

ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE

PURPOSE

To establish safe operating procedures for responding to incidents where there is an active shooting. **Undefined shooter on the move (active shooter).**

DEFINITIONS

Active Shooter:

An armed person(s) who is / are actively engaged in using deadly physical force and continues to do so while having unrestricted access to additional victims.

CCP:

Casualty Collection Point - Location within the Warm Zone where triage, treatment, and transport are being performed.

Hot Zone:

Areas that have not been cleared by the police. These areas should be considered a safety threat.

Warm Zone:

Areas that have been quickly cleared by police but are not secure. These areas should be considered a potential safety threat. This area would likely be considered for CCP

Cold Zone:

Areas that are secured.

BASE:

Location where apparatus is parked.

STAGE:

Location where personnel are assigned.

MCI:

Mass Casualty Incident. An incident with 10 or more patients.

BUILDING SIDE REFERENCE:

- A-Side = Alpha (Police = 1-Side)
- B-Side = Bravo (Police = 2 Side)
- C-Side = Charlie (Police = 3 Side)
- D-Side = Delta (Police = 4 Side)

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PROCEDURE

A. Response

1. Determine location of incident and consider the following:
 - a. Determine building occupancy load. Patient information such as age and number.
 - b. Approach scene considering possibility of onsite threats.
 - c. Consider additional resources: Medic Units, Life Flight, HazMat, Decon needs, Buses, Ambulance supervisor.
 - d. Provide “base” instructions for all incoming units.
 - e. Avoid the “Active Shooter building” enroute to base location staging.
 - f. Law enforcement’s primary responsibility is to locate, engage, and mitigate active shooter threat.

B. Arrival

1. Base all units at a safe location from incident.
2. Confirm if Police has an established command post. If not, Establish Command.
3. Request Police liaison to report to command post as soon as possible. (Initially, a police liaison will most likely be unavailable to respond to the command post or any division).
4. Establish unified command with police agency(s).
5. Fire personnel will not deploy into affected building until Police Liaison is established at the Incident Command post.
6. Request an MCI response if appropriate.
7. Request building representative to report to the command post.
8. Consider transportation access and egress for ambulances (ground and air)
9. Consider establishing an Alpha / Bravo / Charlie or Delta division near the Casualty Collection Points (CCP) side of the building.
10. Consider adding additional company’s personnel to first arriving apparatus for advancement into CCP.
11. Consider separate staging area for incoming family, friends, etc and ensure point of contact.
12. Designate a Medical Branch early for transportation and destination needs.
13. Consider manmade and natural barriers on approach and when establishing Command Post.
14. Determine number of casualties.

C. Operations

1. Stage: Police Department (PD) or Fire Department crews will determine CCP location and notify command.
 - a. PD will have a minimum of 1 officer at the CCP at all times to maintain security and communications.
 - b. PD will determine need for EMS & call into scene for medical treatment.

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- c. Consider “Medical Branch” – Branch supervisor will request additional resources as needed.
 - d. Consider assigning a CCP Supervisor
 - e. Fire Personnel should be wearing wildland jacket / turnout coat and helmets to help differentiate from Police.
 - f. PD should escort apparatus and / or personnel into CCP.
 - g. Fire personnel will not deploy into affected building until Police Liaison is established at the Incident Command post.
 - h. MCFD1 supports sending crews into Warm Zones for patient retrieval to CCP, under the following conditions:
 - 1) Entry into the warm zone will be with police escort only and will have a police officer with crew at all times.
 - 2) Travel into warm zones will be with a minimum of 2 fire personnel (and police escort).
 - 3) Areas traveled through warm zones should be considered potential safety threat.
2. Operations in Casualty Collection Points:
 - a. Identify number of patients.
 - b. Medical treatment: Treatment inside the CCP should be limited and focused on hemorrhage control and stabilization for immediate extraction. This should be circumstance based and dictated the by number of patients, ability to quickly extricate and available resources. The ultimate goal should always be focused around stabilization and getting the patient to definitive care as quickly as possible
 - c. Prioritize patient transport needs.
 - d. Supervisor will establish path of egress for ambulance(s).
 - e. Supervisor will coordinate patient extraction.
 3. Station 8:
 - a. Due to the unique circumstances of having a Fire Station located on a college campus, Station 8 will go into “Lock Down” status in the event of an active shooter incident at Chemeketa Community College.
 - b. This station will remain in Lock Down status until otherwise directed by Command.
- D. End of Operations/Demobilization:
1. Assist Police with reunification needs with family, coworkers, etc. are coordinated with designated Chaplin or point of contact as needed.
 2. Decon and Rehab.
 3. After Action Review (what went well, what didn’t, etc).
 4. Debrief involved personnel.
 5. Return to service.

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INCIDENT COMMAND ACTIVE SHOOTER

- Establish contact with Law Enforcement Officer for unified command
- Establish Command post location
- Consider additional operational channel (Incoming resources, MCI)
- Determine number of casualties and need for additional transport resources (ground and air ambulances, fire department medics)
- Ensure that Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) escort is with first in apparatus and over watch is in place
- Establish Medical Branch (CCP or other location as needed)
- Ensure CCP is adequately staffed for the number and severity of patients
- Call for Ambulance Transport Supervisor to report to command post.
- Consider PIO and/or Chaplain response
- Consider scope and scale of incident with regard to moving all non operational activities (PIO, Chaplain, incoming parent, spouse, coworker staging) to a location away from incident and Command post.
- Consider Decon needs
- Hot Zone Consideration
 - The Hot and Warm Zone, or IDLH **MAY NOT** be contiguous, concentric circles surrounding a crisis site.
 - In a sniper incident or incident involving high-caliber weaponry, there could be **POCKETS** of Hot Zone several blocks away from the gunman's position.
 - The man-made and natural **COVER** afforded by some neighboring buildings could be pockets of Warm or Cold Zone relatively close to the subject.

