# APPENDIX 13

## (SOUTH CAROLINA ACTIVE SHOOTER/HOSTILE ACTION CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT PLAN)

## TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

### I.    INTRODUCTION

A.    An active shooter is an individual(s) actively engaged in killing or attempting to continuously harm people.  In most cases, active shooters use firearms, and there is generally no pattern or method to the selection of victims. Most active shooter/hostile action situations are over within 10 to 15 minutes.

B.    Active shooter/hostile action situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly. Typically, the immediate deployment of law enforcement is required to stop the shooting and mitigate harm to victims.  Active shooters will usually continue to harm victims until stopped by law enforcement, suicide, or other intervention.

C.    The incident could occur at any facility at any time with little or no warning and may result in mass casualties.

### II.    PURPOSE

A.    Define the roles and responsibilities of State Emergency Response Team (SERT) in support of local governments in consequence management response to an active shooter/hostile action incident.

B.    Assign specific support responsibilities to appropriate Emergency Support Functions (ESF), agencies, and non-governmental organizations

C.    Identify key actions in the overall consequence management response to an active shooter/hostile action incident.

D.    Identify potential resources to support local requirements in the consequence management response to an active shooter/hostile action incident.

### III.    SCOPE

A.    Establishes policies and procedures by which the State will coordinate and assist in the consequence management response to an active shooter/hostile action incident.

B.    Supplements the roles and responsibilities as outlined in the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) and supporting Annexes.

C.    Outlines concepts and assigns responsibilities to the appropriate State agencies and organizations to coordinate for and provide resources.

D.    Identifies initial resources and/or capabilities that may be requested following an active shooter/hostile action incident.

IV.     **ASSUMPTIONS**

A.      Local and tribal governments will provide initial emergency response and emergency management services within their jurisdictions and capabilities to an active shooter/hostile action incident.

B.      An active shooter/hostile action incident may have major post-event consequences, which may overwhelm the capabilities of local governments.

V.      **SITUATION**

A.      The immediate response to an active shooter/hostile action response is local.

B.      Multiple active shooter/hostile action incidents can occur concurrently.

C.      Incidents could occur at any facility or location within a jurisdiction.

D.      Based on resource availability and training readiness, some municipalities and counties will be better able to respond to an active shooter/hostile action incident.

E.      There will be competing needs in the aftermath of an active shooter/hostile action incident.  Law enforcement agencies will be required to protect the crime scene in order to gather evidence while emergency responders need to conduct response operations.  Crisis and consequence management teams must to establish a joint plan of action that considers the requirements of both groups.

VI.     **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A.      General

1.      Local jurisdictions/counties may need a state-level coordinated effort to assist in the management of the consequences of an active shooter/hostile action incident.

2.      Coordination among local, state and federal law enforcement, public safety, and emergency management personnel is vital to ensure appropriate readiness actions are taken.

3.      The lead agencies for crisis and consequence management should mutually determine when crisis management activities are complete.

4.      This framework may be implemented with or without the activation of the SCEOP.

B.      Crisis Management vs. Consequence Management.  The response to an active shooter/hostile action incident includes two major functions, crisis management and consequence management, which may be carried out consecutively or concurrently.

1.  Crisis management is mitigating against, preparing for, and responding to the active shooter/hostile action incident.

    a.  It refers to measures to identify, acquire and employ resources to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat.

    b.  Law enforcement has the primary responsibility for the crisis management response to an active shooter/hostile action incident.

    c.  Participating agencies include law enforcement, fire, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Command relationships/ structures will change as the circumstances evolve.

2.  Consequence Management supports activities conducted by multiple agencies in response to the secondary or indirect effects of the incident, and coordinated by emergency management.

    a.  Emergency management agencies have the primary responsibility for consequence management.

    b.  Consequence management activities begin as soon as possible and may continue well beyond the conclusion of crisis management.

    c.  These activities include:

        • Protecting public health and safety

        • Restoring essential government services

        • Providing emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of a threat

3.  This framework focuses on consequence management actions to an active shooter/hostile action incident.

C.  Crisis Management

1.  South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) has lead responsibility for a state-level crisis management response to an active shooter/hostile action incident.

2.  Local law enforcement agencies will coordinate their efforts with State and federal law enforcement agencies.

D.  Consequence Management

1.  SC Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) has lead responsibility for a state-level consequence management response to an active shooter/hostile action incident.

2.  Local emergency managers will request resources from and coordinate their efforts directly with state agencies or through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to support local consequence management efforts.

E.  SEOC Activation

1.  The decision to activate the SEOC will be based on the level of requested support, the need to gain situational awareness, and/or upon the direction of the Governor.

2.  The SCEMD Director or his designee will determine the appropriate level of Operational Condition (OPCON) based on the situation.

F.  Direction and Control

1.  SCEMD will dispatch a liaison to the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as required or as requested. The SCEMD liaison will assist the county in providing information to the SEOC for situational awareness and in coordinating resource requests.

2.  Based on the situation, and in conjunction with local government, a Unified Command System may be implemented for consequence management of the incident.

3.  Throughout the incident, state agencies will report and coordinate event-related information to the SEOC.

4.  Crisis and consequence management teams will assist the appropriate agency/entity in coordinating and establishing the reunification center. A reunification center is a site used to reconnect victims and families, notify families of victim locations if not onsite, and to assist in determining if anyone is missing.

5.  The SCEMD Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate with relevant PIOs on the release of information.

## VII.  ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A.  Local Emergency Management

1.  Mobilize and provide local resources.

2.  Disseminate emergency public information.

3.  Coordinate care for casualties including behavioral health and mass care.

4.  Coordinate establishment of reunification centers.

5.       Request medical support, arrange mortuary support.

6.       If local resources are insufficient or inappropriate, request assistance from the State.

7.       Coordinate with operational decision makers representing federal, State, and local law enforcement and technical support agencies, as appropriate.

B.       ESF Responsibilities/Specified Actions

1.       ESF-1 (Transportation)

   a.       Coordinate for barrier material and equipment.

   b.       Assist ESF 16 (Emergency Traffic Management) in the development and coordination of emergency traffic management plans.

2.       ESF-2 (Communications)

   Coordinate for additional communications resources as requested (to include additional 800 MHz radios).

3.       ESF-6 (Mass Care)

   a.       Coordinate the provision of Mass Care support services as required or as requested.

   b.       Coordinate the support to reunification center(s) as required or as requested.

4.       ESF-8 (Health and Medical Services)

   a.       Coordinate for immediate and on-going behavioral health support.

   b.       Coordinate for equipment, personnel, and supplies to support medical surge management.

   c.       Coordinate for resources to assist in the identification of a large number of victims, including notifications.

   d.       Coordinate assistance for the Coroners Association in the coordination for mobile morgues as required or as requested.

5.       ESF-13 (Law Enforcement)

   a.       Coordinate the designation of a Point of Contact (POC) which is an active shooter Subject Matter Expert (SME) to coordinate with operational decision makers representing federal, State, and local

law enforcement and technical support agencies, as appropriate, to define priorities, review status, resolve conflicts, identify issues that require decisions from higher authorities, and evaluate the need for additional resources.

    b.    Upon request of local law enforcement, coordinate for law enforcement resources to assist in providing security at selected locations, including the reunification center.

    c.    Collaborate with ESF-15 on the release information of consequence management actions to the public.

    d.    Coordinate for mobile command vehicle(s) as required to support the consequence management actions.

    6.    ESF-15 (Public Information)

        a.    Coordinate the activation of the Joint Information System (JIS) and the State Joint Information Center (JIC) in accordance with the SCEOP.

        b.    Coordinate the release of consequence management information.

        c.    Coordinate with local PIOs to establish a local JIC for information to the public and the media.

    7.    ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management)

        a.    Coordinate with ESF-13 to assist with security, including the reunification center.

        b.    Assist in the development and coordination of emergency traffic management plans to include crowd control measures.

        c.    Coordinate plans for the designation and security of egress and ingress routes for local, State, and federal response assets.

    8.    ESF-18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services)

    Upon request, coordinate the activation of the Donated Goods Call Center in anticipation of donations.

C.    State Agency/NGO Responsibilities/Specified Actions

    1.    SC Emergency Management Division

        a.    Activate the State EOC to appropriate level to support the incident.

b. Send a liaison to the affected county EOC to assist in providing information to the SEOC for situational awareness and coordinating resource requests.

c. Initiate a Palmetto incident for situational reporting and resource tracking.

d. Establish the JIS and a JIC to support consequence management actions.

e. Coordinate the release of consequence management public information.

2. SC Department of Administration

a. Division of Technology Operations (DTO)

- Provide additional communications resources as requested (to include additional 800 MHz radios).

b. Division of General Services (GS)

- Activate the Donated Goods Call Center in anticipation of donations.

3. SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

a. Provide and/or coordinate for medical surge management i.e., equipment, personnel, and supplies in an active shooter/hostile action consequence management incident.

b. Supplement or assist SC Department of Mental Health (SCDMH) mental health teams with SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) Medical Reserve Corps Behavioral Health teams and/or SCDHEC social work teams.

c. Coordinate for and or provide resources to assist in the identification of a large number of victims, including notifications.

d. Assist the Coroners Association in the coordination for mobile morgues as required or as requested.

4. SC Department of Mental Health

a. Deploy behavioral health team(s) for mental health assistance to victims and first responders.

b.   Coordinate with SCDHEC and/or provide long-term behavioral health response, including coordinating how long-term behavioral health counseling will be provided.

5.   SC Department of Public Safety

a.   Coordinate with ESF-13 to assist with support for security.

b.   Assist local law enforcement with coordinating the development and implementation of emergency traffic management plans to include crowd control measures.

c.   Coordinate the designation and security of egress and ingress routes for local, State, and federal response assets with local law enforcement agencies.

6.   SC Department of Social Services

Coordinate the provision of Mass Care support as requested.

7.   SC Department of Transportation

a.   Provide barrier material and equipment to support the incident as requested.

b.   Coordinate and support the implementation of emergency traffic management plans.

8.   SC Law Enforcement Division

a.   Designate an Active Shooter POC/SME to coordinate with operational decision makers representing Federal, State, and local law enforcement and technical support agencies, as appropriate, in order to:

- Define priorities
- Review status
- Resolve conflicts
- Identify issues that require decisions from higher authorities
- Evaluate the need for additional resources.

b.   Develop and coordinate security plans with local law enforcement agencies to implement security to include security for the reunification centers.

      c.       Coordinate with local law enforcement to determine additional or potential threats.

      d.       Coordinate with SCEMD/ESF 15 (Public Information) on release of information to the public and the media.

      e.       Deploy mobile command vehicles as needed.

   9.      SC Coroners Association

      a.       Provide assistance in the identification of victims and notification of Next Of Kin (NOK) as necessary.

      b.       Supply or coordinate for mobile morgues, if necessary.

## VIII.  PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

SCEMD will conduct a bi-annual review of the Active Shooter/Hostile Action Consequence Management Plan in coordination with the review of the SCEOP.

## IX.  ATTACHMENTS

Table A             Resources

**Table A**

**Resources**

The following table identifies the initial resources, the responsible ESF, and state agency/organizations to support an active shooter/hostile action consequence management incident:

| Resource | Responsible ESF | Coordinating State Agency/ Organizations |
|---|---|---|
| Traffic control devices (e.g., cones, barricades, etc.) | 1 | SCDOT |
| Communications support vehicles and equipment | 2 | SC Department of Administration, Department of Technology Operations |
| Mass Care | 6 | SCDSS |
| Reunification Center coordination process | 2, 6, 8, 13, 15, 16 | Provide support upon request. |
| Behavioral health - mental health support | 8 | SCDMH |
| Fatality management | 8 | SC Coroners Association |
| Ambulances | 8 | SCDHEC & SCDHEC Regional Coordination Centers |
| Mobile morgues | 8 | SC Coroners Association |
| Medical surge management | 8 | SCDHEC SC Hospital Association |
| Law enforcement/security | 13 | SLED |
| Active shooter technical assistance/Subject Matter Expert | 13 | SLED |
| Mobile command vehicle | 13 | SLED |
| PIO/JIC | 15 | SCEMD |
| Traffic management | 16 | SCDPS |
| Donations management | 18 | SC Department of Administration, General Services |