



RESCUE TASK FORCE INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION

DAY TO DAY / HOUR TO HOUR AGENDA

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



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COURSE OUTLINE

- 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