EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #10 ANNEX OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

State of Indiana

Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) ESF Annex

March 2022

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PLANNING AGENCIES

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

PRIMARY AGENCY

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Indiana Department of Administration	Indiana State Department of Agriculture
Indiana Board of Animal Health	Office of Indiana State Chemist
Indiana Department of Correction	Indiana Department of Health
Indiana Department of Homeland Security	Indiana Department of Insurance
Indiana National Guard	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Administration	Integrated Public Safety Commission
Indiana State Personnel Department	Indiana State Police
Indiana Department of Transportation	Indiana Office of Technology
American Red Cross	Salvation Army
Local Emergency Planning Committees	Local and District HazMat Teams
Local Fire Departments	County Health Departments
County Emergency Management Agencies	County Sheriff Departments
County Highway Departments	City and County Public Utilities
City and Town Police Departments	Municipal Drinking Water Treatment Plants

Wastewater Treatment Plants	City and Local Government GIS Offices
County and City Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Staff	DPC District Strike Teams and Task Forces
Rural Electric Membership Cooperative	DPC District Incident Management Teams

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Emergency Support Function (ESF #10) is to provide personnel and resources to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the public and environment before, during and after an emergency or disaster event caused by the release of oil, hazardous materials, petroleum or other objectionable substances. Oil and hazardous materials, as used in this annex, are defined as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Hazardous substances, US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Hazardous materials, and objectionable substances as defined by the Indiana Spill Rule (Rule 6.1 327 IAC 2.6.1). In addition to oil, objectionable substance, hazardous materials response and decontamination, ESF #10 provides short and long-term environmental cleanup.

An emergency or disaster could result from hazardous and radiological materials* being released into the environment. Fixed facilities (e.g., chemical plants, nuclear power plants and facilities, tank farms, laboratories, operating hazardous waste sites) that produce, generate, use, store or dispose of hazardous materials, including radioactive materials, could be damaged so that spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective. Hazardous and radiological materials* that are transported may be involved in rail accidents, highway collisions, and waterway and airline mishaps.

If an emergency or major disaster occurs that overwhelms local resources, ESF #10, which is an annex of the Indiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), will be activated to provide support to those jurisdictions affected.

*Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) Radiation Programs is Indiana's lead State Agency regarding radiological materials, with Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) being a Supporting State Agency.

SCOPE

State of Indiana and the SEOC recognizes 15 ESFs, and this annex focuses on ESF #10.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) is the primary point of contact for ESF #10.

- The ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex is intended to be an annex to the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

- ESF #10 encompasses all State departments and agencies that may require oil, hazardous materials, and objectionable substances response or whose oil and

hazardous materials assets may be employed during incidents requiring a coordinated State response.

- ESF #10 coordinates State actions to provide the required oil and hazardous materials response to local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal incident response entities.

- ESF #10 includes the appropriate actions to prepare for and respond to a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. In general, appropriate actions may include:

    o Mitigation and minimization of potential hazardous or radiological materials releases.

    o Detection and assessment of the nature and extent of contamination (including sampling, analysis, and environmental monitoring).

    o Stabilization of the release and prevention of the spread of contamination.

    o Determination of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition.

    o Implementation of environmental cleanup.

    o Direction for the storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous or radiological materials.

    o Utilization of scientific and technical expertise in conjunction with other responding agencies to respond to chemical, biological or radiological threats.

- ESF #10 conducts all environmental cleanup activities, including all contaminated debris activities, building/structure decontamination/demolition, and contaminated water/wastewater management.

- The Planning and Products component of Oil and Hazardous Materials Response develops all external and internal communications strategies and products for the ESF #10 organization. Personnel who work under the auspices of Oil and Hazardous Materials Response must be familiar with the provisions of ESF #10 if the ESF is activated.

- Non-Federal external affairs elements are fully integrated into ESF #10. 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:

    o Delivery of incident prevention, protection, health, response, and recovery instructions to those directly affected by the incident.

- o 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 #10 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

- In the event IDHS determines the need for ESF #10 regarding any of the four phases of emergency management, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) will act as the primary agency.

- ESF #10 will be responsible for implementing internal SOPs and/or SOGs to ensure adequate staffing and administrative support for both field operations and coordination efforts in the State EOC.

- ESF #10 personnel will coordinate the activation of hazardous material response assets to fulfill specific mission assignments that support essential activities in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts.

- Effective response, as well as ongoing support efforts, will be contingent upon the availability of resources and the extent/impact of the incident upon the State.

HAZARD AND THREAT ASSESSMENTS

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

TABLE 1. MISSION AREAS AND CORE CAPABILITIES

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

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT - CORE CAPABILITIES

The following table lists the core capability actions that ESF #10 directly supports.

TABLE 2. ESF 10 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF 10 – OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE
ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE/ HEALTH AND SAFETY	• Conducts actions to detect and assess the nature and extent of oil, objectionable substances, and hazardous materials releases. • Takes appropriate actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; conducts environmental cleanup actions; and decontaminates buildings and structures; and manages wastes. • Follows applicable health and safety requirements from ESF #10 responders and coordinates, as needed, with Worker Health and Safety Support Annex response activities.
CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION	**For incidents where transportation infrastructure or routes are contaminated by oil or hazardous materials:** • Helps to identify safe evacuation and ingress routes; assesses the nature and extent of contamination; and cleans up and/or decontaminates infrastructure and routes. **For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a CBRNE threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field:** • ESF #3 leads state actions to clear critical transportation routes of CBRNE-contaminated debris during the emergency phase, in consultation with ESF #10, the 53rd Civil Support Team and the IDHS Hazardous Materials Specialist. • ESF #10 assumes leadership for management of CBRNE-contaminated debris after the emergency phase is over.
INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS	**For incidents where infrastructure is contaminated by oil or hazardous materials:** • Assess the nature and extent of contamination and cleans up and/or decontaminates infrastructure.
PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING	• Provides the technical expertise to support the preparation of State public information related to the environmental response in support of ESF #15. o It is recognized, however, that in some cases it may be necessary for responding agencies to communicate with the media/public on tactical operations and matters affecting public health and safety directly from the scene, particularly during the early stages of the emergency response.

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.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- All participating agencies/departments will operate under the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

- Actual or potential releases of oil, objectionable substances, or hazardous materials may occur on a daily basis, either by accident or as the result of an intentional/terrorist act.

- An oil or hazardous materials incident may progress to a point where it becomes a serious threat to human health and safety and to the environment.

- Multiple oil, objectionable substances, or hazardous materials incidents may occur simultaneously on land or in waters following a major disaster such as a flood, earthquake, tornado or terrorist attack.

- Local response agencies will be overwhelmed by the extent of the response effort required to assess, mitigate, monitor, cleanup and dispose of oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials releases.

- Response personnel, cleanup crews and response equipment may have difficulty reaching the HazMat site because of the damage sustained by the transportation infrastructure.

- Additional response and cleanup personnel and equipment will be needed to supplement existing capabilities and to provide backup or relief resources.

- Concern about facilities located in or near the affected area even if a natural or other catastrophic disaster does not cause situations where there are actual releases.

- Laboratories utilized for analyzing hazardous materials samples may be damaged, destroyed or unable to meet the demand volume.

- Facilities that store or use oil, objectionable substances, or hazardous materials may be damaged or destroyed.

- Petroleum refineries and storage may be damaged or destroyed.

- Petroleum retailers may sustain damage and require assistance.

- Pipelines may rupture.

- Degradation of tanks, drums or holding ponds, can occur and spill control apparatus and containment measures may not be effective at fixed facilities (e.g., chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, hazardous waste sites) which produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials.

- Exceptions to current disposal practices and emissions may be necessary during major disasters.

- Disposal of waste material, soil and other material will be at a permitted site and handled by private contractor, when possible, with responsible party being liable for associated costs of the response, remediation of the affected area and disposal.

- There may be potential releases of materials not typically considered hazardous, but which pose a threat to human health or welfare, property or to the environment.

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.

Working with local and state entities, ESF #10 coordinates the provision of support to and management of various responses to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up and dispose of oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials and minimize impact of the incidents.

In the event of an actual or potential release of oil, hazardous materials or other materials that pose a threat to human health or welfare, property or to the environment, ESF #10 or portions of it may be implemented. This ESF addresses the emergency phase of the state response and will direct the efforts to supplement the local emergency response actions immediately following a major incident or disaster. Federal, state and local officials must maintain close coordination. ESF #10 operations will contain, identify, cleanup, remove, dispose of, or minimize releases of or prevent, mitigate or minimize the threat of potential releases of oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials.

ESF #10 shall deploy hazardous material response to areas potentially impacted by emergencies or disasters and prioritize assets and functions to manage and support the immediate and long-term needs of the State and local jurisdictions.

ESF #10 shall activate, deploy and organize personnel and resources based upon:

- Pre-established policies, procedures and practices
- Integration into the overall State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
- The level of support required by other state and local ESFs

ESF #10 shall ensure effective communication is established and maintained with all ESFs and the State EOC Operations Section to promote an accurate common operating picture (COP).

STATE OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES DURING RESPONSE AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

1. Life, safety, and health (highest priority)

2. Incident stabilization

3. Protection of property, economy, and the environment

4. Restoration of essential infrastructure, utilities, functions, and services

5. Unity of effort and coordination among appropriate stakeholders

SEOC ACTIVATION

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

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

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

- An incident has occurred that has the potential for rapid escalation.

- The emergency will be of a long duration and requires sustained coordination.

- Major policy decisions may be required.

- The volume of county requests for assistance is increasing and expected to continue.

- Pre-deployment of state or federal assets is occurring in anticipation of the emergency.

- Managing the situation requires urgent, high-level, non-routine coordination among multiple jurisdictions, state departments or other external agencies.

- The State of Indiana shall communicate and collaborate with other response/support agencies and integrate their response plans into the overall response.

- Activation of the SEOC will be advantageous to the successful management of the event.

The SEOC is managed by IDHS and is the physical location where multi-agency coordination occurs whether it is at the primary or alternate undisclosed sites. The SEOC can be configured

to expand or contract as necessary to respond to the different levels of incidents requiring State assistance. The SEOC has designated four activation levels as outlined in Table 3. Each elevated level assumes the requirements and conditions of the previous, lower activation level.

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

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

TABLE 3. STATE EOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS

SEOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS			
LEVEL NUMBER	**NAME OF LEVEL**	**DESCRIPTION**	**EXAMPLE**
IV	**Daily Ops**	Normal daily operations. Watch Desk is monitoring actives within and around the State.	Tornado Watch
An actual or potential for an _incident of state significance_ will drive the need for an increase in activation / staffing levels			
III	**Active Emergency Conditions**	A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include: ▪ **Section Chiefs** ▪ JIC **may** be set-up. ▪ **Limited** ESF Staffing ▪ **May** have a **federal** presence	Large Tornado > EF-3
II	**Significant Emergency Conditions**	A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include: • 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**	A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include: ▪ Section Chiefs ▪ JIC will be set-up. ▪ Governor Emergency Advisory Group (EAG) will be activated. o **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

- Local jurisdictions are responsible for the safety of persons and property in their respective jurisdictions.

- Local responders are the initial responders to Hazmat incidents.

- Hazardous materials response teams or other qualified local response personnel will determine the need for a State response and notify the County Emergency Management Agency or IDHS.

- Full cooperation of local governments and volunteer agencies to cope with an incident or disaster will occur.

- All local entities have up to date emergency response plans addressing oil and hazardous materials releases and have a means for initial response and in many cases, complete response to these types of incidents.

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
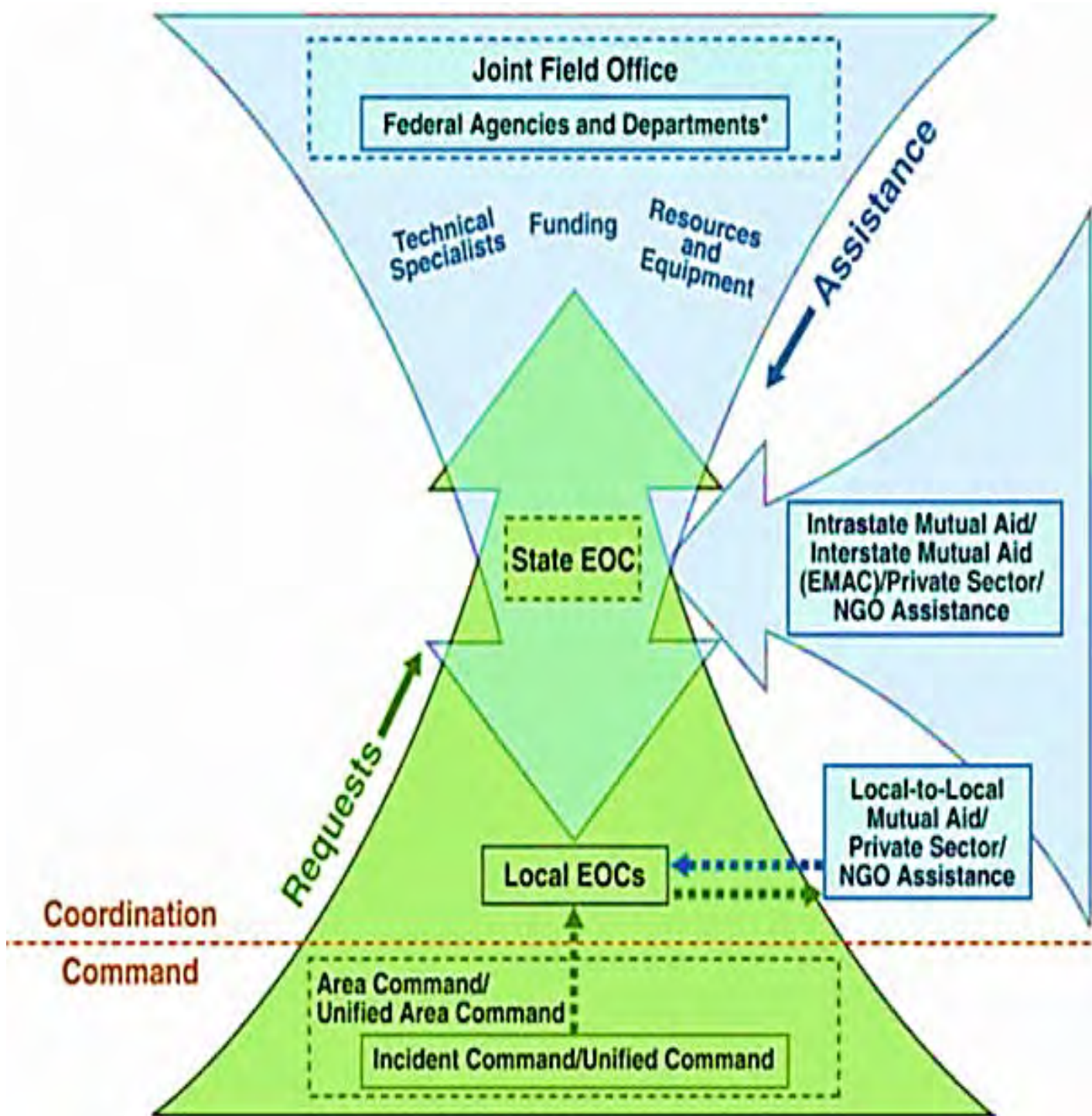
INCLUSION, ACCESS, AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

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 <u>actual</u> needs during an emergency and awareness of not using negative labels such as "handicapped," "crippled," or "abnormal."

This annex planning guidance is inclusive as it also encompasses people with temporary needs or those who do not identify themselves as having a disability. This includes women who are pregnant, children, older adults, individuals with limited English communication, people with limited transportation access and those with household pets and service animals. Additional awareness which helps ensure inclusive emergency preparedness planning include addressing the needs of children and adults in areas such as:

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

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

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

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

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE INDIANA ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS ANNEX.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This section describes how ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response 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 (IDEM) is responsible for the following:

- Provide state oil, hazardous materials and objectionable substance release response resources to assist in critical functions and tasks before, during and after emergency events and disaster situations.

- Coordinate the recovery, restoration and safety of oil, hazardous materials and objectionable substance response capabilities impacted by potential hazards or disaster events.

- Support IDHS – State Fire Marshal's Office in training to essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas.

- Manage the financial aspects of IDEM as they relate to ESF #10.

- Work with other state, federal and local oil and hazardous materials response entities to assess the overall damage, determine the impact of the incident and identify resource gaps that may exist.

- Coordinate and implement emergency-related response and recovery functions, as required, under statutory authority.

- Request and coordinate federal response assets, as needed.

SUPPORTING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

The supporting agencies are responsible for the following:

- Assist in prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery operations when requested by IDHS or the designated ESF Primary Agency.

- Participate, as needed in the State EOC, supporting overall coordination of oil and hazardous materials response assets 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.

- Manage the financial aspects of their agency as it relates to ESF #10.

- Identify new equipment, technologies or capabilities required to prepare for or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.

- Provide information or intelligence regarding trends and challenges to the State of Indiana's oil and hazardous materials response capability.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

- 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.

- Each primary and supporting agency will comply with all applicable requirements for training as directed or authorized by their individual agencies. Additionally, training requirements from higher federal or training authorities related to homeland security and emergency management will also be considered a priority. Such training may include, but is not limited to:

  o Oil and Hazardous Materials Training

  o National incident Management System / Incident Command Systems

  o Continuity of Operations

  o Emergency Management Training

  o EOC Operations, Management and In-Service Training

  o Emergency Operations Planning

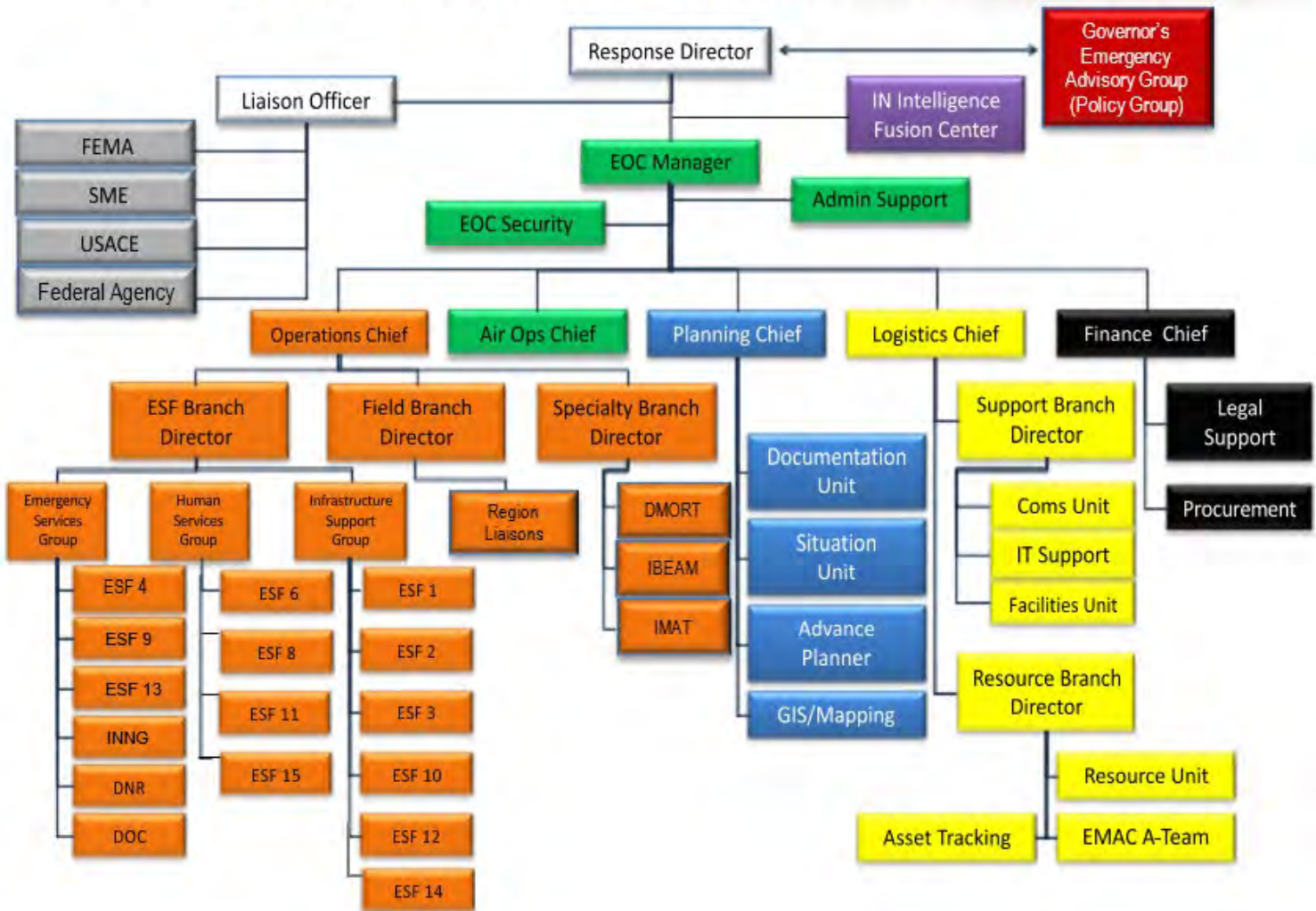o   SOPs and/or SOGs Development

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 #10 in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF #10. 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 #10 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 10 PREVENTION TASKS

ESF #10 – PREVENTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time ESF #10 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 #10 threats through observation and situational awareness.
4	Make appropriate assumptions to inform decision makers and counterterrorism professionals actions to prevent imminent attacks on ESF #10 in the homeland.
5	Continue to monitor changing trends in activity and aggressive behavior at the local, state, and national level and adjust prevention tasking as it applies to ESF #10.
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 #10 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 10 PROTECTION TASKS

	ESF #10 – PROTECTION TASKS
TASK #	**TASK SUMMARY**
1	Develop, validate, and maintain SOPs or guidelines for both routine and emergency operations. Key operational concerns include but are not limited to: • Identification and assessment of equipment, supplies, and resources. • Alert, notification, and activation of 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 #10 personnel. Key training considerations include but are not limited to: • Hazardous materials assessment, management, and response. • Working in the field during emergency operations. • Working in an EOC during emergency conditions. • WebEOC or other computer applications. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures. • National Incident Management System / Incident Command. • Continuity of Operations. • Mapping, GIS and other computer applications.
3	Develop and maintain a roster of essential primary and support agency contacts for ESF #10. Ensure critical information (telephone, cell, Office of Homeland Security, etc.) are captured.
4	Develop and maintain a database or system to collect information on essential resources and equipment.
5	Develop lists of resources needs and work toward eliminating these shortfalls by securing funding, partnerships or taking other essential activities.
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 hazardous materials response needs.
7	Train ESF #10 personnel on technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to hazardous materials response.
8	Train ESF #10 personnel on routine and emergency safety standards for both field operations and EOC support.
9	Train ESF #10 personnel on legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to hazardous materials response, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance.
10	Ensure necessary supplements to the ESF annex are developed and maintained.
11	Review the ESF #10 annex annually and update as needed.

TABLE 6. ESF 10 MITIGATION TASKS

ESF #10 – MITIGATION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Identify areas that have hazardous material inventories which may pose a significant threat and assess the potential impact on critical infrastructure.
2	Identify oil and hazardous materials response resources within the State of Indiana and potential shortfalls or gaps that may exist.
3	Identify potential partnerships or funding sources to reduce or eliminate resource shortfalls or gaps for oil and hazardous materials response issues and concerns.
4	Establish partnerships with federal, state, local, and municipal entities that share oil and hazardous materials response 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 oil and hazardous materials response needs.
6	Identify and utilize technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency oil and hazardous materials response needs.
7	Identify, establish, and maintain routine and emergency safety standards for all oil and hazardous materials response personnel that comply with federal and state requirements and policies.
8	Identify, establish, and maintain alternate oil and hazardous materials response facilities, equipment and assets for continuity of operations and essential oil and hazardous materials response services statewide.
9	Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities relating to oil and hazardous materials response during emergencies or disasters to mitigate the identified threats.
10	Identify training gaps and needs relating to oil and hazardous materials response during emergencies or disasters.
11	Assist in the development of legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to oil and hazardous materials response, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance.
12	Work with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to develop and maintain public outreach programs aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks associated with emergency oil and hazardous materials response issues.

TABLE 7. ESF 10 RESPONSE TASKS

ESF #10 – RESPONSE TASKS	
TASK #	**TASK SUMMARY**
1	Activate SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider: • The assessment, staging, use, status and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources. • The alert, notification, and activation of personnel for work in the field or within the State EOC. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures.
2	Activate ESF #10 personnel for such mission essential tasks as: • The assessment of equipment, supplies and resources. • Responding to the field for emergency operations. • Contracting spill response and disposal services and support as necessary when responsible parties cannot be located, are unable or unwilling to respond. • Working in an EOC during emergency conditions. • Supporting local, district or statewide Incident Command structures. • Activating continuity of operations plans. • Developing and distributing maps and other pertinent oil, objectionable substances, and hazardous materials response information. • Supporting decontamination efforts as needed.
3	Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF #10 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down.
4	Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities to prevent additional oil, objectionable substances, and hazardous materials response related damage during response.
5	Work with ESF #13 (Public Safety) and ESF #1 (Transportation) in the placement of barricades or other security measures as needed or required for oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response and the protection of citizens.
6	Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as NGOs and private businesses/industry, as needed.
7	Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during state EOC activations, as needed.

TABLE 8. ESF 10 RECOVERY TASKS

ESF #10 – RECOVERY TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Work to aggressively eliminate shortfalls or resource gaps that were identified in response to an emergency or disaster.
2	Establish partnerships and identify funding sources to address resource shortfalls or gaps for oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response issues and concerns.
3	Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state, local and municipal entities in impacted areas and assist in their overall efforts for recovery operations.
4	Assess mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may have been utilized during the response and determine if those agreements need to be updated or revised.
5	Assess the current technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response needs and update based upon the lessons learned from the most recent emergency response.
6	Assess the current level of training on emergency safety standards for oil and hazardous materials response personnel to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and state requirements and policies.
7	Assess the current usage and application of alternate oil and hazardous materials facilities, equipment and assets for these essential services statewide to determine if there are issues that need to be addressed for future response operations.

LIFELINE AND ESF OJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

TABLE 9. ESF 10 TASKS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
		0 - 24 HOURS	
To prioritize leaks and spills based on human life	— —	— —	Field requests from local officials to provide assistance and resources as needed.
	To deploy an ESF 10 representative to the SEOC within 4 hours	— —	Deploy ESF 10 representative to the SEOC and be briefed.
	— —	— —	Participate as needed in the SEOC, supporting overall coordination of oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response assets and personnel during response operations.
		ESFs 1, 4	*IDEM:* Upon arrival at the SEOC, coordinate with ESFs 1 and 4 to ascertain the actual capabilities for HAZMAT response and to obtain directions to accessible roads.
		— —	Begin to identify major storage sites for oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials in the affected area. Use databases (IDHS Community Right-to-know Tier II manager database, IDEM databases, Office of Indiana State Chemist (OISC) databases), IDEM, IDHS and OISC GIS map layers, and incoming damage assessments where disaster damage could possibly have resulted in a release that could harm or threaten the lives of a significant number of people.
		— —	Arrange to stage contaminated debris in each impacted county for proper disposal.
		— —	Arrange staging/disposal areas for wood/vegetation debris and authorize emergency burning of wood/vegetation with air curtains per IDEM OAQ requirements.
	To assess all reported HAZMAT incidents within 12 hours	— —	Coordinate state inspections to determine the status of chemical facilities using the Tier II Manager System, which shows chemical facility worst case release scenarios.
		— —	Receive and log status of facilities and preliminary damage assessments.
		— —	*IDEM:* Take appropriate action for any spills or releases of oil, hazardous materials and objectionable substances reported through the Spill Line or through the SEOC.
		ESF 12	Working with ESF #12 (Energy), be aware of any possible pipeline breaks or leaks along the numerous pipelines crossing the state carrying various forms of petroleum, natural gas, and other hazardous materials.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
To Prioritize leaks and spills based on human life (continued)	To request additional Level A HAZMAT teams through mutual-aid agreements and EMAC within 12 hours	• Contractors • ESF 7	Coordinate with contractors and EMAC personnel to expedite mitigation, remediation, and cleanup.
		ESF 7	Call for federal resources: Type II HAZMAT teams and inspection teams.
		• IFCA • ESF 7	Request activation of the IFCA mutual-aid plan, and coordinate deployment of these resources with ESF 7.
— —	— —	— —	Begin short-term environmental cleanup.
To make use of reference materials to determine lethality of events and proper ways to remediate	— —	— —	Present safety briefings as required.
		— —	Obtain and use appropriate means of decontamination.
		— —	Use reference materials for determining distance and levels of personal protective equipment (PPE) in use.
		— —	Research special hazards class before entry.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To begin containing all HAZMAT releases	To answer all HAZMAT calls and update the SEOC within 30 hours	— —	Prioritize HAZMAT facilities for further investigation of damage, or immediately clean up or contain the hazardous material(s), if possible.
		— —	Monitor actions by petroleum, gas supply, chemical companies and agricultural chemical distribution companies to mitigate or correct any problems that threaten life, safety, or health, especially in significantly populated areas.
		• ESF 7 • EPA	In coordination with ESF #7 and EPA, review possible contractors, and activate as necessary to address priority issues, if feasible. Deploy contractors to forward mobilization sites or staging areas. Private companies should mitigate and repair breaks, leaks, and spills at their facilities and pipelines.
		— —	Provide technical assistance to local governments in determining where to find emergency spill contractors to assist with cleanup and remediation.
		— —	Continue to identify secure sites for temporarily storing hazardous materials in the affected area.
		ESF 12	Working with ESF #12 (Energy), continue to be aware of any possible pipeline breaks or leaks along the numerous pipelines crossing the state carrying various forms of petroleum, natural gas, and other hazardous materials.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
To begin containing all HAZMAT releases (continued)	To answer all HAZMAT calls and update the SEOC within 30 hours	— —	Continue to monitor actions by petroleum, gas, chemical, agriculture chemical distribution companies and anhydrous ammonia-supply companies to mitigate or correct problems.
		— —	Monitor transportation accidents involving oil, objectionable substances, or hazardous materials on highways, railroads, and navigable waterways that could contaminate groundwater, waterways, or public water intakes. Share this information with affected political jurisdictions.
		• USCG • EPA	Coordinate with USCG and EPA for large amounts of run-off and impacts to groundwater, lakes, streams and notify potentially impacted drinking water utilities.
		• ESF 7	Request additional resources for HAZMAT response through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary.
		— —	*HAZMAT responders:* Check in on-scene.
		ESF 8	*ESF 8:* Perform medical checks on HAZMAT responders.
		— —	*HAZMAT responders:* Strictly adhere to control zones.
		— —	*HAZMAT responders:* Don proper PPE.
		— —	Use Simplex on-scene.
		— —	Deliver updates to the ESF 10 representative at the SEOC.
	To begin air monitoring within 18 hours	• Contractors • FD HazMat teams	Perform air monitoring to determine impact to the public.
		— —	Continue with monitoring until the area of impact shows sufficient improvement.
BEYOND 72 HOURS			
To finish containment and cleanup of HAZMAT releases	— —	— —	Begin long-term environmental cleanup.
		— —	Restore areas damaged by spills.
		— —	Continue prioritization of needs and begin to assess priorities for recovery.
		— —	Continue coordination with ESF 10 support agencies.
		ESF 7	Request additional resources through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary.
	To continue air monitoring through the first 96 hours	Contractors	Continue with monitoring until the area of impact shows sufficient improvement.

State of Indiana

ESF #10
Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

| To inspect waterways and test them for contaminants | — — | EPA | *EPA, Water Utilities and IDEM:* Determine the level of contaminants in waterways using water screening test kits and pull samples for laboratory analysis. |
| | | EPA | *EPA, Water Utilities and IDEM:* Give status reports about waterway contamination to the SEOC. |

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

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
BEYOND 72 HOURS			
To have clean water available to all counties	— —	• EPA • ISDH • IDEM Drinking Water staff • IDHS Logistics	Carry out mass testing of all water systems and water plants.

TABLE 11. ESF 10 GENERAL TASKS

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS		
To maintain the common operating picture (COP) and contribute to the Incident Action Plan (IAP)	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Gather intelligence for summarizing and placement into WebEOC; support developing the State IAP.
	— —	Reach out to local members of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) to maintain situational awareness.
24 – 72 HOURS		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Continue to collect intelligence from the field.
	— —	Communicate the status and existing capabilities of all ESF 10 agencies to prioritize needs.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP with ESF 5 to determine needs and priorities.
BEYOND 72 HOURS		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Continue to collect intelligence from the field.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP, based on needs and priorities.
	— —	Continue coordination among ESF 10 agencies.

DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

DIRECTION

In responding to oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials incidents, IDEM's priorities are to accurately assess the situation and then recommend appropriate prevention, containment and abatement measures. Specific actions may include stabilizing the release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments; capping of contaminated soils or sludge; use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or to decontaminate or mitigate its effects; drainage controls; fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions; removal of highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removal of drums, barrels, tanks, or other containers that contain oil, hazardous materials, agricultural chemicals or objectionable substances; and other measures as deemed necessary.

For actual or potential releases of materials not typically considered hazardous but which pose a threat to human health or welfare, property or to the environment, response activities may include, but are not limited to, water quality monitoring and protection, air quality sampling and monitoring, household and business hazardous waste collection, and the permitting and monitoring of debris collection and disposal related to the clean-up and recovery.

COORDINATION AND CONTROL

ESF #10 will manage and coordinate hazmat incident control, containment, and mitigation activities. This will be accomplished by mobilizing hazmat resources in support of hazmat containment and rescue operations. ESF #10 will use established hazmat support organizations, processes, and procedures.

When requested or upon SEOC activation, an IDEM representative will report to the SEOC as needed or as resources allow. The ESF #10 Coordinator will determine the support agencies to be notified and complete notification of these agencies. Representatives of other agencies supporting ESF #10 may also be requested to report to the SEOC.

COMMUNICATION

ESF #10 shall ensure communication is established and maintained with the SEOC and participating agencies to promote an accurate common operating picture (COP) through the use of situation reports and assessments. Such communication methods may include but is not limited to:

- Data
    - WebEOC, Email, Text, Microsoft Teams, and Cisco Jabber. (Social Media coordinated through ESF #15)
- Landline telephone and cellular
- Statewide 800 MHz System and 155 MHz System

LOCAL NOTIFICATION

When a Hazmat incident occurs, local response resources will receive notification from a dispatcher and will carry out the initial response. Local jurisdictions have emergency response plans for dealing with Hazmat releases and some have the means for initial and, in many cases, final response to Hazmat incidents.

Notifications of facilities such as schools, day care centers, hospitals, nursing homes, etc. are the responsibility of local jurisdictions. It is also the responsibility of local jurisdictions to keep the public advised of an incident's status and impacts. Local requests for state agency assistance will be processed through County EMAs and will be forwarded to the State EOC.

PUBLIC INFORMATION/ CRISIS COMMUNICATION

The Joint Information Center (JIC) provides a supporting mechanism to develop, coordinate, and deliver messages; it supports the Incident Commander or Unified Command and the associated elements of the ICS. ESF #10 will continue to keep the JIC apprised of the response efforts and coordinate any public information. ESF #15, in consultation with ESF #5, will develop a strategic communications plan to prepare and deliver coordinated and sustained messages to the public.

When the EOC is activated, public information and crisis communications will be coordinated through ESF #15.

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 causeof an incident impact and then prioritize and deploy resources to effectively stabilize the lifeline. This construct maximizes the effectiveness of federally supported, state managed, and locally executed response.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 12. COMMUNITY LIFELINE COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS

ALL COMMUNITY LIFELINE COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS		
Multiple components establish the parameters of and key assessment elements for each of the lifelines; component-level analysis is required to determine if each lifeline is stable		
SAFETY AND SECURITY	**FOOD, WATER, SHELTERING**	**HEALTH AND MEDICAL**
• Hazard Mitigation • Law Enforcement / Security • Responder Safety • Search and Rescue • Fire Services • Government Service	• Evacuations • Food / Potable Water • Shelter • Durable Goods • Water Infrastructure • Agriculture Infrastructure	• Medical Care • Patient Movement • Public Health • Fatality Management • Medical Industry
ENERGY	**COMMUNICATIONS**	**TRANSPORTATION**
• Power (Grid) • Temporary Power • Fuel	• Infrastructure • 911 & Dispatch • Responder Communications • Alerts, Warnings, Messages	• Highway / Roadway Motor Vehicle • Mass Transit • Railway • Aviation • Maritime • Pipeline
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL		
• Facilities • Incident Debris, Pollutants, Contaminants • Conveyance		

TABLE 13. INDIANA LIFELINES / ESF / CORE CAPABILITIES CROSS WALK

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

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

TABLE 141. ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT ESF 10 DURING RESPONSE

ORGANIZATION	ESF 10
ESF 1: Transportation	✓
ESF 2: Communications	— —
ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering	— —
ESF 4: Firefighting	✓
ESF 5: Information and Planning	— —
ESF 6: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	— —
ESF 7: Logistics Support and Resource Management	✓
ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services	✓
ESF 9: Search and Rescue	— —
ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	✕
ESF 11: Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources	— —
ESF 12: Energy	✓
ESF 13: Public Safety and Security	— —
ESF 15: External Affairs	— —
Contractors	✓
Federal ESF 10	✓
Indiana Fire Chiefs Association (IFCA)	✓
Indiana Department of Health (IDOH)	✓
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	✓
United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	✓

COLORS INDICATE LIFELINE OR COMPONENT STATUS

STABLE: Green

- Minimal or no disruption in services to survivors

- *Note: Green components <u>may</u> 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
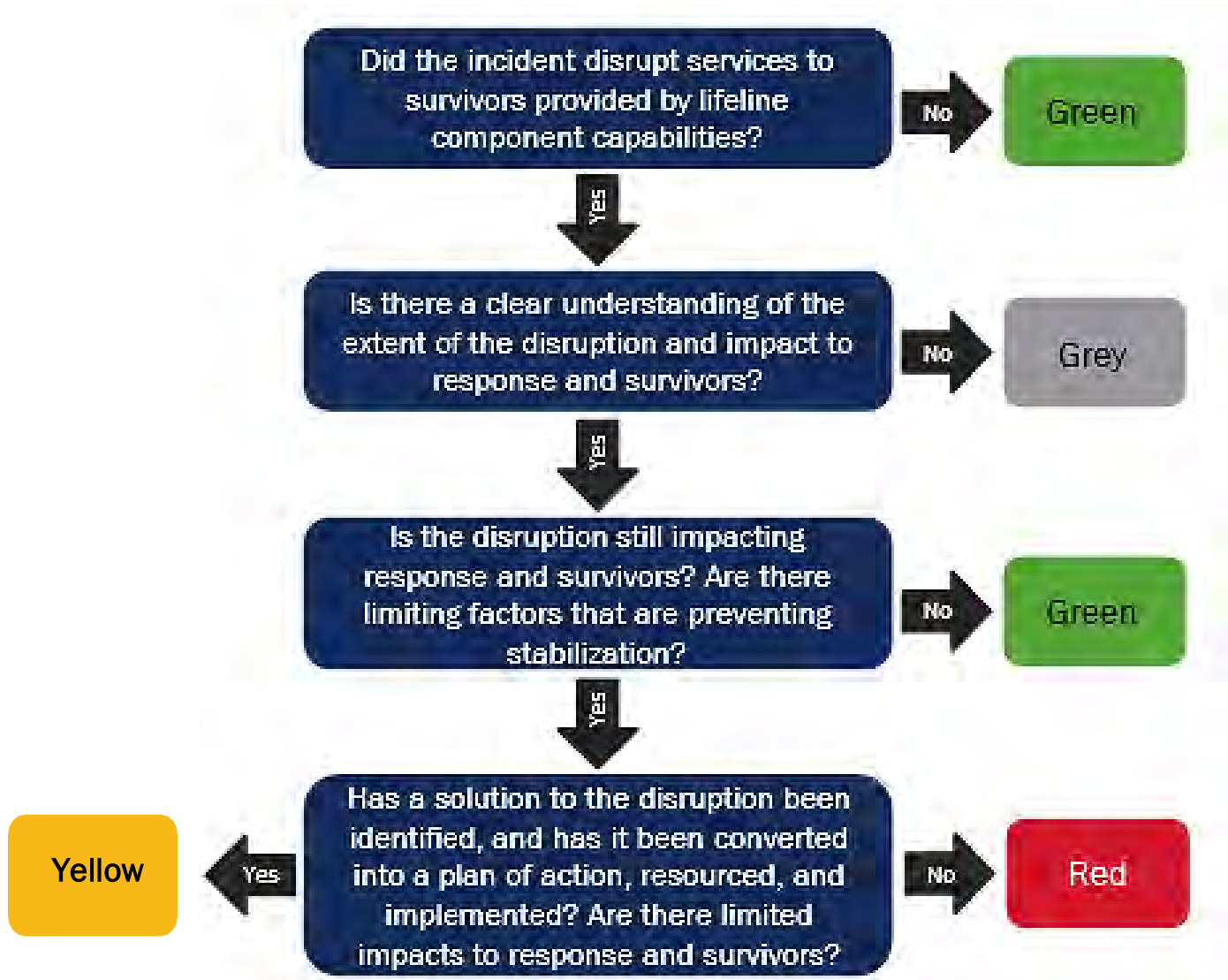
APPENDIX B - AUTHORITIES

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.

The Indiana Spill Rule, Rule 6, 327 IAC 2-6.1

LOCAL JURISDICTION

Indiana Code 36-1-3, Home Rule
Indiana's Home Rule grants municipalities the ability to govern themselves as them deem fit.

APPENDIX C – REFERENCE LIST

REFERENCE	TITLE / DESCRIPTION
STATE	Disaster Declaration Process
STATE	IDHS EOC Operations Webpage
FEMA	FEMA's ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
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

ESF #10
Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS

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

IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
IDHS	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
IDNR	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
IDOA	Indiana Department of Administration
IDOE	Indiana Department of Energy
IDOL	Indiana Department of Labor
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IMT	Incident Management Team
INDOT	Indiana Department of Transportation
INNG	Indiana National Guard
IN-VOAD	Indiana Volunteers Active in Disaster
IOSHA	Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Administration
IOT	Indiana Office of Technology
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
IPSC	Integrated Public Safety Commission
IS	Independent Study
ISDA	Indiana State Department of Agriculture
ISDH	Indiana State Department of Health
ISP	Indiana State Police
IT	Information Technology
IURC	Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission

JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NJIC	National Joint Information Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
PIO	Public Information Officer (or Office)
POETE	Planning Organization Equipment Training Exercise
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPD	State Personnel Department
SPR	Stakeholder Preparedness Review
THIRA	Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment
VIPS	Volunteers in Police Service
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alerts

APPENDIX E - DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
AMATEUR RADIO	The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) is a division of the American Radio Relay League and consists of licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered themselves and their equipment for public communications service to the federal, state, county or local level government as well as to nonprofit organizations.
EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM	The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a nationwide emergency alert program.
GETS CARD	The Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) provides a card to national security and emergency preparedness personnel that significantly increases the probability of completion for their phone calls when normal calling methods are unsuccessful.
HIGHWAY ADVISORY RADIO STATIONS	Highway Advisory Radio Stations (HARS) are licensed low-power AM stations set up by local transport departments that provide bulletins to motorists and other travelers regarding traffic and other delays.
INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TEAM (IMAT)	A team consisting of state employees capable of supporting local jurisdictions with onsite incident management, Emergency Operations Center management, resource coordination, technical support, subject matter expertise, and management capabilities, or functions as a state coordinating element
INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM	A team that provides on-scene incident management support during incidents or events that exceed a jurisdiction's or agency's capability or capacity
INCIDENT PIO	The PIO that is in charge of overall messaging. The Incident PIO changes depending on the incident (example: IBOAH was designated as the Incident PIO during the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Response in 2016)
INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM	The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation's alert and warning infrastructure.
JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)	Forms under Unified Command to effectively manage communication resources and public messages when multiple organizations are involved in incident response or multi-agency event planning for major meetings and events

NOAA ALL-HAZARD WEATHER RADIO	The NOAA all-hazard weather radio is a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week continuous broadcast of weather information.
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)	Disseminates community information to the public
STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC)	Functions as a central coordination center for subject matter experts and key organization personnel who facilitate an effective, direct, and coordinated response to the needs of the citizens of Indiana in the event of a natural disasters or significant events
WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (WEA)	Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) is a public safety system that allows customers who own certain wireless phone models and other enabled mobile devices to receive geographically targeted, text-like messages alerting them of imminent threats to safety in their area.