

Police and Fire Joint Operations



Phase 1: Communications

We need a plan...

- Columbine, '89
- Bellevue Square shootout
- Tacoma Mall, '05
- Capital Hill rave party '06
- Jewish Federation
- Trolley Square



Objectives

- Coordinate joint operations Implement
 - Incident Command
 - Early communication
 - Common terminology
- Provide for FD safe entry for rescue
- Develop SOP for barricade/warrant
- Conduct joint staffed drills

Initial Communications “stage for PD”

- Respond on FD TAC
- Monitor Bel-1
- Announced “Staged for PD” on FD TAC
- Expect directions from PD on Bel-1
 - Victim status
 - Suspect status
 - Scene status
 - Access information
- Acknowledge on Bel-1
- Maintain FD related traffic on FD TAC

Routine Stage for PD

- Aid 3 responding (TAC 2)
- Monitor Bel-1
- Aid 3 Staged, monitoring Bel-1
- PD contacts Aid-3 or “fire”
- Aid 3 acknowledge and enter
- Positive reinforcement!

Terminology

- Bel-1 Closed
- Code 4
- Cold Zone
- Warm Zone
- Hot Zone
- Safe Zone
- Safety Corridor
- Escort Team



Scene Considerations

- Staffing and assignments
- PPE
- Medical gear
- Extraction of victims
- Comm options
- Post-incident issues



Complex Incident

- Monitor Bel-1
- Stage and initiate command
- Announce staging location (FD TAC)
- Attempt to liaison w/PD
- Develop Med Team(s)”
- IC to assess risk/benefit to FD personnel
- Agree on safety corridor
- Enter and triage/extract victims

Summary

- Phase 1: Monitor and use Bel-1
- Fight like you train
- Escort & extraction drills this summer
- FD can always say NO GO
- We must incorporate PPE
- Questions?

Police & Fire Joint Operations

Purpose: To provide a guideline for unusual events that require unified operations for police and fire department personnel.

Event: Shooting with unattended victims. Unknown assailant status.

Response: Initial alarm should include BLS & ALS crew, MSO and Battalion One

Initial Actions:

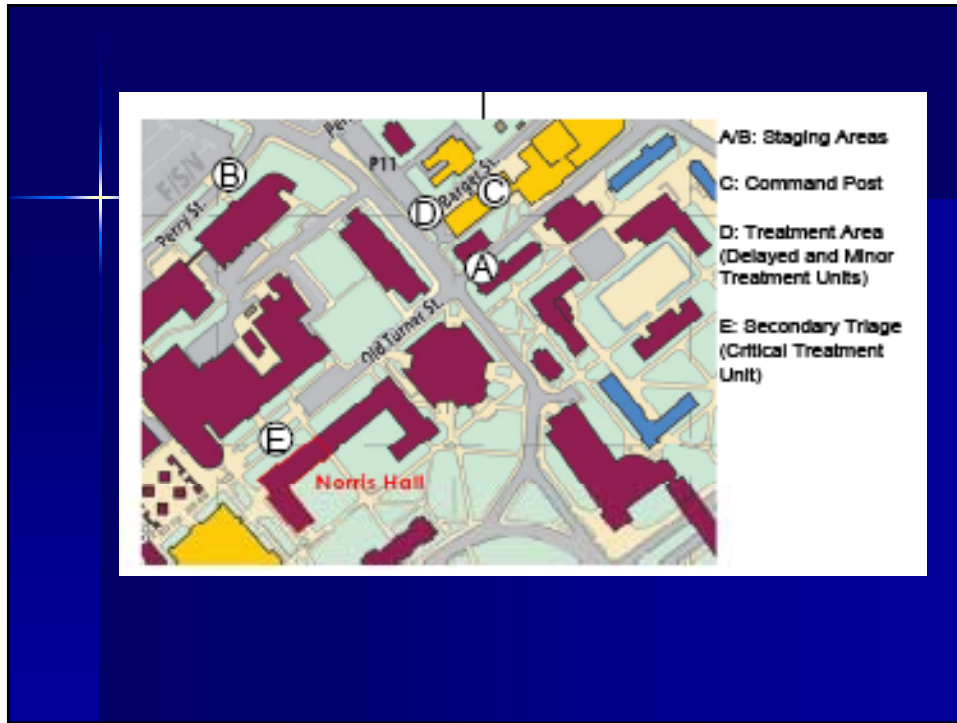
1. First arriving FD unit initiates command
 - a. Identify safe staging location
 - b. Monitor Bel-1 and begin event recon via radio transmissions
 - c. Contact PD “Officer In Charge” and provide status report
 - Consider using FD Tac for initial contact through dispatch
 - Confirm OIC and inquire about face to face communications
 - Agree on comm plan (FD on Bel-1 or face to face at CP)
2. FD develops “tactical teams” and assigns apparatus for response into scene
 - a. Call for resources if recon suggests multiple patients
 - b. Consider 4-5 members for each patient
 - c. MSO assigned as safety and communications
 - d. Tactical team responds in one apparatus
 - e. Consider patient tarp for moving victims
 - f. Identify level of PPE for fire personnel

Develop Incident Action Plan

1. PD & FD Unified Command set objectives and develop action plan
 - a. Face to face is priority over radio communications
 - b. Action plan is based on risk/benefit analysis (BC must approve plan)
 - c. Establish number and viability of victims
 - d. Confirm rescue within “safe scene” (code 4) or “safe zone” (shooter not secure)
 - e. Develop escort plan for tactical team and rescue. Identify PD/FD meet point.

Initiate Tactical Rescue

2. FD tactical team meets with PD escort team
 - a. PD overhead team covers “safe zone”
 - b. Utilize four FD members for each victim rescue. Avoid using PD escort team members for assisting with victim rescue
 - c. Victim rescue by vehicle will be responsibility of PD using their apparatus



Approach to the School Shooting Incident



All Officers Meeting
April, 2008

by BC Marty LaFave

Objectives

- Virginia Tech Lessons
- School Plans
- Police approach
- Fire/EMS Operations
 - Preparation phase
 - Entry phase
 - Terminology



Scope

- Springfield OR
- Moses Lake
- Tacoma WA
- Tacoma Mall
- JFC Seattle



Virginia Tech

- Two sites on Campus
- 31 Dead 27 Injured
- 15 EMS Agencies
- 27 Ambulances
- 120 EMS Personnel
- 5 Hospitals



EMS Implications



- Accurate Triage
- No Rescuer Injuries
- Use of Tourniquet
- No Unified Command
- Weak Hospital Control
- Staging Confusion
- Clearance Confusion

Formal Recommendations

- Establish Unified Command Post
- Utilize NIMS terminology
- Activate EOC
- Improve Effectiveness of Hospital Control
- Provide MIRF (or tag) documentation
- Hospitals need better preparation for MCI
- Dead should not be transported by EMS
- Extended CISM should be available



“Shots fired at Tyee Middle School”

- Wednesday, May 28 1400 Hours
- Students use c-phones to call 911
- Two students “down” in center court
- Continuing gunfire near library

Initial School Staff Response

- Lockdown Campus, notify 911
 - Lock & barricade doors
 - Students out of site, behind solid objects
 - Close blinds
 - Silence radios, computers & cell phones
 - Keep students calm and quiet
- Activate 800 Portable with Dispatch
- Make "Red bag" available to Police

Initial Police Response

- First 3-4 officers develop ERT
- Objective is to end threat
- Call for resources (SWAT, MA)
- Access "Red bag" (2)
- Assumption: More than one shooter
- Assumption: Bombs, fire, booby traps

FIRE/EMS Preparation Phase

- Assigned units monitor BEL-1
- Designate & announce safe staging area
- Initiate Command & ID initial CP
- Populate staging with resources
- Maintain ingress & egress
- Prepare for Med Team Ops

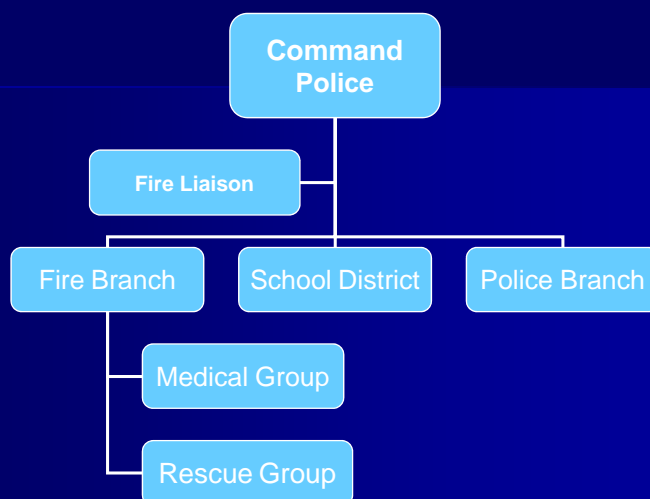
Med Team Operations

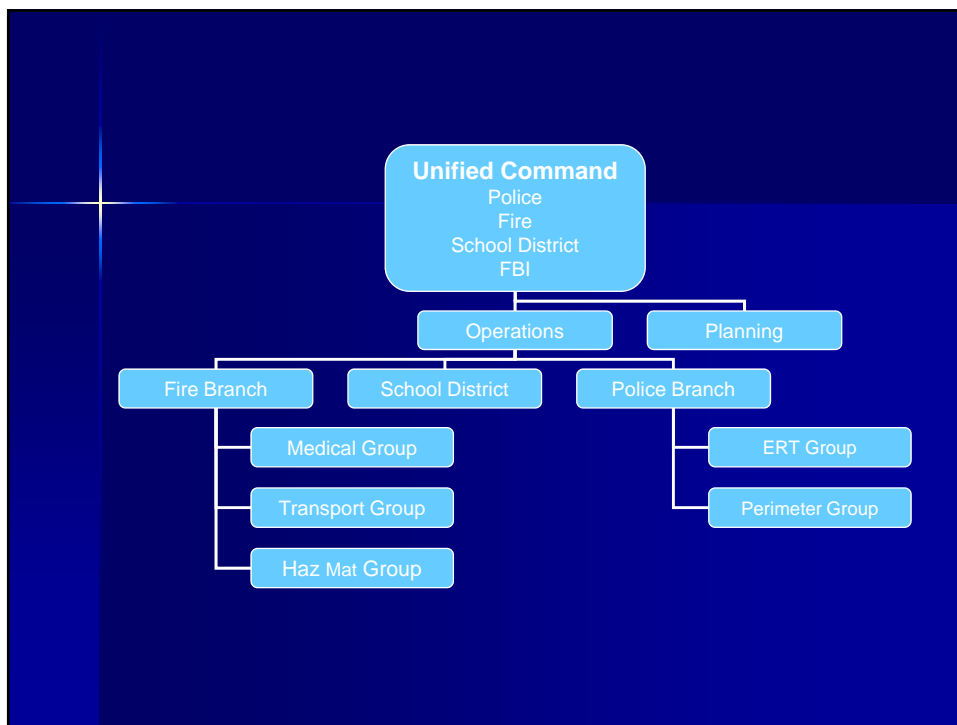
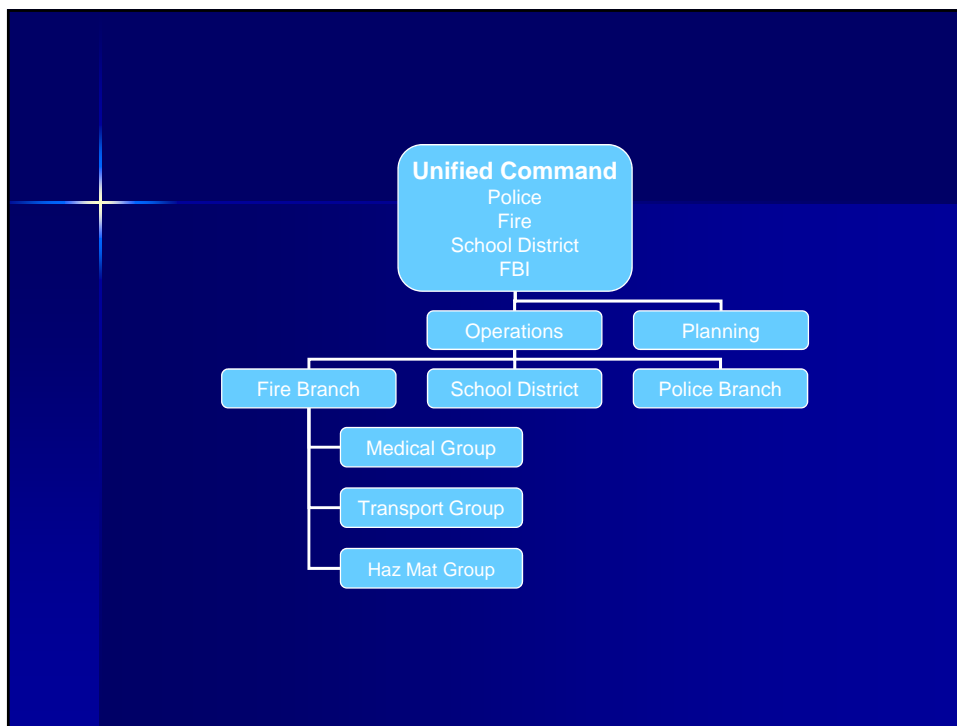
- Prepare apparatus
- Assemble teams
- Designate teams
- Assure proper PPE
- Separate TAC
- Identify treat/transfer area

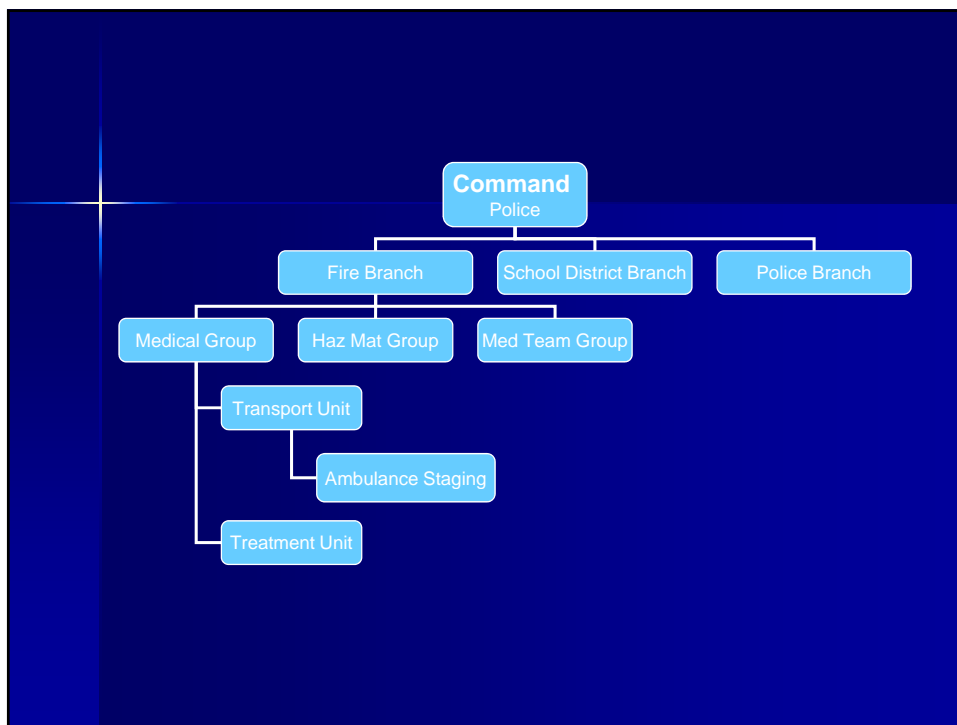
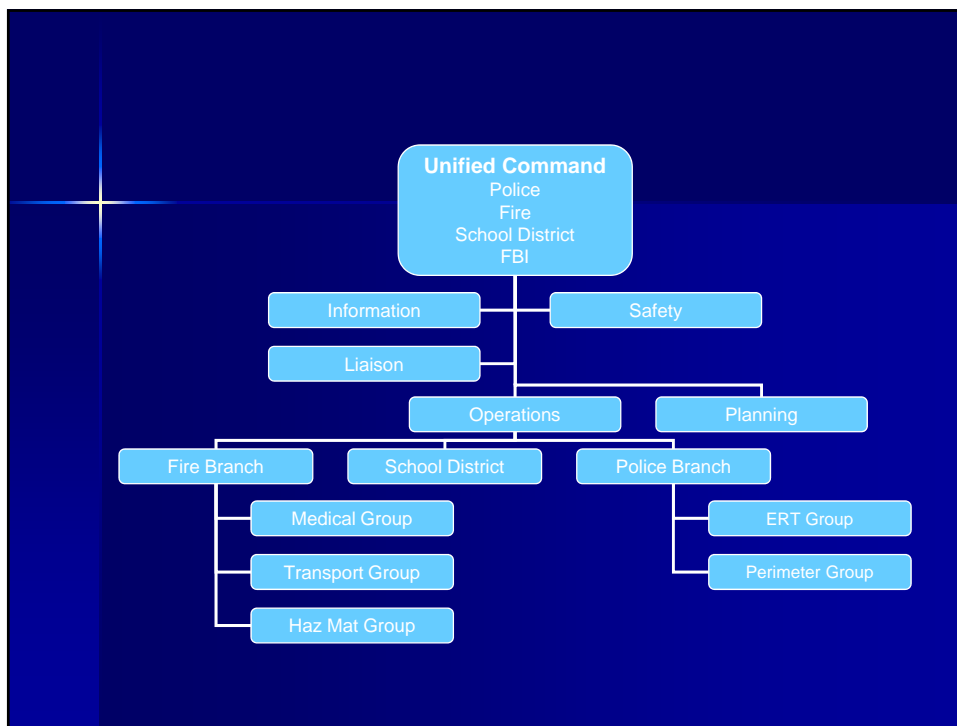


Twenty Minutes In

- Med Teams ready
- Command established (jointly)
- Transport units staged
- Ingress & egress secured
- Perimeter established
- Police staging identified
- Threat neutralized, search continues







Terminology

- Hot area
 - Unsecured. May contain assailants
- Warm area
 - Clear of assailants, but could change
- Cold area
 - Outside perimeter. Location of CP, treatment and staging areas

Terminology

- Safe Zone
 - Zone within warm area that is secured by police and is used for EMS. Police must escort EMS to and from safe zone.
- Safety Corridor
 - Path that police officers take EMS crews from cold area to warm area or safe zone

Escort Team

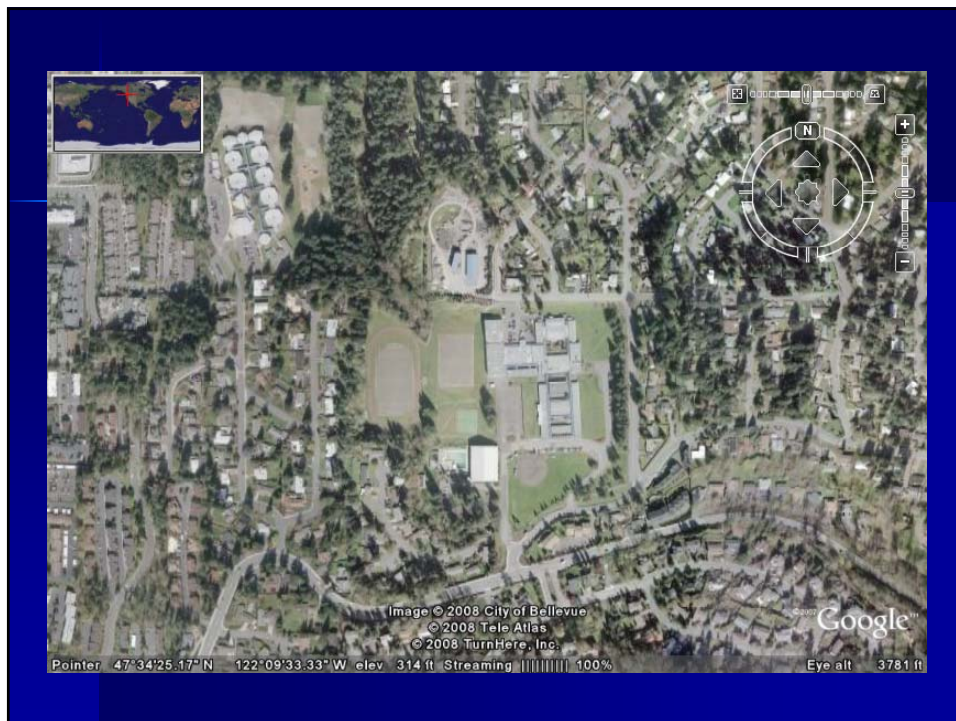


EMS Entry Phase

- CP Transmits clearance and route
- Risk-management consideration by FD
- Med Team(s) meet escort team
- Minimal equipment on foot
- Rapid triage & extrication
- Affix triage tape in apparatus
- Provide radio report to Med Group

Secure scene Options

- Med Teams move into Hot area
 - Provide triage and move victims
- Treatment area moves up
 - Set up at appropriate school entrance
 - Funnel point activities
- Ambulance Staging
 - Move up optional





Summary

- Establish joint command
- Assemble med teams
- Secure perimeter & egress
- Parents & media will show up
- Anticipate reunification plan
- School is now considered a crime scene

