Action Guide for the Mutual Response of MCP & MCFRS to a Major Event (Active Shooter)

1. Establish a Command Post (CP), create an Incident Action Plan (IAP)
   - Located in a secured area that offers protection from the incident threat.
     - MCP will identify CP location and communicate location to responding FRS Command Officer
     - First arriving FRS Command Officer will report to CP and designate FRS Staging Area away from CP
   - Information exchange for IAP development
   - Reserve parking/operating space for PD and FRS mobile command units
   - Develop NIMS organization (Branches/Divisions/Groups)
     - i.e. Law Enforcement, Multi-Casualty, Intel, EOD
   - Consider need for Specialty Units (SOD, ERT, K9, FEI/Bomb, Medical Bus)
   - Establish communications paths: radio / cellular / satellite / face to face
   - Consider secure communications for sensitive information, use encrypted radio talk groups (7-Mike, 71-Mike, 73-Echo, 73-Foxtrot to Hotel)

2. Establish Staging Area.
   - Area should offer protection from the incident threat.
   - Check area for suspicious packages (EOD/K9)
   - Area should have more than one way of access and accommodate many vehicles & may include helicopter landing zone
   - MCP and FRS Staging Area shall be in different locations as to allow dynamic movement

3. Create Unified Command
   - FRS Certified Chief Officer
   - MCP Command Level Officer
   - Facility Manager(location security, MCPS, etc)
   - Technical Support Command Level Officer(scribe, communications)

4. Establish location of Cold, Warm, and Hot Zones from known Intel
   - Definitions
     - Cold zone – area free without concern of danger or threat
     - Warm zone - area with a potential threat to personal safety or health
     - Warm corridor - area from the cold zone to the Hot zone allowing personnel to transport victims from the casualty collection point to the triage/treatment area
     - Hot zone – area with direct and immediate threat to personal safety or health.
   - Ensure all personnel know the definitions
   - Communicate Zones to all responding agencies
   - Zones can change as situations may change

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5. Establish Casualty Collection Point (CCP)
   - Ensure all personnel understand Casualty Collection Points
   - Area to be used as staging area for injured victims
   - Area should readily accessible for transportation means
   - Must be in police control
   - MCP to move victims to CCP and to secure the Warm Corridor
   - All victim’s to be searched prior to entering CCP
   - FRS to staff CCP with primary unit/crew when possible. Crew to have triage
     supplies/equipment

Victim Shuttle – CCP to Triage/Treatment
   - Use either EMS unit or Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) – based upon
     availability
   - If EMS unit
     - Remove cot and bracket
     - MCP officer assigned to drive/ride passenger seat
   - If APC unit
     - Assign at least 2 FRS personnel to staff APC
   - Travel path in warm corridor restricted to provide responder safety
   - Coordinate movement of vehicles in shuttle to provide responder safety
   - Position shuttle vehicle as close to CCP as possible

6. Establish Triage/Treatment Area(s) in Cold Zone to receive patients from Casualty
   Collection points
   - FRS personnel will continue or complete triage
   - FRS personnel will perform treatment and preparation for transport to receiving
     facilities
   - MCP shall search victims again upon arrival to Triage/Treatment Area
   - MCP may use treatment area to gain identities of such victims and witness but
     information acquisition must not delay transport of critically ill patients.
   - A fatality collection area, may also be created in the vicinity of this area for patients
     removed from Hot Zone but expired prior to treatment or have been re-triaged to
     priority four

7. Fire Suppression Considerations
   - Evaluate scene safety before making entry
   - Determine fire attack strategy (Offensive vs. Defensive)
   - Determine if force protection is necessary
   - Determine location and status of occupants
   - Assess risks with ammunition or explosives under fire, detonation, and heat
     conditions
   - Consider and/or coordinate the use of unstaffed master stream appliances(s)
   - Assess the need for decontamination of victim’s and/or fire personnel secondary to
     exposure to pepper spray, nuclear, biological, or chemicals.

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