COURSE OVERVIEW

This course is designed to teach students the four main methods of warm zone care during active violence incidents. Driving tactics as well as a reasonable expectation for success during active violence incidents will be discussed. This course will expose law enforcement, fire and rescue personnel, as well as other public safety partners to operating in a warm zone environment to provide point of wounding care to patients. Tactical Emergency Casualty Care lessons will be provided so that all participants can provide appropriate point of wounding care. Discussions will include command and control considerations, including the establishment of unified command, common operating language, and essential on scene functions that must be performed for the incident to be successful. This course will provide the student with ongoing training ideas for their department as well as identify some common barriers that must be overcome.

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

Upon completion of this course the attendee will be familiar with:

1. Four Methods of Warm Zone Care
2. Tactical Emergency Casualty Care (TECC)
3. Unified Command
4. Active Shooter Statistics
5. Risk Appetite
6. Reasonable Expectation of Success
7. Medical vs. Tactical Driving Force
8. Hot / Warm / Cold Zones
9. Common Operating Language
10. Essential Command and Control Functions
11. NTOA Instructor Expectations
12. Safety Awareness
13. Lesson Plan Development
14. Creating Exercises That Build Confidence and Success
15. NFPA 3000 and What It Really Means
16. Moving the Needle
1. Can students teach personnel from their own department to be Rescue Task Force Instructors?

   No. Students who successfully complete the NTOA RTF Instructor course are only certified to teach members within their own agency on how to respond in a RTF setting. They are not “certified” by the NTOA to train others as instructors.

2. Can students teach personnel from outside agencies to be RTF Instructors?

   No. Same answer as # 1.

3. Can students teach officers from other law enforcement agencies in the Rescue Task Force Techniques?

   Yes. However, using NTOA materials to earn income will result in the NTOA taking legal action against the instructor.

4. Can I obtain Continuing Medical Education criteria on in-service training credit?

   This will depend on the rules governing your agency. The Lesson Plan will be provided if requested to submit for in-service or CME credit.

5. Who is this course geared towards?

   Fire, EMS, and law enforcement officers who will be tasked with responding to an active violence incident. This course is not designed for general security officers or campus security that does not have law enforcement powers.

6. Can students modify techniques and tactics from the NTOA presentation?

   Yes. Students may modify the techniques and tactics based on their specific agency needs. This course is meant to teach students a variety of methods and allow them to choose what works best for their agency. The NTOA will only testify to the instruction that students were provided during the NTOA RTF Instructor Course and not to any modifications made to the techniques by the students.

7. Will we be official NTOA instructors that will now be teaching RTF on behalf of NTOA?

   No, you will be certified to only teach individuals in your own agency or areas in which you have jurisdiction as outlined above.
DAY ONE

Hours: Instruction:
0800-0830 Course Administration
0830-0900 Active Shooter Statistics
0900-1000 Principles Governing a Coordinated Response (Driving Forces, Expectations, Communication, Risk)
1000-1100 Introduction to Warm Zone Care
1100-1200 Tactical Emergency Casualty Care
1200-1300 Lunch (not provided)
1300-1400 Direct Threat Care – Tourniquet Applications, Drags
1400-1500 Tactical Emergency Casualty Care
1500-1600 Indirect Threat Care – Pressure Dressings
1600-1700 Incident Reviews, Facilitated Discussions

DAY TWO

Hours: Instruction:
0800-0830 Group Review and Discussion
0830-0900 Breakouts
0900-1000 Four Methods of Warm Zone Care
1000-1030 Command and Control Basics
1030-1130 Four Methods of Warm Zone Care Walk-Thru
1130-1230 Lunch (not provided)
1230-1330 Breakout Session #1
1330-1430 Breakout Session #2
1430-1600 Compressed Scenarios
1600-1700 Debrief
DAY THREE

Hours: Instruction:

0800-0900 Group Review and Discussion
0900-1000 Instructor Expectations
1000-1100 Safety Awareness
1100-1200 Lunch (not provided)
1200-1300 Lesson Plan Development
1300-1400 Creating Exercises That Build Confidence and Success
1400-1500 NFPA 3000 and What It Really Means
1500-1600 Sustainment
1600-1700 Debrief / Course Closeout
I. Preface

A. Course Overview
B. Instructional Goals
C. Agenda
D. Outline
E. Co-Host Logistics

II. Active Shooter Statistics

A. Historical Events by Location, Description and Percentages (7 categories)
   i. Education 24.4%
   ii. Commerce 45.6%
   iii. Government 10.0%
   iv. Open Spaces 9.4%
   v. Healthcare Facilities 2.5%
   vi. Worship Centers 3.8%
   vii. Multi-Tenant Residences (Dorms, Apartments, Barracks, Etc.) 4.3%

B. Sample of Times
   i. Average Event Duration: 90% end within 13 minutes. 70% under 5 minutes
   ii. Average Police Response Times to Active Shooter: Low End 3 Minutes, High End 7 minutes

C. Shooting Ends prior to Law Enforcement arrival: 66%

D. Threat Sources (Nexus to Target)
   i. External 60%
   ii. Internal 30%
   iii. Ideologically Driven 10%

III. Principles Governing a Coordinated Response

A. What is Risk
   i. Fire Department Examples

B. Factors That Influence
   i. Safety Priorities
      1. Victims / Incidents
      2. Public Safety
      3. Suspects
      4. Property

C. Reasonable Expectation of Success

D. Trust
E. Common Operating Framework
   i. Common Language and Definitions
   ii. Hot / Warm / Cold Zone
   iii. Importance of Understanding What Each is and How It Will Make / Break a Response

F. Driving Force
   i. Driving Force Effects, the Priorities of All Involved
      1. Tactical / Medical
         a. Balance
      2. Examples
      3. Real Incidents

G. Atypical Response
   i. Doomed Captives
   ii. Warm Zone Creation
      1. Paradigm Shift from Hold / Contain When Shooting Stops
         a. Examples – Paris / Orlando / Las Vegas

IV. Introduction to Warm Zone Care

A. The Stopwatch of Death
B. Columbine Paradigm Shift, What about Fire / EMS?
   i. Traditionally have Staged Until Scene is Safe
C. Time Counts, Majority of Injured Die within 30 Minutes
D. Timeline of Combat Deaths
E. Too Much Risk?
F. What if Law Enforcement has other Tasks to do and Cannot Bring the Wounded to Fire?
G. Arguments Against?
H. How do we Define Warm Zone?
I. How Can We Get Medical Assets to Point of Wounding Rapidly?

V. Tactical Emergency Casualty Care

A. What is TECC
B. Basic Anatomy and Physiology Review
C. What are the Preventable Causes of Death that TECC can Stop?
D. Who Can Use TECC?
E. Different TECC Applications
F. Direct Threat Care
   i. Tourniquet Use and Direct Pressure
G. Indirect Threat Care
   i. Pressure Bandages
   ii. Chest Seals
   iii. Nasal Airways
   iv. Chest Decompression
   v. Wound Packing
H. Evacuation Care
   i. Lifts, Moves, Carries
   ii. Additional Medical Treatments

VI. Incident Reviews and Facilitated Discussions
   A. Pulse Nightclub
   B. Aurora
   C. LAX

VII. Four Methods of Warm Zone Care
   A. Police Rescue
      i. Definition
      ii. Timeline (0-60 minutes)
   B. Zone
      i. Hot, Warm or Cold
   C. Command / Control
      i. Any Officer on Scene
      ii. Driven by Responding Officers
      iii. No Need for Incident Command / Unified Command
   D. Equipment
      i. Medical Equipment
   E. Considerations
      i. Direct vs. Indirect Threat Care
   F. Pros
   G. Cons
   H. Rescue Task Force
      i. Definition
      ii. Timeline (5-60 Minutes)
      iii. Zone
      iv. Very Warm to Mildly Warm
      v. Scalable
         1. Command / Control
            a. Unified Command Established
            b. Known Location of Patients
            c. Warm Zone Established
            d. Rescue Group Supervisor
      vi. Equipment
         1. LE – Duty Gear, Armor, Radio, Police Markings
         2. FD – Medical Equipment, Body Armor (if issued) Radio
      vii. Considerations
         1. 4 Officers, 2 Medical Optimal
         2. 3 Officers, 2 Medical
3. 2 Officers, 2 Medical Minimum
   a. Factors affecting RTF makeup
      i. Number of Shooters / Threats
      ii. Size of Structure (Cover Areas)
      iii. Amount of Actionable Intelligence
      iv. How “Warm” is the Warm Zone?
      v. Any Areas Already Cleared?
   viii. RTF is a Short Term / Hasty Solution
         1. Goal Should be to Transition to Protective Island and Protective Corridor
         a. More Efficient
   ix. Multiple RTF Teams Can Deploy to Different Areas
   x. Radio Communications
      1. LE of FD
      2. Dependent on Department Policies / Procedures
   xi. Pros
   xii. Cons

VIII. Protected Island
     A. Definition
     B. Timeline (0-60 Minutes)
     C. Zone
        i. Warm
           1. May be Surrounded by Hot Zone
     D. Command / Control
        i. Law Enforcement Only
           1. No Need for Incident Command / Unified Command
           2. Can be Established Immediately by On-Scene Officers
        ii. Law Enforcement / Fire Department Integrated
           1. Unified Command Established
     E. Equipment
        i. Same as RTF
     F. Considerations
        i. Utilize RTF or Protected Corridor to Deliver Medical Personnel to Protected Island
        ii. Most Efficient Way to Treat Large Number of Patients at the Point of Wounding
        iii. Necessary Amount of Personnel
           1. Number of Law Enforcement is Proportional to Threat Areas
           2. Number of Medical Personnel is a Needed (Dependent on Number of Patients)
        iv. Pros
        v. Cons
     G. Protected Corridor
        i. Definition
        ii. Timeline (2-60 Minutes)
        iii. Zone
           1. Warm to Cold
        iv. Command Control
           1. Unified Command Established
2. Known Location of Patients
   a. Protected Corridor Should Follow Path of Wounding, if Possible
3. Warm Corridor Established
v. Equipment
   1. Same as RTF / Protected Island
   2. FD Personnel Can Bring Much More Effective Option in Via Protected Corridor
      a. I.E. Rolling Gurneys for Evac. etc.
vi. Considerations
   1. Location
      a. From Point of Wounding to Inner Perimeter
      b. Built Backwards
         i. From Inside Out
   2. Maintain Line of Sight
   3. Don’t Stretch Too Thin (Have Too Many Threat Areas)
   4. Utilize Interior Division Supervisor to Manage Corridor
   5. Turn from Warm Too Cold by Utilizing Search Teams
vii. Pros
viii. Cons

IX. Command Control

A. Incident Command vs. Unified Command
   i. Establish, Assume, Transfer, Terminate
B. How to Establish Incident Command
C. Who Should Establish Incident Command?
D. How to Establish Unified Command
E. Fire Department ICS Breakdown
F. Law Enforcement ICS Breakdown
G. Command Board Demo

X. NTOA Instructor Expectations

A. What is an Instructor
B. Etiquette and Appearance
C. Adult Learning Models
D. Creating the Training Day
E. Instructor Experience

XI. Safety Awareness

A. Span of Control
B. Common Injury Factors
C. Safety Checks
D. Emergency Plans
XII. Lesson Plan Development

A. Professional Standards
B. Creating Consistent Training
C. Legal Ramifications
D. What A Lesson Plan Needs to Include

XIII. Creating Exercises That Build Confidence and Success

A. Create an Environment That Allows Students to Succeed
B. Build Realistic Scenarios for Your Agency
C. Incorporating Other Agencies into Your Training
D. Utilizing Existing Tools to Assist In Training

XIV. NFPA 3000, What It Really Means

A. What is the NFPA
B. Participants
C. What Legal Authority Does NFPA Have?
D. What Principles Within NFPA Must I Do, and What Is Nice to Do?
E. Resources Via NFPA

XV. Moving the Needle

A. How Do We Measure Success?
B. How Do We Gain Top and Bottom Level Buy In?
C. Sustainment
RESCUE TASK FORCE INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION

CO-HOST LOGISTIC REQUIREMENTS

CLASSROOM

Adequate seating for up to 34 students with tables, good ventilation
Marker board and markers
Flip chart with paper
Adequate space for Day 1 breakout sessions

AUDIO VISUAL

LCD Projector for computer presentation
Large projection screen (minimum of 6’x6’ screen size)
Speaker system to connect to laptop for audio
Extension cord and power strip
AV table or cart

OTHER

Access to copier

OFFSITE TRAINING SITE LOGISTICS AND REQUIREMENTS

Be accessible by Instructor Cadre one hour prior and one-hour post training session(s)

Ability to be “locked” down to prevent uninvolved people entering the site. Preferably out of public view to reduce distractions

Ability to utilize marking training munition rounds. Safe impact areas and backstops for planned combat areas

Large enough to facilitate teams of students to move between doorways, hallways and conduct room entries

Ability to be searched and cleared of people (“Sterilized”) and potential hazards prior to each training session
RESCUE TASK FORCE INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION
STUDENT EQUIPMENT LIST

INDIVIDUAL

LAW ENFORCEMENT Student **Required** Minimal Equipment for Warm Zone Operations
Department Issued ID
Identifiable Uniform and Equipment Items to Include;
Duty Belt And / Or Load Bearing Vest
NIJ Rated Soft Body Armor
Police Radio (Jurisdictional)
Basic Bloodborne Pathogens PPE: Medical Gloves and Eye Protection
ANSI Rated Eye Protection

FIRE DEPARTMENT Student **Required** Minimal Equipment for Warm Zone Operations
Department Issued ID
Identifiable Uniform
ANSI Rated Eye Protection
Basic Bloodborne Pathogen PPE: Medical Gloves

LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDENT **Recommended** Equipment for Warm Zone Operations
All Items Listed In “Required” Section Plus:
Ballistic Helmet
Hard Plate Rifle Rated Body Armor
Inclement Weather Gear (Optional)

FIRE DEPARTMENT STUDENT **Recommended** Equipment for Warm Zone Operations
All Items Listed In “Required” Section Plus:
Portable Radio
Inclement Weather Gear
Training TECC / TCCC Equipment Specific to Jurisdiction
Patient Moving Devices Specific to Jurisdiction