

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #5 ANNEX INFORMATION AND PLANNING

State of Indiana

Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) ESF Annex

March 2022



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PLANNING AGENCIES

Within each Emergency Support Function (ESF) annex, the designation of primary, supporting, or non-governmental agencies are identified as the whole community planning committee. These determinations are based on their authorities, resources, and capabilities to the ESF. The primary agency point of contact (POC) identifies the appropriate support agencies that fall under this plan. The primary agency POC collaborates with each entity to determine whether they have the necessary resources, information, and capabilities to perform the required tasks and activities within each phase of emergency management. This includes activations in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and impacted areas. Though an agency may be listed as a primary agency, they do not control or manage those agencies identified as supporting agencies. The agencies listed below are members of the Whole Community Planning Committee for this annex.

PRIMARY AGENCY

Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS)

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Indiana Department of Transportation	Indiana National Guard
Indiana Department of Environmental Management	Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission
Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center	Indiana Department of Health
Indiana State Police	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Indiana Board of Animal Health	Indiana Office of Technology
Indiana Department of Administration	American Red Cross of Indiana
Indiana Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (IN-VOAD)	Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Weather Service	IN 2-1-1

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 – Information and Planning Annex is to collect, analyze, process, and disseminate information about a potential or actual incident, and conduct deliberate and crisis action planning activities to facilitate the overall activities and assist the whole community.

This annex provides guidance to agencies within the State with a general concept of potential emergency assignments before, during, and following emergency situations. It also provides for the systematic integration of emergency resources when activated and does not replace county or local emergency operations plans or procedures.

SCOPE

- ESF #5 activities include functions that are critical to support and facilitate multiagency planning and coordination for operations involving incidents requiring state coordination.
- ESF #5 coordinates the development of overall incident situational awareness, including information collection, information management, modeling and analysis, and the development of reports and information analysis on the status of operations and impacts.
- ESF #5 coordinates the utilization of state plans to manage and support incident activities. Departments and agencies participate in the planning processes coordinated by the planning entity. This includes crisis and incident action planning, capability requirements, logistical support, and other support as required.

SITUATION

- In the event the state determines the need to activate the State EOC, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) will act as the primary agency.
- ESF #5 will be responsible for implementing internal SOPs and/or SOGs to ensure the goals and objectives of planning are maintained during incident response efforts in the State EOC.
- ESF #5 personnel will collect, analyze and share information regarding the actual emergency or disaster and coordinate the State's emergency management needs, as defined by this ESF, that support activities in prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery efforts.
- Effective response, as well as ongoing recovery efforts, will be contingent upon the availability of resources and the extent/impact of the incident upon the state.

HAZARD AND THREAT ASSESSMENTS

There are several plans and preparedness assessments the state uses to identify and evaluate local and statewide threats, hazards, risks, capabilities, and gaps. The National Preparedness Goal (NPG) has identified 32 core capabilities tied to the 5 Mission Areas of Protection, Prevention, Mitigation, Response and Recovery. Table 1 provides a detailed list of each of the capabilities based on five mission areas. The highlighted capabilities are associated with this annex.

TABLE 1. MISSION AREAS AND CORE CAPABILITIES

PREVENTION		PROTECTION	MITIGATION	RESPONSE	RECOVERY
Planning					
Public Information and Warning					
Operational Coordination					
Intelligence and Information Sharing		Community Resilience		Infrastructure Systems	
Interdiction and Disruption		Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		Critical Transportation	Economic Recovery
Screening, Search and Detection		Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment		Environmental Response/Health and Safety	Health and Social Services
Forensics and Attribution	Access Control and Identify Verification		Threats and Hazards Identification	Fatality Management Services	Housing
				Fire Management and Suppression	Natural and Cultural Resources
				Logistics and Supply Chain Management	
				Mass Care Services	
				Mass Search and Rescue Operations	
				On-Scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	
				Operational Communications	
				Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Services	
				Situational Assessment	

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT - CORE CAPABILITIES

The following table lists the core capability actions that ESF #5 directly supports.

TABLE 2. ESF 5 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF 5 – INFORMATION AND PLANNING
<p>PLANNING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates and conducts deliberate planning during the steady state for the Response Mission Area to manage risks and execute support functions, and crisis action planning activities during an actual or potential incident. This includes, among other things: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organizational and coordination constructs. ○ Key decisions and corresponding critical information requirements. ○ Tasks and proposed operational actions for consideration. ○ Planning factors and potential capability requirements.
<p>SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains situational awareness of an incident. • Provides an informational link to members of the whole community. • Serves as the centralized conduit for situation reports, geospatial data, and other decision support tools. • Provides decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of an incident, as well as cascading effects, in support of a potential or actual coordinated Federal response. • Coordinates the production and dissemination of modeling and effects analysis to inform immediate emergency management actions and decisions. • Maintains standard reporting templates, information management systems, essential elements of information, and critical information requirements.
<p>PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information for the development of credible, culturally appropriate, and accessible messages to inform the public of ongoing emergency services, protective measures, and other life-sustaining actions that facilitate the transition to recovery.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- There will be an immediate and continuing need to collect, process, and disseminate situational information and identify urgent response requirements before, during and immediately following a disaster or emergency.
- In the early stages of a disaster, only limited information may be available, and the information that is available will need to be confirmed.
- Reporting of information may be delayed due to damaged infrastructure and the interruption of standard methods of communication.
- ESF #5 may request plume modeling capabilities from other state agencies or ESFs operating in the State EOC. This request may be directed to ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials and/or the Geographic Information System support, radiological plume modeling, among many other types of information and support.
- State agencies and field personnel will be most vital sources of information regarding initial response needs.
- ESF #5 does not release information directly to the public. The ESF may provide information to ESF #15 – External Affairs for dissemination as appropriate.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL CONCEPT

The role of the State of Indiana during emergency response is to supplement local efforts before, during and after a disaster or emergency. If the state anticipates that its needs may exceed its resources, the Governor can request assistance from other states through an Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and/or from the federal government.

As an incident develops, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security will determine the level of activation and which ESFs will be activated. If ESF #5, otherwise known as the Planning Section, is activated, the State EOC will determine the level of representation required by this ESF to support the incident. IDHS is the primary agency in managing this ESF. Other state agencies and the NWS could be requested to support the ESF as warranted to serve as technical specialists and/or operate in a multi-agency situation unit.

If federal assistance is requested and received by the State, ESF #5 will integrate its efforts with Federal ESF #5. In such cases, Planning Section efforts will integrate in regard to incident action planning/plans, situational reporting, advanced planning, and demobilization planning.

Initial emphasis will be focused on characterizing the incident to inform leadership of the situation. ESF #5 will make use of all available information sources and will be responsible to support briefings, produce reports and display/update key information. ESF #5 will also be required to attend SEOC meetings necessary to coordinate incident action planning. A determination will be made by IDHS leadership as to what type(s) of reports will be needed, the frequency of such reports, and identify reporting requirements.

ESF #5 will be required to maintain continuous data and information collection and analysis to have accurate and up to date situational awareness. Continuous information assessment activities include efforts to:

- Develop and maintain the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and SEOC Battle Rhythm.
- Coordinate on time, up-to-date reporting and displaying of information.
- Assess status of deployed agencies and personnel.
- Report weather data, exposure levels, and areas of concern.
- Track and manage status of proclamations and or declarations.
- Display critical information on maps, flow charts, and in WebEOC.
- Information produced should be relevant, reliable, accurate, and timely (RRAT).

ESF #5 is responsible for preparation of Situation Reports utilizing ESF and field reports. Executive Summary reports are also generated from the information collected and analyzed by ESF #5.

STATE OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES DURING RESPONSE AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

1. Life, safety, and health (highest priority)
2. Incident stabilization
3. Protection of property, economy, and the environment
4. Restoration of essential infrastructure, utilities, functions, and services
5. Unity of effort and coordination among appropriate stakeholders

SEOC ACTIVATION

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is the primary hub for the State of Indiana's emergency support and coordination efforts to gather and disseminate event information, respond to requests for assistance from counties and state departments, identify and coordinate priority actions and allocate resources.

The activation of the SEOC begins with the activation of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Base Plan and, if directed, this annex. The activation of the EOP establishes the emergency operations framework and structure needed to deliver coordinated emergency

In most cases, the decision to activate will be made by the collaboration among IDHS Leadership. The following are considerations for activating the SEOC:

- An incident has occurred that has the potential for rapid escalation.
- The emergency will be of a long duration and requires sustained coordination.
- Major policy decisions may be required.
- The volume of county requests for assistance is increasing and expected to continue.
- Pre-deployment of state or federal assets is occurring in anticipation of the emergency.
- Managing the situation requires urgent, high-level, non-routine coordination among multiple jurisdictions, state departments or other external agencies.
- The State of Indiana shall communicate and collaborate with other response/support agencies and integrate their response plans into the overall response.
- Activation of the SEOC will be advantageous to the successful management of the event.

The SEOC is managed by IDHS and is the physical location where multi-agency coordination occurs whether it is at the primary or alternate undisclosed sites. The SEOC can be configured to expand or contract as necessary to respond to the different levels of incidents requiring State assistance. The SEOC has designated four activation levels as outlined in Table 3. Each elevated level assumes the requirements and conditions of the previous, lower activation level.

During a SEOC activation, ESFs may be activated depending on the incident and activation level. During a disaster response, each State ESF representative in the SEOC will remain under the administrative control of his/her agency head; however, he/she will function under the supervision of the SEOC Manager. Notification of activation will be made via phone, email, and/or text message.

The Indiana SEOC will remain activated at a Level IV for daily operations; however, the activation level will be elevated for planned events, incidents, disasters, or other response operations.

TABLE 3. STATE EOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS

SEOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS			
LEVEL NUMBER	NAME OF LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
IV	Daily Ops	Normal daily operations. Watch Desk is monitoring activities within and around the State.	Tornado Watch
An actual or potential for an <i>incident of state significance</i> will drive the need for an increase in activation / staffing levels			
III	Active Emergency Conditions	<p>A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section Chiefs ▪ JIC may be set-up. ▪ Limited ESF Staffing ▪ May have a federal presence 	Large Tornado > EF-3
II	Significant Emergency Conditions	<p>A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section Chiefs ▪ JIC will be set-up. ▪ Governor Emergency Advisory Group (EAG) will be activated. ▪ Full ESF staffing ▪ Will have federal presence 	Major Flooding
I	Full Emergency Conditions	<p>A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section Chiefs ▪ JIC will be set-up. ▪ Governor Emergency Advisory Group (EAG) will be activated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Governor or designee will be present for EAG. ▪ Full ESF staffing ▪ Will have federal presence 	Large Earthquake

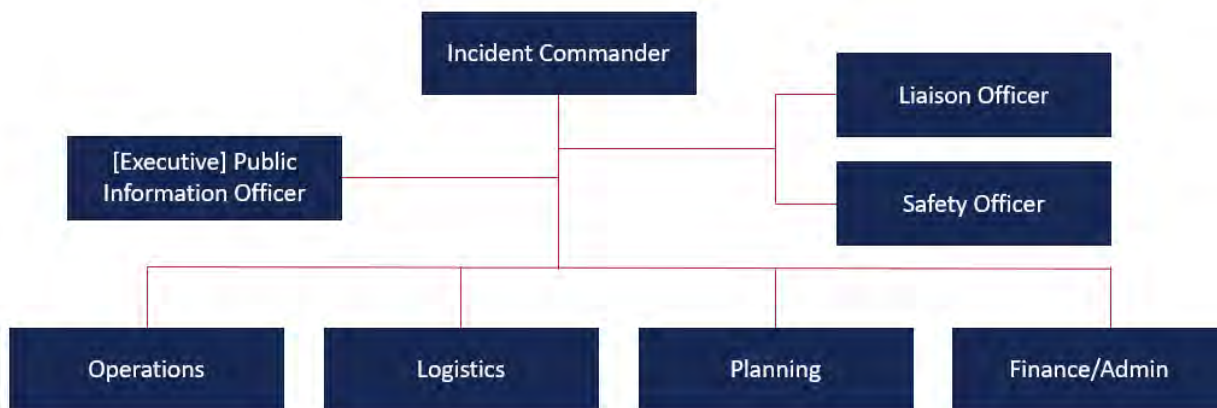
DEMOBILIZATION OF THE SEOC

Demobilization is the process by which facilities scale back their emergency operations as the objectives set by leadership are achieved. This usually entails the release of the ESF representation involved in response operations as objectives are accomplished and the need for their participation diminishes. Part of the demobilization process ensures that all paperwork, such as personnel evaluations, equipment time records, personnel time records, accident reports, and mechanical inspections have been completed and are accurate. Demobilizing the most expensive excess equipment and resources first saves funding.

LOCAL COORDINATION

In executing its ESF 5 duties, the Planning Section will collect information from all partners including local, state, and federal agencies, private and volunteer organizations, open sources and media. The ESF 5 representative will partner with locals to maintain a single point of contact, develop a team to coordinate information sharing between the whole community, and a common operating picture. Local personnel are one of the most important sources of information during an incident. Utilizing WebEOC is critical as well to have that one depository information.

FIGURE 1 - INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE



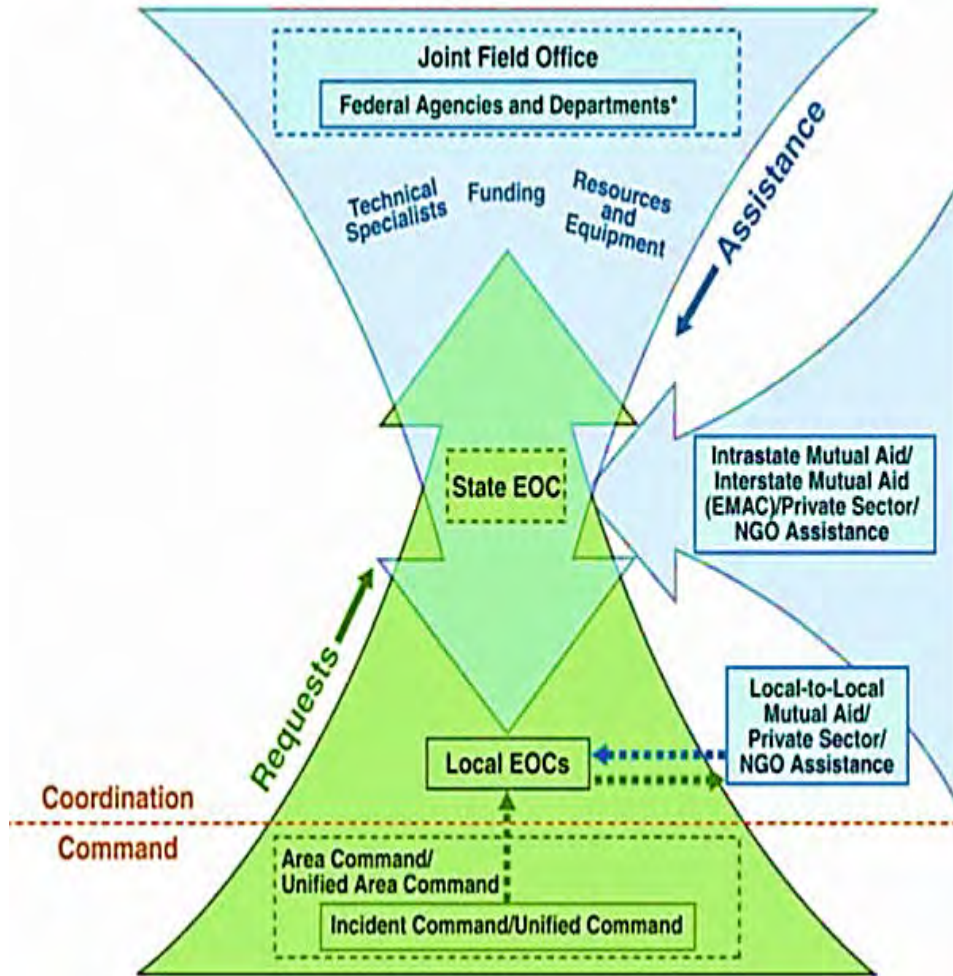
RESOURCE SUPPORT

During an incident, requests for resource support originate from the site Incident Command (IC), Area Command (AC) or Unified Command (UC) and are directed to the local emergency management agency (EMA). As local resource capabilities become overwhelmed, the local jurisdiction's EMA requests support from the State EOC based on the projected needs of the local Incident Action Plan (IAP). A request exceeding State capability can be fulfilled using mutual aid, federal assistance, or other appropriate means. The State Resource Request Process as outlined in Figure 2, is designed to meet the varying needs of local jurisdictions

throughout the life of an emergency event. The process may require alteration, activation of mutual-aid agreement(s), or assistance from federal agencies as needed.

State resources may also be requested by local jurisdictions for activation in exercises, testing or training. Participation in these activations allows for the continued development and improvement of public safety programs and resources.

FIGURE 2. STATE RESOURCE REQUEST PROCESS



INCLUSION, ACCESS, AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

The State of Indiana works with public, private, and non-profit organizations to build a culture of preparedness and readiness for emergencies and disasters that goes beyond meeting the legal requisites of people with disabilities as defined by the most current version of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or for individuals with access and functional needs.

IDHS integrates the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA)'s access and functional needs guidance, which identifies an individual's actual needs during an emergency and awareness of not using negative labels such as "handicapped," "crippled," or "abnormal."



This annex planning guidance is inclusive as it also encompasses people with temporary needs or those who do not identify themselves as having a disability. This includes women who are pregnant, children, older adults, individuals with limited English communication, people with limited transportation access and those with household pets and service animals. Additional awareness which helps ensure inclusive emergency preparedness planning include addressing the needs of children and adults in areas such as:

SELF-DETERMINATION – Individuals with access and functional needs are the most knowledgeable about their own needs.

NO “ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL” – Individuals do not all require the same assistance and do not all have the same needs.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, INTEGRATION AND PHYSICAL ACCESS – All individuals must have the same opportunities to benefit from emergency programs, services, and activities.

NO CHARGE – Individuals with access and functional needs may not be charged to cover the costs of measures necessary to ensure equal access and nondiscriminatory treatment.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION – Individuals must be given information that is comparable in content and detail to the information given to those without functional needs.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE INDIANA ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS ANNEX.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This section describes how ESF #5 relates to other elements of the whole community. Basic concepts that apply to all members of the whole community include State, Tribal Territorial, Insular Area Governments, Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Each primary and supporting agency shall maintain internal SOPs and/or SOGs or other documents that detail the logistical and administrative priorities deemed necessary to assist in overall state prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery operations.

Specific roles and responsibilities of primary and supporting agencies during an incident or event are described below. Tasks include but are not limited to:

PRIMARY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

The primary agency is responsible for the following:

- Ensures appropriate staffing in the SEOC and field settings and manages and directs mission assignments that come through the SEOC.
- Coordinates tasks for all phases of emergency management within the scope of their ESF position.
- Notifies and requests assistance from various supporting agencies.
- Plans for short and long-term incident management and recovery operations.
- Ensures financial and property accountability for ESF activities.
- Provide the coordination of personnel and equipment resources to assist in critical functions and tasks before, during and after emergency events and disaster situations.
- Provide appropriate training and operational period scheduling to and for essential personnel who may be called upon to work in State EOC activations.
- Work with other State, local or municipal departments to provide hazard assessments in impacted areas and analyze this information to determine the impact of the incident and resource gaps that may exist.
- Receive reports from other ESFs that update response efforts and assist these ESFs if issues are unresolved and/or information is needed for support during State EOC activations.
- Provide lifesaving and mission essential services related directly to fire suppression and EMS.
- Submit situation reports according to the established EOC operational schedule.

- Coordinate and implement emergency-related response and recovery functions, as required, under statutory authority.

SUPPORTING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Assist in prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery operations when requested by IDHS.
- Participate, as needed, in the State EOC supporting the coordination of fire and EMS resources and personnel during response and/or recovery operations.
- Assist the primary agency in the development and implementation of policies, protocols, SOPs, checklists, or other documentation necessary to carry out mission essential tasks.
- Assist in developing situation reports and readiness assessments that will provide for an accurate COP.
- Participate in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery capabilities.
- Identify improvements/projects needed in the firefighting infrastructure to prepare for or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.

STATE PLANNING SECTION

The Planning Section is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information pertaining to the incident. Planning Section personnel may include:

- Planning Section Chief
 - Documentation Unit Leader
 - Situation Unit Leader
 - Advanced Planning Unit Leader
 - GIS / Mapping Unit Leader

STATE PLANNING SECTION CHIEF

- Collects, assesses, and provides SEOC staff with the most current information and develops accurate situation reports.
- Anticipates potential needs and tasks for upcoming operational periods and predicts the probable course of the incident.
- Assists in identifying incident objectives and develops strategies for attaining those goals.

- Creates accurate and realistic incident action plans during SEOC activations.
- Provide input into the development of incident objectives outlined in the Incident Action Plan.
- Liaise with subject matter experts for hazard specific information.
- Liaise with PIO for accurate public information distribution.
- Maintains comprehensive incident specific file(s).
- Conducts planning meets, as needed.
- Creates Executive Summaries for Policy Group members.
- Works closely with Logistics Chief to identify potential resource needs.
- Provides technical assistance and planning guidance to SEOC Manager and SEOC General Staff.

DOCUMENTATION UNIT LEADER

- Actively gathers raw data and information through internet sources, media sources, WebEOC, radio, telephone, and email traffic.
- Provides information to the Situation Unit Leader for further analysis.
- Assists with the development of the Incident Action Plan, Executive Summaries and Situation Reports.
- Maintains comprehensive incident specific file(s).
- Assists in the completion of the special projects, when required.

SITUATION UNIT LEADER

- Analyzes information gathered by Documentation Unit and develops raw data into useable incident intelligence.
- Responsible for maintaining overall situational awareness and developing a common operating picture.
- Responsible for creating Executive Summaries, Situation Reports, and assists in developing the Incident Action Plan.
- Works with the Documentation Unit to identify and fill gaps in information.
- Works with the Documentation Unit, Planning Section, Operations Section, Logistics Section, Finance Section, and Air Operations (when activated) personnel to research and correct contradictory and inaccurate information.

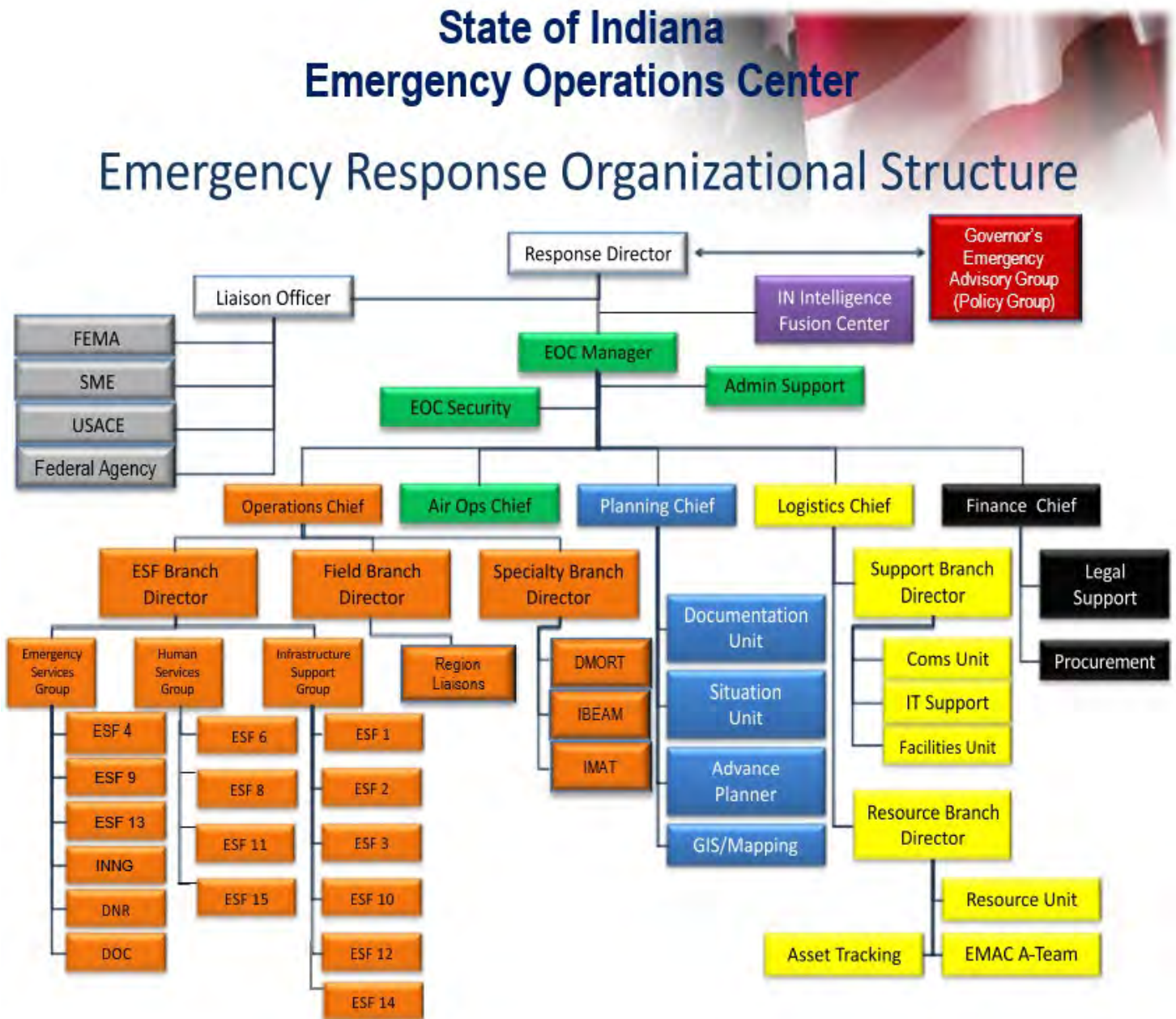
ADVANCE PLANNING UNIT LEADER

- Reviews and analyzes incident related information.
- Creates incident related hazard analysis and threat assessments.
- Responsible for creating Incident Action Plan.
- Assists in the development of Situation Reports and Executive Summaries.
- Oversees special project activities such as incident related executive level briefs, information briefs for the Governor's Office, and activities in support of the State Public Information Officer (or ESF #15 representative).

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) UNIT LEADER

- Employing a variety of geospatial software applications and gathers information from various sources to create incident related GIS products such as mapping, database management, and the exporting and projection of GIS models.
- Works with other geospatial partners in local, state, federal agencies, and the private sector to collect additional GIS information.

FIGURE 3. STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION GENERAL TASKS

The following tables are comprised of essential tasks that may need to be completed by ESF #5 in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF #5. They have been developed as a tool to address potential challenges and unique risks that may be faced during times of emergency and disaster here in the State of Indiana. It will be the responsibility of ESF #5 to ensure the tasks outlined here are accurate and reflect their overall ability to manage, support and deploy resources.

Please note, that the mission areas of Prevention and Protection have replaced the Preparedness mission area.

TABLE 4. ESF 5 PREVENTION TASKS

ESF #5 – PREVENTION TASKS	
1	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
2	Provide public awareness information to inform the general public on how to identify and provide threat related information to the appropriate authorities.
3	Provide public awareness information on how to prevent/minimize loss due to specific hazards and/or incidents.
4	Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent threats through observation and situational awareness.
5	Ensure the security of equipment, facilities, and personnel through continual assessments of capabilities and vulnerabilities.
6	Continue to upgrade and improve prevention capability through planning, training and exercise.
7	Continue to monitor changing trends in activity and aggressive behavior at the local, state, and federal level and adjust prevention tasking as it applies to this Emergency Support Function.
8	Establish and maintain partnership structures among protection elements to support networking, planning and coordination.
9	Share relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with local authorities through a pre-established reporting system.

TABLE 5. ESF 5 PROTECTION TASKS

ESF #5 – PROTECTION TASKS	
1	<p>Develop, validate and maintain SOPs for both routine and emergency operations. Key operational concerns include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of equipment, resources and critical infrastructure. • Alert, notify and activate personnel for work within the SEOC. • Assist agencies in developing emergency plans and procedures. • Test and evaluate emergency communications procedures. • Use geographic information systems (GIS) to produce base map(s). • Develop and maintain standardized format for information and intelligence gathering and reporting documents (e.g., WebEOC).
2	<p>Develop and conduct training and education programs for ESF #5 personnel. Key program considerations include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of critical infrastructure, equipment and resources. • Engineering principles and practices. • Working in the field during emergency operations. • Working in the SEOC during emergency activations. • WebEOC or other specialized computer applications. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures. • National Incident Management System / Incident Command. • Continuity of Operations. • Emergency transportation and evacuation planning.
3	<p>Develop and maintain a roster of essential contacts for ESF #5. Ensure critical information (telephone, cell, Office of Homeland Security, etc.) are listed.</p>
4	<p>Develop and maintain standardized format for information and intelligence gathering and reporting documents.</p>
5	<p>Develop and maintain a database or system to collect information on resources and equipment utilizing NIMS resource typing standards.</p>
6	<p>Develop lists of resource needs and work toward eliminating shortfalls by securing funding, identifying partnerships or taking other activities.</p>
7	<p>Update mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts that may offer rapid deployment of resources or services.</p>
8	<p>Train ESF #5 personnel on routine and emergency safety standards for both field operations and SEOC activities.</p>
9	<p>Identify alternate equipment and resources for continuity of operations and essential emergency management statewide.</p>
10	<p>Train ESF #5 in the appropriate legislation, policies, and administrative rules that relate directly to emergency management during emergencies or disasters.</p>

TABLE 6. ESF 5 MITIGATION TASKS

ESF #5 – MITIGATION TASKS	
1	Monitor situation with ESF #2 to ensure procedures and protocols are in place for utilizing the WebEOC system.
2	Identify areas that have been or are currently prone to significant and specific hazards and determine the impact on emergency management.
3	Identify new partnerships or funding sources to reduce or eliminate resource shortfalls or gaps for emergency management problems, issues and concerns.
4	Establish partnerships with other federal, inter/intra state, local and municipal entities that share emergency management responsibilities.
5	Identify gaps in and maintain mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may offer rapid deployment or resources or services as they relate to short and long-term emergency management needs.
6	Identify, establish and maintain routine and emergency safety standards for all emergency management personnel that comply with federal and state requirements and policies.
7	Identify, establish and maintain alternate emergency management facilities, equipment and assets for continuity of operations to provide essential emergency management services statewide.
8	Assist in the development of legislation, policies and administrative rules that mitigate identified hazards that relate directly to emergency management, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency resources or equipment.
9	Identify training gaps and needs relating to emergency management during emergencies or disasters.
10	If appropriate, develop recommendations regarding pieces of legislation, policies and/or administrative rules that relate directly to emergency management, and hinder ESF #5's ability to provide emergency response.
11	Work with the PIO to develop and maintain public outreach programs aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks associated with disasters and/or emergency events.

TABLE 7. ESF 5 RESPONSE TASKS

ESF #5 – RESPONSE TASKS	
1	<p>Activate SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staging, usage and status of equipment, supplies and resources. • The assessment of critical infrastructure which includes structures, buildings, equipment, supplies and resources. • The alert, notification and activation of personnel for work in the field or within the State EOC. • Activate call-down list. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures.
2	<p>Activate personnel for such mission essential tasks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment of critical infrastructure which includes structures, equipment, supplies and resources following emergencies or disasters. • Assisting with or dispatch personnel to an identified emergency management situation, including the need for equipment. • Responding to the field for emergency operations. • Working in an EOC during emergency conditions. • Supporting local, district or statewide Incident Command structures. • Activate continuity of operations plans. • Collect, gather, verify, analyze and disseminate incident information.
3	Coordinate activities between incident command and SEOC.
4	Collect and process information received from rapid damage assessment teams, analyze this information, and share with appropriate partners.
5	Collect and analyze intelligence in support of the overlapping phases of disaster operations: pre-event, impact assessment, and immediate response; and sustained response and initial recovery.
6	Ensure that copies of all news releases are transmitted to the State EOC.
7	Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during state EOC activations, as needed.
8	Work with appropriate emergency management agencies and state and local agencies/departments to communicate and assist with persons of special needs.
9	Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional, and national levels, as well as NGOs and the private businesses/industry, as needed.

TABLE 8. ESF 5 RECOVERY TASKS

ESF #5 – RECOVERY TASKS	
1	Work with State and local entities to maintain alternate means of response and monitor deployed personnel, equipment and resources.
2	Work to aggressively eliminate shortfalls or resource gaps that were identified in response to an emergency or disaster.
3	Establish partnerships and identify funding sources to address resource shortfalls or gaps for emergency/disaster issues and concerns.
4	Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state, local and municipal entities that were impacted by the emergency or disaster and assist in their overall efforts for recovery operations.
5	Asses mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations, or private entities that may have been utilized during the response and determine if those agreements need to be updated or revised.
6	Assess the current level of training on emergency safety standards to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and state requirements and policies.

LIFELINE AND ESF OBJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

TABLE 9. ESF 5 TASKS FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS			
To begin and continue rescue efforts until all missing people have been accounted for	— —	ESF 9	Request Indiana Task Force One (IN-TF1), and request their members report to their deployment site at the Indianapolis International Airport and remain on standby for deployment.
	— —	ESF 9	Other search and rescue resources from throughout the state will also want to be deployed regardless of their actual qualifications. Closely consider whether to use these resources. (Deploying untrained or unqualified people may result in significant injuries to and deaths of these resources).
To provide effective firefighting capabilities	— —	ESFs 4, 7	Activate mutual-aid firefighters and request fire strike teams and resources from EMAC.
To ensure availability of government services	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	Assume command on behalf of local governments, but only at their request. Supplement area commands using a unified command structure, if required.
		— —	Coordinate state assistance through the emergency management director for each affected county. If, and only if, this is not possible, coordinate through the local chief executive or the incident commander.
		ESFs 1, 12	Consider using rotary aircraft for forward teams that could, if possible, land in the most affected areas and attempt to determine the local command structure. The teams would then contact designated commanders and serve as liaisons with the SEOC. These state personnel should be prepared to remain in this capacity until relieved. Confirmed sources for refueling will be imperative before undertaking this task.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ISP ▪ INNG ▪ INDOT ▪ DNR ▪ IDOH ▪ IDEM ▪ BOAH 	Ascertain the status of all employees of critical agencies in the affected area and their ability to perform assigned duties. The agencies to undertake this task include ISP, INNG, INDOT, DNR, IDOH, IDEM, BOAH, and IDHS.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To determine any need for EMAC and federal resources and request such assets in the first 30 hours	To provide life-sustaining services and emergency assistance to the affected population	ESF 7	Ask ESF 7 to order resources requested by ESFs 3, 4, 9 and 13.

TABLE 10. ESF 5 TASKS FOR FOOD, WATER, AND SHELTERING

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
24 – 72 HOURS			
To deliver mass care services	— —	ESF 1	Disseminate information on evacuation routes to local governments.
	— —	— —	Determine evacuation needs and priorities.

TABLE 11. ESF 5 TASKS FOR TRANSPORTATION

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS			
To assess roads, bridges, and other pieces of INDOT-maintained transportation infrastructure that may hinder movement of the public and response personnel.	— —	ESF 1, 13	Request that the INDOT Vincennes District immediately implement its plan for post-earthquake safety evaluation of roads and bridges. ISP should also be providing information on the status of roads and bridges.
To begin stabilizing critical infrastructure functions for transportation	— —	ESF 1	Restrict traffic flow into the impacted areas. ESF 1 will barricade unsafe roadways.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To clear and repair primary routes	— —	ESF 1	Establish priority land routes for emergency responders based on air reconnaissance.

TABLE 12. TASKS FOR ENERGY

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS			
To activate the Indiana Fuel Plan	— —	ESF 7	Request fuel using established contracts through ESF 7.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To stabilize critical infrastructure	— —	ESFs 1, 12	Disseminate information on open routes to energy crews.

TABLE 13. ESF 5 TASKS FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS			
To ascertain status of hospitals, EMS providers, and medical transport services	To deploy IDOH personnel to the area of the incident to provide an on-scene presence and to provide immediate updates	— —	Configure and rapidly deploy damage assessment teams of IDHS staff.
To determine the total patients at each impacted healthcare facility requiring immediate transport to another facility	— —	ESF 8	<i>IDHS:</i> Support the coordination of hospital evacuation plans if a hospital administrator deems the facility to be out of service.
To provide public health and medical services to people in need throughout the disaster area	To deploy IDOH personnel to the area of the incident to provide an on-scene presence and to provide immediate updates	— —	Configure and rapidly deploy medical teams of IDHS staff.
	— —	District Mass Casualty Teams	Request that all district mass casualty teams be placed on stand-by status prepared for immediate deployment to a damage area or a forward mobilization site.
To assist with fatality management in the disaster area	To deploy IDOH personnel to the area of the incident to provide an on-scene presence and to provide immediate updates	— —	Request that the Indiana Disaster Portable Mortuary Unit (I-DPMU) be activated to a standby status.
		— —	Activate I-DPMU and mass casualty teams and direct them to area of high impact where multiple fatalities have been reported.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To evacuate level 3 casualties	— —	ESFs 1, 8	Disseminate information on evacuation routes to local long-term care facilities, ambulatory surgical centers, rural health clinics, and community health centers and hospitals.
	— —	ESF 1	Continue to establish priority land routes for medical evacuation based on air reconnaissance.
BEYOND 72 HOURS			
To finish transporting all patients requiring evacuation	— —	— —	— —

TABLE 14. ESF 5 TASKS FOR COMMUNICATIONS

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS			
To assess critical communications infrastructure, including structures, equipment, supplies, and resources deemed necessary	— —	ISP	<i>IDHS EOC communications director and Indiana State Police (ISP) EOC:</i> Determine the communications capabilities of all ISP districts beginning with the southwestern part of the state and proceeding northward to include the entire state.
	— —	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESF 2 ▪ IPSC 	Prioritize key locations and activities requiring emergency communications.
	— —	ESF 2	<i>IDHS:</i> The overall status of communications in each affected county is important. From a state perspective, the immediate priority is the establishment of communications between each affected county, the SEOC, and each area command. Consider recalling satellite radio/ telephone units from non-emergency response agencies for deployment to the affected area.
	To deploy IDOH personnel to the area of the incident to provide on-scene presence and to provide immediate updates	— —	
24 – 72 HOURS			
To continue providing public information and warning	— —	ESFs 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 15	<i>Advanced Planning:</i> Reassess life-safety needs to determine any additional public information releases or resources required.
BEYOND 72 HOURS			
To continue providing public information and warning	— —	ESFS 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 15	<i>Advanced Planning:</i> Reassess life-safety needs to determine any additional public information releases or resources required.
	— —	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESFs 3, 12 ▪ MISO ▪ REMCs 	Coordinate with ESF 3, ESF 12, MISO, and local REMCs for utility updates.

TABLE 15. ESF 5 GENERAL TASKS

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS		
To activate and fully staff the SEOC for response to a catastrophic event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USGS ▪ IGWS 	<i>Watch Desk:</i> Upon notification that an earthquake has been felt in Indiana or a contiguous state, immediately ask USGS or IGWS for the epicenter and magnitude.
	— —	<i>Watch Desk:</i> Brief the IDHS Operations Branch director or deputy director.
	— —	Implement this plan.
	— —	<i>Operations Branch Director:</i> Activate the SEOC to Level I.
	Governor's Office	<i>IDHS Executive Director:</i> Coordinate with the FEMA regional administrator on a federal disaster declaration.
	— —	Advise FEMA Region V of Level I activation and advise when SEOC is operational.
	— —	Deploy IDHS staff to the SEOC.
	Governor	Notify the Governor and request a disaster emergency declaration for the entire state.
	— —	Open an event in the EMAC Operations System and request that an EMAC A-Team deploy to the SEOC.
	— —	<i>IDHS Executive Director:</i> Assemble a state policy group to provide overall direction and control of the state's response to a catastrophic earthquake. Include the heads of all agencies and departments that will respond to the incident, including the Governor and/or the Lieutenant Governor, or their designated representatives. Set a meeting location for the group near the SEOC.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FEMA ▪ USACE 	Inform FEMA Region V of actions taken, and request deployment of all appropriate initial federal support including a federal IMAT, as appropriate. Also, specifically request that a USACE representative be sent to the SEOC as a liaison and for technical assistance. Currently, the Louisville District of the great Lakes and Ohio River Division cover most of Indiana. The Corps' Chicago District will serve as the primary backup to the Louisville District.
	IFCA	Request that IFCA send a liaison to the SEOC for possible implementation of the Association's mutual aid plan.
	IGWS	Request that the IGWS send a liaison to the SEOC for technical assistance.
— —	Inform all counties when the SEOC has become fully functional. The initial focus of the SEOC should be gathering information for lifesaving and the status of critical infrastructure.	

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
To publish a situational awareness report to maintain the common operating picture (COP) every 4 hours, beginning within 12 hours of the incident, and to create plans	— —	<i>District coordinators:</i> Contact local officials in impacted counties to gain situational awareness.
	All	Exchange information about the situation with all ESFs in the impacted counties.
	— —	Collect, evaluate, disseminate, and document all information about the assessment of damage and the response actions of state agencies.
	— —	<i>Planning Section:</i> Create the COP.
	— —	<i>Planning Section:</i> Add damage assessments to the COP as information is received at the SEOC.
	All	<i>Planning Section:</i> Gather intel from all reporting agencies and NGOs.
	— —	Publish and forward situational awareness report.
	— —	<i>Planning Section:</i> Complete an IAP and COP for SEOC operations for first operational period.
	— —	Constantly update the IAP and prepare strategies for distributing state resources.
— —	<i>Planning Section:</i> Develop an incident strategic plan (ISP) to set goals, objectives, and milestones for longer-term operations.	
To deploy IDOH personnel to the area of the incident to provide an on-scene presence and to provide immediate updates	— —	Report to designated duty stations.
	— —	Activate the state IMAT with orders to deploy to Five Points within 3 hours and to remain on standby there.
	FEMA	<i>SEOC Logistics Chief:</i> In concert with FEMA, designate forward mobilization sites.
	— —	Notify and activate pre-determined state staging areas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESF 1 ▪ Local Incident Commands 	<i>District Liaisons:</i> Ascertain information about staging area(s) for each county by working with the local incident command structure. Consider the status of roads, bridges, railroads, and river ports.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESF 1 ▪ FEMA 	<i>SEOC Logistics Chief:</i> In concert with FEMA, designate forward mobilization sites. Consider the status of roads, bridges, railroads, and river ports.
	— —	Configure and rapidly deploy the mobile command center (MCC), the state IMAT, and any other specialized teams or task forces required.

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
To deploy state aviation assets	CAP	Mission-assign the CAP to reconnaissance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INNG ▪ ISP ▪ CAP 	Activate all the state’s aviation assets to a standby status. This includes all rotary and fixed-wing aircraft of the INNG that could be used for damage assessment and civilian transport, rotary, and fixed-wing aircraft of the Indiana State Police and all other assets available through the State Aviation Division. There may be a request that the CAP send a liaison to the SEOC.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INNG ▪ ISP ▪ CAP 	Deploy the state’s aviation assets, as directed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INNG ▪ ISP ▪ CAP 	Consider deploying aerial damage assessment and liaison teams. These teams will assess conditions generally, identify critical needs, and report their findings.
	— —	Retain at least one aircraft for use by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and IDHS executive director.
To manage logistical support	ESF 7	Control and account for state supplies and equipment, order and track resources, and coordinate delivery, as required. Coordinate transportation services, and initiate EMAC requests.
24 – 72 HOURS		
To continue publishing a situational awareness report every 4 hours to maintain the COP and to continue creating plans	All	<i>Planning Section:</i> Gather intel from all reporting agencies and NGOs.
	— —	Continue to verify, analyze, and develop reports to provide a common operating picture for the incident.
	— —	Prepare an IAP for each operational period outlining response strategies, resource allocation, and prioritization. Focus on critical support required from the federal government.
	— —	Share executive summary and findings from the situational report to all necessary.
	— —	As FEMA, EMAC, and other mutual aid resources begin to arrive, revise or add to the IAP.
	— —	Put together an advance planning team to analyze and obtain situational awareness.
	IGWS	<i>IGWS liaison:</i> Provide technical assistance to the SEOC.
To provide life-sustaining services and emergency assistance to the affected population	— —	Continue to assign regional and state assets to support operations in the impacted counties.
	— —	Coordinate all ESF activities to support identified and prioritized needs.
	— —	Coordinate the provision of state assistance through the command structures for each county.
	ESF 7	Request mutual aid or EMAC resources, where needed.
	— —	Father county capabilities available and prioritize requests for additional support.
ESF 7	As conditions allow, deploy state resources, based upon priorities.	

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
To coordinate incident management with FEMA	— —	Designate a state coordinating officer (SCO) to work with the federal coordinating officer (FCO).
	— —	Establish a regular reporting schedule with FEMA Region V for all damage estimates and needs for assistance.
	— —	<i>SCO and FCO:</i> Designate locations for a joint field office (JFO), area field offices, logistical staging areas (LSAs), and disaster recovery centers (DRCs)
BEYOND 72 HOURS		
To continue publishing a situational awareness report every 4 hours to maintain the COP and to continue creating plans	All	<i>Planning Section:</i> Gather intel from all reporting agencies and NGOs.
	— —	Continue to publish and forward a situational awareness report.
	— —	Prepare an IAP for each operational period outlining response strategies, resource allocation, and prioritization. Focus on critical support required from the federal government.
	— —	As federal and EMAC resources continue to arrive, revise or add to the IAP.
To begin the transition from response to recovery	FEMA	Establish DRCs and begin public assistance.
	— —	As the focus of the SEOC moves from the status of critical infrastructure and sustaining life to emergency repairs and service, shift control of resources to the appropriate ESF primary agencies.
	— —	Coordinate state assistance through the established command structures for each county.
	ESF 7	Request additional resources through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary.

COMMUNICATION

ESF #5 shall ensure communication is established and maintained with the SEOC and participating agencies to promote an accurate common operating picture (COP) through the use of situation reports and assessments. Such communication may include but is not limited to:

SEOC ESF #15 COMMUNICATION METHODS

- Data
 - WebEOC, Email, Text, Social Media, and Cisco Jabber
- Landline telephone and Cellular

OVERSIGHT, COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS, AND COMMUNICATIONS

ESF 5 is required to talk to each department and division. Means are in place to allow for a broad range of communications both in the SEOC and offsite in the alternate SEOC.

The SEOC uses WebEOC, a secure internet-based software system for forming a common operating picture. WebEOC currently has more than 4,000 registered users. Each of these users act as a “sensor” with the ability to provide timely and critical information. WebEOC is an information-sharing system that provides the ability to effectively communicate, coordinate, and support emergency response across the state. A primary objective of WebEOC is to provide key personnel with a platform to share, analyze, and manage emergency management and homeland security information through the state. WebEOC also serves as a collaborative tool and provides a common operating picture through situational awareness.

Communications and warning systems, such as the Emergency Alert System (EAS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and the National Warning System (NAWAS) will be important for disseminating of essential information to the public that can be critical to saving lives, reducing human suffering, and maintaining the public’s confidence in its government. However, following a significant earthquake, these systems may not remain functional. In this case, expedient methods of disseminating essential public information will need to be devised. These may include the distribution of flyers in populated areas or the use of high-power AM/FM radio stations to provide critical information to disaster victims who have portable radios or who can still use their car radios.

APPENDIX A - COMMUNITY LIFELINES



Lifelines are services that enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security.

Stabilizing community lifelines is the primary effort during response activities. ESFs deliver core capabilities to stabilize community lifelines for an effective response.

The seven community lifelines represent only the most basic services a community relies on and which, when stable, enable all other activity within a community. The lifelines are designed to enable emergency managers, infrastructure owners and operators, and other partners to analyze the root cause of an incident impact and then prioritize and deploy resources to effectively stabilize the lifeline. This construct maximizes the effectiveness of federally supported, state managed, and locally executed response.

Similar to the ESFs, other whole community organizations can work together to stabilize lifelines and meet disaster needs. The community lifelines do not directly cover all important aspects of community life that can be affected by an incident, including impacts to natural, historical, and cultural resources. For example, financial and economic issues important to the life and safety of affected individuals may also arise indirectly from impacts to lifelines during an incident. If disrupted, rapid stabilization of community lifelines is essential to restoring a sense of normalcy. Recent disasters have illuminated two underlying features of community lifelines that highlight opportunities to strengthen response planning and operations.

First, community lifelines are interdependent and vulnerable to cascading failures. For example, communications and electric power systems rely on each other to function; severe damage to one will disrupt the other. Most lifelines also rely on complex supply chains. Water and wastewater service depend on the resupply of a broad array of chemicals and—if power goes out—fuel for emergency generators. However, in a severe natural or human-caused incident, those supply chains themselves may be broken.





Second, community lifeline stabilization relies on businesses and infrastructure owners and operators who have the expertise and primary responsibility for managing their systems in emergencies. Accordingly, Indiana is working with developing planning coordination mechanisms needed to enable the private sector to play a larger, more comprehensive role in

preparedness and response activities. The community lifelines are composed of multiple components that encompass infrastructure, assets, and services.

TABLE 16. COMMUNITY LIFELINE COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS

ALL COMMUNITY LIFELINE COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS		
Multiple components establish the parameters of and key assessment elements for each of the lifelines; component-level analysis is required to determine if each lifeline is stable		
SAFETY AND SECURITY	FOOD, WATER, SHELTERING	HEALTH AND MEDICAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hazard Mitigation ▪ Law Enforcement / Security ▪ Responder Safety ▪ Search and Rescue ▪ Fire Services ▪ Government Service <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Safety and Security</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evacuations ▪ Food / Potable Water ▪ Shelter ▪ Durable Goods ▪ Water Infrastructure ▪ Agriculture Infrastructure <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Food, Water, Shelter</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical Care ▪ Patient Movement ▪ Public Health ▪ Fatality Management ▪ Medical Industry <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Health and Medical</p> </div>
ENERGY	COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORTATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power (Grid) ▪ Temporary Power ▪ Fuel <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Energy (Power & Fuel)</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure ▪ 911 & Dispatch ▪ Responder Communications ▪ Alerts, Warnings, Messages <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Communications</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highway / Roadway Motor Vehicle ▪ Mass Transit ▪ Railway ▪ Aviation ▪ Maritime ▪ Pipeline <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Transportation</p> </div>
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilities ▪ Incident Debris, Pollutants, Contaminants ▪ Conveyance 		 <p>Hazardous Materials</p>

TABLE 17. INDIANA LIFELINES / ESF / CORE CAPABILITIES CROSS WALK

LIFELINE SYMBOL	LIFELINE	COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM	RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES
	<p>Safety and Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement, security • Search and rescue • Fire services • Government service • Responder safety • Imminent hazard mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 13* • ESF 4 • ESF 5 • ESF 7 • ESF 9 • ESF 14 • ESF 15 • INNG • Private security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Public Information and Warning • Operational Coordination • Environmental Response/Health and Safety • Fire Management and Suppression • Mass Search and Rescue Operations • On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement • Situational Assessment
	<p>Food, Water, Sheltering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuations • Food, potable water • Shelter • Durable goods • Water infrastructure • Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 6* • ESF 3 • ESF 11 • ESF 5 • ESF 7 • ESF 13 • ESF 14 • ESF 15 • INNG • VOAD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Public Information and Warning • Operational Coordination • Critical Transportation • Infrastructure Systems • Logistics and Supply Chain Management • Mass Care Services • Situational Assessment
	<p>Health and Medical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical care • Patient movement • Public health • Fatality management • Healthcare supply chain • Fire service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 8* • ESF 4 • ESF 5 • ESF 7 • ESF 14 • ESF 15 • INNG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Public Information and Warning • Operational Coordination • Environmental Response/Health and Safety • Fatality Management Services • Logistics and Supply Chain Management • Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services • Situational Assessment
	<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power (grid) • Temporary power • Fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 12* • ESF 3 • ESF 5 • ESF 7 • ESF 14 • ESF 15 • INNG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Public Information and Warning • Operational Coordination • Infrastructure Systems • Logistics and Supply Chain Management • Situational Assessment

* = COORDINATING UNIT




LIFELINE SYMBOL	LIFELINE	COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM	RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES
	<p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Alerts, warnings, messages • 911 and dispatch • Responder communications • Financial services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 2* • ESF 5 • ESF 7 • ESF 14 • ESF 15 • INNG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Public Information and Warning • Operational Coordination • Infrastructure Systems • Operational Communications • Situational Assessment
	<p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway, roadway • Mass transit • Railway • Aviation • Maritime • Pipeline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 1* • ESF 5 • ESF 7 • ESF 14 • ESF 15 • INNG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Public Information and Warning • Operational Coordination • Critical Transportation • Infrastructure Systems • Situational Assessment
	<p>Hazardous Material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities • Hazardous debris • Pollutants/Contaminants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 13* • ESF 4 • ESF 5 • ESF 7 • ESF 10 • ESF 14 • ESF 15 • INNG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Public Information and Warning • Operational Coordination • Environmental Response/Health and Safety • Situational Assessment

TABLE 181. ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT ESF 5 DURING RESPONSE

ORGANIZATION	ESF 5
ESF 1: Transportation	✓
ESF 2: Communications	✓
ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering	✓
ESF 4: Firefighting	✓
ESF 5: Information and Planning	✓
ESF 6: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	✓
ESF 7: Logistics Support and Resource Management	✓
ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services	✓
ESF 9: Search and Rescue	✓
ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	✓
ESF 11: Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources	✓
ESF 12: Energy	✓
ESF 13: Public Safety and Security	✓
ESF 15: External Affairs	✓
Governor of Indiana	✓
Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	✓
Indiana Fire Chiefs Association (IFCA)	✓
Indiana Geological and Water Survey (IGWS)	✓
Indiana National Guard (INNG)	✓
Local Incident Commands	✓
Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO)	✓
Rural Electric Membership Cooperatives (REMCs)	✓
United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)	✓
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	✓

COLORS INDICATE LIFELINE OR COMPONENT STATUS

STABLE: Green

- Minimal or no disruption in services to survivors
- **Note: Green components may still be severely impacted**

STABILIZING: Yellow

- Disruption to services provided by component capabilities is causing limited impacts to response efforts and survivors.
- A solution to the disruption has been identified, and has it been converted into a plan of action, resourced, and implemented.
- Limiting factors may inhibit response.

UNSTABLE: Red

- Disruption to services provided by component capabilities is causing significant impacts to response efforts and survivors.
- Requirements and solutions are not identified and/or there is no plan to deliver the solutions.
- Significant limiting factors may inhibit response.

UNKNOWN: Grey

- Impacts are unknown and/or extent of situation or necessary response is unknown.

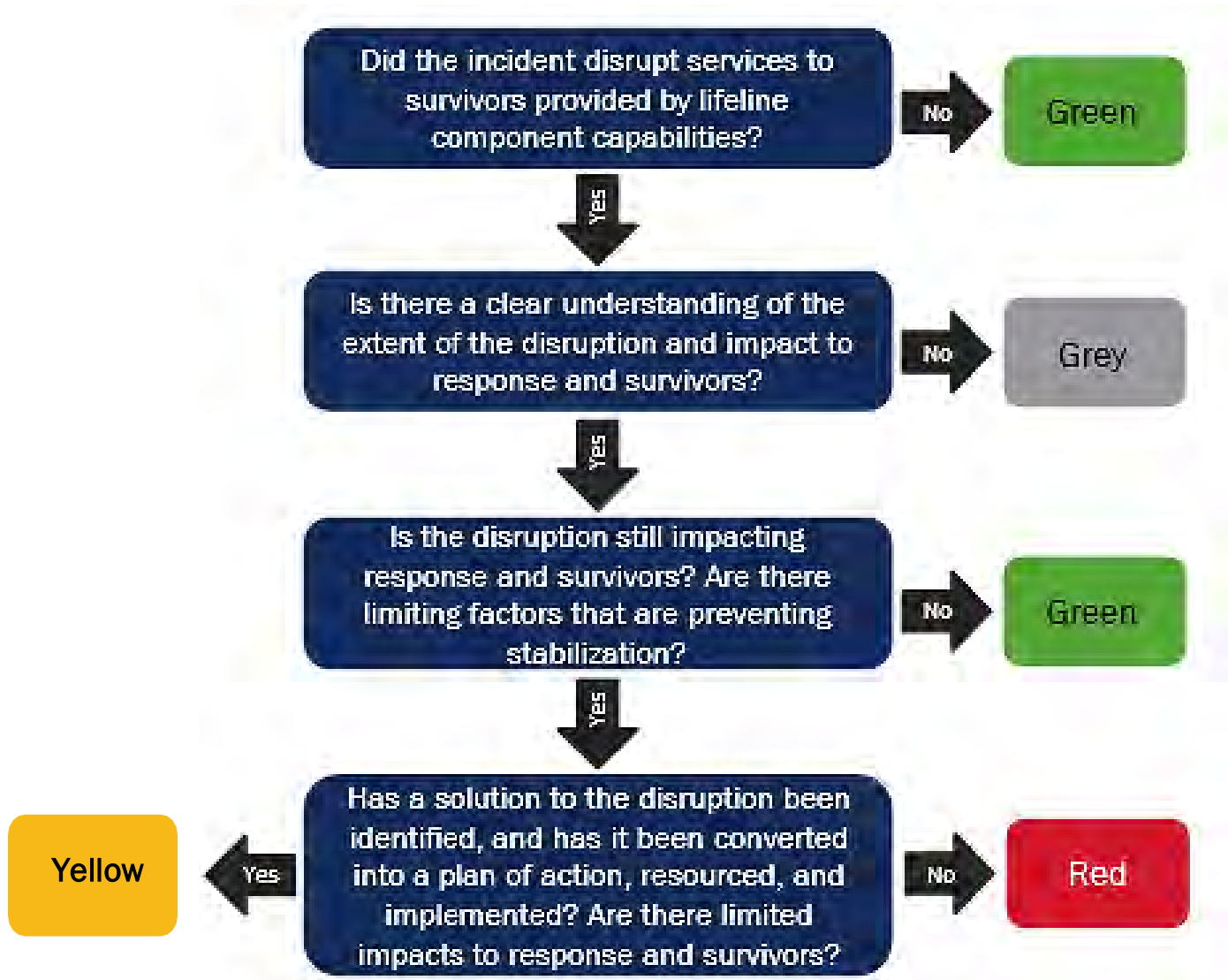
ASSIGNING A LIFELINE STATUS

Assign lifeline statuses as incident circumstances evolve and through the course of response operations.

Stabilization targets will provide the baseline against which lifelines can be compared.

The flowchart shows an example of how responders may think through assigning lifelines a color status.

FIGURE 4. STATUS ASSIGNMENT FLOWCHART



APPENDIX B - AUTHORITIES

FEDERAL

[National Incident Management System \(NIMS\), October 2017](#)

NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template for partners to work together to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents.

[Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, August 2016](#)

The Stafford Act is a United States federal law that provides a means of natural disaster assistance for state and local governments.

[Sandy Recovery Improvement Act, 2013](#)

The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act is a law that authorizes changes to the way FEMA delivers disaster assistance.

[Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, 2006](#)

The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act provides FEMA guidance on its mission and priorities; including its partnership with state and local governments.

STATE

[Executive Order 17-02, January 2017](#)

The Director of IDHS shall act as the chairperson of the Governor's Emergency Advisory Group.

[Indiana Code 10-19-2, Department of Homeland Security Established](#)

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security was established, and the governor shall appoint an executive director.

LOCAL JURISDICTION

[Indiana Code 36-1-3, Home Rule](#)

Indiana's Home Rule grants municipalities the ability to govern themselves as they deem fit.

APPENDIX C – REFERENCE LIST

REFERENCE	TITLE / DESCRIPTION
STATE	Disaster Declaration Process
STATE	IDHS EOC Operations Webpage
FEMA	FEMA's ESF #5 - Information and Planning Annex, 2016
FEMA	FEMA Resource Typing Definition for Response Operational Coordination, 2017
FEMA	FEMA Resource Typing Definition for the National Qualification System Emergency Management, 2017
ALL-HAZARDS INCIDENT MANAGEMENT	Incident Management Training and Consulting All-Hazards Incident Management Team Response and Planning Guide, Second Edition 2019

APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS	FULL DESCRIPTION
AAR	After Action Report
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
C-MIST	Communication Medical Independence Supervision Transportation
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
COP	Common Operating Picture
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FSSA	Family and Social Services Administration
GETS	Government Emergency Telecommunications Service
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IBOAH	Indiana Board of Animal Health
IC/UC	Incident Command/Unified Command
ICS	Incident Command System

IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
IDHS	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
IDNR	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
IDOA	Indiana Department of Administration
IDOE	Indiana Department of Energy
IDOL	Indiana Department of Labor
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IMT	Incident Management Team
INDOT	Indiana Department of Transportation
INNG	Indiana National Guard
IN-VOAD	Indiana Volunteers Active in Disaster
IOSHA	Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Administration
IOT	Indiana Office of Technology
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
IPSC	Integrated Public Safety Commission
IS	Independent Study
ISDA	Indiana State Department of Agriculture
ISDH	Indiana State Department of Health
ISP	Indiana State Police
IT	Information Technology
IURC	Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission

JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NJIC	National Joint Information Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
PIO	Public Information Officer (or Office)
POETE	Planning Organization Equipment Training Exercise
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPD	State Personnel Department
SPR	Stakeholder Preparedness Review
THIRA	Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment
VIPS	Volunteers in Police Service
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alerts

APPENDIX E - DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
AMATEUR RADIO	The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) is a division of the American Radio Relay League and consists of licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered themselves and their equipment for public communications service to the federal, state, county or local level government as well as to nonprofit organizations.
EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM	The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a nationwide emergency alert program.
GETS CARD	The Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) provides a card to national security and emergency preparedness personnel that significantly increases the probability of completion for their phone calls when normal calling methods are unsuccessful.
HIGHWAY ADVISORY RADIO STATIONS	Highway Advisory Radio Stations (HARS) are licensed low-power AM stations set up by local transport departments that provide bulletins to motorists and other travelers regarding traffic and other delays.
INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TEAM (IMAT)	A team consisting of state employees capable of supporting local jurisdictions with onsite incident management, Emergency Operations Center management, resource coordination, technical support, subject matter expertise, and management capabilities, or functions as a state coordinating element
INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM	A team that provides on-scene incident management support during incidents or events that exceed a jurisdiction's or agency's capability or capacity
INCIDENT PIO	The PIO that is in charge of overall messaging. The Incident PIO changes depending on the incident (example: IBOAH was designated as the Incident PIO during the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Response in 2016)

INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM	The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation's alert and warning infrastructure.
JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)	Forms under Unified Command to effectively manage communication resources and public messages when multiple organizations are involved in incident response or multi-agency event planning for major meetings and events
NOAA ALL-HAZARD WEATHER RADIO	The NOAA all-hazard weather radio is a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week continuous broadcast of weather information.
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)	Disseminates community information to the public
STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC)	Functions as a central coordination center for subject matter experts and key organization personnel who facilitate an effective, direct, and coordinated response to the needs of the citizens of Indiana in the event of a natural disasters or significant events
WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (WEA)	Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) is a public safety system that allows customers who own certain wireless phone models and other enabled mobile devices to receive geographically targeted, text-like messages alerting them of imminent threats to safety in their area.