



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #7 ANNEX LOGISTICS

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) – Logistics Section

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Indiana Department of Correction	Indiana Department of Transportation
Indiana Economic Development Corporation	Indiana Workforce Development – Serve IN
Indiana National Guard	Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission
Indiana Department of Education	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Indiana State Police	Indiana State Personnel Department
Indiana Department of Health	Indiana Department of Administration
Indiana Public Safety Commission	American Red Cross of Indiana

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

PURPOSE

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7 – Logistics integrates whole community logistics incident planning and support for timely and efficient delivery of supplies, equipment, services, and facilities. It also facilitates comprehensive logistics planning, technical assistance, training, education, exercise, incident response, and sustainment that leverage the capability and resources of Federal logistics partners, public and private stakeholders, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in support of both responders and disaster survivors.

The primary mission of the Resource Support ESF #7 is to provide the resource support related needs of the State before, during and after emergency or disaster events. ESF #7 is the primary source for the identification, distribution and management of critical state equipment, facilities, and resources. ESF #7 is also responsible for the financial management and tracking of these resources.

SCOPE

ESF #7 provides centralized management of supply chain functions in support of local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal governments for an actual or potential incident. Its scope includes coordination of resource sourcing; acquisition; delivery of supplies, equipment, and services; resource tracking; facility space acquisition; transportation coordination; and management and support of information technology systems services and other administrative services. Its specific activities within the scope include:

- Managing a collaborative and complex logistics supply chain that provides equipment, supplies, and services for incidents requiring an integrated whole community response capability.
- Providing for the integration of whole community logistics partners through deliberate and crisis collaboration in the planning, sourcing, acquisition, utilization, and disposition of resources.
- Facilitating communication and collaboration among all supply chain support elements in order to minimize recovery efforts in the impacted area and reestablish local and state self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible.

SITUATION

In the event IDHS determines the need for ESF #7 regarding any of the four phases of emergency management, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) will act as the primary agency.

- ESF #7 will be responsible for implementing internal SOPs and/or SOGs to ensure adequate staffing and administrative support for both field operations and coordination efforts in the State EOC.
- ESF #7 personnel will coordinate the activation of resources 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 #7 directly supports.

TABLE 2. ESF 2 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #7 – LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE SUPPORT
CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages transportation that includes equipment and procedures for moving material from storage facilities and vendors to incident victims, particularly with emphasis on the surge and sustainment portions of response. • Provides transportation management services, including fulfilling requests from other Federal organizations.
MASS CARE SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability providers via contracts, mission assignments, interagency agreements, and donations. • Supports the prioritization, coordination, and communication of mass care resource requirements. • Communicates plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability providers. • Supports requirements for physically accessible sheltering and feeding, as well as related activities to support survivors of disasters, including individuals with disabilities.
INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS	<p>Provides logistical support to fire and other first response services.</p>
OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	<p>Coordinates the procurement of communications equipment and services.</p>
LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates resource support for survivors. • Provides resource management that includes determining requirements, sourcing, ordering and replenishment, storage, and issuing of supplies and equipment. • Provides facilities management that includes locating, selection, and acquisition of incident facilities, such as Joint Field Offices (JFO), as well as storage and distribution facilities. • Establishes and operates logistics support facilities to include the management of services related to lodging and feeding incident support personnel.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides personal property management to include policy and procedures guidance for maintaining accountability of material, as well as identification and reutilization of property acquired to support a Federal response operation. • Manages electronic data interchanges to provide end-to-end visibility of response resources. • Plans for transitional support to recovery operations concurrent with response operations.
<p>PLANNING</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>OPERATIONAL COORDINATION</p>	<p>Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.</p>
<p>PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING</p>	<p>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.</p>

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- Transportation into the impacted counties may be cut off due to damages to roads, bridges, airports, and other transportation infrastructure. Aerial reconnaissance of affected counties will be requested.
- Distribution of cash and credit-card transactions in the affected areas will be severed, causing an increased demand for sustaining commodities and resources.
- Business and financial sectors of communities will be significantly impacted by the cascading physical effects of the earthquake on the region’s critical infrastructure.
- The State Logistics Chief will ensure all requested resources are processed through the state mobilization site.

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 #7 shall coordinate the deployment of resources to support critical missions in areas impacted by emergencies or disasters and prioritize these assets to support the immediate and long-term needs of the State and/or requesting local jurisdictions.

ESF #7 shall activate, deploy, and organize personnel and resources based upon:

- Pre-established policies, procedures, and practices
- Integration into the overall EOP
- The level of support required by other state and local ESFs

ESF #7 shall ensure communication is established and maintained with ESF #5 (Information and Planning), ESF #14 (Cross Sector Business and Infrastructure) and the State EOC Manager, Operations Section, and ESF Branch Chief to provide an accurate common operating picture (COP) through the use of situation reports and assessments.

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.

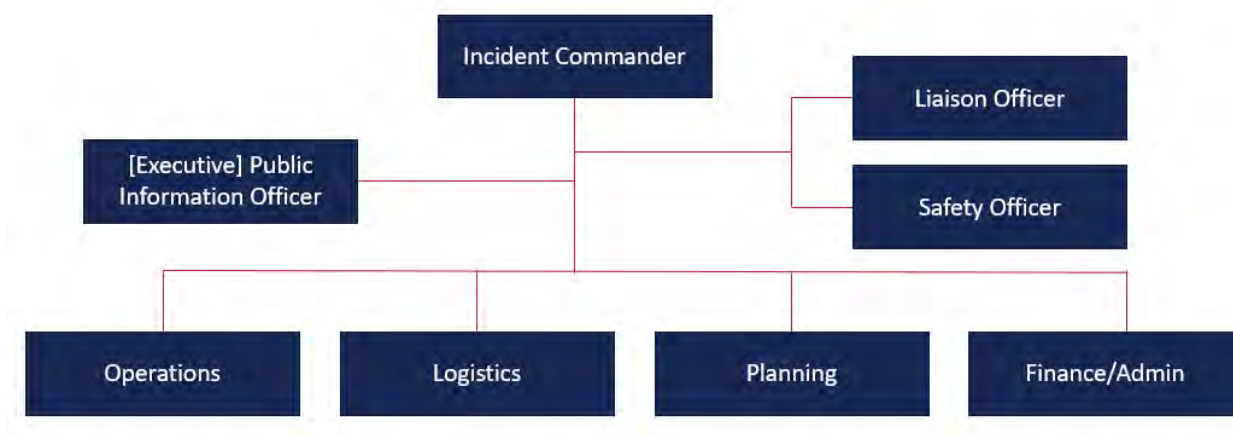
TABLE 3. STATE EOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS

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 <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.

FIGURE 1 - INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE

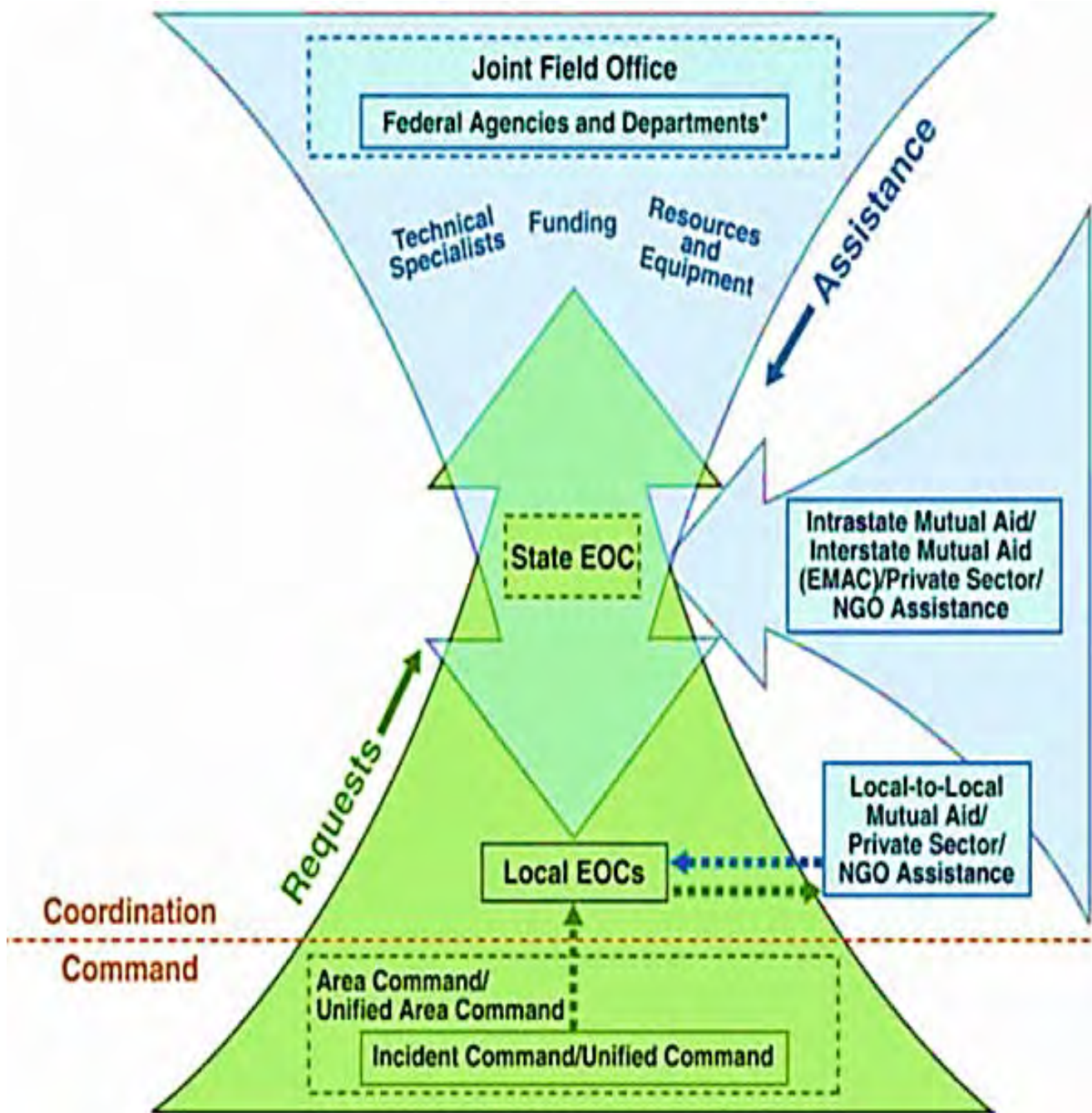


RESOURCE SUPPORT

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 #7 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

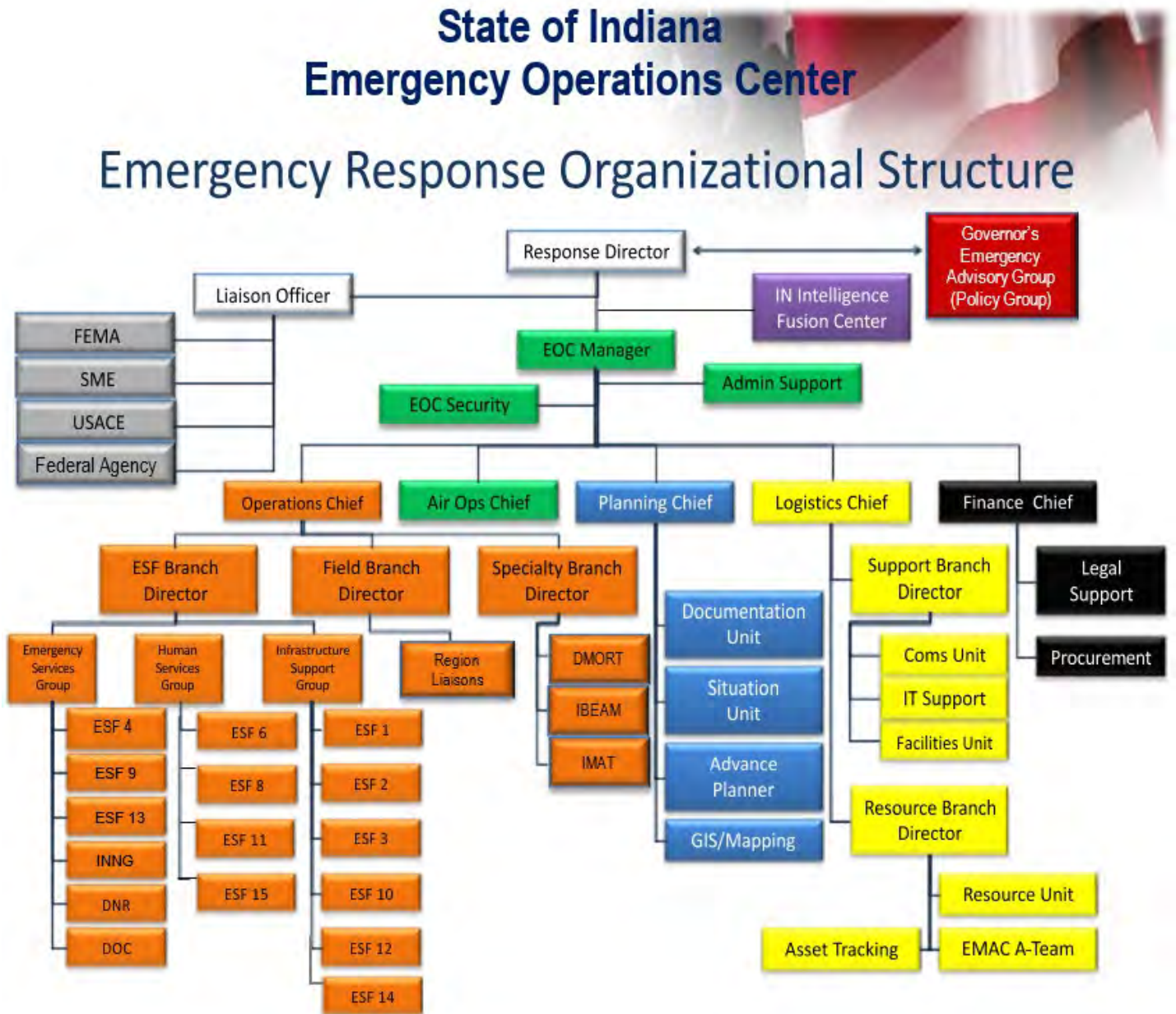
- Provide state resource support to assist in critical functions and tasks before, during and after emergency events and disaster situations.
- Provide resources to assist in the recovery, restoration and safety of infrastructure impacted by potential hazards or disaster events.
- Provide training to essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas and State EOC activations.
- Manage the financial aspects of ESF #7 and long-term recovery.
- Work with other state or local entities to assess overall damage to resource support infrastructure in impacted areas and to determine the impact of the incident, as well as resource gaps that may exist.

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 the coordination of resources and personnel during response and/or recovery operations.
- Develop and implement policies, protocols, SOPs, checklists, and/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 resource support capability.

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 #7 in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF #7. 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 #7 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 7 PREVENTION TASKS

ESF #7 – PREVENTION TASKS	
1	Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time logistics 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 logistics threats through observation and situational awareness.
4	Make appropriate assumptions to inform decision makers and counterterrorism professionals actions to prevent imminent attacks on logistics 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 logistics.
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 logistics 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 7 PROTECTION TASKS

ESF #7 – 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 and assessment of equipment, supplies, and resources. • Develop and contact database for key resources and equipment. • Develop procedures for use of staging areas. • Alert and activation of personnel for work in the field or EOC. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures.
2	<p>Develop and conduct training and education programs for ESF #7 personnel. Key program considerations include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of facilities, equipment, supplies, and other resources. • Work in the field during emergency operations. • Working in an EOC during emergency conditions. • WebEOC or other specialized computer applications. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures. • National Incident Management System / Incident Command. • Continuity of Operations. • Mapping, GIS and other computer applications. • Emergency transportation and evacuation planning.
3	<p>Develop and maintain a roster of primary and support agency contacts for ESF #7 to be used in emergency operations. Ensure critical information (telephone, cell, Office of Homeland Security, etc.) are captured.</p>
4	<p>Develop and maintain a database or system to collect information on essential resources using NIMS resource typing standards.</p>
5	<p>Develop lists of resource needs and work toward eliminating these shortfalls by securing funding, partnerships or taking other measures.</p>
6	<p>Update mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts that may offer rapid deployment of resources or services.</p>
7	<p>Train ESF #7 personnel on routine and emergency safety standards for both field operations and EOC support.</p>
8	<p>Exercise alternate facilities, equipment and supplies for continuity of operations and essential resource support services statewide.</p>
9	<p>Train ESF #7 personnel on legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to resource support, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance.</p>

TABLE 6. ESF 7 MITIGATION TASKS

ESF #7 – MITIGATION TASKS	
1	Identify resources within the State of Indiana and potential shortfalls or gaps that may exist.
2	Identify potential partnerships or funding sources to reduce or eliminate shortfalls or gaps for resource support issues and concerns.
3	Establish partnerships with other federal, state, local and municipal entities that share resource support responsibilities.
4	Identify gaps in and maintain mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may offer rapid deployment of facility space, supply and equipment needs as they relate to short and long-term emergency resource support needs.
5	Identify, establish and maintain routine and emergency safety standards for all resource support personnel that comply with federal and state requirements and policies.
6	Identify alternate facilities, equipment and supplies for continuity of operations and essential resource support services statewide.
7	Assist in the development of legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to providing resource support that would impact this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance.
8	Identify areas that have been or are currently prone to significant and specific hazards and determine the impact on resource support functions.
9	Identify training gaps and needs relating to resource support during emergencies or disasters.
10	Work with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to develop and maintain public outreach programs aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks associated with emergency resource support issues.

TABLE 7. ESF 7 RESPONSE TASKS

ESF #7 – RESPONSE TASKS	
1	<p>Activate SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment, staging, use, status and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies, and other resources. • The alert, notification and activation of personnel for work in the field or within the State EOC. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures.
2	<p>Activate ESF #7 personnel for such mission essential tasks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract services of facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources. • Implement emergency purchasing procedures. • Provide guidance on state resource acquisition rules and regulations. • Responding to the field for emergency operations. • Working in an EOC during emergency conditions. • Supporting local, district or statewide Incident Command structures. • Activating continuity of operations plans. • Developing and distributing maps and other pertinent resource support information. • Supporting the emergency resource needs of state and local agencies and departments.
3	<p>Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF #7 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down.</p>
4	<p>Work with state-owned facilities that may be in an area impacted by a disaster to support the safe movement of personnel and equipment from those locations. Such facilities may include state offices, state parks/recreation areas, state hospitals or correctional facilities.</p>
5	<p>Work with ESF #5 (Information and Planning), ESF #6 (Mass Care), as needed, to coordinate the procurement of goods and services that support resource needs for an effective response.</p>
6	<p>Coordinate with ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) to provide security in staging and storage areas.</p>
7	<p>Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as NGOs and private businesses/industry, as needed.</p>
8	<p>Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during activations.</p>

TABLE 8. ESF 7 RECOVERY TASKS

ESF #7 – 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 shortfalls or gaps for resource support issues and concerns.
3	Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state, local and municipal entities in impacted areas and assist in their overall efforts for resource acquisition and management in recovery operations.
4	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.
5	Assess the current facilities, equipment, supplies, and other resources related to short and long-term emergency support and update based upon the lessons learned from the most recent emergency response.
6	Assess the current level of training on emergency safety standards for personnel to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and state requirements and policies.
7	Assess the current usage and application of alternate resource support facilities, equipment and assets for essential resource support services statewide to determine if there are issues that need to be addressed for future response operations.

LIFELINE AND ESF OBJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

TABLE 9. ESF 7 TASKS FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS			
To start calling for additional manpower and other resources within 4 hours or as need suggests	— —	ESF 5	Submit a request to ESF 5 through WebEOC to supply additional EMS staff.
To ensure life safety and security for population and responders	— —	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESF 13 ▪ INNG 	Coordinate with ESF 13 and INNG to employ available resources throughout the state for public safety and security.
To begin and continue rescue efforts until all missing people have been accounted for	— —	— —	If requested by ESF 9, provide aircraft for reconnaissance to establish needs for search and rescue.
		— —	If ground transportation routes are not available, provide an alternate means, such as air transport, for search and rescue teams and their equipment to get in.
To provide effective firefighting capabilities	— —	IFCA	Activate the Indiana Fire Chiefs Association (IFCA) mutual-aid plan.
		IFCA	Obtain supplemental firefighting resources through the IFCA statewide mutual-aid plan.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To extinguish fires	— —	— —	Activate supplemental firefighting resources through the IFCA statewide mutual-aid plan.
To continue rescue efforts until all missing people have been accounted for	— —	— —	Activate IFCA mutual-aid search and rescue resources where needed to augment or backfill response.
To provide ongoing security throughout the impacted countries	— —	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESF 13 ▪ INNG 	Continue to coordinate with ESF 13 and INNG to employ available resources from throughout the state for public safety and security.

TABLE 10. ESF 7 TASKS FOR FOOD, WATER, AND SHELTERING

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS			
To ascertain the status of water and wastewater systems, especially for emergency-care facilities and shelters	— —	— —	Identify, acquire, and deploy supplemental engineering support for assessing water and wastewater systems. Professional associations such as the Indiana Society of Professional Engineers should be the primary contacts for this supplemental assistance. Colleges and universities with engineering programs are additional sources for assistance.
To begin stabilizing critical infrastructure functions for water and wastewater	— —	— —	Provide a means to deliver potable water.
		— —	Establish reverse osmosis as needed to support shelter operations.
To gain situational awareness and determine needs for field shelters	— —	— —	Obtain information from the Red Cross and local emergency managers via the SEOC.
To activate resources to support mass care and sheltering openings	— —	— —	Rapidly identify expedient shelters, especially in cold weather.
		INNG	<i>INNG</i> : Access the food and water in storage at Montego and deliver to the staging areas for distribution.
		Red Cross	Obtain mass care facility managers and support staff.
		— —	Provide generators and qualified personnel to properly hook up.
		— —	Order MREs for shelters, assign the MREs to staging areas, and slate them for delivery to the staging areas.
		ESF 5	Request shelter inspection teams to certify the worthiness of proposed shelter locations.
		ESF 8	Request that health and medical teams be on standby for shelter assignments.
		— —	Identify, acquire, and deploy large quantities of life-sustaining essentials from staging (food, water, blankets, tents, generators, portable toilets, etc.) to forward mobilization sites.
— —	Upon request, give logistical support to ESF 11 for establishing pet shelters.		

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
24 – 72 HOURS			
To restore temporary water and wastewater services to critical facilities and large population areas	— —	— —	Obtain engineering support to assess water and wastewater systems after each aftershock registering above 4.0.
To deliver mass-care services for survivors and pets	To provide additional food and water shipments for shelters	ESF 5	As requested by ESF 11, activate contractors to address priority issues.
	Within 24 – 48 hours to establish logistics for initial feeding, potable water, and shelter	— —	Receive and process ESF 6 requests for supporting feeding operations.
		— —	Arrange to have MREs delivered to impacted communities.
		— —	Coordinate inspection of the structures to be used as shelters.
		— —	Continue to deploy life-sustaining essentials (food, water, blankets, tents, generators, portable toilets, etc.) to forward mobilization sites.
BEYOND 72 HOURS			
To sustain and refine life-sustaining services and needs assessments	— —	ESF 6	Coordinate with ESF 6 to supply resources at shelters.
		— —	Contact INVOAD and advise of shelter openings.
		ESF 6	Collaborate with ESF 6 to handle volunteers and donations.

TABLE 11. ESF 7 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	— —	— —	Identify, acquire, and deploy supplemental engineering support for assessing hospitals and healthcare facilities. Professional associations such as the Indiana Society of Professional Engineers and the Indiana Society for Healthcare Engineering should be the primary contacts for this supplemental assistance. Colleges and universities with engineering programs are additional sources for assistance.
To determine the total patients at each impacted healthcare facility requiring immediate transport to another facility.	— —	— —	Identify and deploy to forward mobilization sites available ambulances, air medical transport, and other resources that can be expediently modified for multi-patient medical transport (school buses, semi-trailers, etc.).
To provide public health and medical services to people in need throughout the disaster area.	— —	— —	Request needed health and medical resources through EMAC, mutual aid, and then federal government.
		— —	Assist in meeting the logistics requirements for deploying district mass casualty teams and health and medical task forces.
		— —	Implement the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) deployment plan as part of the overall tactical resource deployment plan.
		— —	Coordinate resupply for hospitals and healthcare facilities in the affected area.
		ESF 5	Resolve issues related to health and medical services at staging areas and forward mobilization sites.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To support temporary health and medical infrastructure in and around the impacted zone within 48 hours	— —	— —	Continue any unfinished tasks from phase 0 – 24 hours (see above).
BEYOND 72 HOURS			
To finish transporting all patients requiring evacuation.	— —	— —	Coordinate ambulances and air medical transport.
To increase capacity of hospitals	— —	— —	Resupply hospitals.
To resume health services	— —	— —	Deploy resources from the SNS.

TABLE 12. ESF 7 TASKS FOR ENERGY

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS			
To assess and begin stabilizing critical infrastructure functions for energy	— —	— —	Ascertain priorities for energy restoration from the state policy group. Priorities are likely to be (a) life safety and life-sustaining facilities, such as hospitals, public safety communications facilities, water and wastewater treatment facilities, and mass care facilities, and (b) larger population areas.
		— —	Coordinate with private-sector and municipal energy suppliers to determine and fulfill their logistical needs.
To activate the Indiana fuel plan	— —	— —	Activate the Indiana fuel plan.
		ESF 5	Determine the locations where fuel depots will be set up.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To stabilize critical infrastructure functions for energy	— —	— —	Respond to any requests from ESF 12.

TABLE 13. ESF 7 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 as deemed necessary	To deliver needed hardware and state resources in a timely manner	— —	As requested by ESF 2, deploy communication resources from state agencies, the INNG communications systems, the IPSC, district and county mobile command centers (MCCs).
		— —	Investigate additional support from private communications companies early on, as competition for their resources will be significant.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To ensure communications needs are being met through temporary or permanent solutions.	To request EMAC and federal assistance within 30 hours	— —	Coordinate needs from IPSC and provide logistical support through EMAC, contract, or federal assistance.
	— —	— —	As requested by ESF 2, deploy communication resources from state agencies, the INNG communications systems, the IPSC, district and county MCCs, and private-sector communications companies.
BEYOND 72 HOURS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To achieve communications statewide ▪ To have cellular services fully functioning 	— —	— —	Deploy state communication resources as requested by ESF 2.

TABLE 14. ESF 7 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	— —	— —	As needed, obtain aerial support for assessing roads and bridges.
		— —	Find transportation for additional INDOT engineering support from throughout the state to assist in the assessment.
To begin stabilizing critical infrastructure functions for transportation	— —	— —	Begin to find private contractual resources to supplement INDOT staff and regular contractors, as they may very well be required.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To clear and repair primary routes	— —	— —	As requested by ESF 1, identify, obtain, and deploy contractors.

TABLE 15. ESF 7 TASKS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS			
To prioritize leaks and spills based on human life	— —	— —	Coordinate with ESF 10 to deploy resources through the IFCA mutual aid plan.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To begin containing all HAZMAT releases	— —	— —	Activate IFCA mutual aid hazardous materials (HAZMAT) resources where needed to support quick mitigation.

TABLE 16. ESF 7 GENERAL TASKS

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS		
To maintain the common operating picture (COP) and contribute to the incident action plan (IAP)	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Deploy ESF 7 representative to the SEOC and receive briefing.
To account for all resources received and distributed	— —	<i>IDHS</i> : Control and coordinate the use of all state-owned resources as well a private-sector resources purchased or donated.
	— —	<i>IDOA, in coordination with IDHS</i> : Coordinate the purchase of, or agreements to purchase or accept the donation of, resources from the private sector.
	— —	<i>IDHS</i> : Through established EMAC procedures, identify, request, and coordinate the use of all resources provided through EMAC.
To assess damage to state-owned facilities	— —	<i>IDOA</i> : Assess damage to all state-owned facilities and report through the liaison in the SEOC.
To fulfill requests for logistical support	All ESFs	Establish priorities with an emphasis upon the logistical support necessary to address critical requirements for life safety and sustaining life. Ongoing coordination with all ESFs is necessary.
	ESF 5	Ask ESF 5 for a strategic plan for logistics and resource deployment. This plan will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify forward mobilization sites outside of the primary affected area. ▪ Designate safe routes into the area. ▪ Designate local staging areas for the receipt of state resources. ▪ Identify functional airports, with runway lengths.
	— —	Request additional resources through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary.
To open a facility for RSOI allowing EMAC teams to enter the state within 24 hours	— —	Staff and supply RSOI sites and responder base camps as per the <i>Indiana Logistics Plan</i> .
To calculate and request long-term staffing needs in the first 12 hours	— —	Based on the scope of the incident, begin initial scheduling and determine the need for additional resources.
To begin disaster activities, such as tracking deployments and processing requests for assets, within 12 hours	— —	Review incident action plan (IAP) and common operating picture (COP) to make initial determinations of deployments and assets required.

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
24 – 72 HOURS		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Communicate the status and existing capabilities of all ESF 7 agencies to prioritize needs.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP to determine needs and priorities for logistical support.
To account for all resources received and distributed	— —	(continue tasks from 0 – 24 hours).
To fulfill requests for logistical support	— —	As requested, identify, obtain, and deploy contractors.
	ESF 5	Deploy resources to forward mobilization sites along designated safe routes.
	— —	Request additional resources through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DWD – Serve Indiana ▪ INVOAD 	Obtain secondary support from Department of Workforce Development – Serve Indiana and INVOAD.
To have contracts signed and supplies en route within 24 hours	— —	Initiate and obtain approval from the Finance Section Chief for contracts for resources.
To establish staging areas that are prepared to receive resources within 30 hours	— —	Coordinate with local EMAs to determine suitable sites for staging areas.
	— —	Establish staging areas as per the <i>Indiana Logistics Plan</i> .
BEYOND 72 HOURS		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Continue prioritization of needs, and begin to assess priorities for recovery phases.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP, based on needs and priorities.
To account for all resources received and distributed	— —	(continue tasks from 0 – 24 hours).
To fulfill requests for logistical support	— —	As requested, identify, obtain, and deploy contractors.
	ESF 5	Continue to deploy and relocate resources, based on priorities.
	— —	Request additional resources through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary.
To continue managing the supply chain	— —	Inventory is performed at set intervals.

APPENDIX A - COMMUNITY LIFELINES



Indiana has adopted the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) seven community lifelines into our prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation activities. 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 17. 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;">  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evacuations ▪ Food / Potable Water ▪ Shelter ▪ Durable Goods ▪ Water Infrastructure ▪ Agriculture Infrastructure <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical Care ▪ Patient Movement ▪ Public Health ▪ Fatality Management ▪ Medical Industry <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
ENERGY	COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORTATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power (Grid) ▪ Temporary Power ▪ Fuel <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure ▪ 911 & Dispatch ▪ Responder Communications ▪ Alerts, Warnings, Messages <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highway / Roadway Motor Vehicle ▪ Mass Transit ▪ Railway ▪ Aviation ▪ Maritime ▪ Pipeline <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilities ▪ Incident Debris, Pollutants, Contaminants ▪ Conveyance 		

TABLE 18. 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 • ESF15 • 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
	Communications <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
	Transportation <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
	Hazardous Material <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 191. ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT ESF 7 DURING RESPONSE

ORGANIZATION	ESF 7
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	— —
American Red Cross	✓
DWD – Serve Indiana	✓
Indiana Fire Chiefs Association (IFCA)	✓
Indiana Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (INVOAD)	✓

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.

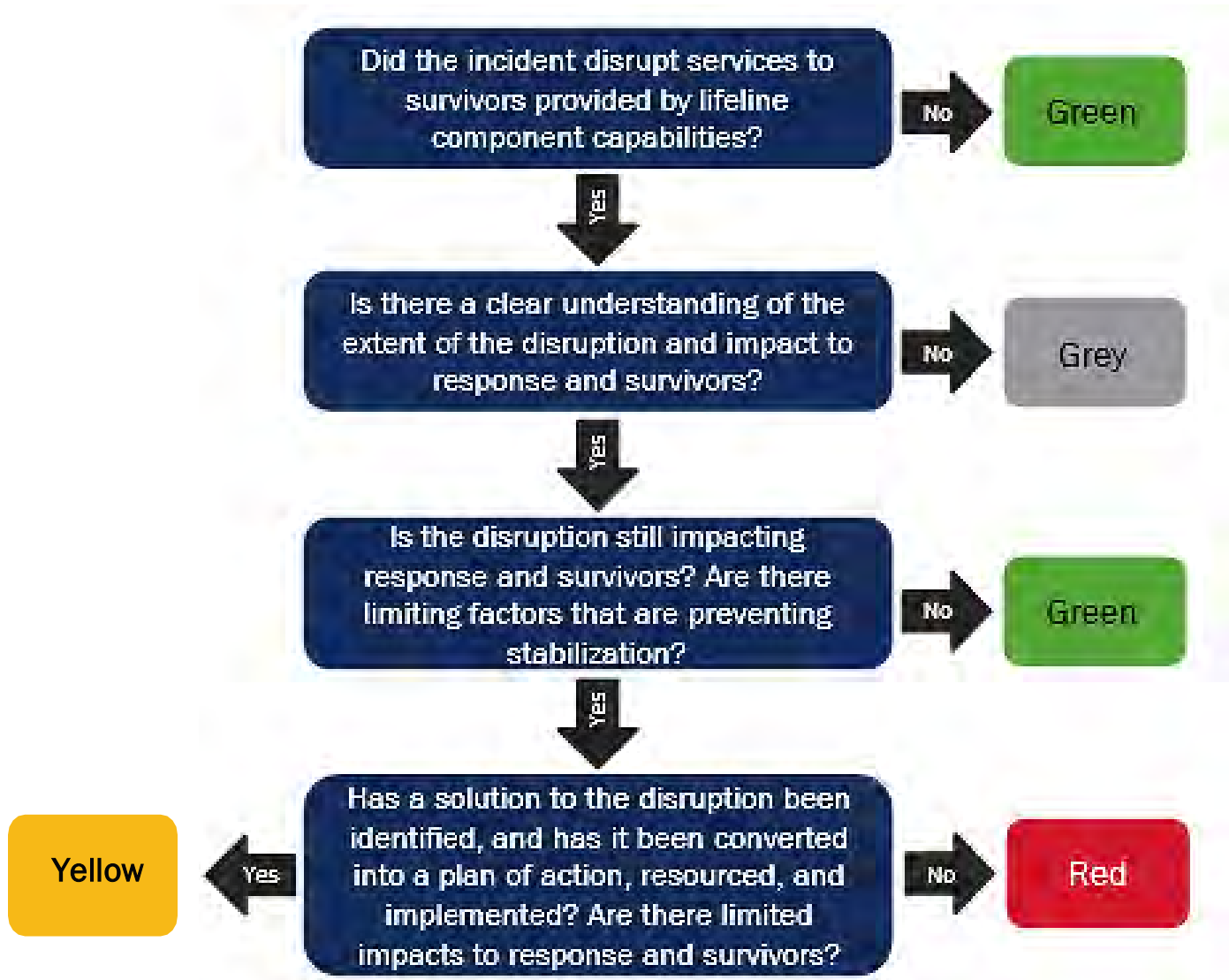
ASSIGNING A LIFELINE STATUS

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 #15- External Affairs 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
US-DHS	Homeland Security's ESF 15 Standard Operating Procedures, 2015
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
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
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.