



PATROL SUPERVISOR — ACTIVE THREAT AND RESCUE TASK FORCE

COMMAND AND INTEGRATION STANDARD · FIRST-ARRIVING SUPERVISOR, ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE

SCOPE. This is a command and integration card, not a treatment card. It assumes every officer already meets the individual bleeding control standard. It defines what the supervisor carries, decides, and broadcasts. It does not define medical authorization — that is your agency medical director and state law.

FRAMEWORK. Civilian active-threat response is governed by **TECC**. **TCCC** is the military framework. They are separate and they do not mirror each other. The Hartford Consensus **THREAT** sequence — threat suppression, hemorrhage control, rapid extrication, assessment, transport — is the integration model most joint SOGs are written against. Name the framework your policy actually cites, and cite only that one.

SUPERVISOR UNIT LOADOUT — BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL OFFICER STANDARD

CAPABILITY	MIN. QTY	PURPOSE / CARRIAGE
M Windlass limb tourniquets, CoTCCC-recommended — cache	10	Resupply for the contact team and the CCP
Hemostatic or plain packing gauze	10	Supervisor unit, individual pull packs
Pressure / trauma dressings	10	Supervisor unit, individual pull packs
R Vented chest seals	20	Two per anticipated casualty
H Casualty wraps or hypothermia blankets	4	Supervisor unit
+ Soft litter or drag device	2	Casualty movement out of the warm zone
+ Triage ribbon or tags	25	Ribbon is faster than tags with gloves on
+ Zone marking tape and chem-lights	1 set	Mark the CCP, linkup point, and cleared corridor
+ Casualty count board or wet-erase card	1	Accountability. Memory fails at scale
+ Cross-band radio or spare fire / EMS portable	1	The most common integration failure, solved for \$400

THE FIRST FIVE DECISIONS · they are decided by you or they are not decided

#	DECISION	TIMING	OWNER
1	Do not join the contact team. Establish command.	0-2 min	First-arriving supervisor
2	Declare the warm zone and name its boundary on the radio.	On containment	Incident commander
3	Designate the casualty collection point and broadcast it.	With zone	IC, with fire / EMS input
4	Assign the force protection element to the RTF.	Pre-entry	IC or tactical group supervisor
5	Set the linkup point and the ambulance exchange point.	Pre-entry	IC with the EMS branch

WARM ZONE IS A DECISION, NOT A PLACE

- The warm zone is a risk judgment made by a named person and broadcast on the radio. If nobody said it out loud, it does not exist — and fire will not move.
- It moves. Re-declare it. A boundary set at minute four and never revisited is why rescue elements sit in a stairwell for twenty minutes.
- No supervisor on scene to declare it is the same as no warm zone. Delegate that authority in written policy **before** the incident.
- Hesitation here is the single largest source of preventable delay in the after-action reports we read.

CASUALTY COLLECTION POINT

- Pick it for the route out, not for the room. A CCP with one exit is a bottleneck and a trap.
- Broadcast it once, clearly, then mark it physically — tape, chem-light, or a posted officer.
- One CCP until it saturates. Two CCPs nobody agreed on is two half-run operations.
- The CCP sits inside the warm zone and needs a security posture of its own.

FORCE PROTECTION FOR THE RTF

- Composition is fixed in your joint SOG, not decided at the curb and not borrowed from a class somebody took. Two officers per element is commonly cited — verify against **your** written policy.
- The protection element secures. It does not carry litters, treat, or clear. The moment it does, the element is unprotected.
- Officers assigned to the RTF get the linkup brief before entry: route in, CCP, route out, abort criteria. Ninety seconds. Not optional.
- Fire and EMS will not enter without a named officer accountable to them. Name one, out loud, on the radio.

RADIO AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Fire and law enforcement on separate channels with no patch is the failure we find most often. Solve it at the console before the incident, not on scene.
- Count casualties out loud and write them down. Transport destination accountability is a supervisor function and it is always the first thing lost.
- Log three timestamps: warm zone declared, CCP designated, RTF entry. Every after-action review turns on those three.

THE FIVE FAILURES WE FIND ON AUDIT

- First-arriving supervisor joins the contact team and command sits unfilled for nine minutes.
- Warm zone never declared out loud, so fire stages and casualties wait.
- No radio interoperability with fire — separate channels, no patch, no plan.
- CCP chosen for the room instead of for the egress route.
- No signed MOU or joint SOG, so the RTF concept exists only in a slide deck.

Vendor-neutral by design. No product names, model numbers, or prices appear on this card. It is an operational standard you can hand to a purchasing officer, attach to a policy, or drop into a grant application without endorsing a supplier. Prepared by Marco R. Torres, MD, NRP — physician and medical educator, U.S. Navy veteran, and founder of MED-TAC International and ALKEONHealth.com.