Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 Annex Public Works

[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]

Emergency Operations Plan ESF Annex {Template}

[INSERT MONTH AND YEAR]

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

[DISCLAIMER 3](#_Toc95311023)

[PLANNING AGENCIES 4](#_Toc95311024)

[PRIMARY AGENCY 4](#_Toc95311025)

[SUPPORTING AGENCIES 4](#_Toc95311026)

[PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS 5](#_Toc95311027)

[PURPOSE 5](#_Toc95311028)

[SCOPE 5](#_Toc95311029)

[SITUATION 6](#_Toc95311030)

[PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS 11](#_Toc95311033)

[CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 12](#_Toc95311035)

[GENERAL CONCEPT 12](#_Toc95311036)

[STATE OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES DURING RESPONSE AND RECOVERY 12](#_Toc95311037)

[ACTIVATION OF COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER 12](#_Toc95311038)

[DEMOBILIZATION OF THE EOC 14](#_Toc95311039)

[RESOURCE SUPPORT 15](#_Toc95311040)

[INCLUSION, ACCESS, AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS 17](#_Toc95311041)

[ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES 18](#_Toc95311042)

[PRIMARY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES 18](#_Toc95311043)

[SUPPORTING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES 18](#_Toc95311044)

[EOC ESF #3 RESPONSIBILITIES 19](#_Toc95311045)

[EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION TASKS 21](#_Toc95311046)

[LIFELINE AND ESF OJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE 27](#_Toc95311051)

[COMMUNICATION 33](#_Toc95311052)

[EOC ESF #3 COMMUNICATION METHODS 33](#_Toc95311053)

[STATE IMAT PIO COMMUNICATION METHODS 33](#_Toc95311055)

[JIC PIO COMMUNICATION METHODS 33](#_Toc95311056)

[APPENDIX A - COMMUNITY LIFELINES 34](#_Toc95311057)

[APPENDIX B - AUTHORITIES 40](#_Toc95311063)

[APPENDIX B - AUTHORITIES 41](#_Toc95311064)

[APPENDIX C – REFERENCE LIST 42](#_Toc95311068)

[APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS 43](#_Toc95311070)

[APPENDIX E – DEFINITIONS 46](#_Toc95311072)

**DISCLAIMER**

This template was created by the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) to assist Indiana County Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) and their stakeholders in the development of their County Emergency Support Function (ESF) annex.

This template provides SAMPLE language based off the State ESF Annex, but IDHS has tailored it for a more county-specific approach. We have included charts and layout diagrams to assist county Emergency Managers with identifying and documenting their specific needs for the update of their ESF Annex. This template is constructed off the State of Indiana’s Emergency Operations Plan and ESF Annex and follows FEMA CPG 101 guidance.

This template can be scaled up or down and modified to follow each county’s unique organizational structure, activation protocol, threat and hazard assessments, and current capability and capacity gaps. This template follows all federal, state and Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) guidance.

IDHS welcomes feedback on this template. Our goal is to provide our county stakeholders with best practices and the most comprehensive product for our county EMAs and stakeholders in their planning initiatives.

***REMOVE THIS PAGE PRIOR TO PUBLISHING COUNTY DOCUMENT***

# PLANNING AGENCIES

Within each plan or annex, an agency or organization has been given the designation of primary, supporting, non-governmental or local agencies based on their authorities, resources, and capabilities. The primary agency identifies the appropriate support agencies that fall under this plan and 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, including activations in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) 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 part of the Whole Community Planning Committee for this plan/annex.

## PRIMARY AGENCY

**[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY** **PRIMARY AGENCY]**

## SUPPORTING AGENCIES

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [Insert supporting agencies/organizations] |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# **PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS**

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of the Public Works and Engineering Emergency Support Function (ESF #3) is to provide accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information. This information must be available to affected citizens including but not limited to media, private sector, governments, individuals with limited English proficiency, and those with access and functional needs. Effective and accurate communication promotes the health, safety, and welfare of humans and animals during the response phase of an event, as well as ensures credibility and public trust.

## **SCOPE**

**[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]** and the county EOC recognizes 15 ESFs, and this annex focuses on ESF #3.

* **[INSERT PRIMARY AGENCY]** is the primary point of contact for ESF #3.
* The ESF#3 Public Works and Engineering Annex is intended to be an annex to the county Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)/CEMP.
* ESF#3 encompasses all county departments and agencies that may require Public Works and Engineering support or whose assets may be employed during incidents requiring a coordinated county response.
* ESF#3 coordinates county actions to provide the required Public Works and Engineering support to local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal incident response entities.
* ESF#3 integrates the components of Public Works, Congressional Affairs, Intergovernmental Affairs (local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area coordination), and the private sector under the coordinating auspices of External Affairs. Another component, the Joint Information Center (JIC), ensures the coordinated release of information under ESF#3
* The Planning and Products component of Public Works and Engineering develops all external and internal communications strategies and products for the ESF #3 organization. Personnel who work under the auspices of Public Works and Engineering Annex must be familiar with the provisions of ESF#3 if the ESF is activated.

Non-Federal Public Works and Engineering Annex elements are fully integrated into ESF#3. During an incident, local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal authorities share responsibility for communicating information regarding the incident to the public.

These actions are a critical component of incident management and must be fully integrated with all other operational actions to ensure the following objectives are met:

* Delivery of incident preparedness, health, response, and recovery instructions to those directly affected by the incident.
* Dissemination of incident information to the public, including children; those with disabilities and other access and functional needs; and individuals with limited English proficiency populations.
* The ESF#3 structure provides a supporting mechanism to develop, coordinate, and deliver messages. County department and agency communicators develop, coordinate, and deliver information and instructions to the public related to:
* County assistance to the incident-affected area.
* County departmental/agency response.
* National preparations.
* Protective measures.
* Impact on non-affected areas.

SITUATION

* ESF #3 may be needed in any of the five phases of emergency management (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery). In the event that **[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]** determines the need for ESF 3, the **[INSERT NAME OF PRIMARY AGENCY]** will act as the primary agency to assist with implementation.
* ESF #3 will be responsible for implementing internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and/or Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to ensure adequate staffing and administrative support for both field operations and coordination efforts in the county EOC.
* ESF #3 personnel will coordinate the activation of public information assets to fulfill specific mission assignments that support emergency management.
* 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 county.

### HAZARDS AND THREAT ASSESSMENTS

There are several plans and preparedness assessments the county uses to identify and evaluate local 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 response core capability that ESF #3 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #3 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #3, support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

The following table lists the core capability actions that ESF #3 directly supports.

TABLE 2. ESF #3 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CORE CAPABILITY** | **ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering Annex** |
| **Critical Transportation** | * Provides coordination, response, and technical assistance to affect the rapid stabilization and reestablishment of critical waterways, channels, and ports, to include vessel removal, significant marine debris removal, emergency dredging, and hydrographic surveys. * Clears debris from roads to facilitate response operations. * For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field, leads Federal actions to clear critical transportation routes of CBRN-contaminated debris, during the emergency phase, in consultation with ESF #10. ESF #10 assumes leadership for management. |
| **Infrastructure Systems**  **Infrastructure Systems** | * Prepares for potential public works and engineering requirements. Activities include providing public information, contributing to situational awareness, establishing response teams, leveraging technological tools, training and exercising with partners, establishing private sector contracts and agreements, and coordinating with volunteer organizations and other nongovernmental partners. * Conducts pre-incident and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure. * Executes emergency contract support for life-saving and life-sustaining services. * Provides emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities. * Supports restoration of critical navigation, flood control, and other water infrastructure systems, including drinking water and wastewater utilities. * Provides assessment and emergency response support for water, wastewater treatment facilities, levees, dams, buildings, bridges, and other infrastructure. * Provides temporary emergency power to critical facilities (e.g., hospitals, water & wastewater treatment & distribution/collection facilities, shelters, fire stations, police stations). * Constructs temporary critical public facilities to temporarily replace those destroyed or damaged following a disaster (e.g., schools, local government offices, fire stations, police stations, and medical facilities) in coordination with ESF #6. * Provides assistance in the monitoring and stabilization of damaged structures and the demolition of structures designated as immediate hazards to public health and safety. * Provides structural specialist expertise to support inspection of mass care facilities and urban search and rescue operations in coordination with ESF #9. * Manages, monitors, and/or provides technical advice in the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris from public property and the reestablishment of ground and water routes into impacted areas. For the purposes of ESF #3, the term “debris” includes general construction debris that may contain inherent building material contaminants, such as asbestos or paint. Debris may also include livestock or poultry carcasses and/or plant materials. * Provides technical assistance to include engineering expertise, construction management, contracting, real estate services, and inspection of private/commercial structures. * Provides engineering and construction expertise, responders, supplies, and equipment to address flooding, to include providing advance measures in anticipation of imminent severe flooding. * Provides evaluation of Source Water Supplies for Drinking Water Systems. |
| **Environmental Response/Health and Safety** | * Collects, segregates, and transports to an appropriate staging or disposal site(s) hazardous materials that are incidental to building demolition debris, such as household hazardous waste and oil and gas from small, motorized equipment; removes and disposes of Freon from appliances; and removes, recycles, and disposes of electronic goods. * For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a CBRN threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field, ESF #3, in consultation with ESF #10 and FEMA:   + Provides structural specialist expertise to support inspection of damaged CBRN-contaminated infrastructure and may employ temporary stabilization measures or take other actions necessary to address structural instability concerns.   + Performs demolitions after a determination is made that a building is unstable and creates an imminent hazard to workers, and/or after ESF #10, in conjunction with other appropriate local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal authorities, decides that demolition is the desired cleanup approach. |
| **Logistics and Supply Chain Management** | * Executes emergency contracting support for infrastructure related to lifesaving and life-sustaining services to include providing potable water, emergency power, and other emergency commodities and services. |
| **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 using 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. |

## 

## PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

**[ADD, REMOVE, OR CHANGE TO COUNTY DETAILS OR PROTOCOLS]**

* Transmission lines, generation plants, and electrical substations will be impacted immediately, leaving thousands without power.
* Sewage repairs will take at least 10 to 30 days.
* Compromised underground utilities will affect the overall infrastructure. Damage to pipelines will be extensive.

# CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

## GENERAL CONCEPT

The role of **[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]** during emergency response is to supplement local efforts before, during, and after a disaster or emergency. If the county anticipates that its needs may exceed its resources, the EMA Director can request assistance from other counties through mutual aid agreements and/or from the state government.

ESF #3 shall deploy resources and equipment to address public works repair and remediation in areas impacted by emergencies or disasters and prioritize assets and functions to manage and support the immediate and long-term public works viability of the county and local jurisdictions.

ESF #3 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 county and local ESFs

ESF #3 shall ensure and promote a common operating picture (COP) through communicating with all ESFs and the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) 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

## ACTIVATION OF COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

The county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the primary hub for **[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]**’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 EOC 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 a coordinated emergency response.

In most cases, the decision to activate will be made by the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners (their successor), the **[Insert County EM Agency Name]** Director or their deputies. The following are considerations for activating the EOC:

* 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 local requests for assistance is increasing and expected to continue.
* Pre-deployment of local or state assets is occurring in anticipation of the emergency.
* Managing the situation requires urgent, high-level, non-routine coordination among multiple jurisdictions, county departments, or other external agencies.
* **[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]** shall communicate and collaborate with other response/support agencies and integrate their response plans into the overall response.
* Activation of the EOC will be advantageous to the successful management of the event.

The EOC is managed by the EMA Director and is the physical location where multi-agency coordination occurs whether it is at the primary or alternate undisclosed sites. The EOC can be configured to expand or contract as necessary to respond to the different levels of incidents requiring county assistance. The EOC 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 an EOC activation, ESFs may be activated depending on the incident and activation level. During a disaster response, each county ESF representative in the EOC will remain under the administrative control of his/her agency head; however, he/she will function under the supervision of the EOC Manager. Notification of activation will be made via phone, email, and/or text message.

table 3. COUNTY EOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **LEVEL**  **NUMBER** | **NAME OF LEVEL** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **IV** | **Daily Ops** | Normal daily operations. Monitoring special events and weather alerts. |
| **III** | **Active Emergency** | A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the EOC, to include EOC Section Chiefs. |
| **II** | **Significant Emergency** | An incident that is likely to require the activation of mutual-aid agreements. Section Chiefs, Advisory Council or Policy Group are activated and all ESF agencies are alerted or required to report to the EOC. |
| **I** | **Full Emergency** | An incident that will likely require state and/or federal assistance |

## DEMOBILIZATION OF THE EOC

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



ESF #3 may coordinate with local PIOs to assist the local jurisdiction with information management. Rural jurisdictions may utilize the State JIC to provide the jurisdiction with direct PIO support.

## 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

**[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]** 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.

**[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]** 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 proficiency, 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.

# ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This section describes how ESF #3 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 the coordination of personnel and equipment resources to assist in critical public works functions and tasks before, during, and after emergency events and disaster situations.
* Coordinate the maintenance, recovery, and restoration of water and sewer (sanitary and storm) infrastructure and identify buildings/structures impacted by potential hazards or disaster events.
* Provide appropriate training to essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas.
* Work with other county or local departments to assess damage to water/sewer infrastructure and buildings/structures in impacted areas and analyze this information to determine the impact of the incident and 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 **[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]** or the designated ESF primary agency.
* Participate, as needed in the county EOC, supporting the coordination of resources and personnel during response and/or recovery operations.
* Assist the primary agency in the development and implementation of policies, protocols, SOPs, checklists, or other documentation necessary to carry-out mission essential tasks.
* Assist in developing situation reports and readiness assessments that will provide for an accurate COP.
* Participate in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities.
* Identify improvements/projects needed in the public works infrastructure to prepare for or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.
* Provide information or intelligence regarding trends and challenges to capabilities within **[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]**.

## EOC ESF #3 RESPONSIBILITIES

Please see primary agency responsibilities above and additional responsibilities below:

* Activated and staffed in the EOC.
* Follows the ESF #3 EOC Just-in-Time Training checklist when you arrive to the EOC.
* Provide training to essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas.
* Manage the financial aspects of ESF #3.

FIGURE 3. state emergency operations center organizational structure



# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION TASKS

The following tables are comprised of essential tasks that may need to be completed by ESF #3 in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF #3. 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 **[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]**.

It will be the responsibility of ESF #3 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 #3 PREVENTION TASKS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ESF #3 – Prevention Tasks** | | |
| **1** | Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time ESF #3 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 ESF #3 threats through observation and situational awareness. |
| **4** | Make appropriate assumptions to inform decision makers and counterterrorism professionals actions to prevent imminent attacks on ESF #3 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 #3. |
| **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 ESF #3 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 #3 PROTECTION TASKS

| **ESF #3 – Protection Tasks** | |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | Develop, validate, and maintain SOPs or guidelines for both routine and emergency operations. Key operational concerns include, but are not limited to:   * Identification and assessment of equipment, supplies, resources, and critical public works infrastructure. * Proactively assisting water and wastewater utilities in the development of programs to insure sustainability of operations. * Alert, notify, and activate personnel for work in the field or within the EOC. * Emergency communications and reporting procedures. |
| **2** | Develop and conduct training and education programs for ESF #3 personnel. Key training program considerations include, but are not limited to:   * The assessment of critical public works infrastructure which includes structures, buildings, equipment, supplies, and resources. * Working in the field during emergency operations. * Working in an EOC during emergency activations. * WebEOC or other specialized computer applications. * Emergency communications and reporting procedures. * National Incident Management System / Incident Command System. * Continuity of Operations. * Mapping and GIS computer applications. |
| **3** | Develop and maintain a roster of essential primary and support agency contacts for ESF #3 to be used in the event of emergency operations. Ensure critical information (address, telephone, cell, facsimile, email, etc.) is provided. |
| **4** | Develop and maintain a database or system to collect information on essential resources, equipment, sandbags, fuel, generators, and other emergency power generation. |
| **5** | Develop lists of resource needs and work toward eliminating these shortfalls by identifying funding, identifying partnerships, or performing other necessary steps. |
| **6** | Update 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 public works. |
| **7** | Train ESF #3 personnel on engineering/building code standards and specifications related to short and long-term emergency public works’ needs. |
| **8** | Train, and if appropriate certify, ESF #3 personnel on routine and emergency safety standards for both field operations and EOC activations. |
| **9** | Identify alternate equipment and resources for continuity of operations and essential public works statewide. |
| **10** | Train ESF #3 in the appropriate legislation, policies, and administrative rules that relate directly to public works structures/buildings, equipment, and assets during emergencies or disasters. |

**TABLE 6. ESF #3 – MITIGATION TASKS**

| **ESF #3 – MITIGATION TASKS** | |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | Support the inspection and repair of public levees and dams by State and local jurisdictions throughout the county on an annual basis. |
| **2** | Identify areas that have been or are currently prone to significant hazards and determine the impact on public works. |
| **3** | Identify new partnerships or funding sources to reduce or eliminate resource shortfalls or gaps for public works problems, issues, and concerns. |
| **4** | Establish partnerships with other federal, state, local, and municipal entities that share public works and building code responsibilities. |
| **5** | Identify gaps in and maintain mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations, or private entities that may offer rapid deployment of resources or services as they relate to short and long-term emergency public work’s needs. |
| **6** | Recommend the maintenance and enforcement of building code standards and engineering specifications for buildings/structures related to short and long-term emergency management. |
| **7** | Identify, establish, and maintain routine and emergency safety standards for all public works personnel that comply with federal and state requirements and policies. |
| **8** | Identify, establish, and maintain alternate public works facilities, equipment, and assets for continuity of operations to provide essential public works services statewide. |
| **9** | Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities relating to public works and engineering during emergencies or disasters to mitigate the identified threats. |
| **10** | Identify training gaps and needs relating to public works and engineering during emergencies or disasters. |
| **11** | Provide recommendations, when appropriate, for legislation, policies and administrative rules that mitigate identified hazards that relate directly to public works during emergencies or disasters, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance or equipment. |
| **12** | Work with ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering Annex) to develop and maintain public outreach programs aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks associated with emergency public works issues. |

TABLE 7. ESF #3 Response Tasks

| **ESF #3 – RESPONSE TASKS** | |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | Activate SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider:   * The assessment, staging, use, status and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies, and other resources. * The assessment of critical public works infrastructure which includes structures, buildings, equipment, supplies, and resources. * The alert, notification, and activation of personnel for work in the field or within the EOC. * Activate call-down list. * Emergency communications and reporting procedures. |
| **2** | Activate ESF #3 personnel for such mission essential tasks as:   * The assessment of critical infrastructure which includes structures, buildings, equipment, supplies, and resources following emergencies or disasters. * Assisting with or dispatching engineers/building inspectors to an identified public works need, including the need for equipment. * Assisting with or coordinating emergency demolition, dredging, or floating plant operations. * Provide temporary power and generator support. * Coordinate emergency contracting, construction management, and real estate and engineering services, including the procurement of construction material and equipment. * Assisting in finding spare repair parts and chemical treatment stockpiles from other treatment facilities. * Assist in locating additional trained staff to supplement ESF #3 staffing. * 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. |
| **3** | Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF #3 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down. |
| **4** | Assist in the identification of damages to critical public works infrastructure which includes structures, buildings, equipment, supplies, and resources within the county that may adversely impact the welfare of the general public and response personnel. Information to be collected may include:   * Power outages of critical public works infrastructure. * Coordination with State EOC Logistics for generator needs. * List impacted critical care, government, and mass care facilities. * Status of alternative communication systems. * Develop a restoration of public works plan if substantial damage is sustained. * Estimated times of restoration and/or deployment. |
| **5** | Work with ESF #12 (Energy) to coordinate the restoration of critical public works infrastructure. |
| **6** | Work with ESF #13 (Public Safety) and ESF #1 (Transportation) to coordinate traffic control for improved response to an emergency or disaster. |
| **7** | Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities to prevent additional public works related damage during response. |
| **8** | Coordinate rapid damage assessments of the disaster area to determine the potential workload and identify priorities for repairs. |
| **9** | Coordinate emergency environmental permits and exemptions, which may be needed for the disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities. |
| **10** | Work with ESF counterparts at the local and state levels, as well as NGO’s and private businesses/industry, as needed. |
| **11** | Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during activations. |

TABLE 8. ESF #3 Recovery Tasks

| **ESF #3 – RECOVERY TASKS** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | Work with State and local entities to maintain alternate means of public works infrastructure, develop plans to inspect and repair critical infrastructure and monitor deployed personnel, equipment, and resources. |
| **2** | Work to aggressively eliminate shortfalls or resource gaps that were identified in response to an emergency or disaster. |
| **3** | Establish partnerships and identify funding sources to address resource shortfalls or gaps for emergency/disaster public works issues and concerns. |
| **4** | Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state, county, local, and municipal entities that were impacted by the emergency or disaster and assist in their overall efforts for recovery operations. |
| **5** | 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. |
| **6** | Assess the current level of training on emergency safety standards for public works personnel to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and State requirements and policies. |
| **7** | Assess the current engineering and building code standards for essential short and long-term emergency public works needs based upon the lessons learned from the most recent emergency/disaster response. |

# LIFELINE AND ESF OJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

TABLE 9. ESF #3 TASKS FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

| **LIFELINE OBJECTIVE** | **ESF OBJECTIVE** | **SUPPORT NEEDED FROM** | **MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TIMELINE: 0–24 HOURS** | | | |
| To ensure life safety and security for population and responders | — — | — — | Request that USACE and the Indiana DNR, Division of Water, identify any dams and levees with high hazard potential that have failed. More important, identify those that have not yet failed but have sustained damages making failure imminent or likely. |
|  |  | * USACE * DNR | Immediately begin to determine the degree of damage to dams and levees. |
|  |  | * USACE * DNR | Coordinate with USACE and the Indiana DNR, Division of Water, to begin releasing water from failing or near-failing dams and levees with high hazard potential. |
|  |  | NWS | Report failing and near-failing dams to the NWS for issuance of a flash flood warning. |
| To provide effective firefighting capabilities | To assess the location and impact of damage to water facilities, water mains, and sewer systems within 24 hours | ESFs 2, 4 | Determine whether critical fire hydrants have working pressurized lines. |
|  | — — | Based on the status of water systems, identify where firefighting capabilities have been negatively affected by the earthquake, and share this information with ESF 4 (Firefighting). |
|  | To begin stabilizing critical infrastructure functions for water and wastewater | ESF 1 | Restore water to critical fire hydrants with temporary repairs to facilities, substations, and distribution lines. |
| **TIMELINE: 24–72 HOURS** | | | |
| To extinguish fires | To restore water distribution and sewer collection facilities | ESF 1 | Continue to restore water to critical fire hydrants with temporary repairs to facilities, substations, and distribution lines. |
| To ensure life and safety in search-and-rescue efforts | — — | — — | Deliver safety briefings along with technical briefings |
|  | — — | Shore and crib unstable structures, using proper hydraulic equipment, to enable searching. |
| To protect the health and safety of the public and responders | — — | * USACE * DNR | Continue to coordinate with USACE and the Indiana DNR, Division of Water, to begin releasing water from failing or near-failing dams and levees with high hazard potential. |
|  |  | — — | Report failing and near-failing dams to the NWS for issuance of a flash flood warning. |
| **TIMELINE: BEYOND 72 HOURS** | | | |
| To reduce risk in impacted areas | — — | * USACE * DNR | Continue to coordinate with USACE and the Indiana DNR, Division of Water, to begin releasing water from failing or near-failing dams and levees with high hazard potential. |
|  |  | NWS | Report failing and near-failing dams to the NWS for issuance of a flash flood warning. |
|  |  | — — | Coordinate disposal sites for debris. |
| To finish extinguishing fires and begin clean-up | — — | — — | Continue to inform ESF 4 of water issues for firefighting. |

TABLE 10. ESF 3 TASKS FOR FOOD, WATER, SHELTERING

| **LIFELINE OBJECTIVE** | **ESF OBJECTIVE** | **SUPPORT NEEDED FROM** | **MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TIMELINE: 0–24 HOURS** | | | |
| To ascertain the status of water and wastewater systems, especially for emergency-care facilities and shelters | (Same as lifeline objective) | ESF 2 | Begin compiling information about the functional status of all water and wastewater treatment facilities and their systems within the affected area. If still functional, does the facility have emergency back-up power, or is a generator needed? Can the facility be made operational in 10 days? |
|  | — — | Receive and log status of facilities and preliminary damage assessments. |
|  | ESF 12 | Determine the status of power to each water and wastewater facility. |
|  | To assess the location and impact of damage to water facilities, water mains, and sewer systems within 24 hours. | — — | As soon as possible, begin to prioritize water and wastewater facilities for repair. |
|  | — — | Within the known affected area, begin to identify major hazardous-material (HAZMAT) storage sites or locations where the release of HAZMAT could affect drinking water supplies (well heads and water intakes) using databases, geographic information system (GIS), and damage reports |
| To begin stabilizing critical infrastructure functions for water and wastewater | (Same as lifeline objective) | — — | *Field crews and supervisors:* Make every effort to maintain water pressure and keep water potable. |
|  | — — | Immediately establish coordination channels with USACE regarding emergency assistance programs available. Ensure a USACE liaison(s) has been dispatched to the EOC. |
|  |  | — — | Activate INWARN. |
|  |  | ESF 12 | With ESF 12, assemble a utilities task force that will form strike teams for work on water, sewer, electric, and natural-gas systems. |
|  |  | * ESFs 1, 12, 13 * Water and wastewater contractors | *Utilities task force:* Form strike teams that include (a) workers to repair water, sewer, electric, and natural-gas systems, (b) security and (c) as needed, a road crew. |
| To provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population | To assess the location and impact of damage to water facilities, water mains, and sewer systems within 24 hours | ESFs 2, 6 | Determine whether shelters have water and wastewater service. |
| To begin stabilizing critical infrastructure functions for water and wastewater | ESFs 1, 6 | Restore water and wastewater to shelters with temporary repairs to facilities, substations, and distribution lines. |
| **TIMELINE: 24–72 HOURS** | | | |
| To restore temporary water and wastewater services to critical facilities and large-population areas | To restore water at priority locations: critical facilities and locations easy to reach | ESF 1 | Assemble and deploy teams for engineering inspection and verification of worthiness. |
| — — | Determine status of all water and wastewater facilities, including electricity needs. Prioritize facilities providing service to hospitals, nursing homes, and designated shelters. |
| — — | Determine engineering support needed to assess damage to water and wastewater systems with continuing evaluation due to aftershocks. |
| — — | Use INWARN, as available. |
| — — | Deploy water restoration teams, based upon need and priority. |
| ESFs 5, 8 | Test water in coordination with IDOH to ensure it potability for public use |
| * ESF 7 * Water and wastewater contractors | Request additional resources for public works and engineering through EMAC and the federal government, as necessary. |
| To establish required coordination | Local EOCs | Gather radios through local emergency management agencies (EMAs) for truck-to-truck communications and reporting back to local EOCs. |
|  | To restore water distribution and sewer collection facilities to critical infrastructure within 48–96 hours. | Water and wastewater contractors | Work with utility strike teams to restore water and wastewater services in island areas and critical facilities to relieve shelters of many evacuees |
| To deliver mass-care services for survivors and pets | — — | ESF 7 | Ask ESF 6 (Mass Care) where bulk water operations are needed and coordinate delivery |
|  | — — | Based on the status of water and wastewater systems, evacuation may begin. If so, coordinate with numerous ESFs. |
| **TIMELINE: BEYOND 72 HOURS** | | | |
| To restore necessary infrastructure systems for water and wastewater | To restore water distribution and sewer collection facilities to outlying areas within 30 days. Additional permanent repairs will take place during the recovery phase. | — — | Determine best route for pipe transport into the impacted area |
| Water and wastewater contractors | Continue to repair water and wastewater systems, supplying electric generators as needed, based on priorities. |
|  | * USACE * FEMA | Continue to coordinate with USACE and FEMA Region V for emergency assistance. |
|  |  | ESF 7 | Request additional resources for public works and engineering through EMAC and established mutual aid |
| To have clean water available to all counties | (Same as lifeline objective) | Water and wastewater contractors | *Field crews and supervisors:* Make every effort to maintain water pressure and keep water potable. |
|  |  | Water and wastewater contractors | Continue coordination with private companies about issues with water, sewage restoration |
| To sustain and refine life-sustaining services and needs assessments | — — | — — | Continue to ask ESF 6 (Mass Care) where public water services are needed to support shelter operations. |

TABLE 11. ESF #3 TASKS FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL

| **LIFELINE OBJECTIVE** | **ESF OBJECTIVE** | **SUPPORT NEEDED FROM** | **MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TIMELINE: 0–24 HOURS** | | | |
| * To provide public health and medical services to people in need throughout the disaster area * To assist with fatality management in the disaster area | To ascertain the status of water and wastewater systems, especially for emergency-care facilities and shelters | ESFs 2, 8 | Determine whether critical medical facilities have water and wastewater service. |
| Local water and wastewater agencies | Ascertain the locations of damaged water and wastewater infrastructure serving critical medical facilities. |
| To begin stabilizing critical infrastructure functions for water and wastewater | ESFs 1, 6 | Restore water and wastewater to critical medical facilities with temporary repairs to facilities, substations, and distribution lines. |
| **TIMELINE: BEYOND 72 HOURS** | | | |
| * To increase capacity of hospitals * To resume health services | To restore water distribution and sewer collection facilities | — — | Prioritize strike team restoration services to medical facilities with the highest impact. |

Table 12. ESF 3 tasks for communications

| **LIFELINE OBJECTIVE** | **ESF OBJECTIVE** | **SUPPORT NEEDED FROM** | **MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TIMELINE: 0–24 HOURS** | | | |
| To transmit public information and warning messages to survivors in the disaster area within 12 hours of the incident | To harmonize public information to show estimated time of restoration and any ongoing public safety issues within 6 hours by coordinating with the joint information center (JIC). | — — | Inform the EOC of status and estimated restoration time of water systems. |
| — — | Send a public information officer (PIO) to the JIC for coordination and public information release. |
|  | — — | Consult online notification systems to deliver messages regarding utilities restoration. |

Table 13. ESF 3 tasks for hazardous material

| **LIFELINE OBJECTIVE** | **ESF OBJECTIVE** | **SUPPORT NEEDED FROM** | **MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TIMELINE: BEYOND 72 HOURS | | | |
| To finish containment and cleanup of HAZMAT releases | — — | — — | Provide water pressure sufficient to assist with cleanup of hazardous materials as soon as possible. |

Table 14. ESF #3 general tasks

| **Objective** | **Support needed from** | **Mission-essential tasks** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TIMELINE: 0–24 hours** | | |
| To maintain the common operating picture (COP) and contribute to the incident action plan (IAP) | — — | Deploy ESF 3 representative to the EOC within 2 hours and be briefed. |
| — — | Report the status and capabilities of all ESF 3 agencies to the EOC to prioritize needs. |
|  | — — | Gather intelligence for summarizing and placement into WebEOC; support developing the state incident action plan (IAP). |
| — — | — — | Field requests to provide assistance and resources as needed. |
| — — | ESF 2 | Establish contact with all utilities impacted for situational analysis and resource pooling. |
| — — | — — | Ascertain that the ESF 12 private-sector partners are executing their emergency operations plans (EOPs). |
| **TIMELINE: 24–72 HOURS** | | |
| To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP | — — | Provide situational information to the EOC |
| — — | Report the status and capabilities of all ESF 3 agencies to the EOC in order to prioritize needs. |
| — — | — — | Obtain the amount of fuel required to respond and restore. |
| — — | ESF 1 | Determine safe routes from ESF 1 before entering the impacted counties. |
| **TIMELINE: BEYOND 72 HOURS** | | |
| — — | 811 | *Field crews and supervisors:* Establish 811 coordination early on to avoid compounding the problem of outages. |
| To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP | — — | Provide situational information to the EOC |
| — — | Continue to prioritize needs and begin to assess priorities for recovery. |

# 

**COMMUNICATION**

ESF #3 shall ensure communication is established and maintained with the SEOC and participating agencies to promote an accurate common operating picture (COP) using situation reports and assessments. Such communication may include but is not limited to:

**EOC ESF #3 COMMUNICATION METHODS**

**[ADD, REMOVE, OR CHANGE TO COUNTY DETAILS OR PROTOCOLS]**

* Data
  + WebEOC, Email, Text, social media, and Cisco Jabber
* Landline telephone and Cellular

**STATE IMAT PIO COMMUNICATION METHODS**

* Data
  + WebEOC, Email, Text, social media, and Cisco Jabber
* Radio
  + 800 MHz System, 155 MHz System, High Frequency Radios, Amateur Radio (RACES), and satellite phone
* Landline telephone and Cellular

**JIC PIO COMMUNICATION METHODS**

* Data
  + WebEOC, Email, Text, social media, and Cisco Jabber
* Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
* Emergency Alert System (EAS)
* Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) All-Hazard Weather Radio
* Highway Advisory Radio Stations
* Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) Signage
* Amateur Radio
* Alternative Local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Website
* Non-traditional avenues: Private Sector Partners and Translation Services
* Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS)

**APPENDIX A - COMMUNITY LIFELINES**

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

**Stabilizing community lifelines is the primary effort during response activities.**

**ESFs deliver core capabilities to stabilize community lifelines for an effective response.**

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

Like 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, **[INSERT NAME OF COUNTY]** 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 15. 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   + Law Enforcement / Security   + Responder Safety   + Search and Rescue   + Fire Services   + P3844L59C6T19#y1Government Service | * + Evacuations   + Food / Potable Water   + Shelter   + Durable Goods     - Water Infrastructure     - Agriculture Infrastructure   P3854L59C7T19#y1 | * + Medical Care   + Patient Movement   + Public Health   + Fatality Management   + Medical Industry   P3860C8T19#y1 |
| **ENERGY** | **COMMUNICATIONS** | **TRANSPORTATION** |
| * + Power (Grid)   + Temporary Power   + Fuel   P3869L60C12T19#y1 | * + Infrastructure     - 911 & Dispatch     - P3873L60C13T19#y1Responder Communications   + Alerts, Warnings, Messages | * + Highway / Roadway Motor Vehicle   + Mass Transit   + P3878L60C14T19#y1Railway   + Aviation   + Maritime   + Pipeline |
| **HAZARDOUS MATERIAL** | | |
| * + P3884C16T19#y1Facilities   + Incident Debris, Pollutants, Contaminants   + Conveyance | | |

**TABLE 16. INDIANA LIFELINES / ESF / CORE CAPABILITIES CROSS WALK**

| * **LIFELINE SYMBOL** | * **LIFELINE** | * **COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM** | | | * **RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A white circle with black text  Description automatically generated with medium confidence | * **Safety and Security** * Law enforcement, security * Search and rescue * Fire services * Government service * Responder safety * Imminent hazard mitigation | * **ESF 13\*** * ESF 4 * ESF 5 * ESF 7 * ESF 9 * ESF 14 * ESF 15 * INNG * Private security | | | * 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 |
| Icon  Description automatically generated | * **Food, Water, Sheltering** * Evacuations * Food, potable water * Shelter * Durable goods * Water infrastructure * Agriculture | * **ESF 6\*** * ESF 3 * ESF 11 * ESF 5 * ESF 7 * ESF 13 * ESF 14 * ESF15 * INNG * VOAD | | | * Planning * Public Information and Warning * Operational Coordination * Critical Transportation * Infrastructure Systems * Logistics and Supply Chain Management * Mass Care Services * Situational Assessment |
| Icon  Description automatically generated | * **Health and Medical** * Medical care * Patient movement * Public health * Fatality management * Healthcare supply chain * Fire service | * **ESF 8\*** * ESF 4 * ESF 5 * ESF 7 * ESF 14 * ESF 15 * INNG | | | * 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 |
|  | * **Energy** * Power (grid) * Temporary power * Fuel | * **ESF 12\*** * ESF 3 * ESF 5 * ESF 7 * ESF 14 * ESF 15 * INNG | | | * Planning * Public Information and Warning * Operational Coordination * Infrastructure Systems * Logistics and Supply Chain Management * Situational Assessment |
| * **= COORDINATING UNIT**   **\*** | | | | | |
|  | * **Communications** * Infrastructure * Alerts, warnings, messages * 911 and dispatch * Responder communications * Financial services | | * **ESF 2\*** * ESF 5 * ESF 7 * ESF 14 * ESF 15 * INNG | * Planning * Public Information and Warning * Operational Coordination * Infrastructure Systems * Operational Communications   Situational Assessment | |
|  | * **Transportation** * Highway, roadway * Mass transit * Railway * Aviation * Maritime * Pipeline | | * **ESF 1\*** * ESF 5 * ESF 7 * ESF 14 * ESF 15 * INNG | * Planning * Public Information and Warning * Operational Coordination * Critical Transportation * Infrastructure Systems * Situational Assessment | |
|  | * **Hazardous Material** * Facilities * Hazardous debris * Pollutants * Contaminants | | * **ESF 13\*** * ESF 4 * ESF 5 * ESF 7 * ESF 10 * ESF 14 * ESF 15 * INNG | * Planning * Public Information and Warning * Operational Coordination * Environmental Response/Health and Safety * Situational Assessment | |

**TABLE 17. ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT ESF #3 DURING RESPONSE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ORGANIZATION** | **ESF 3** |
| 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 |  |
| 811 | ✓ |
| Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) | ✓ |
| Local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) | ✓ |
| Local Water and Wastewater Agencies | ✓ |
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) | ✓ |
| Water and Wastewater Contractors | ✓ |

**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**

Green

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

Grey

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

Green

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

**FIGURE 4. STATUS ASSIGNMENT FLOWCHART**



**Yellow**

**APPENDIX B - AUTHORITIES**

# APPENDIX B - AUTHORITIES

**Local Jurisdiction**

[Indiana Code 36-1-3, Home Rule](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/036#36-1-3)

Indiana’s Home Rule grants municipalities the ability to govern themselves as them deem fit.

**[ADD or CHANGE TO COUNTY DETAILS OR PROTOCOLS]**

**State**

[Executive Order 17-02, January 2017](https://www.in.gov/gov/files/EO_17-02.pdf)

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](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/010#10-19-2)

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

**Federal**

[National Incident Management System (NIMS), October 2017](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1508151197225-ced8c60378c3936adb92c1a3ee6f6564/FINAL_NIMS_2017.pdf)

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](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1519395888776-af5f95a1a9237302af7e3fd5b0d07d71/StaffordAct.pdf)

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](https://www.congress.gov/113/plaws/publ2/PLAW-113publ2.pdf)

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](https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/Post_Katrina_Emergency_Management_Reform_Act_pdf.pdf)

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

**APPENDIX C – REFERENCE LIST**

**[ADD, REMOVE, OR CHANGE TO COUNTY DETAILS OR PROTOCOLS]**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **REFERENCE** | **TITLE / DESCRIPTION** |
| **STATE** | [Disaster Declaration Process](https://www.in.gov/dhs/files/Disaster-Declaration-Process-Fact-Sheet.pdf) |
| **STATE** | [IDHS EOC Operations Webpage](https://www.in.gov/dhs/2405.htm) |
| **FEMA** | [FEMA Resource Typing Definition for the National Qualification System Emergency Management, 2017](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1507480595081-c03057a7e8423fac8eb6b85a5976a645/NQS_509_PublicInfoOfficer_FINAL.pdf)(BROKEN LINK)  FEMA website: https://www.fema.gov/ |
| **ALL-HAZARDS INCIDENT MANAGEMENT** | [Incident Management Training and Consulting All-Hazards Incident Management Team Response and Planning Guide, Second Edition 2019](https://www.ahimta.org/) |

**APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS**

**[ADD, REMOVE, OR CHANGE TO COUNTY DETAILS OR PROTOCOLS]**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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 |
| **USACE** | United States Army Corps of Engineers |
| **VIPS** | Volunteers in Police Service |
| **WEA** | Wireless Emergency Alerts |

**APPENDIX E – DEFINITIONS**

**[ADD, REMOVE, OR CHANGE TO COUNTY DETAILS OR PROTOCOLS]**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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 jurisdictions 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. |