



# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #12 ANNEX ENERGY

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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 Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC)

### SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Office of Energy Development (OED)	Office of Utility Consumer Counselor (OUCC)
Indiana Department of Homeland Security	Indiana Department of Transportation
Indiana Department of Health	Indiana National Guard
Indiana Public Safety Commission	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Family & Social Services Administration	Municipal Electric Cooperatives
Rural Electric Cooperatives	AES Indiana
Countrymark	Citizens Energy Group
Midcontinent Independent System Operator	PJM Interconnection
Northern Indiana Public Service Company	Vectren Corporation
Duke Energy	Indiana Michigan Power
Wabash Valley Power Association	Central Indiana Power
Indiana Statewide Association of Rural Electric Cooperative	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
All other power/electricity/solar companies	Indiana Municipal Power Agency
All pipeline/natural gas providers	All fuel producers

# PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

## PURPOSE

The purpose of Emergency Support Function #12 is to provide the resources and personnel to meet the energy-related needs of the State before, during and after emergency or disaster events. ESF #12 collects, evaluates, and shares information on energy system damage and estimations on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas.

The term “energy” includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining energy systems and system components. Additionally, ESF #12 provides information concerning the energy restoration process such as projected schedules, percent completion of restoration, geographic information on the restoration, and other information as appropriate.

## SCOPE

- Provides technical expertise to energy asset owners and operators, other Federal agencies, and local, state, tribal, and territorial governments, and conducts field assessments as needed.
- Collects, evaluates, and shares information on energy system damage and provides estimations on the effect of energy system outages within affected areas, as well as the potential state, regional, and national impact.
- Assists government and private sector stakeholders in overcoming inherent challenges associated with restoration of the energy system.
- Provides information concerning the status of energy restoration efforts to include geographic data, projected schedules, restoration tracking, and completion percentages, and other information as appropriate.

## SITUATION

In the event IDHS determines the need for ESF #12 regarding any of the four phases of emergency management, the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC) will act as the primary agency.

- ESF #12 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 #12 personnel and resources may be utilized to assist the restoration of electric and natural gas services 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 personnel and resources and the extent/impact of the incident upon the State.
- The private sector owns and operates the majority of the State's energy infrastructure and takes the lead in the rapid restoration of infrastructure-related services after an incident occurs. Appropriate entities of the private sector are to be integrated into the ESF #12 planning and decision-making process.

## 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 #12 directly supports.

**TABLE 2. ESF 12 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS**

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #12 - ENERGY
<p><b>INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assists energy asset owners and operators and local, state, tribal, and territorial authorities with requests for emergency response actions, as required, to meet the Nation’s energy demands.</li> <li>• Identifies supporting resources needed to stabilize and restore energy systems.</li> <li>• In coordination with ESF #7, assists Federal departments and agencies by locating fuel for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and national defense, pursuant to the authorities available to the agency providing assistance.</li> <li>• Addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems; unexpected operational failure of such systems; acts of terrorism or sabotage; or unusual economic, international, or political events.</li> <li>• In coordination with Energy Sector-Specific Agency (DOE), addresses the impact that damage to an energy system in one geographic region may have on energy supplies, systems, and components in other regions relying on the same system.</li> <li>• Consults with energy asset owners and operators and the Energy Sector-Specific Agency to advise local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal authorities on priorities for energy system restoration, assistance, and supply during response and recovery operations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides subject matter expertise to the private sector, as requested, to assist in restoration efforts.</li> <li>• Through coordination with DOE (refer to Primary Agency Functions), serves as a Federal point of contact with the energy industry for information sharing and requests for assistance from private and public sector owners and operators.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENTS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Works with the DHS/FEMA Regions; the private sector; and local, state, tribal, and territorial authorities to develop procedures and products that improve situational awareness to effectively respond to a disruption of the energy sector.</li> <li>• Coordinates preliminary damage assessments in the energy sector.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies requirements to repair energy systems and monitor repair work.</li> <li>• Coordinates with DOE to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Serves as a source for reporting critical energy infrastructure damage and operating status for the energy systems within an impacted area, as well as on regional and National energy systems.</li> <li>○ Assesses the energy impacts of the incident and provides analysis of the extent and duration of energy shortfalls.</li> <li>○ Analyzes and models the potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures, and determines the effect a disruption has on other critical infrastructure.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>PLANNING</b></p>	<p>Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.</p>
<p><b>OPERATIONAL COORDINATION</b></p>	<p>Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.</p>
<p><b>PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING</b></p>	<p>Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.</p>



## PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A catastrophic incident such as severe weather conditions (ice storms, heat waves, or tornadoes) may cause energy shortages by disrupting electrical transportation services, interfering with delivery through transmission lines, or by forcing higher than normal usage of energy for heating or cooling.
- During disasters, energy generating capacity, and the ability to transmit, distribute and transport energy and fuel may fall below customer demands.
- Hazardous conditions may delay energy system restorations.
- Evacuation/relocation of the county population due to a catastrophic incident will cause a disruption of energy distribution.
- Public and private utilities systems usage may be curtailed or otherwise cease to operate due to damage or other emergency conditions.
- Depending on the situation, rationing or conservation of electricity may be imposed to conserve Indiana's energy resources.
- Public and private utility and energy organizations will perform tasks on their own authority to restore their essential services to the jurisdiction.
- Communications and traffic signals may be affected by power failures, affecting public health and safety services, logistics, and overall response to the disaster site.
- Damaged areas may not be readily accessible.

# 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 #12 – Energy will be activated or placed on standby upon notification by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Upon instructions to activate this Emergency Support Function, the ESF #12 – Energy Coordinator and Support Agencies will implement their procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities and physical resources potentially needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

ESF #12 shall be activated if an emergency or major disaster should overwhelm the resources and capabilities of energy systems and agencies at the local level. Response actions under ESF #12 are carried out with the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the energy system and minimizing the impact on Indiana citizens and visitors.

A large event requiring regional, state and/or interstate mutual aid assistance will require ESF #12 implementation. ESF #12 – Energy will coordinate with support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan and coordinate and direct the use of any required energy assets.

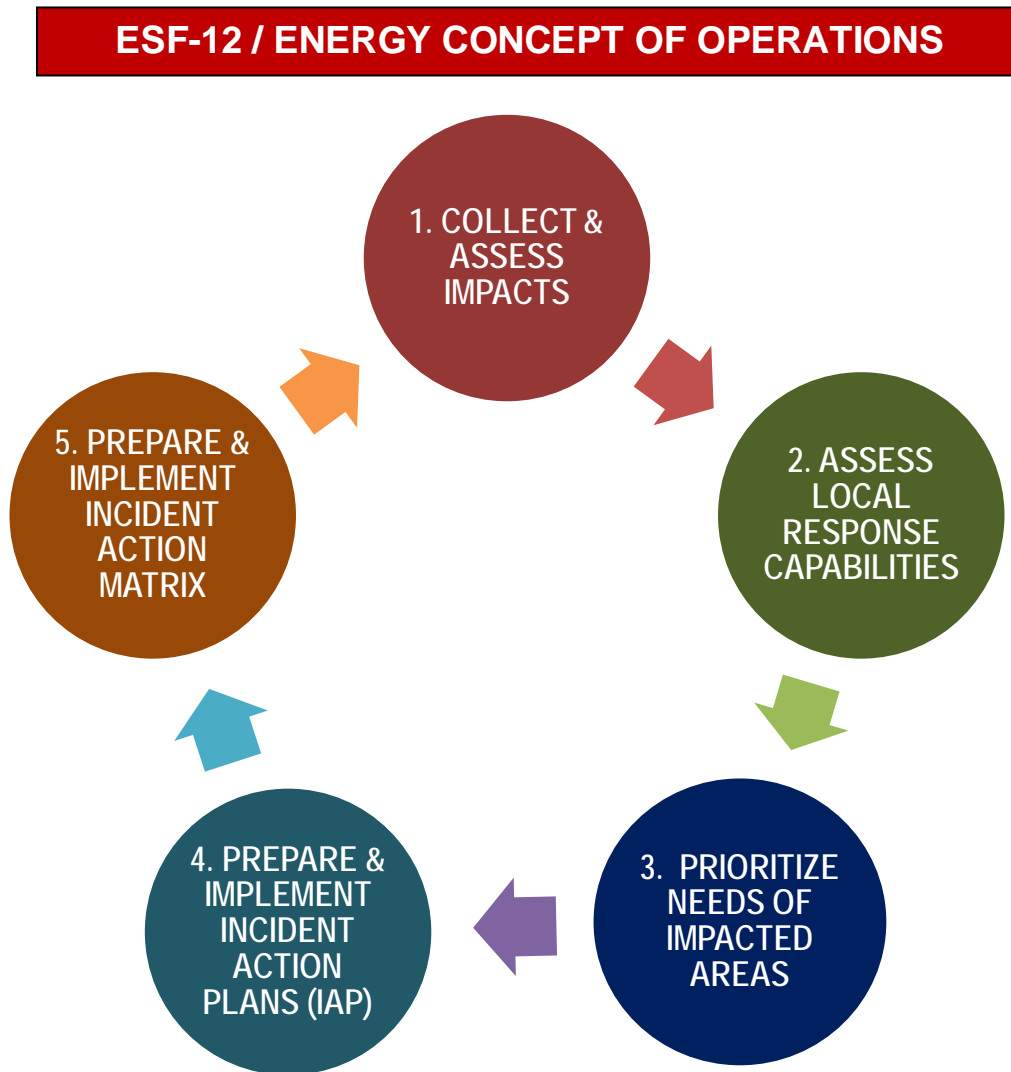
When an event requires a specific type or response mode, energy technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills relevant to the type of event. The individual will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

As illustrated in Figure 1: ESF #12 – Energy Concept of Operation, ESF #12 will give priority to five fundamental, interrelated functions:

1. Use technology and human intelligence to collect, analyze and disseminate information on direct and indirect disaster impacts.
2. Assess the capabilities of local government, the business community and volunteer agencies to effectively respond to the disaster.
3. Assess and prioritize the immediate needs of impacted communities, neighborhoods and areas of the county.
4. Incorporate the analyses into Incident Action Plans that establish operational objectives and identify resource requirements to accomplish these objectives.

- 5. Utilize an Incident Action Matrix to establish priorities, assign tasks to agencies and track progress in meeting objectives.

FIGURE 1. ESF #12 – ENERGY CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS



## 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
<b>IV</b>	<b>Daily Ops</b>	Normal daily operations. Watch Desk is monitoring activities within and around the State.	Very few energy outages
<b>An actual or potential for an <i>incident of state significance</i> will drive the need for an increase in activation / staffing levels</b>			
<b>III</b>	<b>Active Emergency Conditions</b>	<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"> <li><b>Section Chiefs</b></li> <li>JIC <b>may</b> be set-up.</li> <li><b>Limited</b> ESF Staffing</li> <li><b>May</b> have a <b>federal</b> presence</li> </ul>	Energy outage prompting multiple counties to request coordination support for mutual aid
<b>II</b>	<b>Significant Emergency Conditions</b>	<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"> <li>Section Chiefs</li> <li>JIC <b>will</b> be set-up.</li> <li><b>Governor Emergency Advisory Group (EAG) will be activated.</b></li> <li><b>Full</b> ESF staffing</li> <li><b>Will</b> have federal presence</li> </ul>	Significant energy outage prompting disaster declaration and EMAC request
<b>I</b>	<b>Full Emergency Conditions</b>	<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"> <li>Section Chiefs</li> <li>JIC <b>will</b> be set-up.</li> <li>Governor Emergency Advisory Group (EAG) will be activated.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Governor or designee will be present for EAG.</b></li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Full</b> ESF staffing</li> <li><b>Will</b> have federal presence</li> </ul>	Severe energy outage prompting disaster declaration, EMAC request and FEMA assistance

## 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

ESF #12 shall coordinate the evaluation of impacted areas based upon:

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

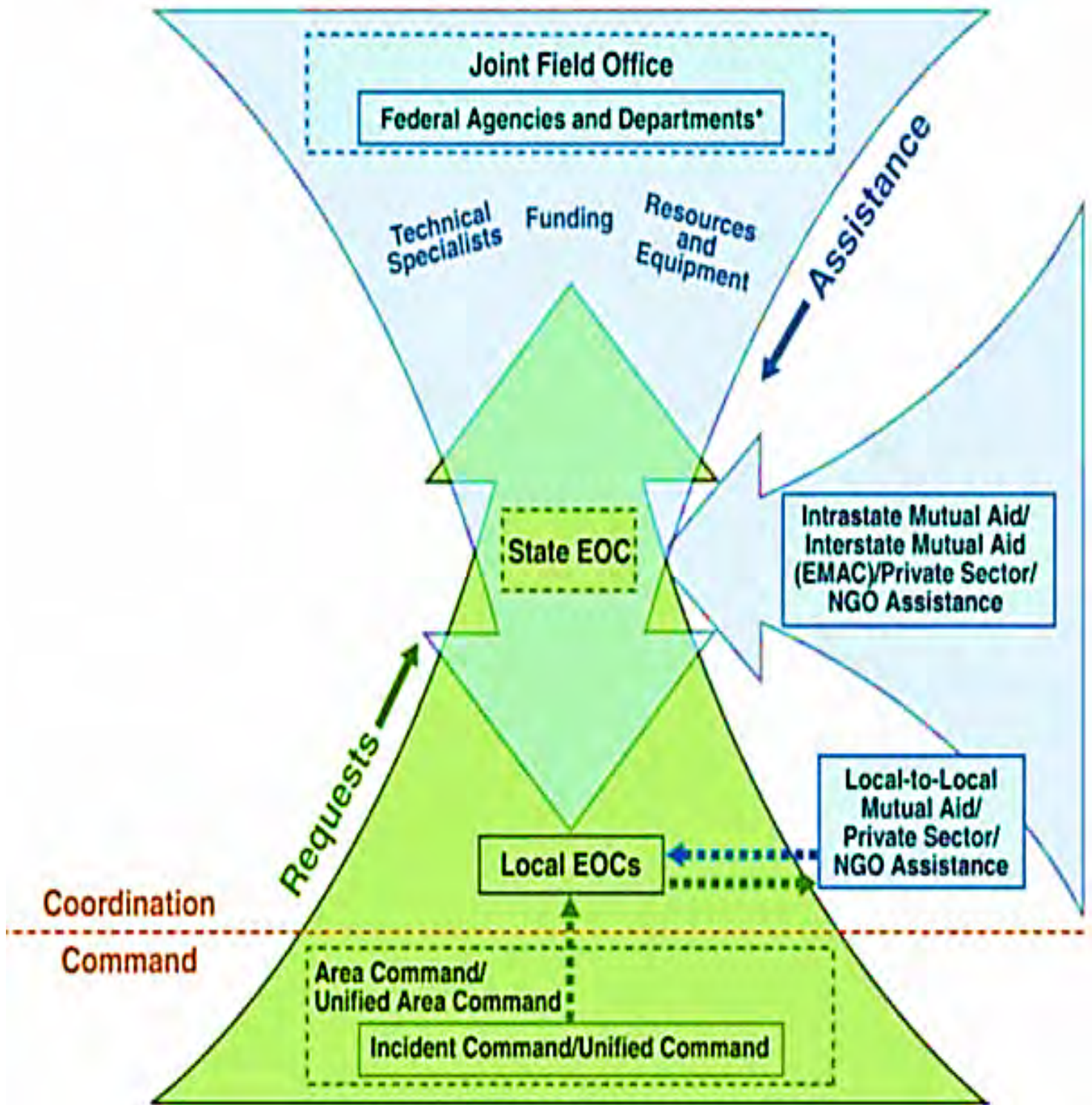
## RESOURCE SUPPORT

During an incident, requests for resource support originate from the site Incident Command (IC), Area Command (AC) or Unified Command (UC) and are directed to the local emergency management agency (EMA). As local resource capabilities become overwhelmed, the local jurisdiction's EMA requests support from the State EOC based on the projected needs of the local Incident Action Plan (IAP). A request exceeding State capability can be fulfilled using mutual aid, federal assistance, or other appropriate means. The State Resource Request Process as outlined in Figure 2, is designed to meet the varying needs of local jurisdictions throughout the life of an emergency event. The process may require alteration, activation of mutual-aid agreement(s), or assistance from federal agencies as needed.

State resources may also be requested by local jurisdictions for activation in exercises, testing or training. Participation in these activations allows for the continued development and improvement of public safety programs and resources.



FIGURE 2. STATE RESOURCE REQUEST PROCESS





## INCLUSION, ACCESS, AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This section describes how ESF #12 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 (IURC) RESPONSIBILITIES

The primary agency, IURC, is responsible for of the following actions with direct assistance from the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS):

- Monitor electricity, natural gas and other energy utilities to assist in critical functions and tasks before, during and after emergency events and disaster situation.
- Maintain regular contact with the RTOs, the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) and the PJM Interconnection, in order to monitor the integrity of the grid and gain relevant information regarding power outages more effectively.
- Immediately contact the appropriate personnel in the electricity or natural gas utility or the petroleum company serving the affected area in order to obtain initial information about damage(s) to infrastructure, potential root causes and any preliminary assistance needed.
- Contact the appropriate local and district-level personnel to establish communication regarding the incident.
- Prepare a situation report for section and/or operations chief in addition to other EOC personnel as needed. The report shall include a detailed description of the situation as it pertains to ESF-12 coupled with a preliminary analysis of operational support requirements.
- Develop an initial priority strategy and action list with other ESF-12 agencies to include obtaining fuel supplies for state and local government response teams.
- Coordinate closely with utility and petroleum providers as response measures are implemented.
- Review and disseminate the priority strategies to section chief(s) and other appropriate EOC personnel. Brief the chain of command when requested.

- Coordinate with PIO/JIC to prepare and issue news releases to the media and general public with accurate, near real-time assessments of supply and demand issues, requirements for system restoration, any necessary conservation measures and/or demand-response initiatives.
- Prepare electronic or oral situation reports to local officials when requested.
- Provide training to essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas include pipeline safety assessments, or other ESF-12 field tasks, as needed.
- Coordinate the recovery, restoration and safety of the energy infrastructure impacted by potential hazards or disaster events.
- Provide training to essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas, including pipeline safety assessments or other ESF #12 field tasks, as needed.
- Work with other state, local, or municipal utilities to assess overall damage to the energy infrastructure in impacted areas and analyze this information to determine the impact of the incident and resource gaps that may exist.
- Coordinate and implement emergency-related response and recovery functions, as required, under statutory authority.

## SUPPORTING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to the above-stated activities, support agencies including IDHS, the OUCC and the OED are also responsible for the following:

- Undertake prevention, protection, mitigation, and response and recovery operations when requested by IDHS or the designated ESF primary agency.
- Participate, as needed in the State EOC, to support utility restoration and the deployment of personnel and resources 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.
- Coordinate the identification of new equipment, technologies or capabilities required to prepare for or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.

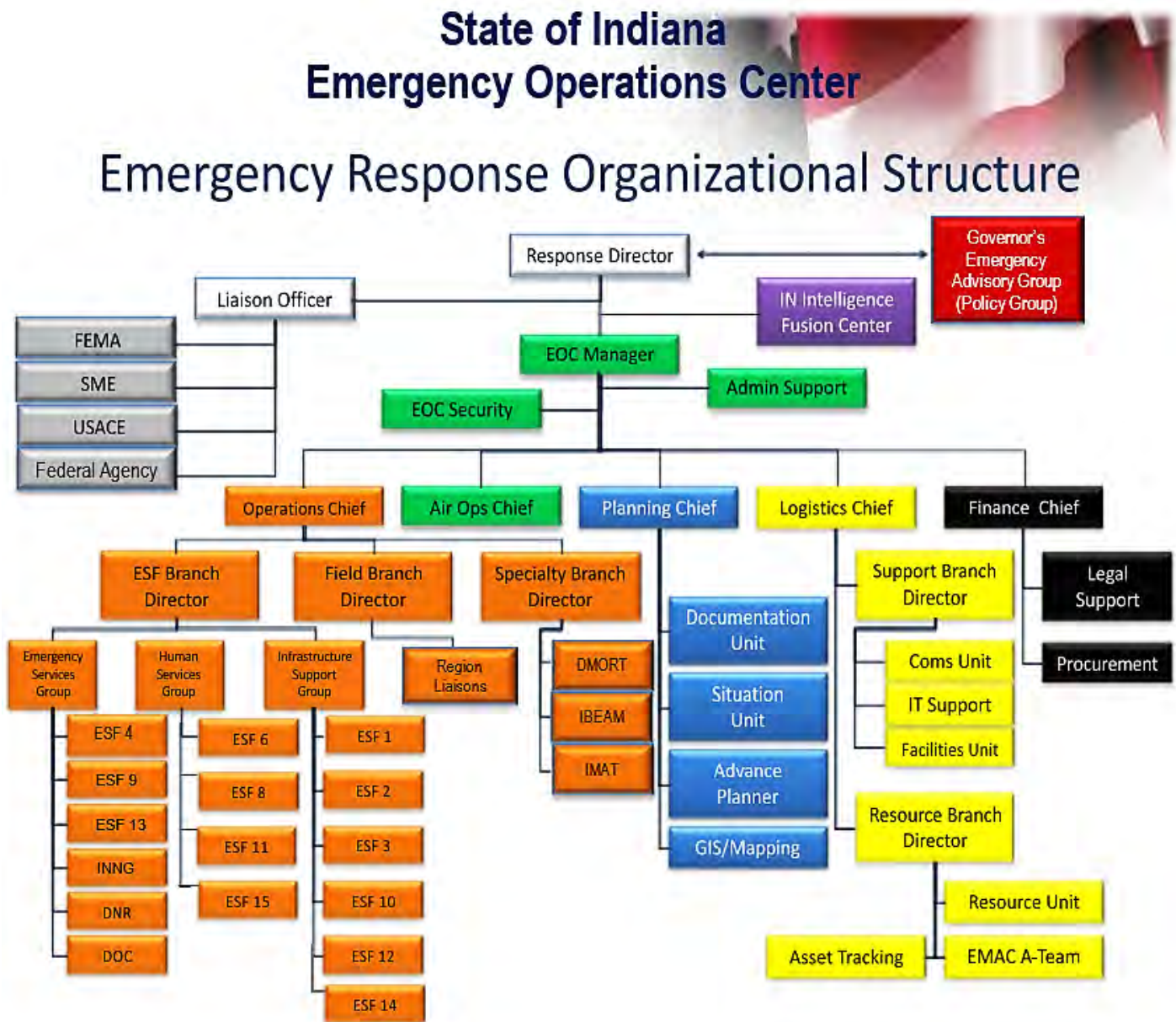
- Coordinate the gathering and dissemination of information or intelligence regarding trends and challenges to the State of Indiana's energy capability. \
- Activate SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider:
  - The assessment, staging, use, status and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources.
  - The assessment and status of energy producing critical infrastructure.
  - The alert, notification and activation of personnel for work in the field, or within the State EOC.
  - Emergency communications and reporting procedures.
- Activate ESF-12 personnel for such mission-essential tasks as:
  - The assessment of equipment supplies and resources.
  - The assessment of energy-producing critical infrastructure following emergencies or disasters.
  - Responding to the field for emergency operations.
  - Working in an EOC during emergency conditions.
  - Supporting local, district or statewide Incident Command structures.
  - Activating continuity of operations plans.
  - Developing and distributing maps and other pertinent energy information.
  - Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF-12 personnel and implement alternative communications if primary systems are down.
  - Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during activations.
  - Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities to prevent additional energy services related to damage during response.
  - Assist state departments and agencies with the location of fuel and energy supplies for transportation communications, emergency operations and homeland defense.
  - Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as NGOs and private business/industry, as needed.
  - Keep accurate and timely logs of all activities.
  - Work with fiscal to monitor expenditures during EOC operations.

**PRIVATE SECTOR / NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

The private sector owns or operates most of the Nation’s communications infrastructure and is a partner and/or lead for the rapid restoration of their networks.

Through planning and coordination, private sector entities provide critical information for incident action planning and decision making during an incident. Private sector mutual aid and assistance networks also facilitate the sharing of resources to support response.

**FIGURE 3. STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**





## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION GENERAL TASKS

The following tables are comprised of essential tasks that may need to be completed by ESF #12 in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF #12. 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 #12 to ensure the tasks outlined here are accurate and reflect their ability to manage, support and deploy resources.

TABLE 4. ESF 12 PREVENTION TASKS

ESF #12 – PREVENTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time energy 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 energy 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 energy 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-12.
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 energy 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 12 PROTECTION TASKS

ESF #12 – PROTECTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	<p>Develop, validate, and maintain SOPs for both routine and emergency operations. Key operational concerns include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and assessment of equipment, supplies, resources, and critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Identification and assessment of energy producing infrastructure.</li> <li>• Alert and activation of personnel for work in the field or SEOC.</li> <li>• Emergency communications and reporting procedures.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Develop and conduct training and education programs for ESF #12 personnel. Key training considerations include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment of equipment supplies and resources.</li> <li>• The assessment energy producing critical infrastructure following emergencies or disasters.</li> <li>• Working in the field during emergency operations.</li> <li>• Working in an EOC during emergency conditions.</li> <li>• WebEOC or other computer applications.</li> <li>• Emergency communications and reporting procedures.</li> <li>• National Incident Management System / Incident Command.</li> <li>• Continuity of Operations.</li> <li>• Mapping, GIS, and other computer applications.</li> </ul>
3	<p>Develop and maintain a roster of essential primary and support agency contacts for ESF #12 to be used in the event of emergency operations. Ensure critical information (telephone, cell, Office of Homeland Security, etc.) are captured.</p>
4	<p>Develop and maintain a database or system to collect information on essential resources and equipment.</p>
5	<p>Develop lists of resources needs and work toward eliminating these shortfalls by securing funding, partnerships, or other activities.</p>
6	<p>Update mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts that may offer rapid deployment of resources or services as they relate to short and long-term emergency energy needs.</p>
7	<p>Train ESF #12 personnel on technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency energy needs.</p>
8	<p>Train ESF #12 personnel on routine and emergency safety standards for both field operations and EOC support.</p>
9	<p>Exercise alternate energy facilities, equipment, and assets for continuity of operations and essential energy services.</p>
10	<p>Train ESF #12 personnel on policies and administrative rules that relate directly to energy.</p>



TABLE 6. ESF 12 MITIGATION TASKS

ESF #12 – MITIGATION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Identify areas that have been or are currently prone to significant hazards and the potential damage to energy supply and distribution systems, the requirements for system design and operations, and on procedures for preparedness, prevention, recovery and restoration.
2	Identify energy supply, demand and conservation measures within Indiana and potential shortfalls or gaps that may exist.
3	Identify potential partnerships or funding sources to reduce or eliminate energy resource shortfalls or gaps.
4	Establish partnerships with other federal, state, local and municipal entities that share energy-producing responsibilities.
5	Identify situations where mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities may offer rapid deployment of resources or services as they relate to short and long-term emergency energy provision.
6	Identify, establish, and maintain technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency energy provision.
7	Identify, establish, and maintain routine and emergency safety standards for all deployed personnel that comply with federal and state requirements and policies.
8	Identify, establish, and maintain alternate energy facilities, equipment, and assets for continuity of operations and essential energy services statewide.
9	Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities relating to energy services during emergencies or disasters to mitigate the identified threats.
10	Identify training gaps and needs, as appropriate, relating to the ESF #12 mission during emergencies or disasters.
11	Provide guidance in support of the development and/or maintenance of legislation, statutes, policies, and administrative rules related directly to energy sources that would impact this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance.
12	Work with ESF #14 and ESF #15 and/or the private sector to develop and maintain public outreach programs aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks associated with providing an adequate energy supply in times of emergency.

TABLE 7. ESF 12 RESPONSE TASKS

ESF #12 – RESPONSE TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Monitor electricity, natural gas and other energy utilities to assist in critical functions and tasks before, during and after emergency events and disaster situations.
2	Maintain regular contact with the RTOs, MISO and the PJM Interconnection, in order to more effectively monitor the integrity of the grid and gain relevant information regarding power outages.
3	Immediately contact the appropriate personnel in the electricity or natural gas utility or the petroleum company serving the affected area in order to obtain initial information about damage(s) to infrastructure, potential root causes and any preliminary assistance needed.
4	Contact the appropriate local and district-level personnel to establish communication regarding the incident.
5	Prepare a situation report for section and/or operations chief in addition to other EOC personnel, as needed. The report shall include a detailed description of the situation as it pertains to ESF #12 coupled with a preliminary analysis of operational support requirements.
6	Develop an initial priority strategy and action list with other ESF #12 agencies to include obtaining fuel supplies for state and local government response teams.
7	Coordinate closely with utility and petroleum providers as response measures are implemented.
8	Review and disseminate the priority strategies to section chief(s) and other appropriate EOC personnel. Brief the chain of command when requested.
9	Coordinate with PIO/JIC to prepare and issue news releases to the media and general public with accurate, near real-time assessments of supply and demand issues, requirements for system restoration, and any necessary conservation measures and/or demand-response initiatives.
10	Prepare electric or oral situation reports to local officials when requested.
11	Provide training to essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas. Include pipeline safety assessments or other ESF #12 field tasks as needed.
12	Undertake mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery operations when requested by IDHS.
13	Participate and support the State EOC for utility restoration and the deployment of personnel and resources during response and/or recovery operations.
14	Assist in developing and implementing policies, protocols, SOPs, checklists, or other documentation necessary to carry out mission-essential tasks.

## ESF #12 – RESPONSE TASKS

TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
15	Assist in developing situation reports and readiness assessments that will provide for an accurate Common Operating Picture (COP).
16	Participate in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery capabilities.
17	Coordinate the identification of new equipment, technologies or capabilities required to prepare for or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.
18	Coordinate the gathering and dissemination of information or intelligence regarding trends and challenges to the State of Indiana’s energy capability.
19	<p>Activate SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment, staging, use, status and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies, and other resources.</li> <li>• The assessment and status of energy producing critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• The alert, notification and activation of personnel for work in the field, or within the State EOC.</li> <li>• Emergency communications and reporting procedures.</li> </ul>
20	<p>Activate ESF #12 personnel for such mission-essential tasks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment of equipment supplies and resources.</li> <li>• The assessment of energy-producing critical infrastructure following emergencies or disasters.</li> <li>• Responding to the field for emergency operations.</li> <li>• Working in an EOC during emergency conditions.</li> <li>• Supporting local, district or statewide Incident Command structures.</li> <li>• Activating continuity of operations plans.</li> <li>• Developing and distributing maps and other pertinent energy information.</li> </ul>
21	Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF #12 personnel and implement alternative communications if primary systems are down.
22	Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during activations.
23	Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities to prevent additional energy services related to damage during response.
24	Assist state departments and agencies with the location of fuel and energy supplies for transportation, communications, emergency operations and homeland defense.
25	Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as NGOs and private business, industry, as needed.
26	Keep accurate and timely logs of all activities.
27	Work with fiscal to monitor expenditures during EOC operations.

TABLE 8. ESF 12 RECOVERY TASKS

ESF #12 – RECOVERY TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Maintain communications with utility and petroleum provide personnel to monitor response progress and recovery needs.
2	Assist state and local agencies in obtaining fuel for transportation and emergency operations.
3	Coordinate with EOC officials to assign state and local damage assessment teams to disaster areas to determine possible effects, impact to in-area industry, and logistical needs.
4	Coordinate with state and local officials, as well as the private sector, to support the development of plans, to repair energy producing facilities and maintain visibility on the recovery progress.
5	Coordinate with ESF support agencies for assistance to energy providers for equipment, specialized labor, fuel and transportation to repair and restore services.
6	Work to aggressively eliminate shortfalls or resource gaps that were identified in response to an emergency or disaster.
7	Continuously assess energy system damage with private sector personnel from utilities and petroleum providers and prepare situation reports as directed by section chiefs or other EOC personnel.
8	Establish partnerships and identify funding sources to address resource shortfalls or gaps for energy issues and concerns.
9	Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state and local entities in impacted areas and assist in their overall efforts for recovery operations.
10	Assess mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities in impacted areas and assist in their overall efforts for recovery operations.
11	Assess the current technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency energy needs and update based upon the lessons learned from the most recent emergency response.
12	Assess the current level of training on emergency safety standards for energy personnel to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and state requirements and policies.
13	Assess the current usage and application of alternate energy facilities, equipment and assets for essential energy services statewide to determine if there are issues that need to be addressed for future response operations.

## LIFELINE AND ESF OBJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

TABLE 9. ESF #12 GENERAL TASKS

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>PRE-INCIDENT</b>		
To coordinate with primary and support agencies normal operations		IDHS and IURC will coordinate regularly and engage with local, state, and non-governmental organizations through an ongoing planning, training, and exercise cycle to respond to a wide variety of energy shortages and disruptions.
To maintain updated essential information for primary and support agencies.		Develop and maintain a roster of essential primary and support agency contacts for ESF #12 to be used in the event of emergency operations. Ensure critical information (telephone, cell, etc.) are captured and shared)
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>		
To maintain the common operating picture (COP) and contribute to the incident action plan (IAP)	— —	Deploy ESF 12 representative to the SEOC and be briefed.
	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Incorporate all actions into the IAP in coordination with ESF 5 (Information and Planning)
To coordinate with ESF 3 for utilities updates within 2 – 6 hours	ESFs 1, 3	Aggregate assessment of different types of infrastructure into COP.
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Incorporate all actions into the IAP in coordination with ESF 5.
	— —	Communicate the status and existing capabilities of all ESF 12 agencies to prioritize needs.
<b>BEYOND 72 HOURS</b>		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Continue to collect, maintain, and share critical information.
	— —	Participate in developing IAP, based on needs and priorities.

TABLE 10. ESF 12 TASKS FOR FOOD, WATER, SHELTERING

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>			
To begin stabilizing critical infrastructure functions for water and wastewater	— —	— —	Work as a part of the strike team to restore utilities in tandem.
		ESF 3	Coordinate with ESF 3 to support restoration of water and wastewater services.
To provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population	To restore energy to highest impact areas, mass care shelters and medical facilities	ESFs 1, 3	Working in strike teams for water, sewage, and electricity with ESF 3 and ESF 1 to clear routes. Restore power to high-priority shelters.
		ESF 7	Coordinate with ESF 7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) in acquiring generators for critical mass-care facilities.
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>			
To restore temporary water and wastewater services to critical facilities and large-population areas	— —	— —	Update information on breaks and leaks.
		ESFs 3, 5, 8	Test water in coordination with state health staff.

TABLE 11. ESF 12 TASKS FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>			
To provide public health and medical services to people in need throughout the disaster area	— —	ESF 7	Coordinate with ESF 7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) in acquiring potable water and fuel for critical medical facilities.

TABLE 12. ESF #12 TASKS FOR ENERGY

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>			
To establish contact with all utilities impacted and establish a command structure	— —	— —	Send an ESF 12 representative to the SEOC and activate associated coordination centers for energy
		— —	Restoration of all energy supplies and distribution systems is critical to life safety. Request that all primary energy companies, or their representative associations, send liaisons to the SEOC or other designated location to help collect, maintain, and share critical information, as well as to expedite restoration of these essential services. The IURC maintains contact information.
To assess and begin stabilizing critical infrastructure functions for energy	To assess the location and impact of electrical outages within 24 hours	— —	Immediately collect all available information about the status of actual, or potential, damage to the energy supply and distribution systems.
		— —	Determine the number of homes without electricity and the number of outages.
	— —	<i>State of Indiana:</i> Although the repair and restoration of energy infrastructure is the responsibility of the energy companies themselves, make every effort to expedite the restoration of their services.	
	— —	Based upon the extent of damage sustained, and the numbers of heavily populated areas without sources of energy, the state policy group will most likely suggest service restoration priorities. Coordinate with this group and other ESFs to establish restoration plans.	
	— —	Begin to prioritize restoration of services, paying special attention to critical care facilities, designated shelters, and critical government facilities.	
	ESF 7	Coordinate with ESF 7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support), especially in acquiring generators for critical facilities.	
	— —	<i>Energy providers:</i> Activate mutual-aid agreements immediately and mobilize supplemental resources.	
	MISO	Coordinate with MISO for status reports of islanding, reroute utilities to protect the system, and begin to conserve operations.	
To activate the Indiana fuel plan	— —	— —	Determine areas to deploy fuel.
		— —	Coordinate delivery of propane.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>			
To stabilize critical infrastructure functions for energy	To assess electrical infrastructure impacted in Indiana within 24-30 hours	ESF 1	Assess infrastructure, repairs needed, and quickest, safest routes to restoration.
		ESF 1	Request aerial inspections of plants and utility infrastructure to further determine the level of damages across the state.
		— —	Determine the number of circuits damaged to determine the population impacted.
	— —	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Federal ESF 12</li> <li>▪ ESF 7</li> </ul>	Coordinate with federal ESF 12 and EMAC resources to expedite any supplemental assistance available through those sources.
		ESFs 1, 5	Work with ESF #5 (Information and Planning) to establish priorities for transportation. These activities will directly affect where crews can work to restore power.
		Local EMAs	Gather radios through local emergency management agencies (EMAs).
		— —	<u>Energy providers</u> : Continue to activate mutual-aid agreements.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Federal ESF 12</li> <li>▪ ESF 7</li> </ul>	Request additional resources through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary.
— —	Continue to coordinate with MISO.		
To match available energy sources and supply to priority demands	— —	— —	Coordinate with the SEOC to determine greatest needs for restoration.
		— —	Obtain the amount of fuel required to respond and restore.
— —	— —	— —	Determine the need for suspended regulations to support restoration and delivery of services.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ EPA</li> <li>▪ DOT</li> <li>▪ USCG</li> <li>▪ State agencies</li> </ul>	Request any needed waivers to regulations



LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>BEYOND 72 HOURS</b>			
To restore necessary electrical infrastructure systems	To repair utility infrastructure through mutual-aid partnerships and contract employees	— —	As more areas are restored shift priorities to lesser populated areas.
		— —	Continue to collect intelligence from the field.
		MISO	Continue to coordinate with MISO.
		— —	Continue to coordinate state support of prioritized repair and restoration of energy infrastructure.
		— —	Assess long-term impacts and mitigating actions.
		— —	Continuously monitor the status and sustainability of energy infrastructure.
		— —	Rebuild utility infrastructure.
To restore necessary natural-gas infrastructure systems	To restore natural gas to outlying areas within 30 days	— —	Restore natural gas throughout the impacted area through repairs or temporary fixes.
To restore power	To restore electricity to outlying areas within 30 days	— —	Continue to facilitate restoration of essential services.
		— —	Continue working with the policy group for expanding service restoration at key facilities and begin evaluating priorities for recovery.

TABLE 13. ESF #12 TASKS FOR COMMUNICATIONS

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>			
To transmit public information and warning messages to survivors in the disaster area within 12 hours of the incident	To harmonize public information to show estimated time of restoration and any ongoing public safety issues by coordinating with the joint information center (JIC).	— —	Send public information officer (PIO) to JIC for proper coordination and information release.
		ESF 15	Provide situational information for inclusion to JIC.
		— —	Update online notification systems to deliver messages regarding utilities restoration.

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

TABLE 15. INDIANA LIFELINES / ESF / CORE CAPABILITIES CROSS WALK

LIFELINE SYMBOL	LIFELINE	COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM	RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES
	<p><b>Safety and Security</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement, security</li> <li>• Search and rescue</li> <li>• Fire services</li> <li>• Government service</li> <li>• Responder safety</li> <li>• Imminent hazard mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESF 13*</b></li> <li>• ESF 4</li> <li>• ESF 5</li> <li>• ESF 7</li> <li>• ESF 9</li> <li>• ESF 14</li> <li>• ESF 15</li> <li>• INNG</li> <li>• Private security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Public Information and Warning</li> <li>• Operational Coordination</li> <li>• Environmental Response/Health and Safety</li> <li>• Fire Management and Suppression</li> <li>• Mass Search and Rescue Operations</li> <li>• On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement</li> <li>• Situational Assessment</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Food, Water, Sheltering</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evacuations</li> <li>• Food, potable water</li> <li>• Shelter</li> <li>• Durable goods</li> <li>• Water infrastructure</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESF 6*</b></li> <li>• ESF 3</li> <li>• ESF 11</li> <li>• ESF 5</li> <li>• ESF 7</li> <li>• ESF 13</li> <li>• ESF 14</li> <li>• ESF15</li> <li>• INNG</li> <li>• VOAD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Public Information and Warning</li> <li>• Operational Coordination</li> <li>• Critical Transportation</li> <li>• Infrastructure Systems</li> <li>• Logistics and Supply Chain Management</li> <li>• Mass Care Services</li> <li>• Situational Assessment</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Health and Medical</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical care</li> <li>• Patient movement</li> <li>• Public health</li> <li>• Fatality management</li> <li>• Healthcare supply chain</li> <li>• Fire service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESF 8*</b></li> <li>• ESF 4</li> <li>• ESF 5</li> <li>• ESF 7</li> <li>• ESF 14</li> <li>• ESF 15</li> <li>• INNG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Public Information and Warning</li> <li>• Operational Coordination</li> <li>• Environmental Response/Health and Safety</li> <li>• Fatality Management Services</li> <li>• Logistics and Supply Chain Management</li> <li>• Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services</li> <li>• Situational Assessment</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Energy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power (grid)</li> <li>• Temporary power</li> <li>• Fuel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESF 12*</b></li> <li>• ESF 3</li> <li>• ESF 5</li> <li>• ESF 7</li> <li>• ESF 14</li> <li>• ESF 15</li> <li>• INNG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Public Information and Warning</li> <li>• Operational Coordination</li> <li>• Infrastructure Systems</li> <li>• Logistics and Supply Chain Management</li> <li>• Situational Assessment</li> </ul>

\* = COORDINATING UNIT




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

TABLE 161. ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT ESF 12 DURING RESPONSE

ORGANIZATION	ESF 12
ESF 1: Transportation	✓
ESF 2: Communications	— —
ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering	✓
ESF 4: Firefighting and Emergency Medical Services	— —
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	<del>— —</del>
ESF 13: Public Safety and Security	— —
ESF 15: External Affairs	✓
Federal ESF 12	✓
Local Emergency Management Agencies	✓
Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc (MISO)	✓
United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	✓
United States Department of Transportation (DOT)	✓
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	✓

## COLORS INDICATE LIFELINE OR COMPONENT STATUS

### STABLE: Green

- Minimal or no disruption in services to survivors
- **Note: Green components may still be severely impacted**

### STABILIZING: Yellow

- Disruption to services provided by component capabilities is causing limited impacts to response efforts and survivors.
- A solution to the disruption has been identified, and has it been converted into a plan of action, resourced, and implemented.
- Limiting factors may inhibit response.

### UNSTABLE: Red

- Disruption to services provided by component capabilities is causing significant impacts to response efforts and survivors.
- Requirements and solutions are not identified and/or there is no plan to deliver the solutions.
- Significant limiting factors may inhibit response.

### UNKNOWN: Grey

- Impacts are unknown and/or extent of situation or necessary response is unknown.



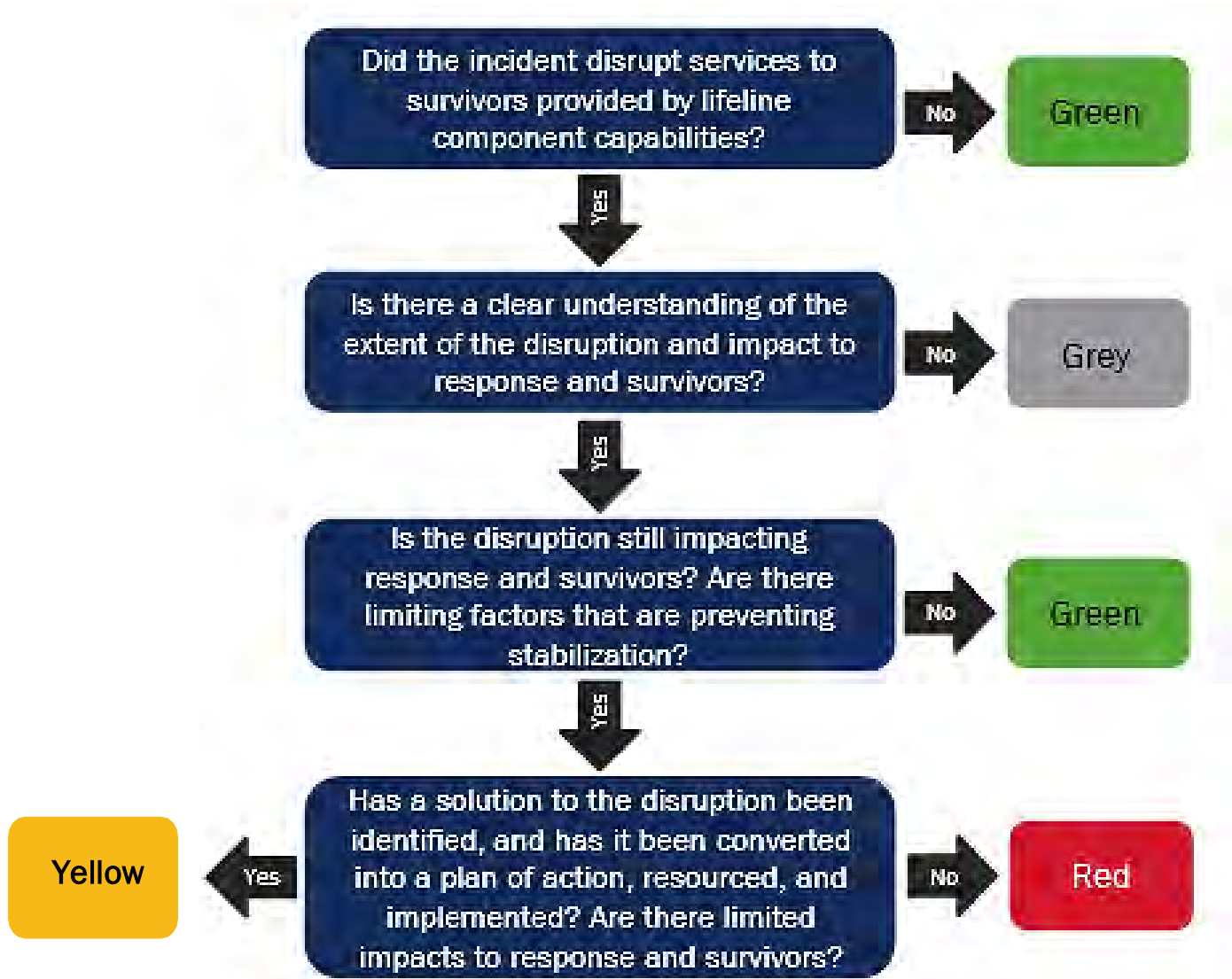
## ASSIGNING A LIFELINE STATUS

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

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

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

**FIGURE 4. STATUS ASSIGNMENT FLOWCHART**





## APPENDIX B – AUTHORITIES

### FEDERAL

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

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

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

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

#### [Sandy Recovery Improvement Act, 2013](#)

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

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

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

### STATE

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

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

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

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

### LOCAL JURISDICTION

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

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

## APPENDIX C – REFERENCE LIST

REFERENCE	TITLE / DESCRIPTION
STATE	<a href="#">Disaster Declaration Process</a>
STATE	<a href="#">IDHS EOC Operations Webpage</a>
FEMA	<a href="#">FEMA's Emergency Support Function #12 - Energy Annex, 2016</a>
FEMA	<a href="#">FEMA Resource Typing Definition for Response Operational Coordination, 2017</a>
FEMA	<a href="#">FEMA Resource Typing Definition for the National Qualification System Emergency Management, 2017</a>

## APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS

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

<b>IDHS</b>	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
<b>IDNR</b>	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
<b>IDOA</b>	Indiana Department of Administration
<b>IDOE</b>	Indiana Department of Energy
<b>IDOL</b>	Indiana Department of Labor
<b>IMAT</b>	Incident Management Assistance Team
<b>IMT</b>	Incident Management Team
<b>INDOT</b>	Indiana Department of Transportation
<b>INNG</b>	Indiana National Guard
<b>IN-VOAD</b>	Indiana Volunteers Active in Disaster
<b>IOSHA</b>	Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>IOT</b>	Indiana Office of Technology
<b>IPAWS</b>	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
<b>IPSC</b>	Integrated Public Safety Commission
<b>IS</b>	Independent Study
<b>ISDA</b>	Indiana State Department of Agriculture
<b>ISDH</b>	Indiana State Department of Health
<b>ISP</b>	Indiana State Police
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>IURC</b>	Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission
<b>JFO</b>	Joint Field Office
<b>JIC</b>	Joint Information Center
<b>JIS</b>	Joint Information System
<b>MRC</b>	Medical Reserve Corps

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

## APPENDIX E – DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>AMATEUR RADIO</b>	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.
<b>EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM</b>	The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a nationwide emergency alert program.
<b>GETS CARD</b>	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.
<b>HIGHWAY ADVISORY RADIO STATIONS</b>	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.
<b>INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TEAM (IMAT)</b>	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
<b>INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM</b>	A team that provides on-scene incident management support during incidents or events that exceed a jurisdiction's or agency's capability or capacity
<b>INCIDENT PIO</b>	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)

<b>INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM</b>	The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation's alert and warning infrastructure.
<b>JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)</b>	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
<b>NOAA ALL-HAZARD WEATHER RADIO</b>	The NOAA all-hazard weather radio is a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week continuous broadcast of weather information.
<b>PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)</b>	Disseminates community information to the public
<b>STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC)</b>	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
<b>WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (WEA)</b>	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.