



# Evansville Fire District

## Evansville EMS

### STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES

SECTION:		GUIDELINE:	
165.0		Active Assailant	
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**Purpose:** To provide EVFD/EVEMS/EVPD Personnel with a framework to respond to a scene with an active assailant that incorporates safety, coordination with all responding agencies and a timely response with the goal to save as many lives as possible.

**Safety:** A response to an active assailant is an extremely stressful and dynamic scene. This SOG and Rescue Task Force provide guidance to assist responders make sound decisions during an active assailant response.

#### Definitions:

- Active Assailant Incident (ASI) – An armed person (assailant) who has used deadly physical force on other persons and continues to do so while having unrestricted access to additional victims.
- Active Assailant Cold Zone – The location of the incident support functions, including the command post, staging and medical group if an MCI has been declared.
- Active Assailant Warm Zone – The location already cleared and deemed secure by the law enforcement contact team(s). Fire and EMS personnel may work in this area if force protection is in place.
- Active Assailant Hot Zone – The location that law enforcement contact teams are working to isolate or neutralize the threat. Fire and EMS will NOT work in this zone.
- Building Identification/Designation – If the incident is within or around a building, the building’s geographical locations shall be identified in a “clockwise” direction Side A (Front), Side B (Left), Side C (Back) and Side D (Right) and the floors or stories shall be identified as Division 1 (1st Floor), Division 2 (2nd Floor) and so on. The basement and roof will be identified as Basement Division or Roof Division.
- Casualty Collection Point (CCP) – A location where the most casualties are located or where they are kept to receive basic medical care until they can be safely moved to the medical treatment area. This location should be inside the cold zone whenever possible, but some situations may require it to be in the warm zone. Fire and EMS personnel may work as Rescue Groups (RGs) with law enforcement protection in this area.
- Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) - A multiple casualty incident (MCI) is any situation where the number of sick or injured patients exceeds the available local, regional or state

EMS system resources to provide adequate care in a timely manner to minimize injury and death.

- Rescue Task Force – A group of two or three Fire/EMS personnel paired with two police officers who are providing force protection. The RTF's job is to enter the Warm Zone to extricate/evacuate wounded and non-wounded occupants. RTF members will have tactical gear on and each member will have IFAK (Individual First Aid Kit)
- Staging Area – An area designated by the IC for apparatus/resources to standby for assignment(s).
  - Level I – Close to the incident for immediate deployment.
  - Level II – Away from the incident, out of line of sight.
- Treatment/Triage Area – An area designated in the cold zone where patients from the Warm Zone Ambulance Exchange Point are moved for medical treatment. Normally MCI operations will be conducted in this area.

### **Operational Guideline:**

- Initial Response
  - When Rock County Communications receives a report of an active assailant incident, the following units should respond:
    - Squad 651
    - Ambulance 641 & 642
      - Both units deployed on initial page by the current duty crew
      - Off duty EMS respond to EVFD for transport to scene
    - Battalion 6
    - Engine 611
  - EVFD/EVEMS Units should stage utilizing cover and concealment (out of line of sight to incident location), following Level I or II guidance.
  - If known, dispatch will notify responding apparatus of safe routing to the staging area. If alarm is escalated to a MABAS incident, MABAS dispatch will also be advised of safe routing to staging area.
  - If numerous victims (>4) are reported:
    - Responding apparatus will stage in the cold zone, establish a Command post and notify communications of its location. Lead Law Enforcement (LE) Agency will report to the Command post as quickly as possible.
    - Based on victim information, the appropriate MABAS box alarm will be requested to the necessary alarm level.
- Medical Group will be established
  - If required, the following position will be filled:
    - Medical Group Supervisor
    - Triage Officer
    - Treatment Officer
    - Transportation Officer
- Medical Group Establishment
  - Establish Triage Area
    - Green
    - Yellow
    - Red

- Establish Medical Group Command Structure
  - Medical Group Supervisor
  - Triage Officer
  - Treatment Officer
  - Transportation Officer
- Establish Medical Supplies organized for easy deployment
  - **IFAK (Individual First Aid Kit) Minimum:**
    - 3 Combat Application Tourniquets (CAT)
    - 3, 28-FR and 3, 20-FR Nasopharyngeal Airways (NPA)
    - 3 Israeli bandages
    - 3 - Chest Seals
    - 3 - Combat Gauze
    - 3 6" Cling Roll Gauze
    - Sharpie Marker
    - Trauma Shears
    - Tape
    - Multiple Gloves – member to obtain from Truck Apparatus for correct size
  - Treatment Bag/Drop Bag (extra equipment designed restock IFAKs or treat additional victims) – supplied by Evansville EMS
  - Flashlights for Each EMS member – supplied from Truck Apparatus
  - Radios with microphone – supplied from Truck Apparatus
- If necessary, an RTF Group will also be established with the following positions to be filled:
  - RTF Group Supervisor
  - Rescue Task Force (RTF) Teams – the number of teams will be based on the number of casualties.
  - The Rescue Group Supervisor will work directly with a LE
  - Supervisor at the Command Post