# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #11 ANNEX AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

State of Indiana

Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) ESF Annex

March 2022

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# 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 State Board of Animal Health (BOAH)

## SUPPORTING AGENCIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Indiana State Department of Agriculture | Indiana Department of Health |
| Family and Social Services Administration | Indiana State Police |
| Indiana Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab | Indiana Office of Community & Rural Affairs |
| Indiana Department of Administration | Indiana Department of Labor |
| Indiana Economic Development Corporation | Indiana Department of Environmental Management |
| Indiana Department of Homeland Security – Emergency Medical Services (EMS) | Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission |
| Indiana Department of Natural Resources | Indiana Veterinary Medicine Association |
| Indiana Department of Transportation | Indiana Workforce Development – Serve Indiana |
| Indiana National Guard | Office of Indiana State Chemist |
| Indiana State Budget Agency | Indiana Farm Bureau |
| American Red Cross of Indiana | Animal Commodity Groups |
| Purdue Extension Network | Purdue Plant & Pest Diagnostic Laboratory |

# PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

## PURPOSE

The purpose of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Emergency Support Function (ESF #11) is to provide the resources and personnel to meet the agriculture and natural resources related needs of the State before, during and after emergency or disaster events. Such events may significantly impact the ability of state and local jurisdictions to effectively ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply and provide for the safety and well-being of companion animals and livestock during an emergency response or evacuation situation. ESF #11 also coordinates the control and eradication of any highly contagious or economically devastating outbreak of an animal/zoonotic, plant or pest disease.

The mission of BOAH is to prevent and suppress contagious and infectious diseases among the livestock; to enhance Indiana's economy by protecting Hoosiers' investment in animal agriculture, wildlife, horses, and companion animals; to protect public health by preventing and controlling the spread of animal diseases, such as rabies, which pose a threat to people; to maintain a vital link in a safe food supply through the state meat and poultry and dairy inspection programs; and to help people and their animals who are victims of large-scale disasters.

## SCOPE

State of Indiana and the SEOC recognizes 15 ESFs, and this annex focuses on ESF #11.

ESF #11 includes five primary functions:

- **Providing Nutrition Assistance:** Includes working with State and Federal agencies to determine nutrition assistance needs, obtain appropriate food supplies, and arrange for delivery of the supplies. These efforts are coordinated by the State of Indiana and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).

- **Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests:** Includes Implementing an integrated Federal, State, tribal, and local response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, or an outbreak of a harmful or economically significant plant pest or disease. ESF #11 ensures, in coordination with ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, that animal/veterinary issues in natural disasters are supported. These efforts are coordinated by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

- **Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply:** Includes the execution of routine food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products that enter commerce. This includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, products in distribution and retail

sites, and imported facilities at ports of entry; laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; foodborne disease surveillance; and field investigations. These efforts are coordinated by USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS).

- **Protecting NCH Resources:** Includes appropriate response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore NCH resources (natural and cultural resources and historic properties). This includes providing post-event baseline assessments of damages and providing technical assistance and resources for assessing impacts of response and recovery activities to NCH resources. These efforts are coordinated by the Department of Interior (DOI).

- **Providing for the Safety and Well-Being of Household Pets:** Supports the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) together with ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services; ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services; ESF #9 – Search and Rescue; and long-term community recovery to ensure an integrated response that provides for the safety and well-being of household pets.

## SITUATION

- In the event IDHS determines the need for ESF #11 regarding any of the four phases of emergency management, the Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH) will act as the primary agency. Certain food or plant emergencies may be tasked to the appropriate state agency.

- ESF #11 will be responsible for implementing internal SOPs and/or SOGs and protocols to ensure adequate staffing and administrative support for both field operations and coordination efforts in the State EOC.

- ESF #11 personnel will coordinate the activation of food, agriculture and natural resources assets to fulfill specific mission assignments that support essential activities in prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery efforts.

- Effective response, as well as ongoing support 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 |
| | Cybersecurity | | Fire Management and Suppression | Natural and Cultural Resources |
| | Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities | | Logistics and Supply Chain Management | |
| | Supply Chain Integrity & Security | | Mass Care Services | |
| | Physical Protective | | 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 #11 directly supports.

**TABLE 2. ESF 11 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS**

| CORE CAPABILITY | ESF #11 – AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES |
|---|---|
| LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT | **Nutrition and Food Assistance:**<br>• Determines nutrition assistance needs.<br>• Identifies and obtains appropriate food supplies.<br>• Arranges transportation for food supplies.<br>• Authorizes the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.<br><br>**NCH Resources Protection:**<br>• Coordinates NCH resources identification and vulnerability assessments.<br>• Facilitates development and application of measures and strategies to protect, preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, stabilize, and guide the recovery of NCH resources.<br>• Assists in emergency compliance with relevant Federal environmental laws, such as emergency permits/consultation for natural resources use or consumption, during emergency response activities.<br>• Manages, monitors, and assists in or conducts response actions to minimize damage to NCH resources.<br>• Provides assistance and expertise in addressing impacts to properties of traditional religious and cultural importance.<br>• Provides up-to-date geospatial data related to impacted NCH resources and develops and provides standard operating procedures for collecting NCH digital data, conducting GIS analyses, and disseminating geospatial products, such as maps, related to NCH resources.<br>• Provides incident management teams, such as the National Park Service Museum Emergency Response Team, to assist in NCH resource response actions. |
| PLANNING | Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives. |
| OPERATIONAL COORDINATION | Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING** | Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, and as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available. |
| **MASS CARE SERVICES** | **Nutrition Assistance:**<br><br>• Determines nutrition assistance needs.<br>• Identifies and obtains appropriate food supplies.<br>• Arranges transportation for food supplies.<br>• Authorizes the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.<br><br>**NCH Resources Protection:**<br><br>• Assists in data collection and information analysis to inform decisions on placement of temporary housing sites and staging areas and mitigate possible damage to natural and cultural resources.<br>• Conducts surveys of wetlands, archeological sites, and biological assessments to assist with evaluating sites to inform planning and operational decisions.<br><br>**Animal (including Household Pets and Service Animal) Mass Care and Emergency Assistance:**<br><br>• Supports ESF #6 to coordinate an integrated response to meet the mass care and emergency assistance needs of animals, including household pets and service animals, and their owners.<br>• Facilitates whole community multi-agency coordination with NGO agencies for animal response activities.<br>• Provides technical assistance and subject matter expertise to local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and federal government, and NGOs, regarding animal response issues.<br>• Coordinates needs assessments for animals, including household pets and service animals, and animal response needs and activities including technical support for evacuation and emergency animal sheltering. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION** | **NCH Resources Protection:**<br><br>In support of response operations for damaged bridges, roads, culverts, borrow pits, and ditches:<br><br>• Conducts surveys and evaluations for archaeological resources, historic structures, cultural landscapes, biological resources, wetlands, and critical habitat.<br><br>• Assesses, evaluates, and makes recommendations for both natural and cultural resources to mitigate damage from incidents and reduce impacts to these resources resulting from repair, road surveying, and construction.<br><br>• Provides monitors to protect sensitive resources during response operations.<br><br>• Assists with environmental compliance:<br>    o Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.<br>    o Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation.<br>    o Migratory Species Act, Magnuson-Stevens Act, Coastal Management Zone.<br><br>**Safety and Defense of the State's Supply of Meat, Poultry and Processed Egg Products:** Ensures meat, poultry, and processed egg products in commerce are safe. |
| **ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE/ HEALTH AND SAFETY** | **Safety and Defense of the State's Supply of Meat, Poultry and Processed Egg Products:** Ensures regulated facilities are capable of providing safe meat, poultry, and processed egg products.<br><br>**NCH Resource Protection:**<br><br>• Coordinates with ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response on the removal of debris affecting NCH resources.<br><br>• Performs assessments and surveys to assist with planning and operational decisions (e.g., temporary housing and sheltering plans).<br><br>• Monitors response activities.<br><br>• Monitors environmental conditions and conducts sampling.<br><br>• Provides technical advice on mitigating impacts of contaminants and recommends cleanup actions to minimize damage to sensitive resources from response activities.<br><br>• Comments on debris removal plans to minimize the impact on sensitive environmental resources.<br><br>• Provides technical assistance, guidance, best management practices, and consultation on a wide range of response actions including guidance on threatened and endangered species. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PUBLIC HEALTH, HEALTHCARE, AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES** | **Animal and Agriculture Health:**<br><br>• Responds to animal and agricultural health emergencies under USDA statutory authority.<br>• Coordinates with ESF #8 on management of zoonotic disease.<br>• Coordinates with ESF #8 to ensure that animal/veterinary health issues (including both disease management and medical management) are supported.<br><br>**Food Safety and Inspection:**<br><br>Ensures the safety of the State's supply of meat, poultry, and processed egg products. |
| **INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS** | **NCH Resources Protection:**<br><br>• Performs assessments and surveys to assist with planning and operational decisions.<br>• Monitors response operations to protect sensitive resources.<br>• Provides technical advice on mitigating impacts of operations and recommends response actions to minimize damage to natural and cultural resources.<br>• Provides DHS/FEMA and other agencies with technical guidance and best management practices.<br>• Coordinates with ESF #3 on the removal of debris affecting NCH resources.<br><br>**Safety and Defense of the State's Supply of Meat, Poultry and Processed Egg Products:**<br><br>Ensures that when regulated facilities in the affected area return to operations, they produce safe meat, poultry, and processed egg products. |

## PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- Local and tribal governments are primarily responsible for the welfare of individuals and animals within their jurisdictions. The animal control agency is typically the local-level authority that has jurisdiction for non-disease animal emergency management issues within a given community. Support for local jurisdictions will be implemented through ESF #11 when they are overwhelmed, have depleted or anticipate depleting their resources.

- Government commodities may be released under authorization by the USDA when a federal disaster declaration is in place to meet the immediate needs of survivors.

- Most animal and agriculture emergency response resources and assets are owned and controlled by the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Indiana has a limited capacity of resources and will rely heavily on NGO and private industry contribution.

- Animal and agricultural health responses will be conducted in collaboration with state and federal authorities and private industries.

- Local, state, federal, and/or tribal authorities will need to inspect agricultural production facilities and distributors following a disaster to determine their capacity to operate safety and to ensure they do not pose a risk to public health and the environment.

- Actions taken during an emergency threatening the environment or cultural and historic resources will be done in collaboration with the appropriate local, state, and tribal agencies.

- Indiana's Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps (VMRC)/ Animal Surveillance and Emergency Response Team (ASERT) will activate under a Governor-declared disaster.

- ESF #11 will work with the Red Cross and ESF #6 representatives to assist with sheltering pets.

# 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.

ESF #11 shall deploy personnel and resources to areas potentially impacted by emergencies or disasters. Assets and functions should be prioritized to manage and support the immediate and long-term needs of state and local jurisdictions.

ESF #11 shall activate; deploy, and organize personnel and resources based upon:

- Pre-established policies, procedures, and practices

- Integration into the overall Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

- The level of support required by other state and local ESFs

ESF #11 shall ensure and promote a common operating picture (COP) through communicating with all ESFs and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Operations Section.

## 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 actives within and around the State. | Tornado Watch |
| **An actual or potential for an *incident of state significance* will drive the need for an increase in activation / staffing levels** | | | |
| **III** | **Active Emergency Conditions** | A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include:<br><br>▪ **Section Chiefs**<br>▪ JIC **may** be set-up.<br>▪ **Limited** ESF Staffing<br>▪ **May** have a **federal** presence | Large Tornado > EF-3 |
| **II** | **Significant Emergency Conditions** | A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include:<br><br>•Section Chiefs<br>•JIC **will** be set-up.<br>•**Governor Emergency Advisory Group (EAG) will be activated.**<br>•**Full** ESF staffing<br>•**Will** have federal presence | Major Flooding |
| **I** | **Full Emergency Conditions** | A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include:<br><br>▪ Section Chiefs<br>▪ JIC will be set-up.<br>▪ Governor Emergency Advisory Group (EAG) will be activated.<br>   o **Governor or designee will be present for EAG.**<br>▪ **Full** ESF staffing<br>▪ **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.

## FIGURE 1 - INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE
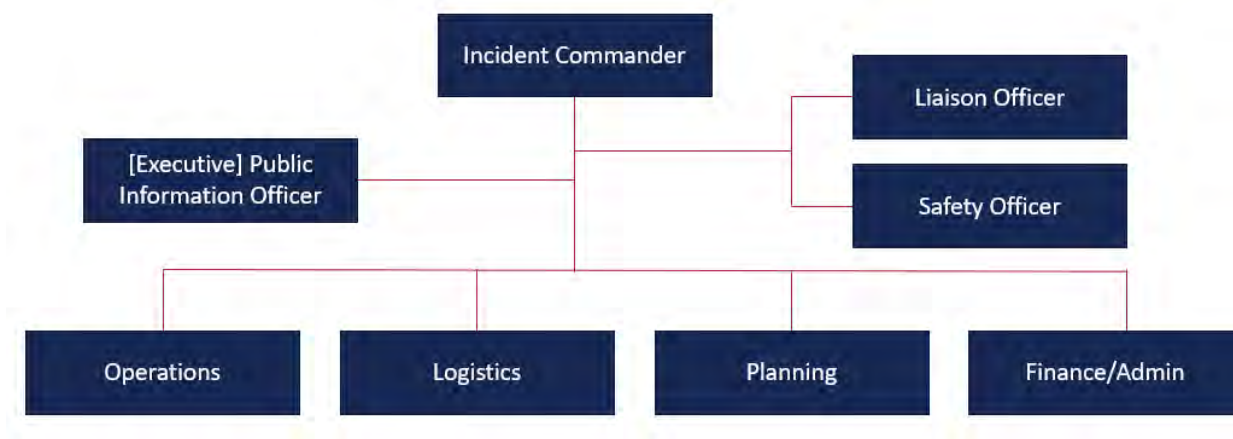


## RESOURCE SUPPORT

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**
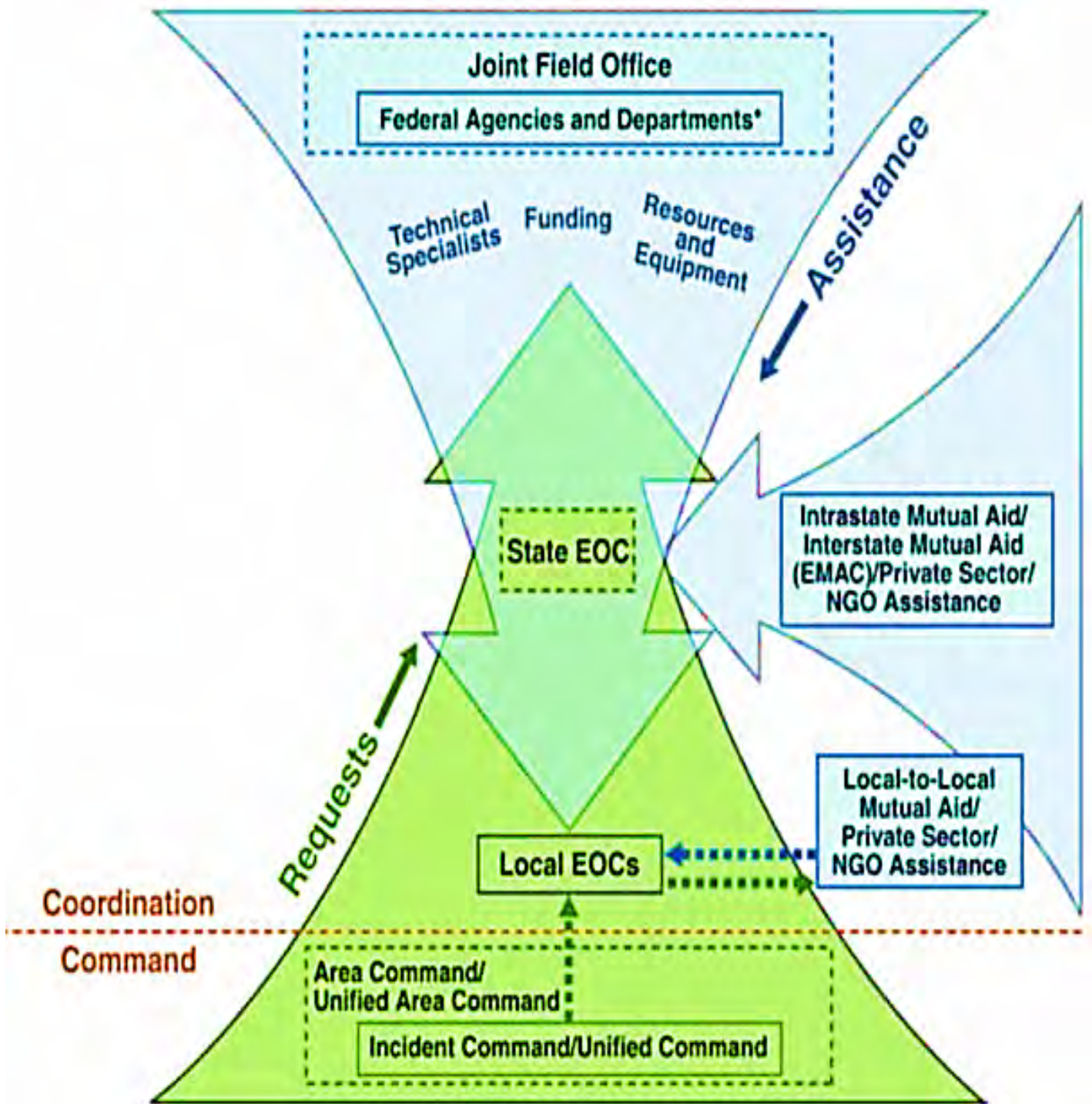
# INCLUSION, ACCESS, AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

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 <u>actual</u> 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 #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources 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

- Help identify state food, agriculture and natural resources assets to assist in critical functions and tasks before, during and after emergency events and disaster situations.

- Coordinate the recovery, restoration and safety of food, agriculture and natural resources infrastructure impacted by potential hazards or disaster events.

- Identify who is responsible for training of essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas.

- Coordinate the management of the financial aspects of ESF #11.

- Work with other state and local food, agriculture and natural resources departments to assess overall damage in impacted areas and identify resource gaps that may exist.

- 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 or the designated ESF primary agency.

- Participate, as needed, in the State EOC supporting overall coordination of food, agriculture and natural resources assets and personnel during response and/or recovery operations.

- Develop and implement policies, protocols, SOPs and/or SOGs, 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 new equipment, technologies or capabilities required to prepare for or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.

- Provide information or intelligence regarding trends and challenges to the State of Indiana's food, agriculture and natural resources response capability.

## SEOC ESF #11 RESPONSIBILITIES

Please see primary agency responsibilities above and additional responsibilities below:

- Activated and staffed in the SEOC. Indiana Board of Animal Health (BOAH) fills this role.

- Liaisons between the SEOC and JIC.

- Follows the ESF #11 SEOC Just-in-Time Training checklist when you arrive to the SEOC.

- Provide training to essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas.

- Manage the financial aspects of ESF #11.

FIGURE 3. STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
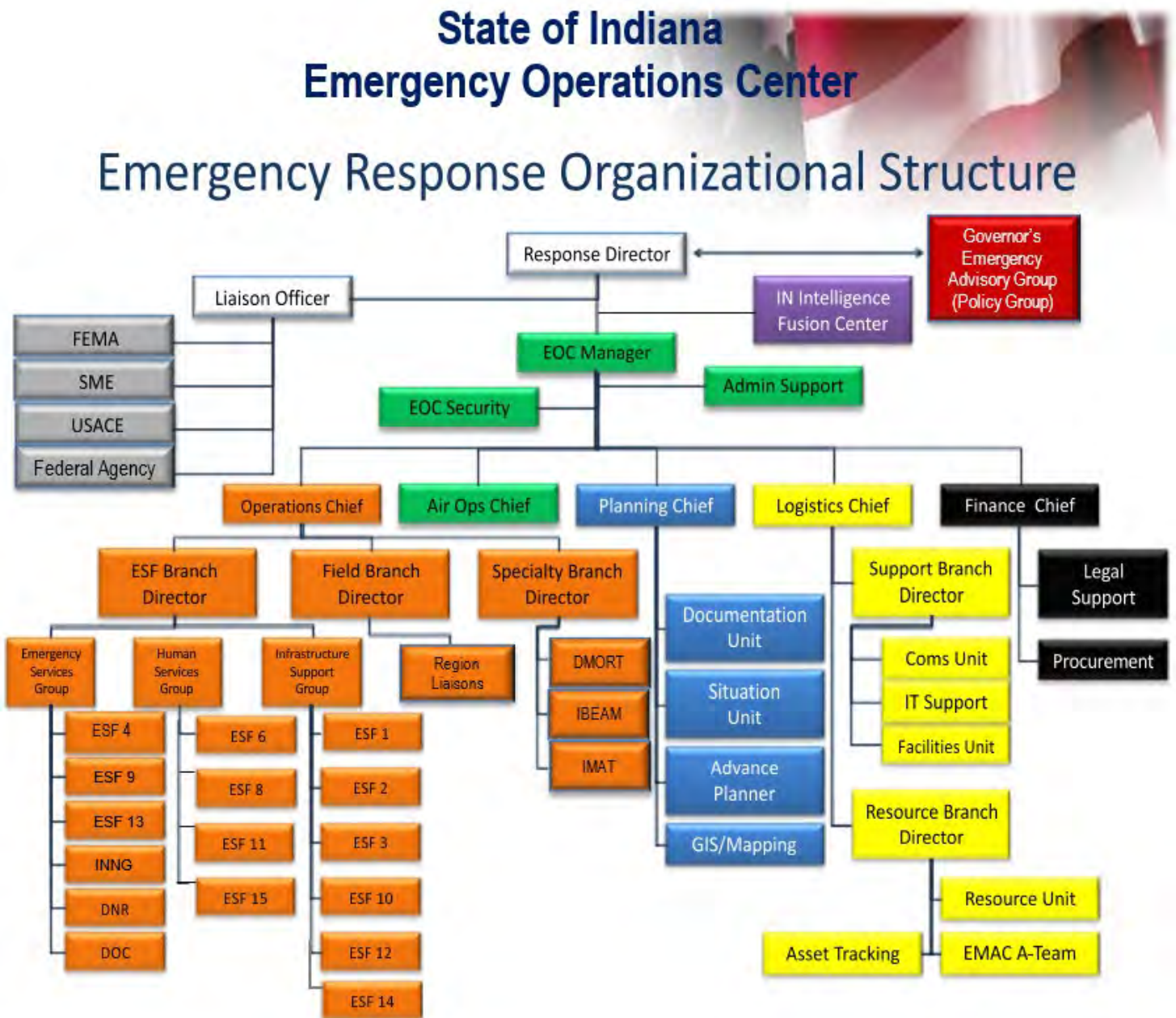
# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION GENERAL TASKS

The following tables are comprised of essential tasks that may need to be completed by ESF #11 in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF #11. 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 #11 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 11 PREVENTION TASKS

| ESF #11 – PREVENTION TASKS | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time agriculture sector intelligence. |
| 2 | Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. |
| 3 | Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent agriculture sector threats through observation and situational awareness. |
| 4 | Make appropriate assumptions to inform decision makers and counterterrorism professionals actions to prevent imminent attacks on the agriculture sector in the homeland. |
| 5 | Continue to monitor changing trends in activity and aggressive behavior at the local, state, and national level and adjust prevention tasking as it applies to ESF-11. |
| 6 | Establish and maintain partnership structures among protection elements to support networking, planning, and coordination. |
| 7 | Present courses of action to decision makers to locate, interdict, deter, disrupt, or prevent imminent attacks on the homeland and imminent follow-on attacks. |
| 8 | Share relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with local authorities through a pre-established reporting system. |
| 9 | Identify possible agriculture sector terrorism targets and vulnerabilities. Ensure the security of equipment, facilities, and personnel through assessments of capabilities and vulnerabilities. |
| 10 | Implement, exercise, and maintain plans to ensure continuity of operations. |

TABLE 5. ESF 11 PROTECTION TASKS

| | ESF #11 – PROTECTION TASKS |
|---|---|
| **1** | Develop and maintain notification lists that include emergency contact information – include telephone, cell, Office of Homeland Security, etc. and update annually. |
| **2** | Develop and maintain a manpower list delineating specialized skills of personnel. |
| **3** | Maintain a list of facilities that could be used for sheltering and equipment companies to supply cages to accommodate animals. |
| **4** | Maintain a supply of medical equipment and medications available. |
| **5** | Develop and maintain staffing for the EOC. |
| **6** | Develop and conduct awareness training and exercise programs for personnel. Education topics and considerations include, but are not limited to: <br> • Assessment of equipment. <br> • Animal health and care issues. <br> • Working in the field or an EOC during emergency operations. <br> • Emergency communications and reporting procedures. <br> • National Incident Management System/ Incident Command. <br> • Continuity of Operations. <br> • Mapping/GIS <br> • Emergency transportation. |
| **7** | Participate in periodic exercise of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). |
| **8** | Develop a system to collect information regarding essential resources and equipment. |
| **9** | Develop a list of resource needs. Work toward eliminating these shortfalls through funding, partnerships, etc. |
| **10** | Develop and maintain emergency animal procedures. |
| **11** | Update mutual aid agreements. |
| **12** | Encourage pet owners to clearly place identification on their animals and develop personal preparedness plans/kits. |
| **13** | Instruct and train Public Information Officers (PIOs) regarding animals health and care issues. |
| **14** | Exercise alternate food, agriculture and natural resources response facilities, equipment, and assets for Continuity of Operations. |
| **15** | Train ESF #11 personnel on legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to food, agriculture and natural resources, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance. |

TABLE 6. ESF 11 MITIGATION TASKS

| | ESF #11 – MITIGATION TASKS |
|---|---|
| 1 | Identify areas that have been or are currently prone to significant hazards and determine the impact on critical infrastructure and the ability to move personnel and resources into affected areas. |
| 2 | Identify food, agriculture and natural resources within the State of Indiana and potential shortfalls or gaps that may exist. |
| 3 | Identify the following critical information:<br>• Animal populations of various species.<br>• Potential needs for various types of animals.<br>• Carcass disposal facilities and methods of disposal. |
| 4 | Identify potential partnerships or funding sources to reduce or eliminate resource shortfalls or gaps for food, agriculture and natural resources issues and concerns. |
| 5 | Establish partnerships with other federal, state, local and municipal entities that share food, agriculture and natural resources responsibilities. |
| 6 | Identify gaps in mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may offer rapid deployment of resources or services as they relate to short and long-term emergency food, agriculture and natural resources needs. |
| 7 | Identify, establish and maintain technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency food, agriculture and natural resources needs. |
| 8 | Identify, establish and maintain routine and emergency safety standards for all food, agriculture and natural resources personnel that comply with federal and state requirements and policies. |
| 9 | Identify, establish and maintain alternate food, agriculture and natural resources facilities, equipment and assets for continuity of operations and essential food, agriculture and natural resources services statewide. |
| 10 | Assist in the development of legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to food, agriculture and natural resources, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance. |
| 11 | Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities relating to food, agriculture and natural resources services during emergencies or disasters to mitigate the identified threats. |
| 12 | Identify training gaps and needs relating to food, agriculture and natural resources services during emergencies or disasters. |
| 13 | Work with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to develop and maintain public outreach programs aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks associated with emergency food, agriculture and natural resources issues. |

TABLE 7. ESF 11 RESPONSE TASKS

| ESF #11 – RESPONSE TASKS | |
|:---:|:---|
| 1 | Activate SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider:<br>• The assessment, staging, use, status, and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources.<br>• The food safety, zoonotic or plant disease surveillance and investigation of the event.<br>• The coordination or conduction of any required laboratory testing.<br>• The alert, notification and activation of personnel for work in the field or within the State EOC. |
| 2 | Activate ESF #11 personnel for such mission essential tasks as:<br>• The assessment and procurement of equipment, supplies and resources.<br>• The assessment of critical infrastructure following an emergency or disaster.<br>• Responding to the field for emergency operations.<br>• Working in an EOC during emergency conditions.<br>• Supporting local, district or statewide Incident Command Structures.<br>• Activating continuity of operations plans.<br>• Assist in coordination of donations of animal food, feed, supplies and resources.<br>• Developing and distributing maps and other pertinent food, agriculture and natural resources information.<br>• Damage assessment of affected site.<br>• Coordinate resources for rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage and treatment of animals, if requested.<br>• Provide guidance for identification of displaced animals and for recording of deceased animals. |
| 3 | Work with ESF #2 to evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF #11 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down. |
| 4 | Implement emergency public information and education program regarding food, agriculture and natural resources issues during emergency operations. |
| 5 | Work with ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) in the placement of barricades or other security measures as needed or required. |
| 6 | Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities to prevent additional food, agriculture and natural resources related damage during response. |
| 7 | Work with appropriate state and local agencies/departments and emergency management agencies in the movement and care of persons with assistance animals. |
| 8 | Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as NGOs and private businesses/industry, as needed. |
| 9 | Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during activations. |

TABLE 8. ESF 11 RECOVERY TASKS

| ESF #11 – RECOVERY TASKS | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Work to aggressively eliminate shortfalls or resource gaps that were identified in response to an emergency or disaster. |
| 2 | Establish partnerships and identify funding sources to address resource shortfalls or gaps for food, agriculture and natural resources issues and concerns. |
| 3 | Provide guidance for the return of animals to owners and provisions for abandoned animals through adoption programs to allow new ownership. |
| 4 | Re-establish food, agriculture and natural resources commercial channels and operations. |
| 5 | Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state, and municipal entities in impacted areas and assist in their overall efforts for recovery operations. |
| 6 | Assess 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. |
| 7 | Assess the current technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency food, agriculture and natural resources needs and update based upon the lessons learned from the most recent emergency response. |
| 8 | Assess the current level of training on emergency safety standards for food, agriculture and natural resources personnel to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and state requirements and policies. |
| 9 | Assess the current usage and application of alternate food, agriculture and natural resources facilities, equipment and assets for these essential services statewide to determine if there are issues that need to be addressed for future response operations. |
| 10 | Working with primary agency PIOs, provide public information with guidance for recovery of food, agriculture and natural resources issues and re-establish confidence in the food supply. |

# LIFELINE AND ESF OJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

## TABLE 9. ESF 11 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 | __ __ | __ __ | *BOAH:* Support the care, maintenance, and medical treatment of search and rescue animals, as required. |

## TABLE 10. ESF 11 TASKS FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL

| LIFELINE OBJECTIVE | ESF OBJECTIVE | SUPPORT NEEDED FROM | MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 – 24 HOURS | | | |
| Provide public health and medical services to people in need through the disaster area | __ __ | ESF 8 | Coordinate with ESF 8 on the potential for contagious animal diseases or illnesses that could affect the human population. |

## TABLE 11. ESF 11 TASKS FOR COMMUNICATIONS

| LIFELINE OBJECTIVE | ESF OBJECTIVE | SUPPORT NEEDED FROM | MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 – 24 HOURS | | | |
| To transmit public information and warning messages to survivors in the disaster area within 12 hours of the incident. | — — | ESF 15 | Coordinate public information contagious animal diseases or illnesses, and about animal health and care, with ESF 15. |

TABLE 12. ESF 11 TASKS FOR FOOD, WATER, AND SHELTERING

| LIFELINE OBJECTIVE | ESF OBJECTIVE | SUPPORT NEEDED FROM | MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **0 – 24 HOURS** | | | |
| To gain situational awareness and determine needs for field shelters | To gain situational awareness and determine needs for field shelters in support of the Red Cross within 12 hours | — — | Alert, notify, and activate personnel for work in the field or within the SEOC. |
| | | — — | Provide information or intelligence regarding trends and challenges to the State of Indiana's food, agriculture, and natural resources response capability. |
| To activate resources to support mass care and shelter openings | — — | — — | Work with other state and local food, agriculture and natural resources departments to assess overall damage in impacted areas and identify resource gaps that may exist. |
| | | — — | Assess and procure equipment, supplies, and resources. |
| | | — — | Participate, as needed, in the SEOC supporting overall coordination of food, agriculture and natural resources assets and personnel during response operations. |
| | | — — | Assist in coordination of donations of animal food, feed, supplies, and resources. |
| To provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population and animals | — — | — — | Plan and prepare for the provision of animal care and healthcare after the first 72 hours. |
| | | — — | Conduct surveillance of and investigate food safety and zoonotic and plant diseases. |
| | | — — | If normal communications capabilities (telephone, cellular, radio) exist, attempt to determine the significant animal care issues in each county. Local veterinarians and agricultural contacts will most likely be the best sources for this information. BOAH maintains a listing of these contacts. |
| | | — — | *BOAH:* Establish pet shelters within the first 24 hours. |
| **24 – 72 HOURS** | | | |
| To deliver mass care services for survivors and pets | To deliver mass care services for pets | ESF 6 | Coordinate with ESF 6 (Mass Care) on food commodities for mass care, as well as the care of pets near shelters. |
| | | ESF 7 | Support domestic pet shelters. Work with appropriate state and local agencies/departments and emergency management agencies in the movement and care of persons with assistance animals. |
| | | — — | Coordinate resources for rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage and treatment of animals, as requested. |
| | | — — | Provide guidance for identification of displaced animals and for recording of deceased animals. |

| LIFELINE OBJECTIVE | ESF OBJECTIVE | SUPPORT NEEDED FROM | MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| To deliver mass care services for survivors and pets (continued) | To determine a rendering site(s) and transport within 48 hours | ESF 10 | Designate potential sites for disposing of animal carcasses and determine methods of collection and disposal. This should be coordinated with ESF #10. |
| | To request assistance from a national veterinary response team (NVRT) within 24 hours | ESF 5 | Coordinate with ESF #5 (Information & Planning) to be a part of (or get intelligence from) the aerial damage assessment teams about significant issues of animal health and care. |
| | | — — | Deploy veterinary emergency personnel, including ASERTs, and request deployment of NVRTs. |
| | | __ __ | Prioritize rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage, and treatment of animals using available facilities, equipment, and supplies. |
| | | __ __ | Coordinate the handling of displaced and abandoned animals and the recording of diseased animals. |
| | To deliver feeding services for large animals | Volunteers | Arrange for or deliver food to facilities, developing staging for large animals. |
| **BEYOND 72 HOURS** | | | |
| To have clean water available to all counties | __ __ | Contractors | Begin inspections of animal waste lagoons. |
| To sustain and refine life-sustaining services and needs assessments | — — | __ __ | Dispose of large animals to combat disease. |
| | | — — | Support domestic agriculture, inspect grain bins, and inspect lagoons of animal waste. |
| | | — — | Continue to prioritize rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage, and treatment of animals. |
| | | __ __ | Continue to coordinate the handling of displaced and abandoned animals and the recording of diseased animals. |

TABLE 13. ESF 8 GENERAL TASKS

| OBJECTIVE | SUPPORT NEEDED FROM | MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS |
|---|---|---|
| **0 – 24 HOURS** | | |
| To deploy an ESF 11 representative within 6 hours of SEOC activation | — — | Deploy ESF #11 representative to the SEOC and be briefed. |
| To maintain the common operating picture (COP) and contribute to the incident action plan (IAP) | — — | Assist in developing situation reports and readiness assessments that will provide an accurate COP. |
| **24 – 72 HOURS** | | |
| To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP | — — | Communicate the status and existing capabilities of all ESF #11 agencies to prioritize needs. |
| | — — | Incorporate all actions into the incident action plan (IAP) in coordination with IDHS. |
| | ESF 7 | In coordination with ESF 7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support), review possible contractors and activate as necessary to address priority issues. Deploy contractors to forward mobilization sites or staging areas. |
| | ESF 1 | Ask ESF 1 (Transportation) for ingress and egress routes. |
| | ESF 2 | Ask ESF 2 (Communications) for available communications, including with local veterinarians and agricultural contacts. |
| | — — | Coordinate support from private-sector organizations. |
| | ESF 7 | Request additional resources through Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or the federal government, as necessary. |
| **BEYOND 72 HOURS** | | |
| To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP | — — | Continue prioritization of needs and begin to assess priorities for recovery. |
| | — — | Participate in developing the IAP, based on needs and priorities. |
| | — — | Continue to coordinate support from private sector organizations. |
| | ESF 7 | Request additional resources through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary. |
| | ESFs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15 | Continue to coordinate with ESFs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 15. |

# 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.

<span style="color:red">**Stabilizing community lifelines is the primary effort during response activities.**</span>

<span style="color:red">**ESFs deliver core capabilities to stabilize community lifelines for an effective response.**</span>

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 causeof 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 14. 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** |
| • Hazard Mitigation<br>• Law Enforcement / Security<br>• Responder Safety<br>• Search and Rescue<br>• Fire Services<br>• Government Service | • Evacuations<br>• Food / Potable Water<br>• Shelter<br>• Durable Goods<br>• Water Infrastructure<br>• Agriculture Infrastructure | • Medical Care<br>• Patient Movement<br>• Public Health<br>• Fatality Management<br>• Medical Industry |
| **ENERGY** | **COMMUNICATIONS** | **TRANSPORTATION** |
| • Power (Grid)<br>• Temporary Power<br>• Fuel | • Infrastructure<br>• 911 & Dispatch<br>• Responder Communications<br>• Alerts, Warnings, Messages | • Highway / Roadway Motor Vehicle<br>• Mass Transit<br>• Railway<br>• Aviation<br>• Maritime<br>• Pipeline |
| **HAZARDOUS MATERIAL** | | |
| • Facilities<br>• Incident Debris, Pollutants, Contaminants<br>• Conveyance | | |

TABLE 15. INDIANA LIFELINES / ESF / CORE CAPABILITIES CROSS WALK

| LIFELINE SYMBOL | LIFELINE | COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM | RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES |
|---|---|---|---|
| Safety and Security (symbol) | **Safety and Security**<br>• Law enforcement, security<br>• Search and rescue<br>• Fire services<br>• Government service<br>• Responder safety<br>• Imminent hazard mitigation | • **ESF 13***<br>• ESF 4<br>• ESF 5<br>• ESF 7<br>• ESF 9<br>• ESF 14<br>• ESF 15<br>• INNG<br>• Private security | • Planning<br>• Public Information and Warning<br>• Operational Coordination<br>• Environmental Response/ Health and Safety<br>• Fire Management and Suppression<br>• Mass Search and Rescue Operations<br>• On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement<br>• Situational Assessment |
| Food, Water, Shelter (symbol) | **Food, Water, Sheltering**<br>• Evacuations<br>• Food, potable water<br>• Shelter<br>• Durable goods<br>• Water infrastructure<br>• Agriculture | • **ESF 6***<br>• ESF 3<br>• ESF 11<br>• ESF 5<br>• ESF 7<br>• ESF 13<br>• ESF 14<br>• ESF15<br>• INNG<br>• VOAD | • Planning<br>• Public Information and Warning<br>• Operational Coordination<br>• Critical Transportation<br>• Infrastructure Systems<br>• Logistics and Supply Chain Management<br>• Mass Care Services<br>• Situational Assessment |
| Health and Medical (symbol) | **Health and Medical**<br>• Medical care<br>• Patient movement<br>• Public health<br>• Fatality management<br>• Healthcare supply chain<br>• Fire service | • **ESF 8***<br>• ESF 4<br>• ESF 5<br>• ESF 7<br>• ESF 14<br>• ESF 15<br>• INNG | • Planning<br>• Public Information and Warning<br>• Operational Coordination<br>• Environmental Response/Health and Safety<br>• Fatality Management Services<br>• Logistics and Supply Chain Management<br>• Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services<br>• Situational Assessment |
| Energy (Power & Fuel) (symbol) | **Energy**<br>• Power (grid)<br>• Temporary power<br>• Fuel | • **ESF 12***<br>• ESF 3<br>• ESF 5<br>• ESF 7<br>• ESF 14<br>• ESF 15<br>• INNG | • Planning<br>• Public Information and Warning<br>• Operational Coordination<br>• Infrastructure Systems<br>• Logistics and Supply Chain Management<br>• Situational Assessment |
| **\*** = COORDINATING UNIT | | | |

| LIFELINE SYMBOL | LIFELINE | COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM | RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | **Communications**<br>• Infrastructure<br>• Alerts, warnings, messages<br>• 911 and dispatch<br>• Responder communications<br>• Financial services | • **ESF 2***<br>• ESF 5<br>• ESF 7<br>• ESF 14<br>• ESF 15<br>• INNG | • Planning<br>• Public Information and Warning<br>• Operational Coordination<br>• Infrastructure Systems<br>• Operational Communications Situational Assessment |
|  | **Transportation**<br>• Highway, roadway<br>• Mass transit<br>• Railway<br>• Aviation<br>• Maritime<br>• Pipeline | • **ESF 1***<br>• ESF 5<br>• ESF 7<br>• ESF 14<br>• ESF 15<br>• INNG | • Planning<br>• Public Information and Warning<br>• Operational Coordination<br>• Critical Transportation<br>• Infrastructure Systems<br>• Situational Assessment |
|  | **Hazardous Material**<br>• Facilities<br>• Hazardous debris<br>• Pollutants/Contaminants | • **ESF 13***<br>• ESF 4<br>• ESF 5<br>• ESF 7<br>• ESF 10<br>• ESF 14<br>• ESF 15<br>• INNG | • Planning<br>• Public Information and Warning<br>• Operational Coordination<br>• Environmental Response/Health and Safety<br>• Situational Assessment |

TABLE 161. ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT ESF 11 DURING RESPONSE

| ORGANIZATION | ESF 11 |
|---|:---:|
| 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 | ✓ |
| Contractors | ✓ |
| Volunteers | ✓ |

# 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**
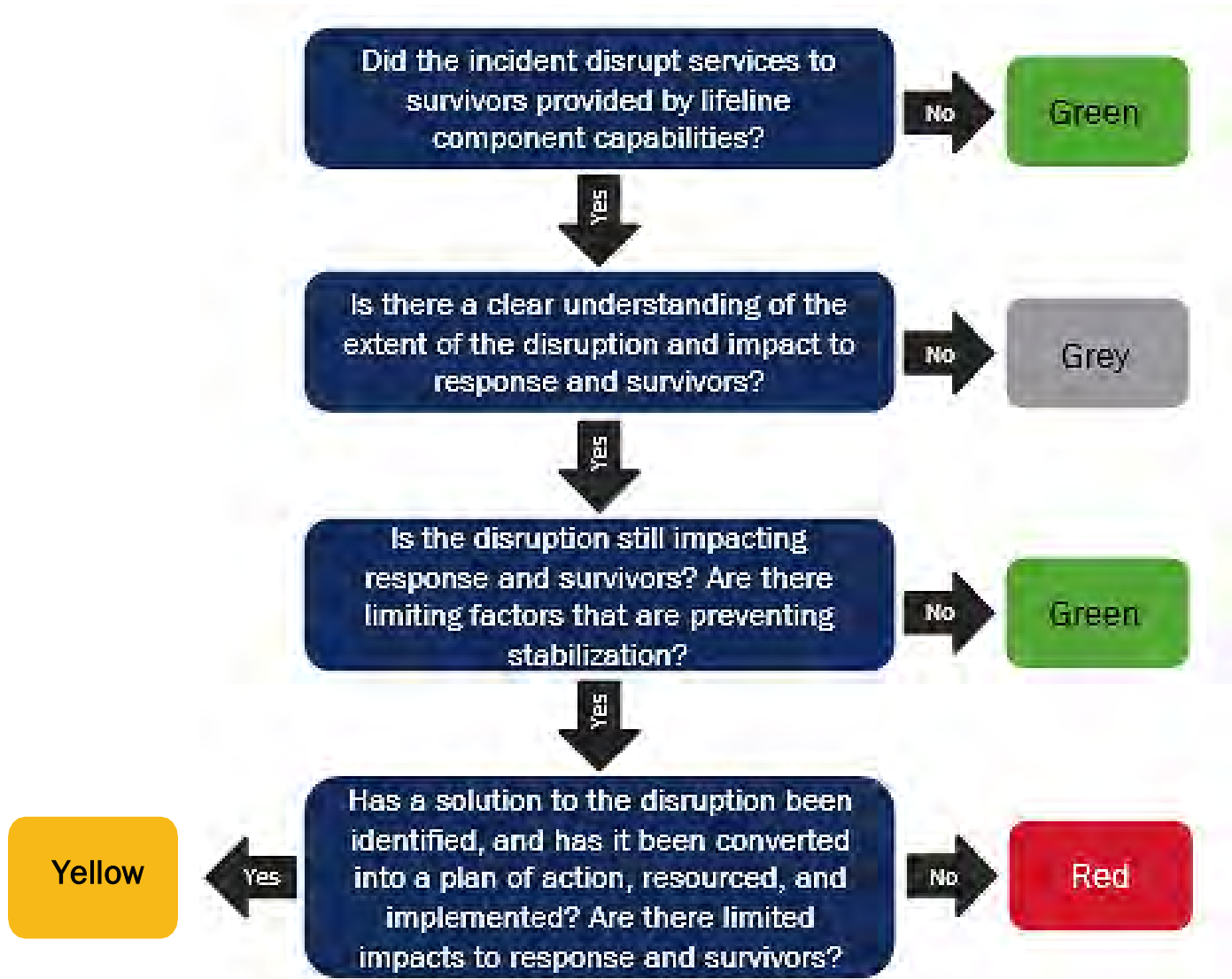
# APPENDIX B - AUTHORITIES

## 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 them deem fit.

# APPENDIX C – REFERENCE LIST

| REFERENCE | TITLE / DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| **STATE** | Disaster Declaration Process |
| **STATE** | IDHS EOC Operations Webpage |
| **FEMA** | FEMA's ESF #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources 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 |
| **NCH** | Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties |
| **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. |