



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #3 ANNEX PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING

State of Indiana
Emergency Operations Plan
March 2022



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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 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 part of the Whole Community Planning Committee for this plan/annex.

PRIMARY AGENCY

Indiana Department of Homeland Security (Recovery Branch)

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Indiana Department of Homeland Security	Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission
Indiana National Guard	Indiana State Board of Animal Health
Indiana State Police	State Personnel Department
Indiana Department of Natural Resources	Indiana State Department of Health
Indiana Department of Corrections	Indiana Department of Transportation
Indiana Economic Development Corporation	Indiana Department of Education
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Indiana Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network	Department of Labor – Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Administration Indiana
Chapter of the American Public Works Association	Serve Indiana
Indiana Structural Assessment and Visual Evaluation Coalition	American Red Cross of Indiana

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Public Works and Engineering Emergency Support Function (ESF #3) is to provide the resources and personnel to meet the overall public works related needs of the state before, during and after emergency or disaster events. ESF #3 will coordinate public works infrastructure protection, emergency repair and restoration, as well as provide engineering services and construction management. The ESF #3 position is critical to maintaining sufficient sanitation capabilities and a safe and adequate drinking water supply during emergency events.

SCOPE

State of Indiana and the SEOC recognizes 15 ESFs, and this annex focuses on ESF #3.

- IDHS Public Works Annex is the primary point of contact for ESF #3.
- The ESF#3 Public Works Annex is intended to be an annex to the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- ESF#3 encompasses all State departments and agencies that may require incident communications and Public Works Annex support or whose assets may be employed during incidents requiring a coordinated State response.
- ESF#3 coordinates State actions to provide the required external affairs 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 Annex develops all external and internal communications strategies and products for the ESF #3 organization. Personnel who work under the auspices of Public Works Annex must be familiar with the provisions of ESF#3 if the ESF is activated.

Non-Federal Public Works 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. State department and agency communicators develop, coordinate, and deliver information and instructions to the public related to:
 - State assistance to the incident-affected area.
 - State departmental/agency response.
 - National preparations.
 - Protective measures.
 - Impact on non-affected areas.

SITUATION

- ESF #3 may be needed in any of the four phases of emergency management (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery). In the event that the State determines the need for ESF 3, the IDHS – Public Works Office 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 SEOC.
- 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 State.

HAZARDS 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 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 ANNEX
CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepares for potential public works 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 lifesaving and life-sustaining services. Provides emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities.

INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

- 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 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 #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 State 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 state and local ESFs

ESF #3 shall ensure and promote a common operating picture (COP) through communicating with all ESFs and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Operations Section.

STATE OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES DURING RESPONSE AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

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

SEOC ACTIVATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

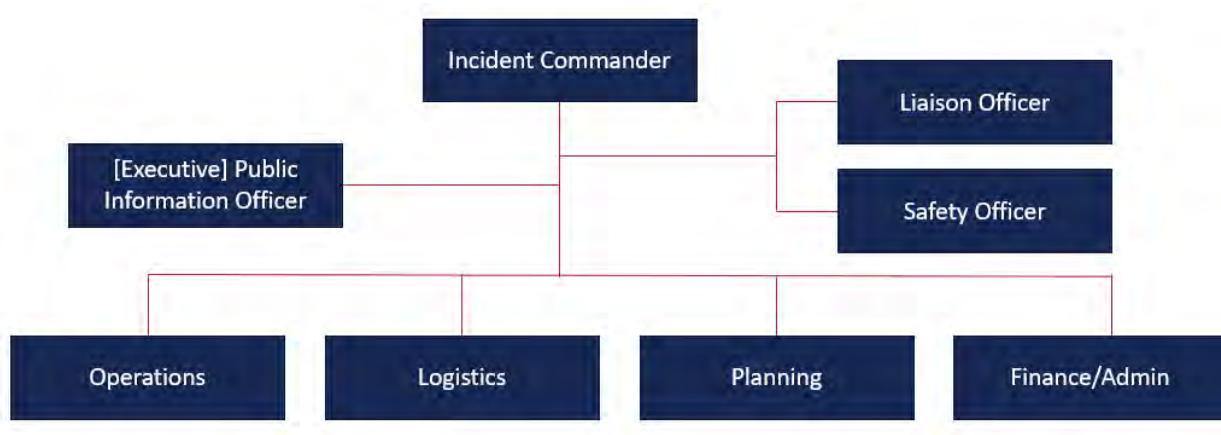
TABLE 3. STATE EOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS

SEOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS			
LEVEL NUMBER	NAME OF LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
IV	Daily Ops	Normal daily operations. Watch Desk is monitoring actives within and around the State.	Tornado Watch
An actual or potential for an <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



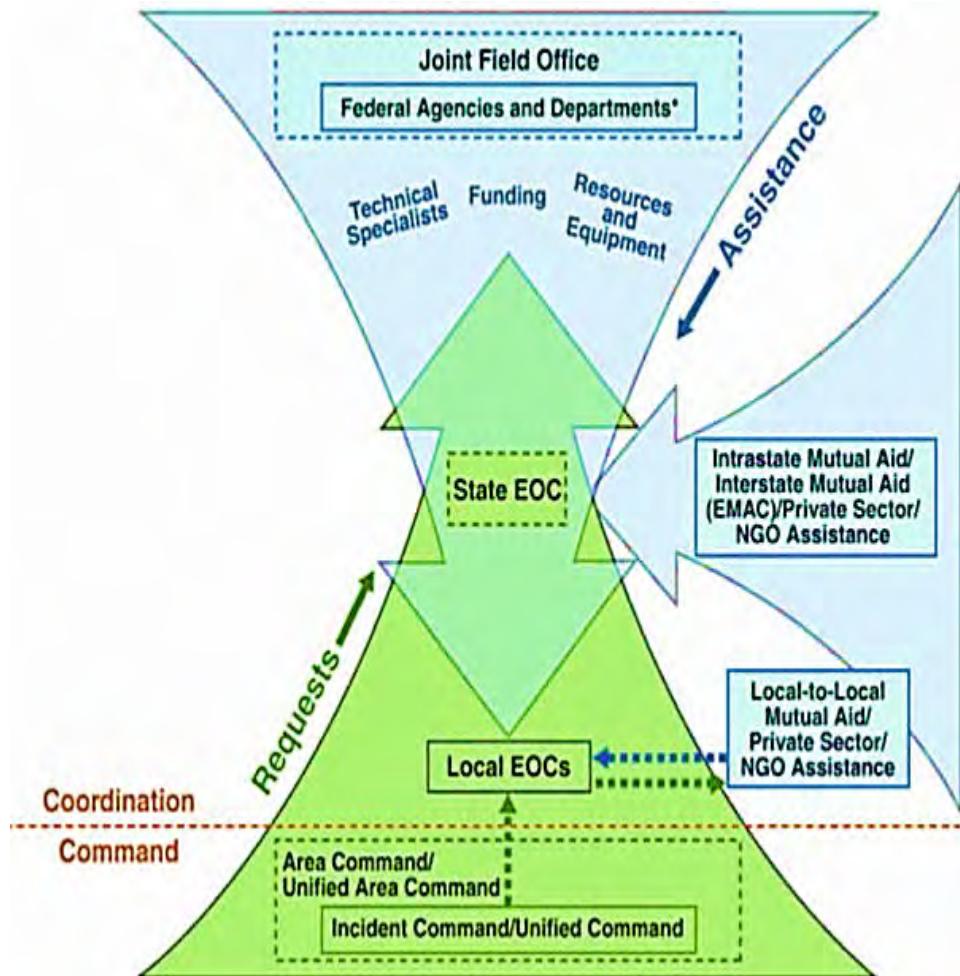
ESF #3 may coordinate with local PIOs to assist the local jurisdiction with information management. Rural jurisdictions may utilize the State JIC to provide the jurisdiction with direct PIO support.

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

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 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

The primary agency is responsible for the following:

- 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 state, local or municipal 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 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.

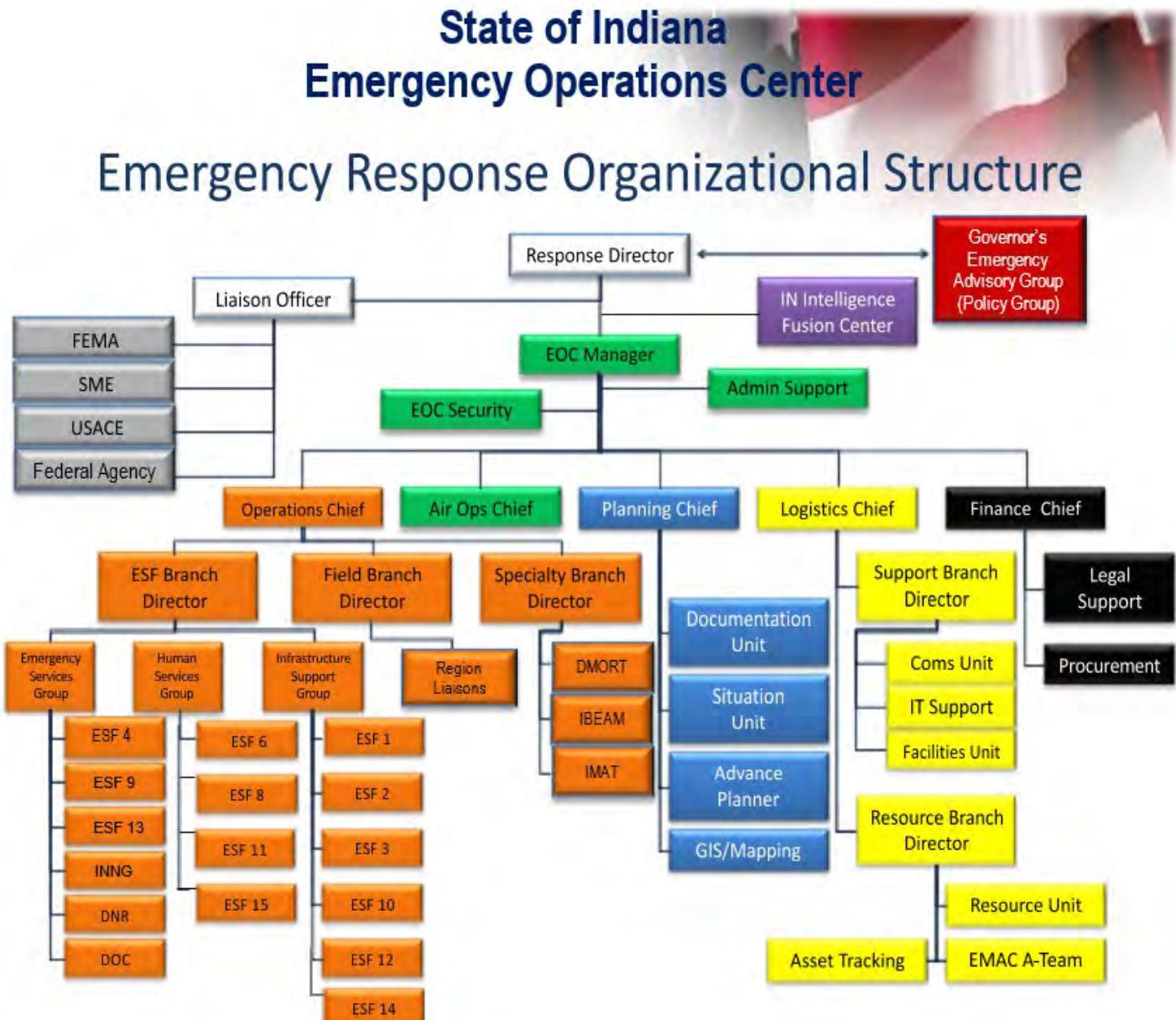
- Assist the primary agency in the development and implementation of policies, protocols, SOPs, checklists, or other documentation necessary to carry-out mission essential tasks.
- Assist in developing situation reports and readiness assessments that will provide for an accurate COP.
- Participate in 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 the State of Indiana's public works capability.

SEOC ESF #3 RESPONSIBILITIES

Please see primary agency responsibilities above and additional responsibilities below:

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

FIGURE 3. STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ORGANIZATIONAL



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 the State of Indiana.

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	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time transportation sector intelligence.
2	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
3	Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent public utility sector threats through observation and situational awareness.
4	Make appropriate assumptions to inform decision makers and counterterrorism professionals actions to prevent imminent attacks on the public utility sector in the homeland.
5	Continue to monitor changing trends in activity and aggressive behavior at the local, state, and national level and adjust prevention tasking as it applies to this 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 public utility sector terrorism targets and vulnerabilities. Ensure the security of equipment, facilities, and personnel through assessments of capabilities and vulnerabilities.
10	Implement, exercise, and maintain plans to ensure continuity of operations.

TABLE 5. ESF 3 PROTECTION TASKS

ESF #3 – PROTECTION TASKS	
1	Develop, validate and maintain state SOPs or guidelines for both routine and emergency operations. Key operational concerns include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 State 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 work's needs.
8	Train, and if appropriate certify, ESF #3 personnel on routine and emergency safety standards for both field operations and State 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 State of Indiana 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 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 during emergencies or disasters to mitigate the identified threats.
10	Identify training gaps and needs relating to public works 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 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	<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 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 State EOC. • Activate call-down list. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures.
2	<p>Activate ESF #3 personnel for such mission essential tasks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF #3 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down.</p>
4	<p>Assist in the identification of damages to critical public works infrastructure which includes structures, buildings, equipment, supplies and resources within the State that may adversely impact the welfare of the general public and response personnel. Information to be collected may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Work with ESF #12 (Energy) to coordinate the restoration of critical public works infrastructure.</p>

ESF #3 – RESPONSE TASKS

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, state, regional and national 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, 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 OBJECTIVES 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.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USACE ▪ DNR Immediately begin to determine the degree of damage to dams and levees.
		— —	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	— —	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
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)	— —	<i>Field crews and supervisors:</i> Make every effort to maintain water pressure and keep water potable.
		— —	Immediately establish coordination channels with USACE regarding emergency assistance programs available. Working through FEMA Region V, ensure a USACE liaison(s) has been dispatched to the SEOC.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
		— —	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	<i>Utilities task force:</i> 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.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
	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	<i>Field crews and supervisors:</i> 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			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 Local water and wastewater agencies	Determine whether critical medical facilities have water and wastewater service. 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			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 SEOC 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 SEOC within 2 hours and be briefed.
	— —	Report the status and capabilities of all ESF 3 agencies to the SEOC 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 SEOC
	— —	Report the status and capabilities of all ESF 3 agencies to the SEOC 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	<i>Field crews and supervisors:</i> 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 SEOC
	— —	Continue to prioritize needs and begin to assess priorities for recovery.

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.

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, 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 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hazard Mitigation ▪ Law Enforcement / Security ▪ Responder Safety ▪ Search and Rescue ▪ Fire Services ▪ Government Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evacuations ▪ Food / Potable Water ▪ Shelter ▪ Durable Goods ▪ Water Infrastructure ▪ Agriculture Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical Care ▪ Patient Movement ▪ Public Health ▪ Fatality Management ▪ Medical Industry 
ENERGY	COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORTATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power (Grid) ▪ Temporary Power ▪ Fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure ▪ 911 & Dispatch ▪ Responder Communications ▪ Alerts, Warnings Messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highway / Roadway Motor Vehicle ▪ Mass Transit ▪ Railway ▪ Aviation ▪ Maritime ▪ Pipeline 
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilities ▪ Incident Debris, Pollutants, Contaminants ▪ Conveyance 		

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

LIFELINE SYMBOL	LIFELINE	COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM	RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES
	Safety and Security <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
	Food, Water, Sheltering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuations • Food, potable water • Shelter • Durable goods • Water infrastructure • Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF 6* • ESF 3 • ESF 11 • ESF 5 • ESF 7 • ESF 13 • ESF 14 • ESF 15 • INNG • VOAD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Public Information and Warning • Operational Coordination • Critical Transportation • Infrastructure Systems • Logistics and Supply Chain Management • Mass Care Services • Situational Assessment
	Health and Medical <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

LIFELINE SYMBOL	LIFELINE	COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM	RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES
	Energy <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			
	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 10* ● ESF 4 ● ESF 5 ● ESF 7 ● ESF 13 ● 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 171. ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT ESF 3 DURING RESPONSE

ORGANIZATION	ESF 3
ESF 1: Transportation	✓
ESF 2: Communications	✓
ESF 3: Public Works	✗✗
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.

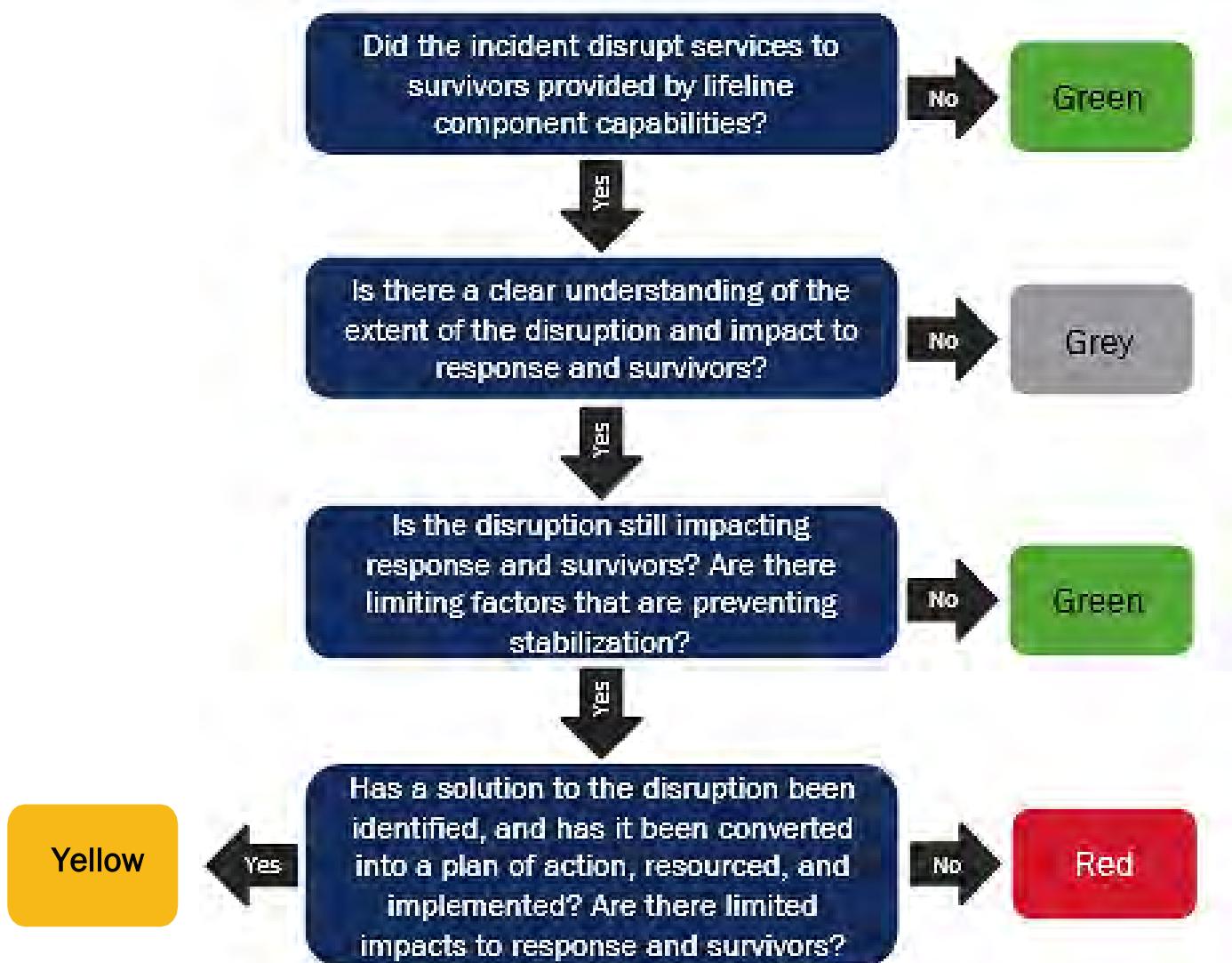
ASSIGNING A LIFELINE STATUS

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 Resource Typing Definition for the National Qualification System Emergency Management, 2017(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

APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS

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

IDHS	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
IDNR	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
DOA	Indiana Department of Administration
DOE	Indiana Department of Energy
DOL	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

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.