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SECTIONS:

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RESCINDS: Any other existing orders in conflict.

PURPOSE: To provide a plan of action for the expeditious and focused response to an ongoing violent, life-threatening situation, where delayed deployment could otherwise result in death or great bodily injury to innocent victims during a Mass Casualty Attack. In an overly simplified methodology, the SMPD’s primary mission during these types of incidents is to first and foremost STOP THE KILLING. In recognition that Mass Casualty Attacks generally occur during a short period of time, special emphasis must be placed on the need to neutralize the threat as quickly as possible. Confirmation that the subject is either neutralized, has fled, or has been contained, will allow first responders to transition to the second and equally important mission, to STOP THE DYING.

SCOPE: All Departmental personnel.

POLICY: It will be the policy of the South Miami Police Department to respond to such an

incident rapidly and deploy available personnel in accordance with this plan. The primary concern in such a situation shall be the safety of innocent civilians. Though officer safety must remain a top consideration, time-consuming measures to

ensure officer safety should be limited so deployment is not unreasonably delayed. The South Miami Police Department also recognizes that this type of incident requires collaboration between several agencies to augment personnel and other resources and shall conform to the Incident Command and Unified Command Systems principles.

NOTE: Public Records Exemption: FSS 119 regarding sections of this policy and associated documents, (e.g. Floor plans, locations of security cameras, tactical operations, etc.) that may be exempt from public records.

18.10.1 DEFINITIONS

- A. All definitions used are industry standard definitions, and a compilation of definitions from the Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Incident Management System, Department of Defense, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other nationally funded and recognized training programs.
1. **ACTIVE SHOOTER:** A Mass Casualty Attack where the individual(s) is actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people with the use of a firearm.
 2. **ASSAULT TEAM:** A police element comprised of officers dedicated to locating and neutralizing the threat.
 3. **AMBULANCE EXCHANGE POINT:** A specific location where an ambulance is sent to pick up evacuated casualties. It should, when feasible, be located in an area accessible by vehicle, near casualties, and a point of egress. It must be within a secured space and have limited exposure to threats.
 4. **BALLISTIC PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Personal protective equipment that provides protection from ballistic threats, stabbing, fragmentation, or blunt force trauma; as determined by each respective agency.
 5. **BARICADED SUBJECT(S):** An incident where a person(s) has taken a position in a

physical location, most often a structure or a vehicle, whether fortified or not, that does not allow immediate police access, and who is refusing police orders to exit. A barricaded subject(s) may be known to be armed, have access to weapons in the location, or have unknown weapon status.

6. **CASUALTY COLLECTION POINT:** The Casualty Collection Point is an area that has been searched and held by police within the Warm Zone. The Casualty Collection Point is a temporary location used for collecting casualties, further medical attention to casualties, and/or medical treatment of casualties.
7. **CBRNE:** Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives.
8. **COACH AARON FEIS GUARDIAN PROGRAM:** The Coach Aaron Feis Guardian program was established in 2018 through the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act. Guardians are armed personnel who aid in the prevention or abatement of active assailant incidents on school premises. They are either school employees who volunteer to serve in addition to official job duties or personnel hired for the specific purpose of serving as a school guardian. This program is monitored by the Miami Dade Police Department.
9. **COMMAND POST:** A single stationary work area located in the Cold Zone, used by the Incident Commander or Unified Command for the purpose of command and control.
10. **CONCEALMENT:** An obstacle or object that prevents a person from being seen but does not provide ballistic protection.
11. **COVER:** An obstacle or object that provides protection from direct fire or explosion.
12. **DEADLY FORCE:** Force that is likely to cause death or serious physical injury.
13. **DIRECT-TO-THREAT RESPONSE:** A response guided by a driving force or actionable intelligence, where law enforcement moves directly toward a specific location to neutralize the threat.
14. **DRIVING FORCE:** a stimulus that requires an exigent response.
15. **EMERGENCY WOUND CARE:** SMPD's medical course that is part of the Department's

First Aid Program, introducing Tactical Combat Casualty Care concepts.

16. **EVACUATION CORRIDOR:** A pathway secured by police for the purpose of accessing and removing victims and casualties.
17. **FORCE PROTECTION:** Preventative measures taken by law enforcement to mitigate hostile actions against personnel, resources, and facilities.
18. **HOSTAGE SITUATION:** Any incident in which people are being held by another person(s) against their will, usually by force or coercion, and whether or not demands are being made by the hostage taker.
19. **IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED):** A homemade explosive device constructed from military or nonmilitary components.
19. **INCIDENT COMMANDER:** The individual, regardless of rank, responsible for overall command of all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.
20. **INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM:** A management system that can be utilized during emergency incidents, regardless of size or scope.
21. **INNER PERIMETER:** A primary perimeter established inside of the primary perimeter. Posted with as many law enforcement officers as needed to prohibit access to the Warm Zone.
22. **MASS CASUALTY ATTACK:** An incident where one or more individuals are/or have been actively engaged in harming, killing, or attempting to kill people in a populated area by means such as firearms, explosives, toxic substances, vehicles, edged weapons, fire, other means, or a combination thereof. It is commonly referred to as Active Shooter(s), or Vehicle Borne Attack(s).
23. **MASS CASUALTY INCIDENT:** Any incident in which emergency medical resources, such as personnel and equipment, are overwhelmed by the number and severity of casualties.
24. **PRIMARY SEARCH:** A deliberate and preliminary search of an area intended to

- confront and neutralize a threat. An area may be deemed **“CLEAR”**, or free of any immediate threats, after a primary search.
25. **RESCUE TASK FORCE:** A team of fire rescue and police force protection personnel that enter designated Warm Zones to provide: Tactical Combat Casualty Care, triage, and victim extractions. The Rescue Task Force could also have other objectives such as fire control and assessment, breaching, utility control, and managing building systems (e.g., elevators). The Rescue Task Force will be comprised of a minimum of two police officers and two firefighters.
 26. **LAW ENFORCEMENT RESCUE TEAM:** A police element comprised of officers dedicated to providing emergency wound care and evacuating casualties.
 27. **OUTER PERIMETER:** A second perimeter established outside the inner perimeter to prevent persons and traffic from gaining access into the problem area. The outer perimeter will be manned by patrol officers.
 28. **REUNIFICATION POST:** A established where victims are transported to be reunited with family and for victims’ family and friends to await the rescue and debriefing of victims involved in the incident.
 29. **SCOUT SEARCH:** A fast-paced sweep of the major arteries and large areas of the structure conducted to obtain enhanced situational awareness. The goal is to diminish delays in providing emergency medical attention to casualties that are caused by slow methodical searches.
 30. **SECONDARY SEARCH:** A calculated and methodical search of an area intended to locate and expose all possible threats. An area may be deemed **“SECURE”** or free of all threats after a secondary search.
 31. **SELF-DEPLOYMENT:** The unsolicited response of first responders to critical incidents.
 32. **SIZE UP REPORT:** A rapid evaluation of various factors related to an emergency incident where the first officer on-scene assumes command of the incident and provides dispatch and responding units an initial assessment of the scene.
 33. **STAGING:** Location established within the Cold Zone where resources are gathered.
 34. **STRUCTURE QUADRANT DESIGNATION:** A method of designating sides of a structure.

35. **TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY CARE:** A set of best practice treatment guidelines for trauma care in a high-threat pre-hospital environment.

36. **TRIAGE:** The process of identifying the most severely injured patients with the greatest chance of surviving. The primary goal is to quickly sort patients into transport categories and identify each of them with triage tags, colored tape, or other means. Triage is an essential part of responding to a Mass Casualty Incident/Attack, when limited resources need to be allocated to maximize the number of survivors. Color Codes: Red-Immediate, Yellow-Delayed, Green-Walking wounded (ambulatory), and Black-Deceased/Expectant

37. **UNIFIED COMMAND:** An application of the Incident Command System used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the Unified Command, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single incident action plan. (NIMS/FEMA)

38. **VICTIM ADVOCATE:** Responsible for providing victim/witness support services. Victim Advocates will serve as the Victim Services Coordinator at a Mass Casualty Attack.

37. **ZONES:**

- a. **Cold Zone.** An area where there is little or no threat due to geographic distance from the threat or the area has been secured by police.
- b. **Warm Zone.** An area, which has been deemed CLEAR but not SECURE, where a potential for a hazard or indirect threat to life still exists.
- c. **Hot Zone.** An area where there is a known hazard or direct and immediate life threat.

18.10.2 COMMUNICATIONS

- A. The Miami Dade Police Department's Communications Bureau will dispatch calls as received and wait for the first arriving units to verify the call. Simultaneously, dispatchers will advise the platoon commander of the call. Radio communications must be limited to police dispatchers, the responding unit, and the supervisor in charge. Upon verification of a Mass Casualty Attack, Communications Bureau personnel will follow the Mass Casualty Attack protocol.

18.10.3 PROCEDURES

- A. During a Mass Casualty Attack, first responders must immediately assess conditions as they develop and implement a proper response. While a coordinated effort is ideal, a delay in action may result in the furthering of potential loss of life and requires that a solo officer take action to neutralize the threat. Every effort to neutralize the threat is categorized under **the STOP THE KILLING** phase of the operation, which includes: arresting the suspect, using the necessary and proper level of force to stop the threat, isolating and containing the suspect, or forcing the suspect to flee from the incident location. The number one priority is to **STOP THE KILLING** and all initial efforts should be taken in the furtherance of this objective. Initial responders must be prepared to take immediate action and coordinate their responses with one another with the help of the dispatcher. Without delaying the initial response, the Incident Command System will be established, and the Incident Commander will assume command of the scene and begin to coordinate the on-scene activities.

Lifesaving efforts are categorized under the **STOP THE DYING** phase and include: providing emergency medical treatment, establishing evacuation corridors, evacuating casualties, establishing Warm Zones, establishing Casualty Collection Points, and introducing the Rescue Task Force. Every responding officer must be prepared to transition to the STOP THE DYING phase as soon as tactically feasible.

- B. **Upon Arrival:**

- 1. When practical, prior to arrival at a crisis location, officers will be equipped with a rifle, ballistic vest or plate carrier, ballistic helmet, entry tools, and Emergency Wound Care kit.

2. Arriving units will consider proper cover and park in a manner that does not impede other arriving units.
3. Based on the driving force or actionable intelligence, the arriving officer(s) will identify the best possible entry point or locate an already established entry point.
4. Arriving officer(s) will follow proper radio procedures to provide relevant and critical information. Radio discipline must be followed to facilitate the flow of information.
5. Prior to making entry, officers will provide a size up report by providing their unit number, location of the entry point, and a brief description of conditions; indicate what actions the officer is taking; and what the officer needs from additional responding units.
6. Officers will remain cognizant of all Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) hazards. Officers will identify, relocate themselves (avoid), and broadcast the location of any CBRNE hazard.

C. **STOP THE KILLING:**

1. The movement of the assault team, which may be comprised of a **solo officer**, must be as fast as tactically necessary, based on the driving force or actionable intelligence, including bypassing casualties, to **STOP THE KILLING**. Officer(s) arriving after a solo officer enters a structure, while engaged in a direct-to-threat response, should make every possible effort to locate and link up with the solo officer. A supervisor's approval or on-site observation is not required for this direct-to-threat response until the Incident Commander establishes different objectives for the arriving units.

NOTE: *During direct-to-threat responses, officers must remain conscious of distressed human behavior during highly stressful events. Victims and witnesses may be running, screaming, grabbing one another, and even attempting to grab the officers. Officers will conduct a detailed scanning sequence, which is used to avoid any misidentification and accidental uses of force. Responding plain clothes officers **must** wear clearly identifiable police insignia and must make every effort to link up with uniformed personnel to avoid blue-on-blue incidents.*

2. While moving toward the threat during the **STOP THE KILLING** phase, all assault teams will communicate the following: the number of officers in the assault team, their entry point, updated information on the driving force, updated actionable intelligence, updated information on the team's movement, and other relevant and critical information.
3. Additional responding assault teams must work in cooperation with previously deployed assault teams in order to enhance the speed and efficiency of the effort to **STOP THE KILLING**.
4. If there is no driving force or actionable intelligence that demands an immediate direct-to-threat response, the assault team(s) will coordinate with each other to designate areas of responsibilities and conduct a scout search, whereby the teams engage in fast-paced sweeps of the major arteries of the structure in order to obtain a complete understanding of the incident. When additional officers are available, force protection should be used to maintain the security of areas that previous assault team(s) sweep through. A primary search of the area must be conducted prior to considering the area a Warm Zone.

NOTE: *Conducting the scout sweep will allow the officers to determine the true nature of the incident and allow for the allocation of resources in the most effective and expeditious manner possible. The scout sweep will prevent the delay of medical attention to casualties resulting from delays caused by slow and methodical searches. Additionally, establishing these Warm Zones will restrict the movement of the suspect, as well as create the possibility of administering emergency medical treatment to casualties and introducing rescue efforts.*

5. Once the Incident Commander is established, officers must avoid self-deployment. If it becomes apparent that there are enough assault teams actively engaged in the **STOP THE KILLING** phase, the Incident Commander will begin to coordinate the response of additional arriving officers and establishing an inner and outer perimeter. The Incident Commander will either provide specific assignments via radio transmissions or command that they respond to a designed staging area prior to deployment.

NOTE: While the primary objective of **STOP THE KILLING** continues to drive personnel's response, the Incident Commander must remain aware that certain situations allow for specific officers to transition to **STOP THE DYING** simultaneously to minimize the number of deaths. The decision to follow a chronological mission objective of **STOP THE KILLING** followed by **STOP THE DYING**, or to transition to a simultaneous mission objective of **STOP THE KILLING AND STOP THE DYING**, is an incident-by-incident determination made by the Incident Commander based on all of the factors present at the time. Some of these factors may be: the number of officers already engaged in a direct-to-threat response, the number of officers available, the subject's location in relation to the location of the casualties, whether the subject is actively killing, and the amount of time since the last actionable intelligence update.

6. **Lacking a driving force or actionable intelligence that demands an immediate direct-to-threat response, the Incident Commander may** direct assault teams to: conduct a scout search, begin a search for the subject, transition to a law enforcement rescue team, move to a specific location, provide emergency medical attention to casualties, establish an evacuation corridor, establish a casualty collection point, and begin to evacuate casualties or provide force protection. **Lacking actionable intelligence, a scout search team may be deployed to give the Incident Commander enhanced situational awareness.**
7. Once it is confirmed that the suspect(s) has fled, is deceased, or has been contained, the assault team will immediately communicate this information to the Incident Commander and the Incident Commander will shift the objective of the mission accordingly.

NOTE: The subsequent course of action will be determined by the confirmed status of the suspect. Examples: 1) If the only known suspect is neutralized, the Incident Commander may primarily shift the mission to **STOP THE DYING**. 2) If the only known suspect is confirmed to have fled, the Incident Commander can dedicate a large number of resources to **STOP THE DYING**, while other officers provide building security. 3) If the suspect is contained, the Incident Commander should maintain the necessary number of officers to safely establish containment, and designate immediate action assault teams prepared to enter depending on the driving force, while simultaneously dedicating officers to **STOP THE DYING**. **THESE EXAMPLES ARE NOT EXHAUSTIVE AND ARE USED TO ILLUSTRATE THAT THE SPECIFIC**

RESPONSES ARE DICTATED BY THE SPECIFIC FACTS OF THE CRISIS.

8. In the event of a **Mass Casualty Attack**, where the subject may have stopped the killing, SMPD's response shall remain consistent with the **Direct-to-Threat Response** protocols. This shall not be treated as a barricaded or hostage situation, where a delayed response from another agency is warranted.

D. STOP THE DYING:

1. Officers must be prepared to immediately transition to the **STOP THE DYING** phase as soon as tactically feasible, with the understanding that it is critical to provide emergency medical care expeditiously after a victim sustains a traumatic injury. This is not the sole function of dedicated law enforcement rescue teams or the Rescue Task Force; it is the responsibility of every officer within the crisis site.

NOTE: *Ideally, casualty assessment and treatment should begin within the first ten minutes of police arrival.*

2. Once it is determined that there are enough assault teams engaged in efforts to **STOP THE KILLING**, the Incident Commander may begin to deploy rescue teams either by re-assigning established assault teams, assembling arriving units into rescue teams, or having pre-designated rescue teams deploy from the staging area.
3. When providing Emergency Wound Care, all officers must maintain situational awareness, being cognizant of the possibility of re-engagement and/or additional threats.
4. The Incident Commander must constantly re-evaluate the overall response, and make every effort to begin the **STOP THE DYING** phase in the most comprehensive manner possible.
5. **STOP THE DYING** efforts include: establishing site security, establishing communications, establishing Casualty Collection Point, providing Emergency Wound Care, evacuating victims, establishing an evacuation corridor, deploying rescue teams, creating Warm Zone(s), establishing a link-up with the Rescue Task Force, and/or establishing an ambulance exchange point.

E. **BARRICADED SUBJECT AND HOSTAGE SITUATIONS:**

1. SMPD does not handle hostage or barricaded subject situations. During these instances, the agency with special operations capabilities (i.e.: MDPD, Coral Gables PD, etc.) shall be requested under established Mutual Aid Agreements to handle these operations. In the event SMPD officers have to respond to a hostage or barricaded subject situation within SMPD jurisdiction, the following will occur (in accordance with General Orders 23.1 and 23.2):
 - a. When an officer arrives on the scene involving barricaded subjects, hostage taking, potential suicide victims, etc., the officer's first duty is to protect life, assess the scene, and notify a supervisor, who shall respond to the scene.
 - b. In no case should the first responding officer(s) delay notification to a supervisor, and in no case should the notified supervisor delay notification to the appropriate Command Staff member.
 - c. If contact with the subject by the first responding officer(s) is unavoidable due to imminent danger, the contact should be as limited as possible until relieved.
 - d. The Incident Commander shall notify the appropriate agency with special operations capabilities (i.e.: MDPD SRT, Coral Gables PD SWAT, etc.) for appropriate response.
 - e. In the event of a **Mass Casualty Attack**, where the subject may have stopped the killing, SMPD's response shall remain consistent with the **Direct-to-Threat Response** protocols. This shall not be treated as a barricaded or hostage situation, where a delayed response from another agency is warranted.

18.10.4 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

- A. Establishing Incident Command initially, and then transitioning to a Unified Command with Fire Rescue and other responding entities, is of the utmost priority in managing a Mass Casualty Attack. This effort should be taken from the onset of the attack without causing any delays in the initial response. The Incident Commander must announce the Command Post location to establish Unified Command. During Unified Command, SMPD and MDFR or other Fire Rescue entities will work under a single incident action plan to meet the objectives of **STOP THE KILLING** and **STOP THE DYING**.

1. In accordance with Incident Command System principles, the first officer on the scene (regardless of rank) is considered, by default, the Incident Commander, and will command the incident while actively engaging to **STOP THE KILLING**.
2. The first responding supervisor must assume Incident Command immediately upon his/her arrival. If responding as part of the initial response, in keeping with the primary responsibility to **STOP THE KILLING**, the supervisor may incorporate into the assault element, and will maintain command until transferred to a subsequent supervisor. During the transfer of command, supervisors should receive a progress report. Subsequent responding supervisors must avoid the urge to enter into the crisis location, and must assume Incident Command and establish a Command Post within the Cold Zone, along with an outer and inner perimeter.
3. When command has not been assumed, the MDPD dispatcher will request subsequent arriving supervisors to assume command. This request should be taken as an indication that it is critical to establish Incident Command.
4. If unable to establish command within the supervisory structure of the responding SMPD entity, the dispatcher will request any responding SMPD supervisor to assume command.
5. Once the Command Post has been established, the Incident Commander will continue to coordinate the efforts to both STOP THE KILLING and STOP THE DYING. The Fire Rescue Incident Commander will, as soon as practical, identify the SMPD Command Post to establish Unified Command.
6. The Incident Commander must establish a staging area where responding assets can respond and assign a staging area manager who will be in charge of those assets.
7. During a prolonged incident, Unified Command should consider the rest and rehabilitation of on-scene personnel, victims, and witnesses.
8. The South Miami Police Department recognizes that this type of incident requires collaboration between several agencies to augment personnel and other resources.

B. UNIFIED COMMAND:

1. An application of Incident Command System used where there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction, or when incidents cross political jurisdictions, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single incident action plan.
2. Only after initial Unified Command has been established can the mutual resources of SMPD and Fire Rescue Agencies be utilized in a joint effort, such as:
 - a. Rescue Task Forces
 - b. Introduction of Medical/ Rescue personnel into Casualty Collection Points
 - c. Ambulance Exchange Point
3. The police Incident Commander should consider using the Medical/Rescue staging area, as this will reduce confusion and enhance interagency communication and resource handling.
4. Once staging has been established, all additional responding personnel and/or assets will respond to the staging area. Under no circumstances will police or fire personnel self-deploy to the incident location.

C. RESCUE TASK FORCE:

1. A Rescue Task Force is a team of fire rescue and police force protection personnel that enter designated Warm Zones to provide: Tactical Combat Casualty Care, triage, and extraction of victims. The Rescue Task Force could also have other objectives within Warm Zones such as incendiary fire control and assessment, breaching, utility control, and managing building systems; i.e., elevators.
2. Rescue Task Forces will not operate in a Hot Zone and will only be deployed into a pre-established Warm Zone.
3. The Rescue Task Force will be comprised of a minimum of two police officers and two firefighters.
4. Law enforcement will provide force protection for fire rescue personnel while in the Warm Zone.

5. Law enforcement will maintain force protection and under no circumstances discontinue or abandon fire rescue personnel.

D. **STAGING:**

1. Designated location established within the Cold Zone where all Fire Rescue and SMPD resources will gather.
2. Incident Commanders from Fire Rescue and SMPD will designate staging managers.
3. Both staging area managers will work together and have the following responsibilities:
 - a. Deployment of resources per the Incident Commanders
 - b. Maintain an inventory of resources in staging
 - c. Coordinate the creation of Rescue Task Forces, Assault Teams, Patient Transport Teams, or any other resources requested by the Incident Commanders.
4. Resources within the staging area will not deploy without the approval of the corresponding staging manager.
5. Staging areas must be secured, and have the following features:
 - a. Adequate space for entry and exit for technical equipment or machinery used by Fire Rescue personnel for a particular activity or purpose
 - b. Out of line of sight; distance or physical barriers that provide protection
 - c. Aircraft (Landing Zone) LZ//Marine vessel

E. SAFE AND SECURE SCENE:

1. To establish a safe and secure scene, the following guidelines shall be followed.
 - a. The primary focus of the initial response to a mass casualty incident shall be to secure the scene, neutralize any threats, and ensure the safety of all victims and first responders.
 - b. Once the scene is secured, a designated reunification area shall be established where families can gather and receive information.
 - c. The reunification area shall be located at a safe distance from the incident site, but within reasonable proximity for easy access by families.
 - d. The area shall be staffed by trained personnel who can provide emotional support and information to families.

2. Identification of Students:

- a. As soon as it is safe and feasible to do so, law enforcement officers and other emergency responders shall begin to identify students and record their status.
- b. Student identification shall be conducted in a methodical and systematic manner to ensure accuracy and completeness.
- c. Information regarding the status of students shall be relayed to the reunification area as soon as available.

3. Identification of Victims:

- a. As soon as it is safe and feasible to do so, law enforcement officers and other emergency responders shall begin to identify victims and record their status.
- b. Victim identification shall be conducted in a methodical and systematic manner to ensure accuracy and completeness.
- c. Information regarding the status of victims shall be relayed to the reunification area as soon as it is available.

4. Communication with Families:

- a. Families shall be notified as soon as possible of the location of the reunification area and the process for reuniting with their member(s).
- b. The notification shall include information on the status of the victim, any medical treatment they may be receiving and an estimated time frame for unification.
- c. Families shall be provided with emotional support, such as counseling or referral to appropriate resources as needed.

5. Reunification:

- a. Once all victims have been identified and their status has been recorded, and it is safe to do so, families shall be escorted to the reunification area for the reunification process.
- b. Families shall be required to provide identification and complete necessary paperwork before being reunited with their loved ones.
- c. If a family member is deceased or can not be located, appropriate procedures shall be followed to provide them with that information.
- d. Families shall be provided with ongoing support and resources to help them cope with the aftermath of the incident.

F. HOSPITAL SECURITY AND MANAGEMENT:

- 6. To maintain the integrity of these institutions, SMPD will consider dispatching officers from the other agencies to hospitals nearest the incident for the following tasks:
 - a. Provide security at the emergency room
 - b. Identify potential victims or witnesses from the incident
 - c. Secure any potential victims or witnesses for investigative purposes

G . INCIDENT DEMOBILIZATION:

7. Incident demobilization will be conducted in accordance with Department policy.

18.10.5 INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITY

- A. Any Mass Casualty Attack, by definition, will result in multiple injuries and/or fatalities. This will necessitate that the appropriate departmental investigative elements immediately respond and initiate investigative efforts. Investigative Services has the responsibility to identify an Investigative Commander. The Investigative Commander will respond to the Command Post to ensure appropriate investigative efforts and ensure a smooth transition from initial police and fire response, including Victim/Witness Management and Family Reunification.

18.10.6 TRAINING

- A. The South Miami Police will conduct training with all affected personnel as needed to ensure members are up to date with the latest changes in industry standards.