



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #4 ANNEX FIREFIGHTING AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

State of Indiana

Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) ESF Annex

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PLANNING AGENCIES

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

PRIMARY AGENCY

Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) – State Fire Marshal

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)	Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)
Indiana Occupational Health and Safety Administration (IOSHA)	Indiana Department of Health (IDOH)
Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC)	Indiana State Police (ISP)
Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	Indiana Department of Administration (IDOA)
Indiana Department of Insurance (IDOI)	Indiana National Guard (INNG)
Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC)	Indiana Board of Animal Health (BOAH)
Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC)	Indiana Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Task Force #1
American Red Cross of Indiana	Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
Indiana Fire Chief's Association	Indiana 2-1-1
Marion County Fire Chief's Association	

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4 – Firefighting and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Annex is to provide the resources and personnel to meet the overall firefighting and pre-hospital emergency care related needs of the State before, during, and after emergency or disaster events. The ESF #4 position is critical for the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, an emergency incident in the State of Indiana. Additionally, ESF #4 will be responsible for the support and coordination of emergency medical services (EMS) activities within the State.

SCOPE

The State of Indiana and the SEOC recognizes 15 ESFs, and this annex focuses on ESF #4. The Indiana State Fire Marshal's Office is the primary point of contact for ESF #4. ESF #4 tasks are delegated to the Indiana Fire Chief's Association. The ESF #4 – Firefighting and Emergency Medical Services Annex is intended to be an annex to the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

State services provided under this ESF shall include actions taken through the application of equipment, manpower, and technical expertise to control and suppress fires that have, or threaten to become, disasters. Provisions of such services will be in accordance with mutual aid compact agreements with local governments, private industry, other states, the federal government, and established recognized standards of firefighting methods. If additional assistance is required, firefighting resources can be requested from other jurisdictions through processes established under mutual aid agreements, state-to-state or regional compacts, or other agreements.

SITUATION

- In the event the State determines the need for ESF #4 regarding any of the four phases of emergency management, the Indiana State Fire Marshal's Office will act as the primary agency.
- ESF #4 will be responsible for implementing internal SOPs and/or SOGs to ensure the goals and objectives of pre-disaster planning are maintained during incident response efforts in the SEOC.
- ESF #4 personnel will collect, analyze, and share information regarding the actual emergency or disaster and coordinate the State's firefighting, EMS, and hazardous

material response needs as defined by this ESF that support activities in prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery efforts.

- Effective response, as well as ongoing recovery efforts, will be contingent upon the availability of resources and the extent/impact of the incident upon the State.
- Under the best of circumstances, the management of large firefighting operations is complex and involves hundreds to a thousand or more people, and several different agencies and local jurisdictions. When fires result from or are independent of but coincide with a catastrophic earthquake or other disaster, it will place extraordinary demands on available resources and logistics support systems.
- A significant natural or technological event may result in multiple urban, rural, and wildland fires. Ignition sources, of little concern under normal conditions, could cause hundreds of fires during and/or after an earthquake. The potential damage from fires resulting from a major earthquake in urban areas exceeds that of all other causes. Urban fire departments not incapacitated by an earthquake will be totally committed to fires in urban areas. Numerous fires are anticipated in rural and wildland settings as well. Under the worst conditions, these fires will have the potential to spread rapidly, cause extensive damage, and pose a serious threat to life, property, and the environment. Firefighting resources available in normal circumstances will be difficult to obtain and utilize because of massive disruption of communications, transportation, utilities and water systems.

HAZARD AND THREAT ASSESSMENTS

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

TABLE 1. MISSION AREAS AND CORE CAPABILITIES

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

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT - CORE CAPABILITIES

The following table lists the core capability actions that ESF #4 directly supports.

TABLE 2. ESF #4 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #4 – FIREFIGHTING AND EMS
<p style="text-align: center;">FIRE MANAGEMENT AND SUPPRESSION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides wildland and structure firefighting resources to local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal agencies in support of firefighting and emergency operations. • Provides command, control, and coordination of resources (to include incident management teams, area command teams, and multi-agency coordination group support personnel) to local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal agencies in support of firefighting and emergency operations. • Provides direct liaison with local, state, tribal, territorial, or insular area emergency operations centers (EOCs) and fire chiefs in the designated area, as appropriate. • Provides support to enhance the resilience of local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area firefighting agencies.
<p style="text-align: center;">SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtains an initial fire situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures; determines the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance. • Analyzes each request before committing people and other resources; ensures employees will be provided with appropriate vaccinations, credentials, and personal protective equipment to operate in the all-hazard environment to which they are assigned; and ensures that all employees involved in all-hazard response will be supported and managed by an agency leader, agency liaison, or interagency incident management team. • Ensures that an all-hazard incident-specific briefing and training are accomplished prior to task implementation. This preparation will usually occur prior to mobilization where incident description, mission requirements, and known hazards are addressed. Key protective equipment and associated needs for tasks that employees do not routinely encounter or perform will be identified.
<p style="text-align: center;">INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS</p>	<p>Provides expertise and personnel to assist with assessment of emergency services sector critical infrastructure.</p>

OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Provides radio communications systems to support firefighters, law enforcement officers, and incident response operations.
PLANNING	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.
OPERATIONAL COORDINATION	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken, and the assistance being made available.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- Local fire services, mutual aid agreements, and other compacts will be activated, as appropriate. Note that most fires are handled and suppressed by the local department of the affected area; however, this ESF would be activated when their resources and mutual aid agreements have been exhausted and State assistance is required.
- All available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through the SEOC to the maximum extent possible to contain and suppress both urban fires and wild land fires as needed.
- Should the above available resources become over-taxed for any reason, assistance from Federal ESF #4 agencies will be requested.
- Emergency Medical resources and services may be overwhelmed or unavailable during the disaster or emergency.
- Some disasters may generate casualty loads beyond the treatment capabilities of local emergency medical services and healthcare systems.
- Damage to chemical and industrial plants, sewer lines, and water systems, combined with secondary hazards such as fires, will result in toxic environmental and public health hazards to the surviving population and response personnel.
- The damage and destruction of a catastrophic event will produce urgent needs for mental health crisis counseling for disaster victims and response personnel.
- Communication systems post-event will most likely be limited or inoperable.
- Decisions to evacuate and whom to evacuate are local/state decisions.
- Transportation routes will be severely and negatively impacted.
- All patient movements on the ground will be coordinated with general population evacuation processes.

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 #4 shall process the requested resources and equipment to address firefighting in areas impacted by emergencies or disasters. ESF #4 will assist with the prioritizing of assets and functions to manage and support the immediate and long-term emergency management viability of the State and local jurisdictions.

ESF #4 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 #4 shall ensure effective communication is established and maintained with all ESFs and the SEOC Operations Section to promote an accurate common operating picture (COP).

A catastrophic situation may require the establishment of an additional forward response element at one or more of the fire areas impacted.

All designated primary and support agencies notified report to the SEOC where direct coordination of firefighting resources and response activities will take place.

ESF #4 shall dispatch resources to areas impacted by emergencies or disasters by prioritizing assets and functions to manage and support the immediate and long-term mass care needs of State and local jurisdictions.

STATE OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES DURING RESPONSE AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

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

SEOC ACTIVATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 3. STATE EOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS

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

DEMOBILIZATION OF THE SEOC

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

LOCAL COORDINATION

Firefighting is inherently local responsibility. Firefighting activities lies primarily with the local fire officials, and more importantly on scene incident commanders (ICs). The responsibility for a fire scene situation assessment lies primarily with local Incident Commanders and their firefighting personnel. Local fire departments often receive assistance from other fire departments/agencies through established mechanisms identified in local mutual aid agreements. Further assistance can be obtained through an established intrastate mutual aid system.

If an emergency or major disaster occurs that overwhelms local fire resources, ESF #4 will be activated to provide support to those jurisdictions affected. State fire suppression operations will be accomplished by mobilizing state firefighting resources in support of local fire departments upon request by local government. A request is made to the local EOC for state resources, if needed, which in turn will contact the SEOC for that assistance. State ESF #4 will often coordinate directly with either the County EOC Manager, County EOC ESF #4, and/or the fire area specific IC.

EMAC

If state emergency fire resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, ESF #4 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Incidents requiring firefighting resources are normally quickly changing situations involving life safety and property preservation operations that demand quick action. Mutual aid agreements at the municipal or county level can often times facilitate faster responses for requests for fire suppression resources in a more efficient and effective manner.

When local firefighting resources are overwhelmed and official requests for assistance are made to the SEOC, ESF #4 will utilize both interstate and intrastate firefighting assistance and resources through statewide mutual aid agreements and the EMAC. This is not intended to

discourage local counties and municipal fire departments from entering into mutual aid agreements before significant incidents and disasters occur.

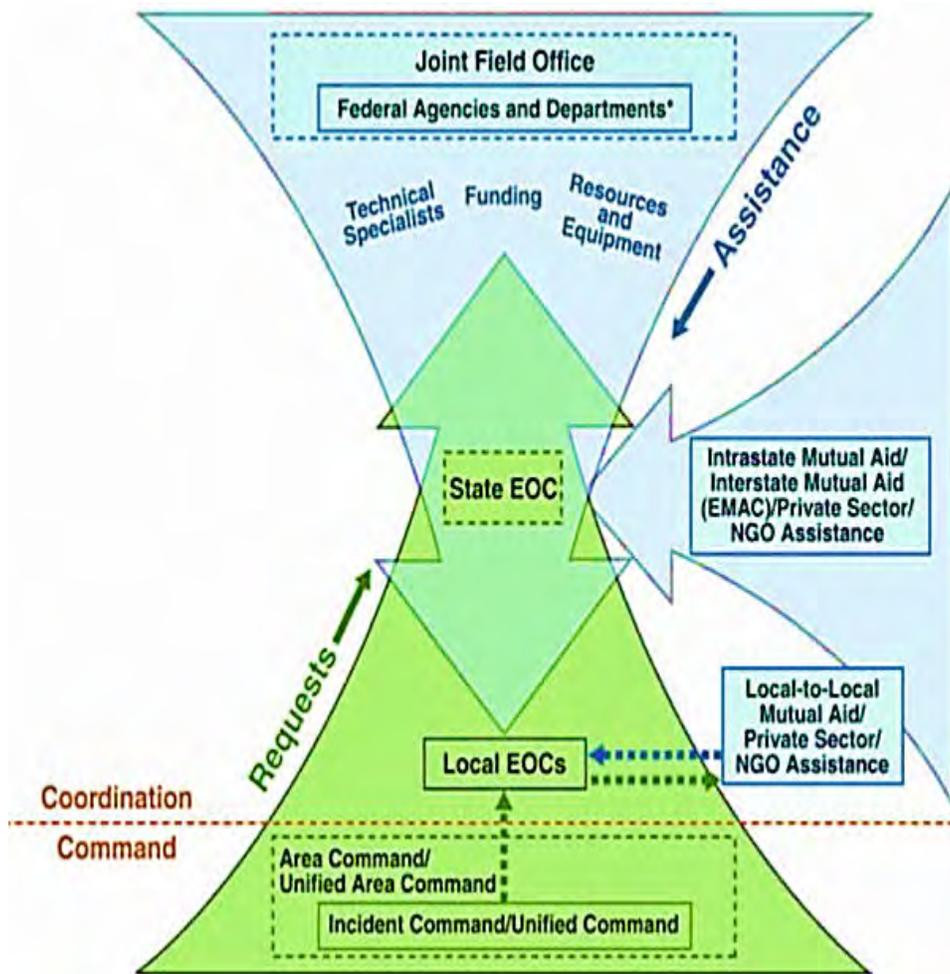
Requests for federal assistance in obtaining firefighting resources for incidents occurring in Indiana are coordinated through ESF #4 in the SEOC to the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) or Joint Field Office (JFO).

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 1, 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 1. STATE RESOURCE REQUEST PROCESS



INCLUSION, ACCESS, AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

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

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



This annex planning guidance is inclusive as it also encompasses people with temporary needs or those who do not identify themselves as having a disability. This includes women who are pregnant, children, older adults, individuals with limited English communication, people with limited transportation access and those with household pets and service animals.

Additional awareness which helps ensure inclusive emergency preparedness planning include addressing the needs of children and adults in areas such as:

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

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

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

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

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

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This section describes how ESF #4 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

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

SUPPORTING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

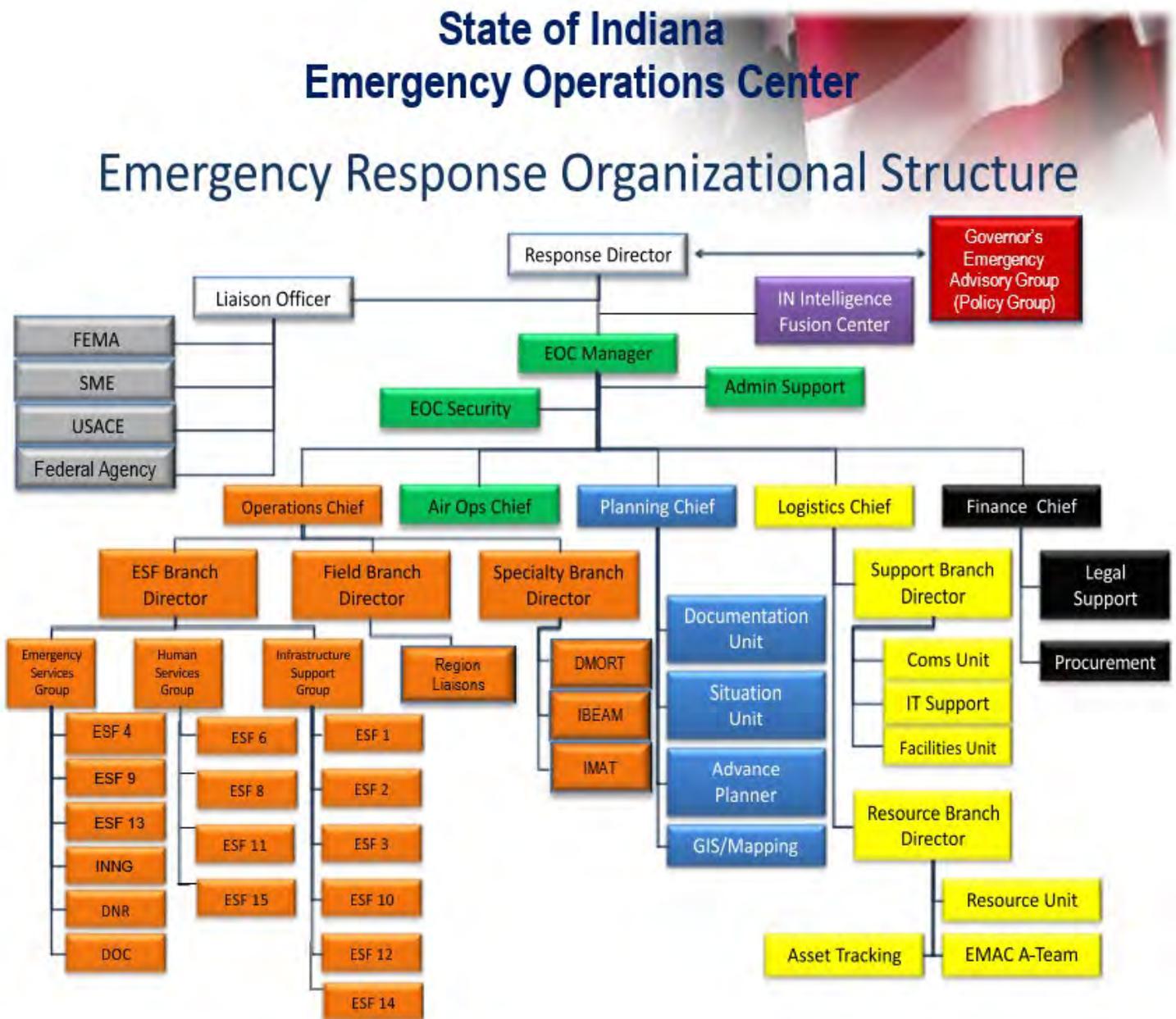
- Assist in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery operations when requested by IDHS.
- Participate, as needed in the SEOC, by supporting the coordination of fire and EMS resources and personnel during response and/or recovery operations.
- Assist the primary agency in the development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

SEOC ESF #4 RESPONSIBILITIES

Please see primary agency responsibilities above and additional responsibilities below:

- Activated and staffed in the SEOC. An IDHS State Fire Marshal's Office personnel fills this role.
- Liaisons between the SEOC and JIC.
- Follows the ESF #4 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 #4.

FIGURE 2. STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION GENERAL TASKS

The following tables are comprised of essential tasks that may need to be completed by ESF #4 in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF #4. 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 #4 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 4 PREVENTION TASKS

ESF #4 – PREVENTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time ESF #4 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 ESF #4 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 ESF #4 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 #4.
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 #4 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 4 PROTECTION TASKS

ESF #4 – PROTECTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	<p>Develop, validate and maintain state SOPs or guidelines for both routine and emergency operations. Key operational concerns include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and assessment of equipment, supplies, resources and critical infrastructure. • Alert, notify and activate personnel for work in the field or within the State EOC. • Provide assistance to support agencies in developing their plans and procedures. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures. • Develop and maintain standardized format for information and intelligence gathering and reporting documents.
2	<p>Develop and conduct training and education programs for ESF #4 personnel. Key training program considerations include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment of critical 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. • Emergency transportation and evacuation planning.
3	<p>Develop and maintain a roster of essential primary and support agency contacts for ESF #4 to be used in the event of emergency operations. Ensure critical information (address, telephone, cell, facsimile, email, etc.) is provided.</p>
4	<p>Develop and maintain a database or system to collect information on essential resources and equipment.</p>
5	<p>Develop lists of resource needs and work toward eliminating these shortfalls by securing funding, identifying partnerships or taking other essential activities.</p>
6	<p>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 firefighting and EMS.</p>
7	<p>Train, and if appropriate, certify ESF #4 personnel on routine and emergency safety standards.</p>
8	<p>Identify alternate resources for continuity of operations.</p>

TABLE 6. ESF 4 MITIGATION TASKS

ESF #4 – MITIGATION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Identify areas that have been or are currently prone to significant and specific hazards and determine the impact on firefighting and EMS capabilities.
2	Identify new partnerships or funding sources to reduce or eliminate resource shortfalls or gaps for firefighting/EMS problems, issues and concerns.
3	Establish partnerships with other federal, state, local and municipal entities that share firefighting and EMS responsibilities.
4	Identify gaps in and maintain mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may offer rapid deployment of resources or services as they relate to short and long-term firefighting and EMS needs.
5	Identify, establish and maintain routine and emergency safety standards for all firefighting and EMS personnel that comply with federal and state requirements and policies.
6	Identify, establish and maintain alternate firefighting and EMS facilities, equipment and assets for continuity of operations to provide essential firefighting and emergency medical services statewide.
7	Assist in the development of legislation, policies and administrative rules that mitigate identified hazards that relate directly to firefighting and emergency medical services during emergencies or disasters, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency resources or equipment.
8	Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities relating to firefighting and emergency medical services during emergencies or disasters to mitigate the identified threats.
9	Identify training gaps and needs relating to firefighting and emergency medical services during emergencies or disasters.
10	If appropriate, develop recommendations regarding pieces of legislation, policies and/or administrative rules that relate directly to firefighting and EMS and hinder ESF #4's ability to provide emergency response.
11	Work with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to develop and maintain public outreach programs aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks associated with fire.

TABLE 7. ESF 4 RESPONSE TASKS

ESF #4 – RESPONSE TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	<p>Activate SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staging, usage and status of equipment, supplies and resources. • The assessment of critical infrastructure which includes structures, buildings, equipment, supplies and resources. • The alert, notification and activation of personnel for work in the field or within the State EOC. • Activate call-down list. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures.
2	<p>Activate ESF #4 personnel for such mission essential tasks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment of critical infrastructure which includes structures, equipment, supplies and resources following emergencies or disasters. • Assisting with or dispatch personnel to an identified emergency management situation, including the need for equipment. • Responding to the field for emergency operations. • Working in an EOC during emergency conditions. • Supporting local, district or statewide Incident Command Structures. • Activating continuity of operations plans. • Collect, gather, verify, analyze and disseminate incident information. • Meeting the firefighting and emergency medical services needs of state and local agencies and departments.
3	Monitor and process information reported by IMAT/IMT, MCC or at remote sites.
4	Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF #4 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down.
5	Work with ESF #1 (Transportation) to coordinate road clearing to expedite response to an emergency or disaster.
6	Work with ESF #13 (Public Safety) 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 firefighting and emergency medical services related damage during response.

ESF #4 – RESPONSE TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
8	Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during state EOC activations, as needed.
9	Work with appropriate emergency management agencies and state and local agencies/departments to communicate and assist with persons of special needs.
10	Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as NGOs and private businesses/industry, as needed.

TABLE 8. ESF 4 RECOVERY TASKS

ESF #4 – RECOVERY TASKS	
Task #	Task Summary
1	Work with State and local entities to maintain alternate means of firefighting and EMS 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 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 firefighting and EMS personnel to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and State requirements and policies.
7	Develop recommendations, if appropriate, regarding pieces of legislation, policies and/or administrative rules that relate directly to firefighting and EMS and hinder ESF #4's ability to provide emergency response.

LIFELINE AND ESF OBJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

TABLE 9. ESF 4 TASKS FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS			
To start calling for additional manpower and other resources within 4 hours or as need suggests	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	Immediately send a liaison (ESF 4 representative) from the IFCA to the SEOC.
		— —	Implement the IFCA statewide mutual-aid plan on a stand-by basis pending the receipt of information that identifies firefighting resources needed.
		— —	Begin to identify firefighting resources available for deployment.
		ESFs 5, 7	Determine forward mobilization sites and staging areas with ESF 5 (Information & Planning) and ESF 7 (Logistics Support & Resource Management).
		— —	Determine the status of fires, firefighting capabilities in place, status of water supply, and any need for supplemental firefighting assistance.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESFs 1, 7 ▪ INDOT contractors ▪ ESF 7 contractors ▪ INNG 	Coordinate with ESF 1 (Transportation) and ESF 7 (Logistics Support & Resource Management) for any heavy equipment required to suppress major fires. If INDOT resources are not available, use its list of contractors. Also use contractors available from ESF 7, and consider using the INNG.
To ensure life safety and security for population and responders	— —	— —	Respond to automobile accidents with personal injuries and other motor-vehicle accidents if resources permit.
To begin and continue rescue efforts until all missing people have been accounted for	— —	— —	Respond to collapsed homes and buildings to extricate people.
To provide effective firefighting capabilities	(Same as lifeline objectives)	ESF 2	Depending upon the availability of communications, advise all fire departments in the affected area to remove all vehicles and critical equipment from storage facilities due to the possibility of aftershocks.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
To provide effective firefighting capabilities (continued)	(Same as lifeline objective)	ESF 5	If communications with the affected area are limited, sporadic, or non-existent, participate in aerial damage assessments (coordinate with ESF 5). The focus of this assessment, from a firefighting perspective, should be to identify areas where fires appear to be burning out of control. This would include wildland, rural, and urban fires, as well as fires involving possible hazardous materials storage locations.
		NWS	Ask the NWS about fire weather, including temperatures, wind speeds and directions, and forecasts of smoke dispersion.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DNR/ Forestry ▪ IDOC 	Coordinate with the Indiana DNR, Division of Forestry, for information about wildland fires. Use the Division of Forestry’s firefighting capabilities where available, and as required. The IDOC crews may also assist.
		INNG	Consider using the INNG for firefighting.
		ESF 3	Coordinate with ESF 3 (Public Works) about availability of water.
		— —	Answer incoming calls regarding fires, accidents with injuries, and collapses.
		— —	Prioritize fires based on the availability of water and available personnel.
		ESF 10	Assign crews to ongoing fires.
	To dispatch tankers and use compressed air foam (CAF) systems to the extent they are available the first 24 hours		— —
ESF 12			Attempt to determine the integrity of the numerous pipelines crossing the state carrying petroleum, natural gas, and other hazardous materials. Pipeline companies will take immediate actions to shut down the flow of supply to lessen damage.
To set safety objectives immediately upon arrival at incident scene	— —	— —	Present safety briefing.
		— —	Emphasize safety throughout the entire process. Personnel will be placed in extremely hazardous conditions in an already extremely hazardous environment.
To replace staff for rehab after a maximum of 24 hours	— —	— —	Reconstitute staff to ensure proper rest and feeding are provided to responders.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
24 – 72 HOURS			
To determine any need for EMAC and federal resources and request such assets in the first 30 hours	(Same as lifeline objective)	— — ESF 7	Assess need for manpower through mutual aid, EMAC and federal support. Request firefighting resources through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary.
To extinguish fires	— —	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DNR ▪ ESF 3 	Prioritize areas with fires that appear to be burning out of control, as well as fires involving possible hazardous materials storage locations. Emphasize firefighter safety.
		ESFs 1, 7	Coordinate with ESF 1 (Transportation), and ESF 7 (Logistics Management & Resource Support) for any heavy equipment required to suppress major fires.
		ESF 3	Coordinate with ESF 3 about availability of water.
		— —	Continually monitor status of fires.
		— —	<i>IDHS Division of Fire and Building Safety in coordination with the IFCA: Assess fire damage.</i>
		NWS	Ask the NWS about fire weather.
BEYOND 72 HOURS			
To finish extinguishing fires and begin clean-up	To extinguish all fires within 96 hours	ESF 7	Work with mutual aid departments and EMAC strike teams to put out fires.
		— —	Continuity monitor status of fire(s).
		— —	Continue to assess fire damage.
		ESF 7	Request firefighting resources through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary.
		NWS	Ask the NWS about fire weather.

TABLE 10. ESF 4 GENERAL TASKS

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS		
To maintain the common operating picture (COP) and contribute to the incident action plan (IAP)	— —	Activate the IFCA’s information-collection network.
— —	— —	Give technical assistance, coordination, and protection to the state incident management assistance team (IMAT), if deployed.
24 – 72 HOURS		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Communicate the status and capabilities of all ESF 4 agencies to prioritize needs.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP with IDHS. Revise as needed due to aftershocks.
BEYOND 72 HOURS		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	As information is gathered, advise all other ESFs of areas threatened by fire.
	— —	Continue prioritization of needs and begin to assess priorities for recovery.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP.
— —	— —	Continue giving technical assistance and coordination to the state IMAT.

INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

INFORMATION COLLECTION

In incidents calling for the activation of the SEOC, ESF #4 compiles damage assessment reports regarding areas impacted by fire. ESF #4 will also support local and municipal firefighting agencies in documenting, collecting, and processing all documents regarding reimbursable costs associated with response activities to natural and human-caused disasters resulting in State of Emergency or Presidential Disaster Declarations.

ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

ESF #4 will report all activities to the Situation Unit Leaders (SUL) for inclusion in the development of incident action plans and situational reports.

All public information reports regarding ESF #4 activities will be coordinated with ESF 15 – External Affairs.

When the SEOC ESF #4 is activated, information should be shared at the mid-shift brief and end of shift brief established within the SEOC battle rhythm. The SEOC needs a status report in these meetings to know where resources are, and which personnel are involved.

APPENDIX A - COMMUNITY LIFELINES



Indiana has adopted the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) seven community lifelines into our prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation activities. Lifelines are services that enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security.

Stabilizing community lifelines is the primary effort during response activities.

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

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

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

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

Second, community lifeline stabilization relies on businesses and infrastructure owners and operators who have the expertise and primary responsibility for managing their systems in emergencies. Accordingly, Indiana is working with developing planning coordination

mechanisms needed to enable the private sector to play a larger, more comprehensive role in preparedness and response activities. The community lifelines are composed of multiple components that encompass infrastructure, assets, and services.

TABLE 11. COMMUNITY LIFELINE COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS

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

TABLE 12. INDIANA LIFELINES / ESF / CORE CAPABILITIES CROSS WALK

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

* = COORDINATING UNIT

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

TABLE 131. ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT ESF 4 DURING RESPONSE

ORGANIZATION	ESF 4
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	— —
ESF 7 Contractors	✓
Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC)	✓
Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)/ Forestry	✓
Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) contractors	✓
Indiana National Guard (INNG)	✓
National Weather Service (NWS)	✓

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.

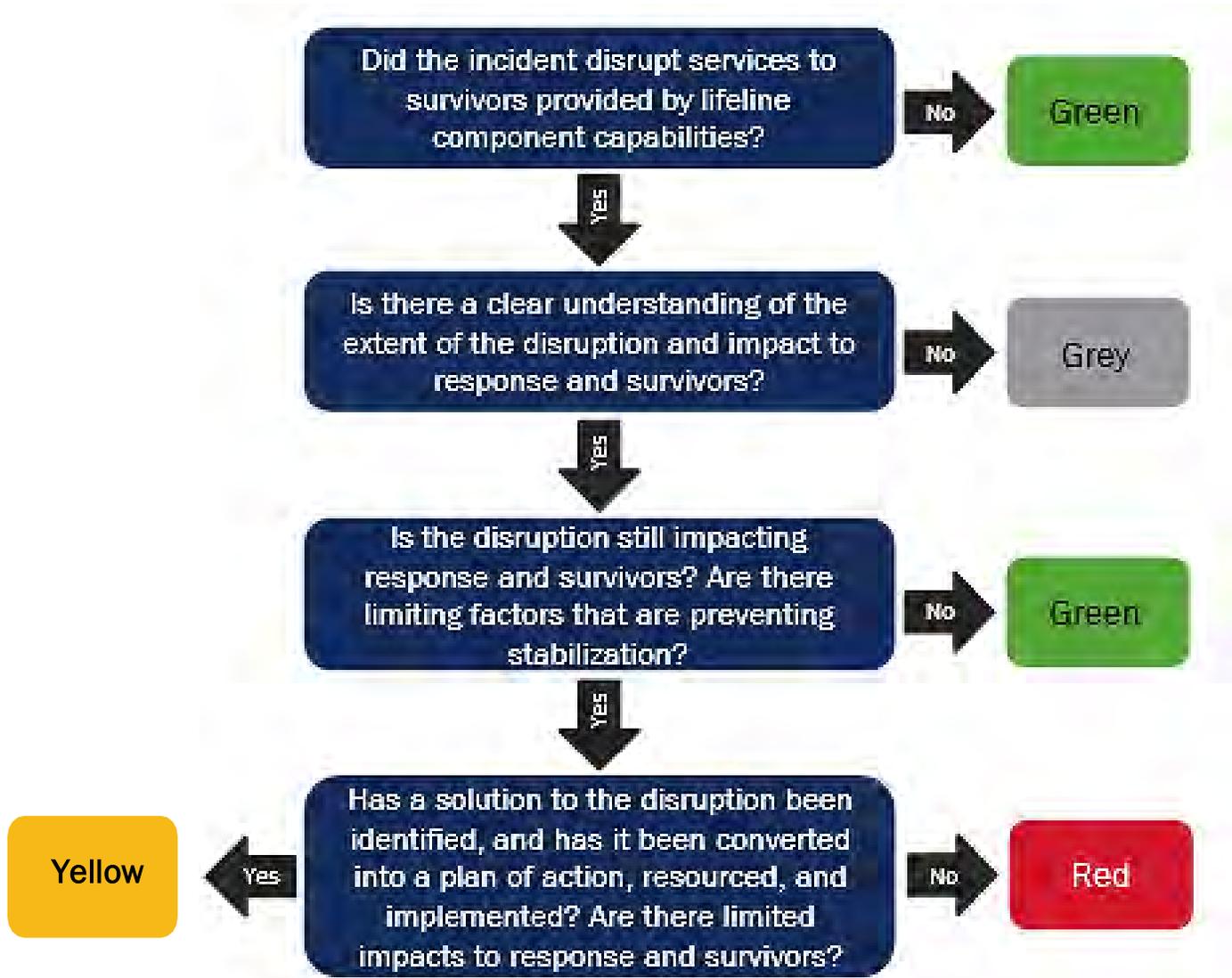
ASSIGNING A LIFELINE STATUS

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 3. STATUS ASSIGNMENT FLOWCHART



APPENDIX B - AUTHORITIES

FEDERAL

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

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

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

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

[Sandy Recovery Improvement Act, 2013](#)

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

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

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

STATE

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

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

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

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

LOCAL JURISDICTION

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

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

APPENDIX C – REFERENCE LIST

REFERENCE	TITLE / DESCRIPTION
STATE	Disaster Declaration Process
STATE	IDHS EOC Operations Webpage
FEMA	FEMA's ESF #4- Firefighting Annex, 2016
FEMA	FEMA Resource Typing Definition for Response Operational Coordination, 2017
FEMA	FEMA Resource Typing Definition for the National Qualification System Emergency Management, 2017
ALL-HAZARDS INCIDENT MANAGEMENT	Incident Management Training and Consulting All-Hazards Incident Management Team Response and Planning Guide, Second Edition 2019

APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS	FULL DESCRIPTION
AAR/IP	After Action Report/Improvement Plan
ALS	Advanced Life Support
ArcGIS	Aeronautical Reconnaissance Coverage Geographic Information System
BLS	Basic Life Support
COP	Common Operating Picture
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
GIS	Geographic Information System
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IA	Individual Assistance
IC	Indiana Code
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IDHS	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
IFTS	Indiana Firefighting Training System
IHERN	Indiana Hospital Emergency Response Network
IMARP	Indiana Mutual Aid Response Plan
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team

IMT	Incident Management Team
IRV	Incident Response Vehicle
IS	Independent Study
ISP	Indiana State Police
IT	Information Technology
JFO	Joint Field Office
MAMA-C	Mid America Mutual Aid Consortium
MCC	Mobile Command Center
MHz	Megahertz
NFA	National Fire Academy
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
PA	Public Assistance
POETE	Planning Organization Equipment Training Exercise
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
SBA	Small Business Administration
SDRF	State Disaster Relief Fund
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SFMO	State Fire Marshal's Office
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
THIRA	Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue

WebEOC	Web-based Emergency Operations Center
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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.
EMAC	During a disaster or emergency, EMAC is a mutual aid compact system for non-Federal, state-to-state sharing of resources across state lines. (<i>NIMS 2017</i>)
Forward Response Element	Forward response elements are based on the situation and may include but are not limited to: Logistics/Information Technology (IT) Specialist, Incident Response Vehicle (IRV), Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and State IMAT. Forward response elements allow the state to provide on-site interface with the District Liaison and local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Director(s). it also enhances communications and technical components for State level operations. (<i>State of Indiana Emergency Response Plan</i>)
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	A team consisting of state employees capable of supporting local jurisdictions with onsite incident management, Emergency Operations

ASSISTANCE TEAM (IMAT)	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

<p>WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (WEA)</p>	<p>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.</p>
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