	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE ASSOCIATION PROCEDURE		NUMBER 5.1.24
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	TITLE	Active Violence Incident Operations	
	CHAPTER	5	Emergency Operations
SECTION	1	General	EFFECTIVE DATE OF SYSTEM-WIDE COMPLIANCE 10/18/13
			IMPLEMENTATION TIME PERIOD 09/18/13-10/18/13
			FRA BOD APPROVAL DATE 09/18/13
			SUPERSEDES PROCEDURE DATED N/A

1. **Purpose:**

1.1. The purpose of this procedure is to provide a framework for joint public safety agency response to incidents that include but are not limited, to active shooter events, hostage/barricade, high-risk warrants, civil disturbances, and jail/correctional facility riots. Individual agency responses are governed by agency-specific policies and procedures.

2. **Authority:**

2.1. Section 9-1(9) (b) of Article I, Chapter 9.1 of the Prince William County Code provides that “FRA Policies and Procedures shall be effective upon approval by the board of directors, or by the executive committee as provided in this chapter, or following an appeal as outlined herein, and shall be binding on the members of the Fire and Rescue Association.”

3. **Definitions:**

- 3.1. **Casualty Collection Point (CCP)** A forward location where victims can be assembled for movement from areas of risk to the triage/treatment area.
- 3.2. **Clear** Signifies that police have checked an area and it does not contain a threat.
- 3.3. **Cold Zone** The area surrounding the warm zone where first responders can operate without concern of danger or threat to personal safety or health.
- 3.4. **Concealment** A position which allows an individual to be hidden from view, but does not offer protection from ballistic threats.
- 3.5. **Cover** A strategic position which offers an individual protection from ballistic threats.

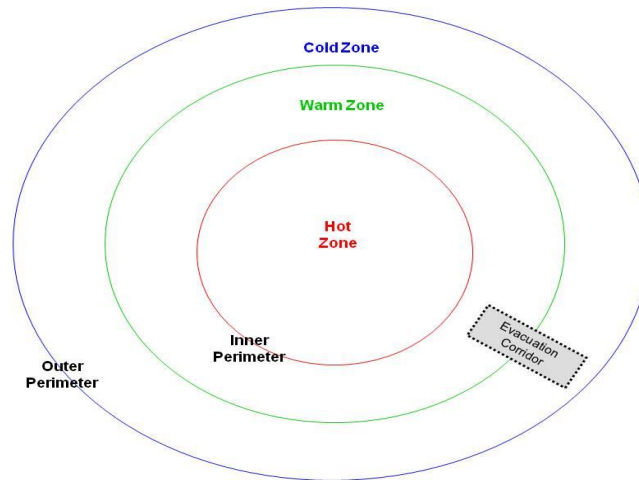
- 3.6. **Evacuation Corridor** An area inside the warm zone, secured by law enforcement personnel, that allows for a mitigated risk in transporting victims from the CCP to the triage/treatment area.
- 3.7. **Hot Zone** Any operational area consisting of the immediate incident location, with a direct and immediate threat to personal safety or health.
- 3.8. **Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)** An atmosphere that poses an immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or would impair an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.
- 3.9. **Rescue Team** A group of responding law enforcement officers and/or designated EMS personnel that enter the warm zone to affect a rescue of injured persons.
- 3.10. **Safe** The highest level security, the area is free from danger or attack.
- 3.11. **Secure** Law enforcement has possession or control of an area.
- 3.12. **Tactical Emergency Casualty Care** The medical management of casualties under hostile conditions, expecting limited equipment, limited patient assessment, and limited treatment, until the patient is removed from the warm zone or the threat is eliminated.
- 3.13. **Unified Command** The integration of command personnel from each responding agency to a multi-jurisdictional or multi-agency operational event to enhance communication, planning, and logistics for all responding agencies by utilization of shared resources, knowledge, and expertise.
- 3.14. **Warm Zone** Any operational area with a potential threat to personal safety or health. The warm zone typically lies between the hot and cold zones.

4. Procedure:

- 4.1. Incident Response – The Fire and Rescue resource complement dispatched to an active violence incident shall be governed by the initial information received by the Public Safety Communications Center. Upon arrival at the incident scene, all Fire and Rescue resources shall report to an identified Fire and Rescue staging area, as determined by the first arriving officer-in-charge (OIC).
 - 4.1.1. In situations where there are reports of multiple casualties, the following resources shall be dispatched:
 - Up to ten patients reported: an EMS Task Force
 - Ten patients or more: a mass casualty incident (MCI) alarm shall be dispatched

- 4.1.2. If there are reports of fire or smoke involved with the incident, the appropriate fire complement shall be dispatched.
 - 4.1.3. If size-up reports the involvement of hazardous materials, the appropriate level of HAZMAT response shall be requested.
 - 4.2. Incident Management – Management of the incident scene shall utilize a unified command involving the use of an established incident command post, incident action plan, other NIMS and ICS procedures, and FRA Policies and Procedures.
 - 4.2.1. The incident commander will be the highest ranking on-scene Fire and Rescue or Police Officer, dependent upon the incident priorities.
 - 4.2.2. The first-arriving Fire and Rescue unit or command officer arriving at the incident scene shall determine the staging and command post locations. The first arriving Fire and Rescue command level officer shall report to the unified command post to act as the liaison officer between fire and rescue and law enforcement.
 - 4.2.3. The Prince William County Public Radio System Fire talk groups 54 Bravo (County Police talk group 10 Charlie) shall be used to allow direct radio communication between Fire and Rescue and the Police Department.
 - 4.3. Events involving fire or smoke shall have the following factors considered prior to starting operations:
 - 4.3.1. Elimination or isolation of the threat present.
 - 4.3.2. Unified command shall apply the tenets of an evacuation corridor to the fire/smoke condition situation by providing law enforcement personnel to cover and protect firefighting personnel traveling to the IDLH zone.
 - 4.4. Establishment of Operational Areas – Initial arriving Fire and Rescue personnel shall coordinate the establishment of an inner and outer perimeter for the incident with law enforcement personnel as soon as possible.
 - 4.4.1. Consideration must be given to a search/check of the incident for secondary threats and/or explosive devices within the perimeter to ensure member safety. Identified concerns shall be reported to the incident commander for investigation and remediation by the appropriate agency.
 - 4.4.2. Initial arriving Fire and Rescue personnel shall report to the designated staging area upon arrival. Under no circumstances are Fire and Rescue personnel to go directly to an incident scene unless it has been determined to be safe by law enforcement personnel on the scene and the action is approved by a Chief-level officer.

4.4.3. Operational zones will be established by fire and rescue and law enforcement personnel. The zones will be designated as hot, warm, and cold.



4.4.4. CCPs will be selected by the unified command. These will be based upon the tactical situation and available intelligence concerning the working scene. There may be a need for more than one CCP depending upon the size and magnitude of the incident.

4.4.4.1. Considerations for a CCP shall include the following, to the extent possible:

- Develop and assign a four-person fire and rescue triage team
- Be a “Safe” area
- Have a concealed vehicular ingress and egress
- Be adjacent to an exterior wall to aid in victim removal
- Have close proximity to the majority of those injured
- Other factors as defined in the medical threat assessment

4.4.4.2. The CCP area shall be secured by law enforcement personnel prior to fire and rescue personnel entering the area.

- 4.4.4.3. There shall be a continuous law enforcement personnel presence in the CCP. Failure of continuous law enforcement presence will result in the CCP fire and rescue resources being withdrawn from the CCP until a law enforcement presence is reestablished.
- 4.4.5. Operational conditions will direct the selection of the evacuation corridor. The selected evacuation corridor will be communicated to the unified commander.
 - 4.4.5.1. Considerations for the evacuation corridor include the following:
 - 4.4.5.1.1. "Clear" area designation
 - 4.4.5.1.2. A route which offers a position of cover or concealment
 - 4.4.5.1.3. Ability to be traversed with limited hindrance
 - 4.4.5.2. Operation of the Evacuation Corridor
 - 4.4.5.2.1. Travel route(s) shall be established as soon as possible.
 - 4.4.5.2.2. The corridor route shall be cleared before use and kept clear for emergency access or egress. Consideration shall be given as to the movement of vehicles in the corridor. If necessary a traffic plan shall be developed.
 - 4.4.5.2.3. Transport vehicles should be located as close to a CCP as possible.
 - 4.4.5.2.4. Corridor operations shall be coordinated with other agencies on site.
- 4.5. Victim Removal
 - 4.5.1. Movement of victims from the site of injury to CCP
 - 4.5.1.1. Police rescue teams will provide initial tactical emergency casualty care (TECC) and rapid movement of the injured to a designated CCP using appropriate agency tactics and equipment, as the tactical situation allows. The CCP requires a "secure" area designation.
 - 4.5.1.2. Removal may be accomplished using standard means (stretchers, reeves stretcher, etc.) and/or improvised means; i.e., doors, room chairs, etc.
 - 4.5.1.3. Police rescue team officers may initiate triage and preliminary patient care, if qualified to do so, as the tactical situation allows.

- 4.5.1.4. Uninjured persons will be directed to bypass the CCP and proceed to a rallying point at a location designated by law enforcement.
- 4.5.1.5. Deceased persons shall not be brought to a CCP.
- 4.5.1.6. The CCP shall provide the command post with UCAN (unit, condition[s], action, needs) reports.
- 4.5.2. Movement of victims from a CCP to the triage/treatment area using the evacuation corridor
 - 4.5.2.1. The method for transporting victims from a CCP to the triage treatment area shall be determined by the EMS branch director in concert with the unified commander, based on available intelligence information and the tactical situation. (APC, EMS transport unit, litter, etc.)
 - 4.5.2.2. The number of personnel and amount of equipment utilized shall be limited to that needed for the movement of victims.
 - 4.5.2.3. Law enforcement shall establish and maintain safety and security of the evacuation corridor.
 - 4.5.2.4. EMS crews will follow established EMS protocols relative to patient packaging/treatment, based upon the situational safety and/or equipment concerns.
- 4.6. Triage
 - 4.6.1. A triage team will consist of four EMS providers. Triage will be conducted utilizing the START and Jump START Triage procedure and should be delayed in order to give priority to victim removal from the hot zone to the warm or cold zone. Triage will not take place until a victim reaches the CCP area. A secondary triage will occur upon the arrival of the victim at the treatment group area.
 - 4.6.2. Victims who are in law enforcement custody and/or who have movement restricted by law enforcement personnel shall be segregated from other victims located in the CCP and triage/treatment areas. The area where these victims are located shall be designated by law enforcement and will remain under a law enforcement presence at all times. Victims in law enforcement custody shall receive treatment and transfer prioritized on their condition, in conjunction with all other victims.

5. **Responsibilities:**

Chief Officers

Maintain a strong command presence throughout the course of the incident.

Ensure individual unit officers are following response guidelines and that personnel perform their specialized roles.

Unit Officers

Ensure that individual crew members are following response guidelines and perform their specialized role.

Ensure that policy and procedures are followed to ensure the safety of all personnel.

Individual Members

Follow procedure to ensure the safety of all personnel.