rescue Group Supervisor may establish a CCP at a designated location.
 - i) This is the destination to which the RTF or Contact teams may evacuate non-ambulatory casualties.
 - ii) RTF's or contact teams will be tasked with immediately evacuating non-ambulatory casualties from CCP to the ambulance exchange point (AEP) or fixed TTT location in the Cold Zone.
 - iii) Law enforcement or the RTF will clear casualties of weapons.
- b) A temporary Casualty Collection Point may be designated at the location of the external RTF supply point.
- c) The CCP will be managed by the Rescue Group Supervisor.

19) Triage, Treatment and Transport (TTT):

- a. The TTT will be responsible for:
 - i. Triage, treatment and transportation of casualties.
 - ii. Care will be provided by EMS personnel as well as mutual aid assets.
 - iii. Transport assets will be staged at this location.
 - iv. Accountability of all evacuees must be documented.
- b. Hospitals will be notified via dispatch and WI-TRAC will be activated.

20) Situational Awareness:

- a. Consider the possibility of a chemical threat, Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), or decoys at the scene and including non-primary sites (e.g., the perpetrator's home). Always maintain open routes for rapid egress.
- b. Be constantly mindful of the possibility of multiple attackers or the potential for an attacker to circle around and turn your warm zone into a hot zone.
- c. Evacuees should be directed to evacuate according to guidance from UC.
- d. Non-ambulatory casualties should be medically stabilized and either evacuated or placed in proper position while awaiting evacuation.
- e. Understand the difference between cover (obstructions likely to stop fired rounds) and concealment (hiding behind objects that may reduce the likelihood of being fired upon, but that would not necessarily stop rounds from penetrating), and consider appropriate tactical positioning in case the team should come under fire.
- f. Keep in mind that this is a crime scene. Do not move non-urgent items and remain in your area of operation to preserve evidence and not inhibit operational progress.
- g. Instruct all evacuees to show hands in the air so law enforcement can visibly see them.

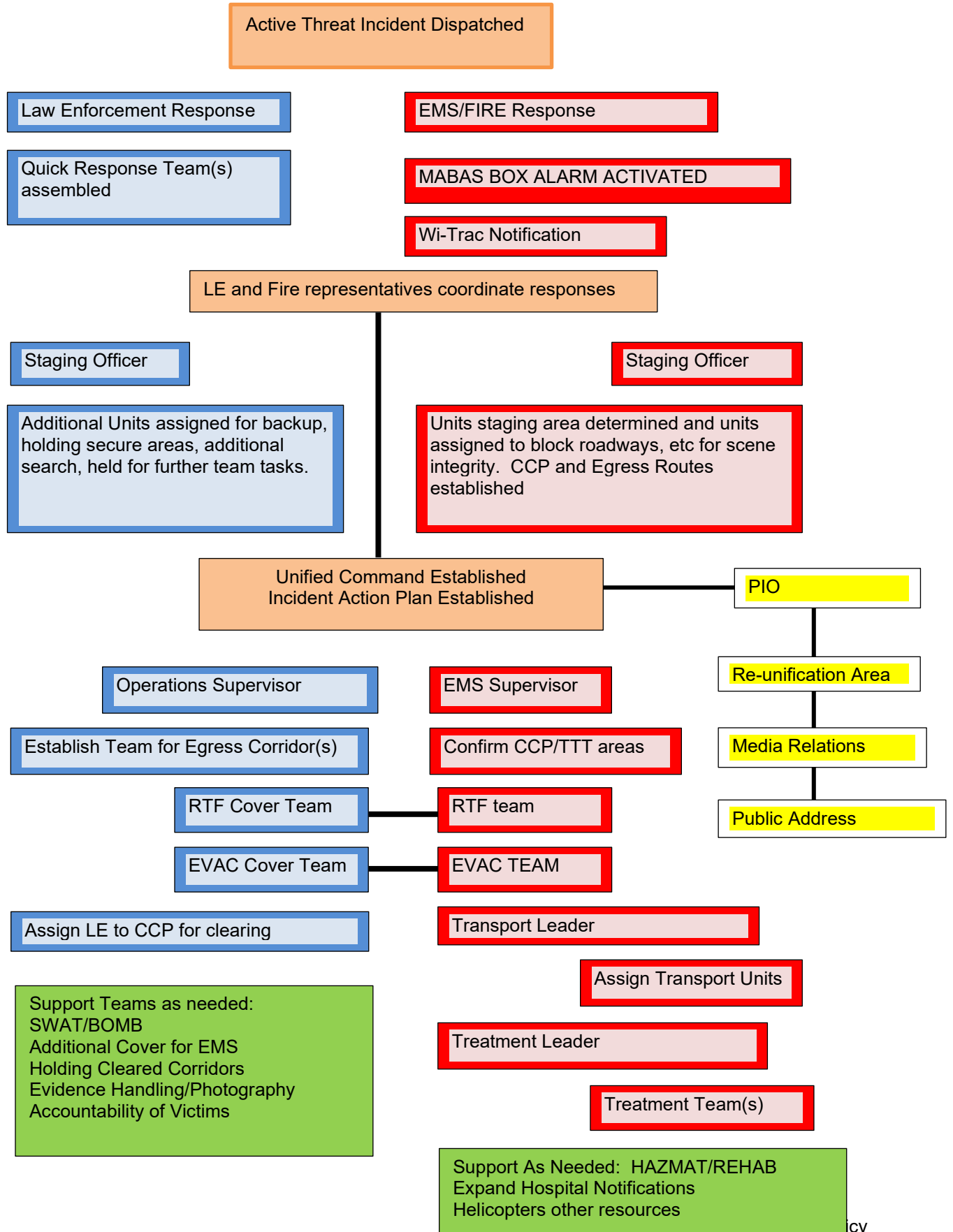
21) Emergency Evacuation Procedures:

- a) If the zone in which the RTF is operating changes from warm to hot due to a direct and immediate threat, the RTF will be immediately evacuated to appropriate cover.
- b) This may include partial or complete evacuation of the team(s) from the area.
- c) If any member of the team(s) is injured during operations, immediate evacuation of the team(s) will occur.
- d) If at any time conditions on scene change to make the scene unsafe and unstable for EMS operations to continue, UC will broadcast for units to evacuate or hold in place.
- e) Operations will terminate until law enforcement has stabilized the scene and safe operations can continue.

22) Incident Command Benchmarks:

- a) There is a defined need; parties injured.
- b) UC has been established.
- c) Sufficient fire/EMS personnel on scene or responding.
- d) Ballistic equipment, triage packs, and medical kits on scene.
- e) Warm zone has been 'cleared' by law enforcement.
- f) Egress pathways secured by Law Enforcement.
- g) Law Enforcement Cover Teams assigned and ready.
- h) Teams assigned.
- i) CCP established.
- j) All casualties removed.
- k) All casualties triaged.

- l) All casualties evaluated and/or treated.
- m) All casualties transported or needs met.



Active Threat and Mass Casualty Incident Check List

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Pre-incident			
	1	Local EMA/AHJ	Multiple victim incident EOP completed
Incident			
	2	LOG	CP established
	3	LOG	CP secured
	4	LOG	UC and communications method established and communicated to all personnel and
	5	UC	UC/LE establishes goals and overall strategy; Emphasize Rapid Triage, Treatment and Extrication
	6	UC	ICS established; command and general staff positions established
	7	OPS	Establish staging manager and staging areas
	8	UC PIO	PIO staffed, JIS considered
	9	OPS	Fire, medical, and/or rescue branches or groups established in operations
	10	EMS	Establish casualty collection points, evacuation routes and LZs
	11	OPS	Size-up and determine resource requirement
	12	UC and LOG	Request required resources
	13	UC	Notify hospitals to activate MCI plans
	14	OPS	Develop operational plan
	15	PLN	Start IAP process
	16	OPS	Aviation division established by air assets planned or airspace control
	17	OPS	Safe, hard cover staging area established (multiples for discipline or
	18	LOG/ALL	Personnel have readily identifiable ID
	19	UC	Duress code provided to all responders
	20	UC	Plan approved by AHJ
	21	OPS	Accountability for victims and civilians involved — established
	22	EMS	Medical branch or group establishes rapid triage, treatment (include hemorrhage
	23	EMS	Account for persons triaged, treated and/or transported (record and track
	24	PLN	Provide for rotation and maintenance of on-scene personnel
	25	LOG	Provide refueling, battery charging, and replenishment of expendable
	26	PLN	Demobilization plan in place
	27	PLN	After action report process established
	28	PLN	ICS evaluation report plan in place
	29	PLN	Debriefing personnel planned
	30	LOG	Critical stress debrief action planned
	31	PLN	Personnel released
Post-incident			
	32	PLN	After action report prepared
	33	PLN	After action report completed
	34	UC	After action report submitted to AHJ
	35	PLN	Improvement plan established
	36	PLN	Plan updates processed
	37	AHJ	Plan updates promulgated
	38	AHJ	Training and exercises based on plan updates