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HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPORT BATTALION
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS PACIFIC-MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP BUTLER
UNIT 35002
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5520
CAMP

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CAMP ORDER 5520.1

From: Camp Commander, Camps Foster and Lester, Marine Corps
Installation Pacific-Marine Corps Base Camp Butler
To: Distribution List

Subj: CAMP FOSTER ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENT PLAN

Ref: (a) DoD Instruction 6055.17, "DoD Emergency Management (EM) Program," February 13, 2017
(b) MCO 3440.9, "Marine Corps Installation Emergency Management (IEM) Program," September 1, 2010
(c) MCBBO 3120.2, "Marine Corps Base Smedley D. Butler (MCBB) Installation Protection (IP) Program, September 5, 2014
(d) CampO 3000A, "Standard Operating Procedure for the Camp Foster Emergency Operations Center (CEOC)," October 22, 2017
(e) CampO 3400.1, "Camp Foster Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Protective Order." January 4, 2017

Encl: (1) Appendix 1 Essential Support Functions
(2) Appendix 2 Characteristics of an Active Shooter
(3) Appendix 3 Active Shooter Response Actions

1. SITUATION

a. General. Violence, in any form, is a complex issue with complex causes and consequences. Imagining that there are easy answers and instant solutions that can be captured entirely in one plan is counterproductive: there is no simple formula to address the causes or predict an attack. However, the risks associated with active shooter incident aboard Camp Foster can be mitigated through planning, education, training, and evaluation. an

(1) Active Shooter defined. An active shooter, according to the National Officers Association, is "one or more subjects who participate in a random or systematic shooting spree, demonstrating their intent to continuously cause serious physical injury or death to others. Their overriding objective appears to be that of mass murder, rather than some other criminal conduct such as robbery, hostage taking, etc. In most cases some type of firearm is used, however, the Active Shooter may use any weapon that may be available." A suspect is considered an active shooter if he or she is still actively shooting, has access to additional potential victims, and has a

willingness to harm others until stopped by authorities or his/her own suicide.

(2) Vulnerability assessment. Camp Foster is vulnerable to an active shooter incident perpetrated by service members, civilian employees, retirees, family members, or contractors, as well as by local nationals or foreign entities. Economic, academic, or social stressors can potentially serve as "tipping points" for active shooter incidents. The probability of an active shooter incident at Camp Foster is assessed as "low," not likely to occur, given the history of such occurrences on the installation and sporadic occurrences on installations within the United States. However, the possible consequences of such an act are viewed as "major" given the potential for widespread injuries and impact on operations; minimal warning time and unpredictability factored into the high assessment of potential risk. Lastly, Camp Foster's preparedness for such an incident is viewed as "fair" as readiness and response plans, procedures and capabilities have not been fully validated. A more detailed threat assessment can be found in the Marine Corps All Hazards Threats Assessment (AHTA) (not attached).

(3) Potential scenarios. Active shooter situations are dynamic and tend to evolve quickly. First responders faced with an active shooter should be prepared for any of the following potential scenarios:

(a) *Mobile crisis*: the shooter continues to fire but has chosen to do so while on the move;

(b) *Fleeing suspect*: the shooter has ceased the act and has fled the scene, but remains mobile in the immediate area;

(c) *Suicide or suicide threat*: the shooter ceases shooting others and threatens to take his or her own life or has done so;

(d) *Homicide investigation*: the shooting has ceased, the shooter has been captured or terminated, and the process of investigation begins; and

(e) *Trauma response*: the shooting has ceased, the shooter has been captured or terminated, and a large number of victims require medical attention.

b. Assumptions. Emergency planning requires a commonly accepted set of assumed operational conditions that provide a foundation for establishing protocols and procedures. In the case of an active shooter:

(1) An incident can occur at any time of the day or night, and on any day of the week.

(2) Most acts occur without warning and the succession of events is unpredictable.

(3) The suspect may be better armed than the police, sometimes making use of automatic weapons, explosives, booby traps and body armor.

(4) The assailant will have some degree of familiarity with the building or location they choose to occupy.

(5) In responding to any critical incident, Camp Foster responds with the following priorities in mind:

- (a) Priority 1 Life Safety and Security
- (b) Priority 2 Incident Stabilization
- (c) Priority 3 Preservation of Property
- (d) Priority 4 Maintaining Installation Services
- (e) Priority 5 Damage Assessment
- (f) Priority 6 Restoration of mission essential operations

2. MISSION. This plan establishes general procedures for all personnel aboard Camp Foster to mitigate, prepare, respond, and recovery from an active shooter incident. Because active shooter situations are often over within 10-15 minutes, before law enforcement arrives on the scene, individuals must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with an active shooter situation. Responding Marine Corps Security Force and Law Enforcement personnel will act swiftly with a primary duty to protect innocent life by focusing their efforts on finding and neutralizing the active shooter(s). However, because most incidents last only 10 to 15 minutes, individuals at the scene must be prepared to deal with the situation until law enforcement personnel arrive.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Commander's Intent. To define and implement procedures in an effort to limit exposure to all personnel aboard Camp Foster, to an active shooter or a similar violence in the work place incident. End-state: There is no loss of life or serious injuries as a result of unnecessary exposure to dangers, during an active shooter incident.

b. Concept of Operation. While this plan can be used as a management framework for an active shooter incident, it does not relieve leaders, directors, managers, first responders, and units from developing more detailed, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) that are specific to their emergency support function (ESF).

(1) Preparedness and mitigation. Reliably predicting or preventing violence is extremely difficult. Therefore, preparedness and mitigation (risk reduction) initiatives serve as a vital part of

the risk assessment/risk reduction functions. Appropriate preparedness measures include improved warning and communication capabilities, community awareness/education, mutual aid agreements, training/ equipping, assessing first responders and emergency management personnel, and validating emergency response plans. Although outside the scope of this plan, a multi-disciplinary violence prevention program is a factor in preempting violence that originates on the Installation.

(2) Response. The origins of human violence are complex. Consequently, active shooter incidents are dynamic events that often defy a "textbook" response protocol. Recent incidents suggest that the typical police response of contain and control awaiting the arrival of tactical units is ineffective. In an active shooter incident, time is clearly not an ally of first responders. Training, instincts and initiative of first responders, capably equipped, have proven a more effective approach than a rigid interdiction strategy. Active shooter response tactics must be simple by design, flexible, easy to implement, and effective against a fast moving and unpredictable suspect. Moreover, initial first responders arriving on the scene should have the authority and the capability to take action without waiting for command directives or the arrival of specialty units (e.g., SRT or Crisis Negotiators). The goal of police intervention in active shooter incidents is to neutralize the threat by various means, up to and including the use of deadly force. As with most emergencies, an effective response requires informed decision-making, clear lines of decision authority, and reliable communications; such a response is enhanced by thorough and thoughtful planning, collaboration, and assessment before an incident occurs.

(a) Initial Response. With the initial report directly to the MP Desk or indirectly through Emergency Dispatch Center (911), MP patrols will be dispatched to the scene. The senior MP will take charge and remain in charge of the emergency until properly relieved by a more senior MP or by the Provost Marshal. Incident Command will be assumed by the Provost Marshal (or in his absence, the Deputy PM) upon his arrival at the scene. At this point, the Incident Command Post (ICP) and Incident Command System (ICS) will be activated. More detailed response procedures and tactics are found in the TTPs of first responder organizations. For those individuals (military, civilian) directly or indirectly involved in the incident, the following protective directives may be employed:

(1) Evacuation. When conditions are safer outside than inside a building, all personnel in the hazard zone will be directed to leave the building immediately to a designated safe area. Evacuation of an entire facility or area may not always be prudent, especially if evacuation may lead to other risks by taking the occupants out of the physically secure environment of the facility and onto the streets.

(2) Reverse Evacuation. When conditions are safer inside a building than outside, personnel may be directed to seek shelter indoors. Once all personnel are inside, the building exterior

doors should be locked and Lock down/Shelter-in-Place procedures initiated.

(3) Lockdown/Shelter-in-place. When a person or situation presents an immediate threat to personnel in a building, the order to lockdown or shelter-in-place may be given. For the purposes of this plan, lockdown and shelter-in-place are used interchangeably. All doors leading to hallways or outside the building are locked; personnel stay in their offices, work areas and classrooms. Initial notification may be made using Giant Voice and the Desk Top Alerting System. For personnel in the immediate active shooter area, notification of the incident will be from hearing gun shots or loud voices alerting other people of the threat.

(4) Appendix 3 (Quick Reference Guide) to this plan provides additional measures for each protective directive.

(b) According to the FBI, mass-shooting incidents have shown that:

(1) Pre-planning for emergency management personnel is critical.

(2) First-arriving units have a drastic effect on the progress of the incident. They must quickly and safely conduct a situational assessment.

(3) Immediate interagency cooperation and the establishment of incident command are essential.

(4) Clear and reliable communications are necessary for effective operations.

(5) Access to a helicopter for overhead assessments is a positive counter or response asset.

(6) All key agencies and supporting entities such as the EOC, ICP and hospital should be mobilized as quickly as possible.

(7) A large and immediate media response should be expected.

(8) Non-First Responder personnel will attempt to converge on the scene.

(9) Fire EMS personnel should wear helmets and clearly marked clothing.

(10) Body armor should be obtained for those responding into the "impact" area.

(11) Use of tactical medics in supporting law enforcement operations is encouraged.

(12) Shooter(s) may use secondary devices.

(3) Recovery. Recovery establishes procedures, resources, and policies to assist in return to normal operations; it is an on-going process. The type and breadth of recovery operations will vary based on the nature and scope of the incident. Planning for recovery begins during the preparedness phase and takes on greater form during the response phase. Typical recovery tasks include criminal investigation; restoration of utilities and operations; post-incident media affairs; after action assessments of operations and plans; and implementation of incident-related mitigation measures.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

a. Agreements and Contracts. Should Installation resources prove to be inadequate during an emergency, requests will be made for assistance from external emergency services IAW existing, MOAs or MOUs and resource support contracts. Such assistance may include requests for support of equipment, supplies, and/or personnel.

b. Department-level Planning. All tenant organizations will use this plan and reference material to develop and exercise internal procedures to address active shooter response procedures (e.g. evacuation, reverse evacuation, lockdown/shelter-in-place) during training and large gatherings. Use DHS reference: Active Shooter How to Respond, Appendix 3 (Active Shooter Response Actions) to Active Shooter Incident Plan.

c. Education and Training. Emergency management personnel should be educated and trained for specific function(s) they will be called to perform in an actual or simulated active shooter emergency. Many of these competencies are common skill sets applicable to emergencies. Individuals and collective emergency response and recovery training tasks developed and performed at the unit/organization/agency level will be assessed as part of a notional or actual exercise of this plan. As a result of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, all levels of government must use a common approach to incident management. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, and local capabilities, emergency management personnel are required to complete FEMA courses as prescribed in MCO 3440.9. NIMS and ICS education courses are available online through FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI).

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. Command. This Plan is applicable to all personnel aboard Camp Foster. This Plan is effective as of the date signed.

(1) Camp Commander (CC). The CC is responsible for protecting and securing Camp Foster, Lester and Plaza Housing. This responsibility includes installation emergency readiness, response, and recovery capabilities.

(2) Crisis Action Team (CAT). Management of the earliest phases of emergency is most critical. In the event of an emergency situation the CAT will meet either in person, or by conference call to make course of action recommendations to the CC.

(3) Incident Commander (IC). In an active shooter scenario, the Provost Marshall Officer (PMO) (or Deputy PMO, in his absence) will assume the role of IC. The IC, operating from the ICP, has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. The responsibility includes the development of strategies, tactics, and the ordering and release of resources. The IC is thus responsible for isolating the scene, directing and controlling all the resources at the site, warning the population in the immediate area, implementing protective measures for responders and the population in the immediate area, and implementing traffic control in and around the incident site. Regular situation updates are provided from the ICP to the CEOC. The ICP is also responsible for developing an incident action plan (IAP) and communicating it to the CEOC.

(4) Incident Command Post (ICP). An ICP serves as the field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions is performed. As either a mobile or fixed site, an ICP provides the IC and staff a centralized location for planning response operations, managing on-scene emergency resources, and communicating with response elements and the CEOC.

(5) Camp Emergency Operations Center (CEOC). The CEOC serves as a liaison between the ICP, Base Emergency Operations Center/Base Cluster Operations Center (BEOC/BCOC) and available resources to support first responders. It supports the on-scene response and functions as both a management tool and the center for coordination, communications, resource dispatch and tracking, an information collection, analysis and dissemination. The CEOC is directed by the CC (or his Deputy in his absence). The CEOC is manned during normal duty hours and activated during none hours IAW the Camp Foster Emergency Operations Center SOP.

(6) Building Manager (BM). Each building on Camp Foster has an assigned BM. Among their responsibilities is disseminating information and instructions to building occupants on security and emergency response actions; this includes actions in response to an active shooter. These coordinators are critical resources in the event of an active shooter emergency.

(7) Marines and civilian employees. Marines and civilian employees should familiarize themselves with applicable emergency plans, procedures and evacuation routes. Education and training must be made available to promote readiness and responsiveness should an active shooter incident occur.

b. Assignment of Responsibilities. Preparedness planning requires the identification of functions that would have to be

performed during such an emergency, the assignment of responsibility for developing plans for performing these functions, and the assignment for developing the capability to implement those plans. Those preparedness, response, and recovery functions relevant to this plan are outlined as appendix 1 to this order.

c. Signal.

(1) Primary means of communications between the CEOC, BEOC, tenant commands and organizations is NIRP email (AtHoc, WEB EOC), with telephone as secondary and Land Mobile Radio (LMR) as tertiary.

(2) CEOC Net. The CEOC Net (LMR) is the Camp's communications network. This network is primary means used to maintain communications between the CC, CEOC, IC, ICP, PMO, and SAF when activated, during emergency incidents.

(3) BEOC Net. The BECOC Net is maintained by BEOC/BCOC as a means of base wide communications. If established, the CEOC is required to monitor this net. This net is used to maintain communication among the respective CEOCs across the island and the BEOC/BCOC.

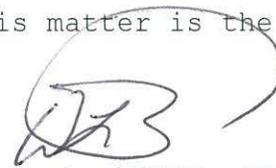
(4) Alert and warning. Camp Foster uses a variety of means to notify the installation of an emergency. Those methods include:

(a) Giant Voice, a high-powered speaker arrays that cover the camps areas (both external and within some buildings) with voice, tone, and siren warnings (Controlled at the Emergency Dispatch Center (EDC) and the Base Emergency Operations center/Base Cluster Operations Center (BEOC/BCOC));

(b) AtHoc, Enterprise Mass Notification System (eMNS) is a network-centric warning and notification tool that delivers emergency messages via on-screen message alert window to all registered targeted network users, with the capability to discern who and when message was read (Managed by the CEOC and BEOC/BCOC). This system can rapidly send emergency messages across all types of devices, including phone and wireless devices; and

(c) Armed Forces Network (AFN), radio and television broadcast can be interrupted to provide emergency information to Camp Foster listeners/viewers, both on and off the installation.

(5) Point of contact for this matter is the Camp Foster Antiterrorism Officer at 645-9802.


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Appendix 1 (Essential Support Functions (ESF), Active Shooter Incident Plan)

ESF 5—EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	EMERGENCY MGMT/ STAFF
	Prepare
	Conduct a vulnerability assessment as part of Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis
	Maintain an up-to-date Active Shooter Response Plan; ensure coordination and dissemination
	Keep stakeholders informed of changes in policy and response procedures
	Advise Units on TTPs that will mitigate risks associated with an active shooter
	Provide awareness training and assessment on countering active shooter incidents
	Organize and train EOC personnel IAW NIMS/ICS standards
	As part of active shooter response planning, define procedures for shelter-in-place/ lockdown or evacuation response strategies
	Develop a COOP to ensure uninterrupted CEOC support of emergency operations
	Review and advise leadership on suggested access controls for buildings and Camp Foster areas
	Respond
	Upon notification, activate the CEOC, BEOC/BCOC as required
	Alert the Camp Commander, CAT of the situation
	Inform higher headquarters
	Initiate mass notification system to warn and inform the community
	BPT to support the Incident Commander (IC)
	Ensure that all critical communications networks are functioning
	BPT conduct extended operations ISO incident response and recovery operations
Recover	
Conduct AAR utilizing results to improve TTPs	
Assist the IC with damage assessment and recovery operations, as requested	
ESF 4 & 13—PMO / FIREFIGHTING	PMO
	Prepare
	Develop emergency services training and response procedures for active shooter situations; conduct joint training with fire, medical, and EOC to assess preparedness
	Ensure MOA/MOUs are in place to allow for capability augmentation (e.g., firefighting equipment; (SRT; negotiators)
	Ensure Emergency personnel are familiar and annually train on implementing of this plan
	Develop a COOP to ensure uninterrupted support of emergency operations
	Establish an ICS consistent with the NIMS for organizing ICP resources to respond in the event of an emergency
	Participate in installation level active shooter response training and exercise(s)
	Respond
	Assume responsibility for Incident Command; establish an ICP and communication with the CEOC and BEOC/BCOC

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	Deploy forces to locate and neutralize suspect(s)
	Close installation access control points (ACPs) except to first responder personnel
	Establish inner and outer perimeters
	BPT conduct or assist with evacuations to minimize exposure to the hazard
	Secure the scene as quickly as possible to allow fire and medical personnel to treat the injured
	BPT conduct extended operations in support of incident response and recovery operations
	Initiate mass notification system to warn and inform the community
	BPT to support the Incident Commander
	Ensure that all critical communications networks are functioning
	BPT conduct extended operations ISO incident response and recovery operations
	Conduct AAR utilizing results to improve TTPs
	Assist the IC with damage assessment and recovery operations, as requested
	Stage Fire and EMS at a designated staging area near the ICP
	Coordinate with USNH OKINAWA to collect and preserve evidence
	Provide CAT members to the BEOC/BCOC, if activated
	Recover
	Conduct a criminal investigation ICW other law enforcement activities, as necessary
Conduct internal AAR; document lessons learned and revise incident support plans, as needed	
Stand-down incident operations when circumstances allow; assist in restoring normal operations	
	NCIC / G-6
ESF 2 – COMMUNICATIONS	Prepare
	Ensure functionality of network systems to provide real-time information on emergencies
	Ensure MCEN-N personnel are aware of this plan and prepared to act appropriately should an incident occur
	Develop a COOP to ensure uninterrupted support of emergency operations
	Participate in installation active shooter response training and exercise(s)
	Respond
	Establish “hot lines” per direction of the BEOC/BCOC, if activated
	O/O, shut down computer network and communication lines inside the incident scene
	As needed, provide additional communications equipment to support emergency operations
	Provide CAT member to the BEOC/BCOC if activated
	Recover
	Conduct internal AAR; document lessons learned and revise incident support plans, as needed
	Recover, account for, and service equipment

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Appendix 1 (Essential Support Functions (ESF), Active Shooter Incident Plan)

	FE
SF 2 — FACILITIES ENGINEERING	Prepare
	Participate in active shooter training and exercises
	Review directorate SOPs to ensure availability of resources to support active shooter response and recovery needs
	Ensure FE personnel are aware of this plan and prepared to act appropriately should an incident occur
	Develop a COOP to ensure uninterrupted FE support of emergency operations
	Respond
	As requested, provide current building floor plans and layouts to the IC / PMO
	Control utilities (heat, electricity, water, etc.) for the affected area as directed by the IC
	Provide light-all units and generators upon request
	Install and maintain barrier equipment upon request
	Provide CAT member to the BEOC/BCOC, if activated
	Recover
	Restore utilities to normal operational status
	Recover traffic control materials
	Prepare and publish a detailed damage assessment
Conduct internal AAR; document lessons learned and revise incident support plans, as needed	
	Directorate of Communications (PAO)
ESF 15 — PUBLIC AFFAIRS	Prepare
	Participate in active shooter training and education
	Ensure PAO personnel are aware of this plan and prepared to act appropriately should an incident occur
	Develop and assess an emergency communications plan
	Develop a COOP to ensure uninterrupted support of emergency operations
	Respond
	Provide CAT member to the BEOC/BCOC, if activated
	Establish, staff and resource a media center
	Release information to the news media, as appropriate, with approval of the BEOC/BCOC Battle Captain
	Escort media to and from the installation entry points (if approved)
	Facilitate interviews, as necessary
	Recover
	Review media coverage, emergency communications plan functionality; update as needed
Develop post-incident talking points and materials, as appropriate	

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Appendix 1 (Essential Support Functions (ESF), Active Shooter Incident Plan)

ESF 8—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES	USNH OKINAWA
	Prepare
	Ensure MOU/MOAs are in place for incidents which may exceed USNH OKINAWA capabilities
	Ensure USNH OKINAWA personnel are aware of this plan and prepared to act appropriately should an incident occur; conduct joint training with PMO to test procedures
	Develop a COOP to ensure uninterrupted medical support of emergency operations
	Respond
	Activate the USNH OKINAWA EOC; provide CAT member to BEOC/BCOC, if activated
	Alert USNH OKINAWA ER and area hospitals (as appropriate); prepare for mass casualty operations
	Provide triage, basic life support, and transportation support to the IC
	BPT identify and transport deceased, if necessary, to area mortuaries
	Alert Red Cross to support USNH OKINAWA operations (e.g., blood)
	Assemble Crisis Counseling Team to provide services to victims and their families
	Coordinate with PMO to collect and preserve evidence
	Recover
Have a program in place to address the mental health needs of responders and victims	
Conduct internal AAR; document lessons learned and revise incident support plans, as needed	
ESF 6—MASS CARE, HUMAN SERVICES	Chaplain
	Prepare
	Participates in emergency readiness exercises
	Establishes and assesses plans to support emergency operations; maintains knowledge of IEMP
	Respond
	BPT dispatch personnel to USNH OKINAWA and to provide pastoral care
	BPT assist the CAO in making notifications
	Arrange for and conduct services, as necessary
	Recover
	Have a program in place to address the pastoral/counseling needs of responders and victims
	Conduct internal AAR; document lessons learned and revise incident support plans, as needed

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Appendix 1 (Essential Support Functions (ESF), Active Shooter Incident Plan)

ESF 1—TRANSPORTATION; ESF 7—LOGISTICS	GME
	Prepare
	Ensure personnel are aware of this plan and prepared to act appropriately should an incident occur
	Review, exercise and update support TTP
	Develop a COOP to ensure uninterrupted support of emergency operations
	Respond
	Manage and coordinate emergency transportation response operations and restoration of the transportation network following an emergency
	Provide CAT member to the BEOC/BCOC if activated
	Provide water, food, and other resource support to the Incident Commander
	Recover
	Assist with recovery operations
Conduct internal AAR; document lessons learned and revise incident support plans, as needed	
ESF 6—MASS CARE, HUMAN SERVICES	FAMILY READINESS OFFICER
	Prepare
	Ensure personnel are aware of this plan and prepared to act appropriately should an incident occur
	Develop a COOP to ensure uninterrupted support of emergency operations
	Respond
	BPT activate the Family Assistance Center (FAC) to support incident response operations
	Provide CAT member to the BEOC/BCOC, if activated
	Seeks and organizes volunteers to assist with FAC operations
	Recover
	Conduct internal AAR; document lessons learned and revise incident support plans, as needed
ESF 6—MASS CARE, HUMAN SERVICES	Schools, Directorates, Units and Agencies
	Prepare
	Ensure personnel are aware of this plan and prepared to act appropriately should an incident occur
	Develop a COOP to ensure uninterrupted support of emergency operations
	Ensure all personnel are aware of Shelter-in-Place procedures
	Participate in installation training and emergency preparedness drills, as tasked
	Respond
	Execute internal emergency procedures should an incident occur
	Recover
	Conduct internal AAR; document lessons learned and revise incident support plans, as needed

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Appendix 2 (Characteristics of an Active Shooter, Active Shooter Incident Plan)

The following characteristics are commonly associated with active shooter suspects. The list is compiled from descriptions of past active shooters and not meant to be a comprehensive list describing all active shooters. Each active shooter situation is unique.

1. Active shooters usually focus on assaulting persons with whom they come into contact. Their intention is usually an expression of hatred or rage rather than the commission of a crime.
2. An active shooter is likely to engage more than one target. Active shooters may be intent on harming a number of people as quickly as possible.
3. Generally, the first indication of the presence of an active shooter is when he or she begins to assault victims.
4. Active shooters often go to locations where potential victims are plentiful, such as classrooms, stadiums, theaters. Active shooters may act in the manner of a sniper, assaulting victims from a distance. Active shooters may also engage multiple targets while remaining constantly mobile.
5. Tactics such as containment and negotiation, normally associated with standoff incidents may not be adequate in active shooter events. Active shooters typically continue their attack despite the arrival of emergency responders.
6. Active shooters are often better armed than the police, sometimes making use of explosives, booby traps and body armor.
7. Active shooters may have a planned attack and be prepared for a sustained confrontation with the police. Historically, active shooters have not attempted to hide their identity or conceal the commission, of their attacks. Escape from the police is usually not a priority of the active shooter
8. Active shooters may employ some type of diversion.
9. Active shooters may be indiscriminate in their violence or they may seek specific victims.
10. Active shooters may be suicidal, deciding to die in the course of their actions either at the hand of others or by self-inflicted wound.
11. Active shooters usually have some degree of familiarity with the building or location they choose to occupy.
12. Active shooter events are dynamic and may go in and out of an "active" status; a static incident may turn into an active shooter event.

ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE ACTIONS
GENERAL: Your response to an active shooter will be dictated by the specific circumstances of the encounter, bearing in mind there could be more than one shooter involved in the same situation. If you find yourself involved in an active shooter situation, try to remain calm and use these guidelines to help you plan a strategy for survival. <i>Additional advice is available in the DHS booklet, "Active Shooter: How to Respond"</i>
a. IF AN ACTIVE SHOOTER ENTERS YOUR OFFICE:
(1) Try to remain calm; Dial 911 or 645-7441 (if possible) and alert police to the shooter's location.
(2) If you can't speak, leave the line open so the dispatcher can listen to what's taking place.
(3) If there is no opportunity for escape or hiding, it might be possible to negotiate with the shooter.
(4) Attempting to overpower with force should be considered a last resort.
(5) If the shooter leaves proceed immediately to a safer place and do not touch anything that was in the vicinity of the shooter.
b. IF AN ACTIVE SHOOTER IS INSIDE YOUR BUILDING:
(1) Proceed to a room that can be locked, close and lock windows and doors, turn off lights and cell phones.
(2) Get everyone down on the floor and ensure no one is visible from outside the room.
(3) One person in room calls 911; advise MP of incident and your location, remain in place until police or a familiar person arrives and gives the all clear.
(4) If your room can't be locked, determine if there is a nearby location that can be reached safely and securely; otherwise, attempt to barricade the door.
c. IF AN ACTIVE SHOOTER IS OUTSIDE YOUR BUILDING:
(1) Proceed to a room that can be locked, close and lock all windows and doors, turn off all lights.
(2) Get everyone down on the floor and ensure no one is visible from outside the room.
(3) One person in the room calls 911; advise the MP of the incident and your location, remain in place until police or a familiar person arrives and gives the all clear.
(4) Do not respond to unfamiliar voices as it may be the shooter attempting to lure victims from their safe space.
d. NO MATTER WHAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES:
(1) If you decide to flee, make sure you have an escape route and plan in mind.
(2) Do not attempt to carry anything while fleeing, move quickly; leave your belongings behind.
(3) When exiting the building, put your hands on your head and follow police instructions.
(4) Do not attempt to remove wounded/injured people.
(5) Do notify authorities of the assailant's location.
(6) Do not try to leave the area unless directed to do so.
e. WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THE RESPONSE FORCE:
(1) Police will proceed immediately to the area in which shots were last heard or reported. Their purpose is to stop the shooting as quick as possible.
(2) First responders may include uniformed and armed MPs, CID , NCIS Agents.
(3) Others that arrive will have Kevlar helmets and other tactical equipment, and might include pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation.
(4) If you know where the shooter is, tell them.
(5) First officers to arrive are instructed not to stop to aid the injured; rescue teams and emergency medical personnel will follow into secured areas to provide aid.
(6) Proceed to designated rally or assembly point as directed.
(7) When everything is over, the area is considered a crime scene and you will be detained until all witnesses have been identified and questioned. Do not discuss events with the media.



**HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPORT BATTALION
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS PACIFIC-MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP BUTLER
ROUTING SHEET**

DATE:
20171004

CODES:

X - ORIGINATOR OFFICE
A - APPROPRIATE ACTION
C - COMMENTS/CONCURRENCE
F - RETURN TO: _____

G - GUIDANCE
I - INFORMATION
R - RECOMMENDATIONS
S - SIGNATURE

SUBJECT:

CAMP FOSTER ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENT PLAN

ROUTE SEQ	CODE(S)	SECTION	DATE IN	DATE OUT	INT.
COMMAND STAFF					
8	S	COMMANDING OFFICER		2/10	DC
7	A	EXECUTIVE OFFICER	12/8	12/12	SW
		SERGEANT MAJOR	6 Dec	6 Dec	20
S-1 STAFF					
6	A	ADJUTANT	14 Nov	14 Nov	AFB
5	A	ADMIN CHIEF	11/6	11/13	67
4	A	S-1 CLERK			
		LEGAL CHIEF			
		LEGAL CLERK			
SPECIAL STAFF					
		CHAPLAIN			
		FAMILY READINESS OFFICER			
		CAREER PLANNER			
		EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ADVISOR			
		SACO			
S-3 STAFF					
		S-3 OPERATIONS OFFICER			
		S-3 DEPUTY			
		S-3 SNOIC			
S-4 STAFF					
		S-4 SUPPLY OFFICER			
		S-4 CHIEF			
CO A STAFF					
		CO A COMMANDER			
		CO A 1STSGT			
		CO A CO GYSGT			
		CO A CLERK/TRAINING CLERK			
CO B STAFF					
		CO B COMMANDER			
		CO B 1STSGT			
		CO B CO GYSGT			
		CO B CLERK/TRAINING CLERK			
CAMP SERVICES STAFF					
3	A	CAMP SERVICES DIRECTOR		10/23	er
2	A	CAMP SERVICES SNOIC	4 Oct 17	11 Oct 17	CCS
		CAMP SERVICES CLERK		4 Oct 17	ll
1	X	ANTI-TERRORISM OFFICER			
		CBRN PROTECTION OFFICER			
		PHYSICAL SECURITY OFFICER			

REMARKS/COMMENTS:

- since corrections but doc is signed.

Small correction. Please forward to XO. for hrs chap

12/12 - Now WE NEED AD EXERCISE

↓

PLEASE PLAN AN EXERCISE WITH Pmo.