

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #2 ANNEX COMMUNICATIONS

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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 Integrated Public Safety Commission (IPSC)

### SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Indiana Office of Technology	Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission
Indiana Department of Homeland Security	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
Indiana National Guard	FirstNet / AT&T
Motorola Inc.	Other Terrestrial, satellite, broadcast or radio providers as appropriate

Note: Private sector resources may also be available to provide essential ESF #2 support. The fulfillment of some ESF #2 tasks may be dependent on private sector property, responsibilities, resources, operating procedures and/or policies. ESF #2 will provide support, as appropriate, maintain visibility, and gather information and intelligence from these private stakeholders to execute the ESF #2 mission, as needed.

# PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

## PURPOSE

The purpose of the Communications Emergency Support Function (ESF #2) is to provide the resources and personnel to meet the overall communications-related needs of the state before, during and after emergency or disaster events. Such events may significantly impact communications, infrastructure systems, and capabilities of state and local jurisdictions. ESF #2 will coordinate with telecommunications and information technology industries to protect, restore and sustain telecommunications infrastructure. The ESF #2 position is critical in order to maintain communication interoperability and provide subject matter expertise in the support of incident management communications.

## SCOPE

State of Indiana and the SEOC recognizes 15 ESFs, and this annex focuses on ESF #2.

ESF #2 acts to meet the telecommunications and essential elements of information needs of local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and federal government agencies; nongovernmental organizations; industry essential service providers; other private sector partners; and individuals, families, and households, including individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. The following are responsibilities of ESF #2:

- Provides disaster emergency communications, which consists of the technical means and modes required to provide and maintain operable and interoperable voice and data communications in an incident area.
- Supports the temporary reestablishment of the basic public safety communications infrastructure and assists in the initial restoration of the commercial telecommunications infrastructure.
- Coordinates the provisioning of priority and other telecommunications services at incident support facilities, provides capabilities and services to aid response and short-term recovery operations, and ensures a smooth transition to long-term recovery efforts.
- Leads communications planning, training, exercising, and coordination of the enterprise capabilities of the state government to support a whole of government approach to disaster response.
- Facilitates the delivery of mission critical information to maintain situational awareness for emergency management decision makers and support elements.
- Develops and maintains a cyber and communications common operating picture with federal, state, and industry partners.

- Develops cyber and communications restoration priorities during disasters.
- Coordinates and deconflicts incident radio frequencies in disaster event areas of operation.

The ESF #2 structure may be used in non-Stafford Act and non-disaster situations where the National Response Framework applies.

## SITUATION

In the event IDHS determines the need for ESF #2 regarding any of the four phases of emergency management, the Integrated Public Safety Commission (IPSC) will act as the primary agency.

- ESF #2 agencies will be responsible for implementing their internal SOPs and/or SOGs and protocols to ensure adequate staffing and administrative support for field operations, as appropriate, and the support of efforts in the State EOC.
- ESF #2 personnel will coordinate the activation of communication 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 #2 directly supports.

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

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #2 – COMMUNICATIONS
OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinates with state and federal partners to ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations.</li> <li>• Coordinates the establishment of interoperable voice and data communications between local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and federal first responders.</li> <li>• Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities; provide basic human needs, including the needs of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; and transition to recovery.</li> </ul>
PLANNING	<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>
OPERATIONAL COORDINATION	<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>
PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING	<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

- Normal telephone, cellular phone, and internet communications systems will be degraded, overloaded, or rendered unusable by local and regional infrastructure damages.
- Initial efforts to establish communications among components of the response will be only partially successful.
- Backup methods and corrective actions will restore dependable and consistent communications in support of response operations within 48 to 72 hours.
- All state communications assets may be severely impacted by a major earthquake. The degradation or total disruption may include all or some of the following communications resources commonly used by state agencies and by state and local responders:
  - Indiana statewide 800-MHz radio system and its infrastructure (towers, generators, fuel supplies, and equipment buildings)
  - Mobile data, CAD, and RMS
  - Internet services and cellular voice and data services
  - Landline telephone services
  - State radio-system interconnectivity among sites
  - Links between state agencies' radio dispatch consoles and their radio systems
  - Microwave backhaul links, affecting some state telephone and data services passing through the system and state radio system backhaul
  - IDHS's VHF statewide radio system (155.0250 MHz), which is totally reliant upon the state microwave system and transmitters co-located at state microwave sites
  - Statewide 911 services to local PSAPs
  - Conventional 800-MHz repeaters separate from but co-located on sites used by the statewide 800-MHz system

## PLANNING FACTORS

- Police, firefighters, and EMS will incur degraded operations from the loss of communications within the impacted counties.
- Because of the lack of consistent communications during the first 48 to 72 hours, response organizations will enter the disaster area with uncertainty about the situation.
- Cellular towers located in liquefaction-prone areas of southern Indiana could be vulnerable to damage from ground movement during an earthquake.



- Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) will provide valuable backup communication for coordinating response during the first 72 hours.
- Most vulnerable is the State Police microwave; there will likely be no backhaul.
- Microwave antennas will be functional but out of alignment due to shifting of the earth.
- The 800-MHz system may suffer damages and not be available for use.

# 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 #2 shall coordinate the use of available communication resources/equipment in areas impacted by emergencies or disasters, to manage and support the immediate and long-term needs of the State and local jurisdictions.

ESF #2 shall activate; deploy, and organize personnel and resources based upon:

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

ESF #2 shall ensure and promote a common operating picture (COP) through communicating with all ESFs and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Operations Section.

## STATE OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES DURING RESPONSE AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

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

## SEOC ACTIVATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 3. STATE EOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS

SEOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS			
LEVEL NUMBER	NAME OF LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
<b>IV</b>	<b>Daily Ops</b>	Normal daily operations. Watch Desk is monitoring activities within and around the State.	Tornado Watch
<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>	Large Tornado > EF-3
<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>	Major Flooding
<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 will 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>	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

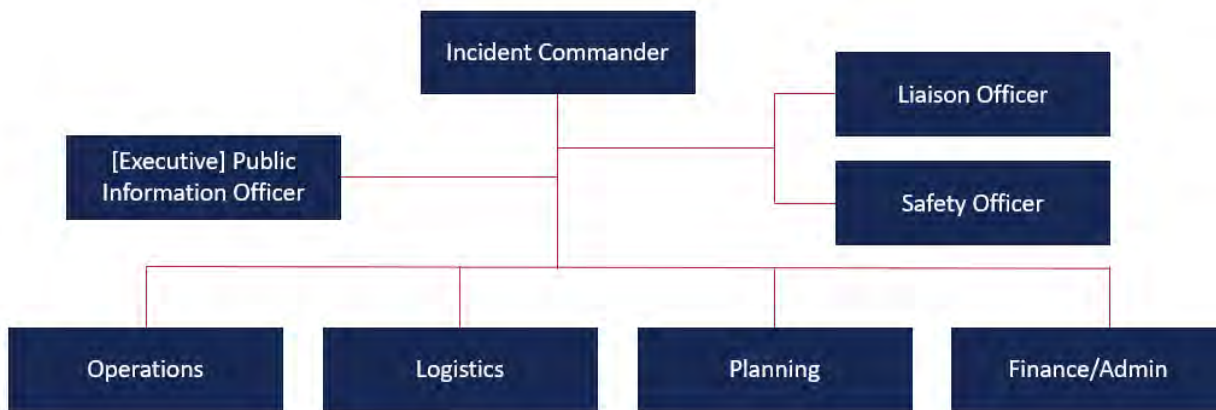
ESF #2 shall coordinate the evaluation of impacted areas based upon:

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

NOTE: It is important to not confuse an Incident Management Team (IMT) and a State Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT).

The IMT is ran and staffed at a local level. Indiana’s State IMAT is staffed at a State level and can be requested by county EMAs to augment or replace their local IMTs during disasters.

FIGURE 1 - INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE



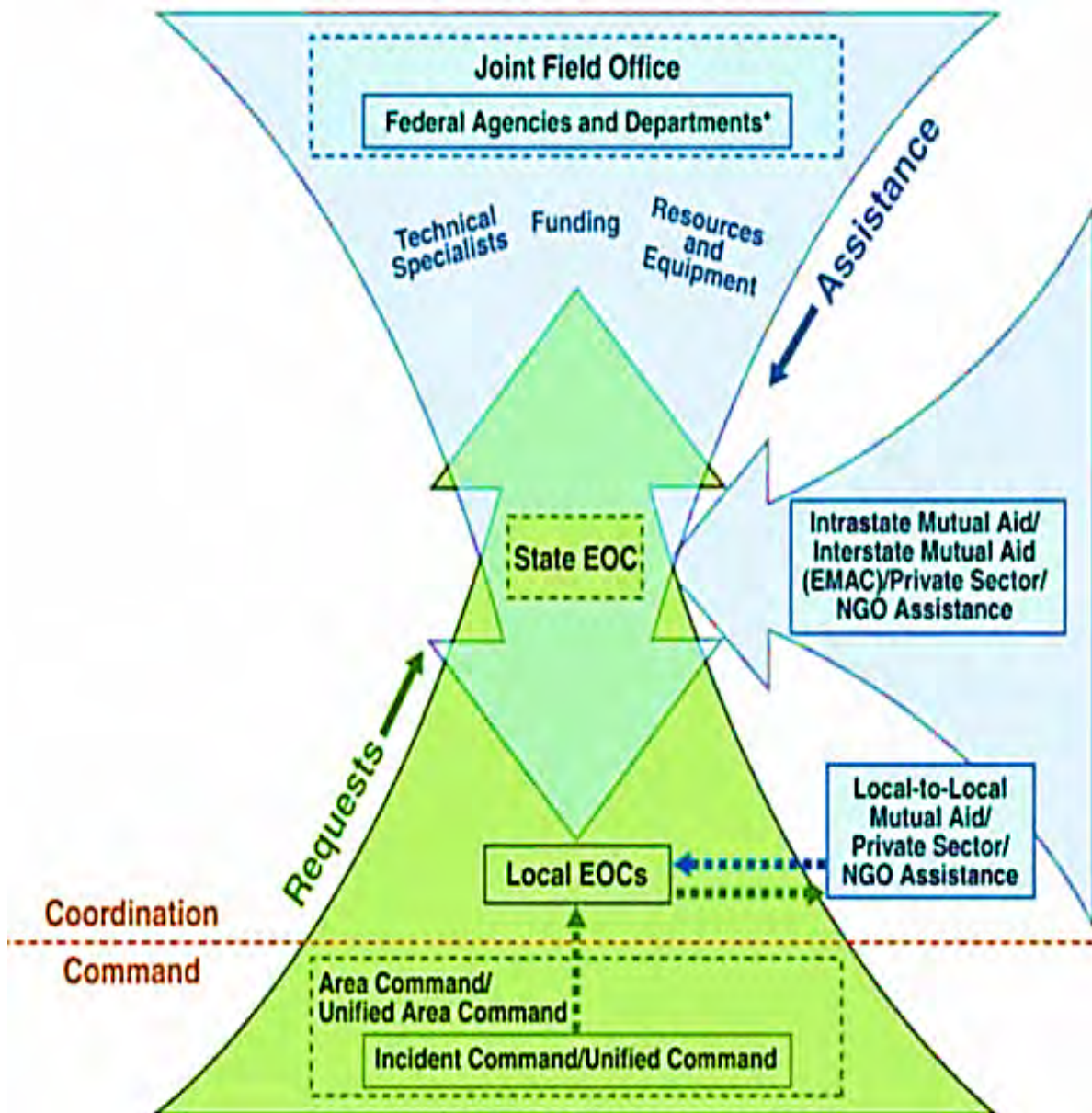
## RESOURCE SUPPORT

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 #2 relates to other elements of the whole community. Basic concepts that apply to all members of the whole community include State, Tribal Territorial, Insular Area Governments, Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Each primary and supporting agency shall maintain internal SOPs and/or SOGs or other documents that detail the logistical and administrative priorities deemed necessary to assist in overall state prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery operations.

Specific roles and responsibilities of primary and supporting agencies during an incident or event are described below. Tasks include but are not limited to:

### PRIMARY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provide the coordination of interoperable communication resources to assist in critical functions and tasks before, during and after emergency events and disaster situations.
- Support the recovery and restoration of communication infrastructure impacted by potential hazards or disaster events.
- Provide communications training in support of the ESF #2 mission.
- Work with other state, local, or municipal departments to assess damage to the communication 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

- Assist in prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery operations when requested by IDHS or the designated ESF primary agency.
- Participate, as needed in the State EOC, supporting the coordination of communication resources and personnel during response and/or recovery operations.
- Assist the primary agency in the development and implementation of policies, protocols, SOPs and/or SOGs, checklists, or other documentation necessary to carry-out mission essential tasks.
- Assist in the developing situation reports and readiness assessments that will provide for an accurate COP.



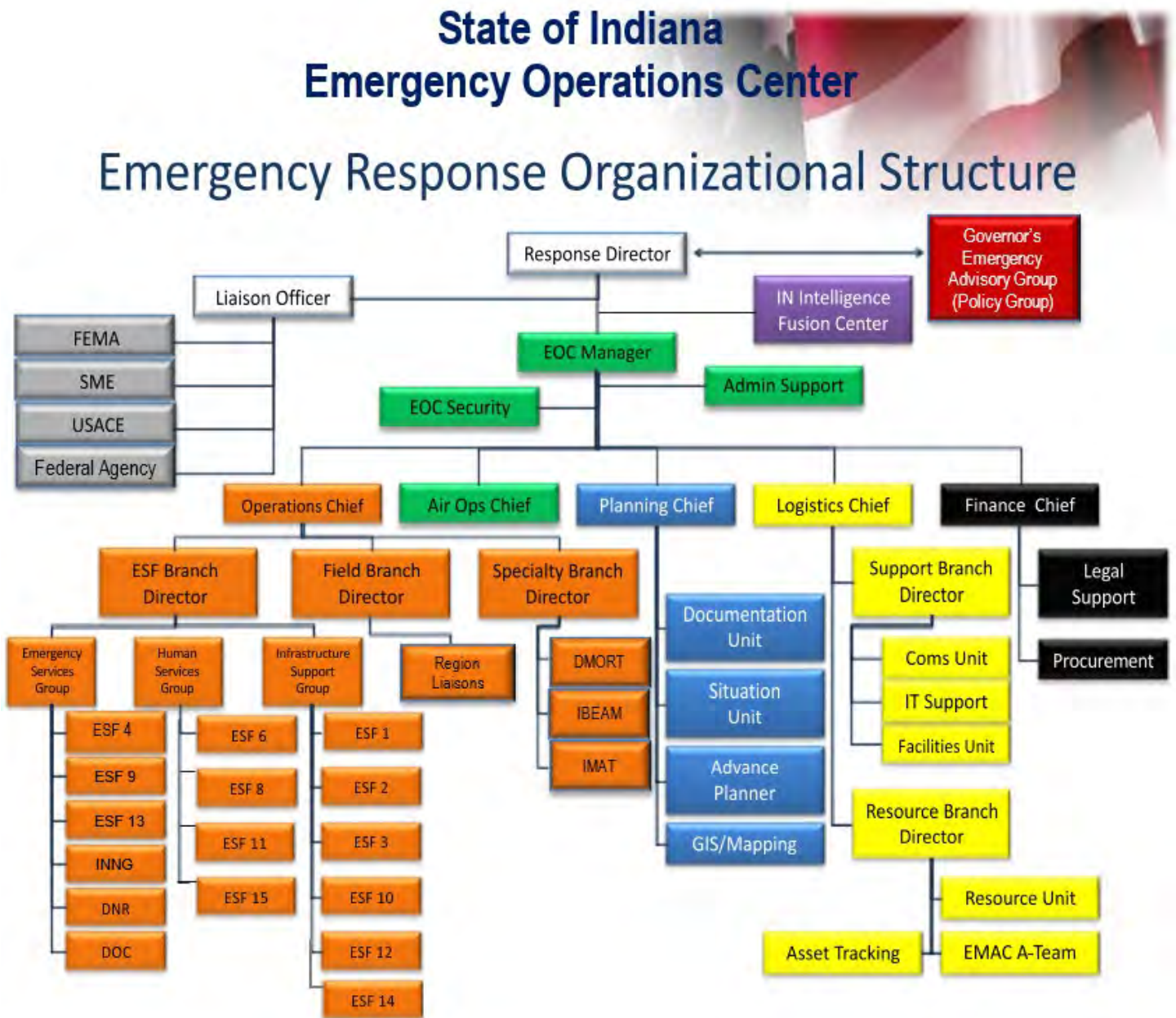
- Participate in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery capabilities.
- Identify new communication equipment, technologies or capabilities required to prepare for or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.
- Provide information or intelligence regarding trends and challenges to capabilities within the State of Indiana.

## 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 #2 in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF #2. 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 #2 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 2 PREVENTION TASKS

ESF #2 – PREVENTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time communication 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 communication 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 communication 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-1.
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 communication 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 2 PROTECTION TASKS

ESF #2 – PROTECTION TASKS	
<b>1</b>	<p>Develop, validate and maintain SOPs or guidelines for both routine and emergency operations. Concerns include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and assessment of resources and critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Alert, notify and activate personnel for work in field or EOC.</li> <li>• Emergency communications and reporting procedures.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<p>Develop and conduct training and education programs for ESF #2 personnel. Program considerations include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment of critical infrastructure which includes structures, equipment, supplies and resources.</li> <li>• Working in the field during emergency operations.</li> <li>• Working in a State EOC during emergency activations.</li> <li>• WebEOC or other specialized 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 and GIS computer applications</li> <li>• Emergency transportation and evacuation planning.</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<p>Develop and maintain a roster of essential primary and support agency contacts for ESF #2 to be used in the event of emergency operations. Ensure critical information (cell phone numbers, email, etc.) are listed.</p>
<b>4</b>	<p>Develop and maintain a system to collect information on essential resources and equipment.</p>
<b>5</b>	<p>Develop lists of resource needs and work toward their elimination by securing funding, building partnerships or other activities.</p>
<b>6</b>	<p>Update mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities as they relate to short and long-term emergency communication needs.</p>
<b>7</b>	<p>Train ESF #2 personnel on technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of structures/equipment related to short and long-term emergency communication needs.</p>
<b>8</b>	<p>Train ESF #2 personnel on routine and emergency safety standards for both field operations and SEOC activities.</p>
<b>9</b>	<p>Exercise alternate communication structures, equipment and assets for continuity of operations and essential communication services.</p>
<b>10</b>	<p>Train ESF #2 staff in the appropriate legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to communication structures, equipment, and assets during emergencies or disasters.</p>

TABLE 6. ESF 2 MITIGATION TASKS

ESF #2 – MITIGATION TASKS	
1	Identify new technology that can sustain communication between the State EOC and field personnel.
2	Identify areas that have been or are currently prone to significant hazards and determine the impact on critical communications infrastructure.
3	Catalogue emergency communication resources within the State of Indiana and potential shortfalls or gaps that may exist.
4	Ensure procedures and protocols are in place for utilization of the WebEOC system.
5	Identify new partnerships or funding sources to reduce or eliminate resource shortfalls or gaps for communication issues and concerns.
6	Establish partnerships with other federal, state, local and municipal entities that share communication responsibilities.
7	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 communications needs.
8	Identify, recommend and maintain standards for essential pieces of equipment related to interoperable emergency communication.
9	Identify, establish and maintain emergency safety standards for all ESF #2 personnel for both field operations and State EOC activations that comply with federal and state requirements and policies.
10	Identify and establish alternate communication facilities, equipment and assets for continuity of operations and essential communication services statewide.
11	Identify training gaps and needs relating to communication services during emergencies or disasters.
12	Assist in the development of legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to communication during emergencies or disasters, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance or equipment.

TABLE 7. ESF 2 RESPONSE TASKS

ESF #2 – RESPONSE TASKS	
<b>1</b>	<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 of critical infrastructure which includes structures, equipment, supplies and resources.</li> <li>• The alert, notification and activation of personnel for work in the field or within the State EOC.</li> <li>• Activate call-down list.</li> <li>• Emergency communications and reporting procedures.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<p>Activate ESF #2 personnel for such mission essential tasks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment of critical communications infrastructure which includes structures, equipment, supplies and resources following emergencies or disasters, as deemed necessary.</li> <li>• Assisting with communication needs, including the need for equipment.</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 geographic information to identify the location of coverage outages.</li> <li>• Supporting local, district or statewide Incident Command structures.</li> <li>• Assisting with the emergency communication needs of state and local agencies and departments.</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<p>Establish, maintain and monitor communication link between IMAT/IMT and the State EOC, MCC or at remote sites.</p>
<b>4</b>	<p>Evaluate the ability to communicate internally with ESF #2 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down.</p>
<b>5</b>	<p>Assist in the identification of damages to critical communication infrastructure which includes structures, equipment, supplies and resources. Information to be collected may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Hoosier SAFE-T system status.</li> <li>• Degradation of critical communications infrastructure and identification of coverage outages.</li> <li>• Status of alternative communication systems, if known.</li> <li>• The need to activate a restoration plan for an emergency communications system.</li> <li>• Estimated times of restoration and/or deployment, if available.</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	<p>Work with all ESFs, as needed, to coordinate the restoration of critical communications infrastructure.</p>
<b>7</b>	<p>Work with all ESFs, as needed, to support their communications needs.</p>
<b>8</b>	<p>Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as NGOs and private businesses/industry, as needed.</p>
<b>9</b>	<p>Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during activations.</p>

TABLE 8. ESF 2 RECOVERY TASKS

<b>ESF #2 – RECOVERY TASKS</b>	
<b>1</b>	Work with state and local entities to develop plans to repair and restore their critical communications infrastructure.
<b>2</b>	Monitor deployed communications equipment, including resources deployed to sustain alternate communications equipment, such as generators in preparation for demobilization.
<b>3</b>	Work to aggressively eliminate shortfalls or resource gaps that were identified in response to an emergency or disaster.
<b>4</b>	Establish partnerships and identify funding sources to address resource shortfalls or gaps for emergency/disaster communication issues and concerns.
<b>5</b>	Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state, local and municipal entities that were impacted by the emergency or disaster and assist in their overall efforts for recovery operations.
<b>6</b>	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.
<b>7</b>	Assess the current technical standards and specification for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency communication needs based upon the lessons learned from the most recent emergency/disaster response.
<b>8</b>	Assess the current level of training on emergency safety standards for communications personnel to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and state requirements and policies.
<b>9</b>	Assess the current usage and application of alternate communication infrastructure 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 2 TASKS FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure life safety and security for population and responders</li> <li>To provide effective firefighting capabilities</li> <li>To control traffic and cordon off stricken areas sufficiently to support safe public evacuations and incoming personnel within 24 hours</li> </ul>	To test all applicable means of communications within 2 – 6 hours of SEOC activation to determine system fitness.	— —	Recommend both short- and long-term solutions for ensuring interoperability and continuity of communications for emergency responders.
		— —	<i>IPSC:</i> Actively poll the status of the statewide 800-MHz radio communications system.
	To achieve communications with all impacted counties within the first 24 hours by deploying radio caches as necessary and using common operating channels.	— —	<i>IPSC:</i> Prepare agency cache radios, cache satellite radios, and any necessary radio technicians for deployment.
		CAP	<i>IPSC:</i> If Indiana’s 800-MHz radio system has sustained damage, begin repairs and deploy mobile emergency radio vehicles (MERVs), as necessary. This may require air transport support from the CAP.
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To extinguish fires</li> <li>To protect the health and safety of the public and responders</li> <li>To provide ongoing security throughout the impacted counties</li> </ul>	To identify the operational status of public safety networks within 24 – 48 hours	— —	Determine operational status of public safety communications and begin repairs as necessary.



TABLE 10. ESF 2 TASKS FOR FOOD, WATER, AND SHELTERING

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>			
To deliver mass care services for survivors and pets	To request communication resources within 24 – 48 hours to support shelters	Ham Operators	Determine need for amateur radio at mass care facilities.
	To support a means of communication for mass care through RACES	— —	Assign ham operators to assist with opened shelters.
		RACES	Deliver operators and equipment to mass care facilities.
	To provide an appropriate cache to support coordination through SEOC and ARC updates	— —	Provide high-frequency (HF) radios and one 800-MHz radio per shelter.

TABLE 11. ESF 2 TASKS FOR MEDICAL

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ascertain status of hospitals, EMS providers, and medical transport services</li> <li>To determine the total patients at each impacted healthcare facility requiring immediate transport to another facility</li> </ul>	To enable hospitals and other essential medical providers to communicate	Contractors	Test communications between hospitals, truck to hospital and establish a means to converse.
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>			
To support temporary health and medical infrastructure in and around the impacted zone within 48 hours	To provide a means of communication to each hospital to provide coordination with SEOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractors</li> <li>Federal communication resources</li> </ul>	Use redundant systems to support communications and organize casualty evacuation.

TABLE 11. ESF 2 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	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	Communications and warning systems such as the Emergency Alert System (EAS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radio, and the National Warning System (NAWAS) will be important for disseminating public information. But if these systems are not functional, devise expedient methods to disseminate essential public information. For example, distribute flyers in populated areas, or use high power AM and FM radio stations to provide critical information to disaster victims who have portable radios or car radios.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ESFs 7, 15</li> <li>▪ FEMA</li> </ul>	Reach out quickly to all of ESF 15 to determine which systems will be effective in providing public information.
To assess critical communications infrastructure, including structures, equipment, supplies, and resources deemed necessary	To test all applicable means of communications within 2 – 6 hours of SEOC activation to determine system fitness.	— —	Send out a coordinated message from all levels of government to achieve contact for testing and situational awareness.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IPSC Connection Center (ICC)</li> <li>▪ Ham operators</li> <li>▪ ISP troopers</li> <li>▪ INDOT road crews</li> <li>▪ DNR law enforcement officers (LEOs)</li> </ul>	Identify Local Primary 1 (LP1) and Local Primary 2 (LP2) availability by “channel surfing”.
		Local EOCs	Issue an “All Call” to local EOCs and request that they issue a local “All Call” to responders.
		ESF 5	<i>IDHS EOC Communications Director:</i> Immediately conduct a communications check with counties until a valid pattern of communications functionality can be determined. The communications check should include questions about the degree of damage sustained.
		— —	If the communications systems are believed to be severely affected, it is critically important to quickly ascertain which means of communications remain intact. All ESF #2 agencies in the SEOC with district, sub-district or county offices in the estimated affected area should immediately attempt to establish communications with these offices, via all means possible.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<p>To assess critical communications infrastructure, including structures, equipment, supplies, and resources deemed necessary (continued)</p>	<p>To achieve communications with all impacted counties within the first 24 hours by deploying radio caches as necessary and using common operating channels.</p>	<p>Communications vendors</p>	<p>At the request of the state, in conjunction with the IDHS communications officer, liaise with all communications vendors to coordinate deployment of supplemental equipment such as cellular on wheels (COW), cellular on light truck (COLT), etc.</p>
		<p>RACES</p>	<p><i>IDHS Communications Officer:</i> Activate the state RACES operators. Designate the representative(s) who will report to the SEOC to support amateur radio communications.</p>
		<p>RACES</p>	<p>Establish an amateur radio operations network using RACES or other operators. These operators must be physically located at county EOCs or local incident command sites, if possible, as well as at state, district, and sub-district offices.</p>
		<p>ESF 5</p>	<p>If communications capabilities do exist, begin compiling damage assessments, the status of existing capabilities, and first-priority needs in coordination with ESF 5 (Information and Planning) to determine overall functionality and the need to deploy radio caches.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ESF 7</li> <li>▪ FEMA</li> </ul>	<p>While working with ESF 7 (Logistics Management &amp; Resource Support), determine the additional communications systems available to support emergency operations in the affected areas such as mobile emergency response support (MERS).</p>
		<p>— —</p>	<p>Coordinate with commercial telecommunications service providers to determine the emergency communications resources they may be able to provide.</p>
		<p>RACES</p>	<p>Implement any plans for the immediate repair/replacement of damaged infrastructure/equipment used by amateur radio personnel.</p>
		<p>CAP</p>	<p>Use the CAP to possibly establish airborne repeater systems.</p>
		<p>— —</p>	<p>Continually monitor the status of all communications.</p>

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>			
To ensure communications needs are being met through temporary or permanent solutions.	(Same as lifeline objective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FEMA</li> <li>▪ DHS/CISA</li> </ul>	In conjunction with the IDHS communications officer, liaise with the FEMA and DHS/CISA for any requests for federal communications assets, personnel, or reports.
		ESF 5	<i>ESF 2 representative:</i> In conjunction with IPSC and the IDHS communications officer, liaise with ESF 5 to fill requests for state radio programming technicians, communications unit leaders (COMLs), communications technicians (COMTs), radio operators (RADOs), and resources from the Telecommunicator Emergency Response Task Force (TERT).
		— —	Determine the additional communications systems available to support emergency operations in the affected areas.
		— —	Continually monitor the status of all communications.
		— —	Designate appropriate channels and emergency response working groups to maximize communications capabilities.
		County Officials	<i>Affected counties:</i> Survey local communications functionality and share the results with the SEOC.
		ESF 15	Coordinate with ESF 15 (External Affairs) to ascertain which systems are available for disseminating essential public information.
		ESF 15	Broadcast public messages as needed.
		ESF 7	Determine any resources needed through EMAC or federal government and submit requests to ESF 7.
	To identify the operational status of local commercial communications carriers within 48 hours	— —	Promptly obtain tower status with estimated time of repairs.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ESF 1</li> <li>▪ INNG</li> </ul>	Maintain fuel status and refills for tower sites.
		— —	Gather intelligence and communicate the status and existing capabilities of all ESF 2 agencies to prioritize needs.
		— —	Continue to repair and maintain communications equipment.
	To identify the operational status of public safety networks within 24 – 48 hours	Local EOCs	Continue to determine the status of state and local systems.
		— —	Determine the additional communications systems available to support emergency operations in the affected areas.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
To provide interoperable communications via MERS to support disaster operations in the impacted counties.	— —	FEMA	<i>FEMA</i> : Dispatch MERS unit and designate a location where MERS provides maximum support for communications.
<b>BEYOND 72 HOURS</b>			
To achieve communications state-wide	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	Continually monitor the status of all communications, public and private, throughout the state.
		— —	Continue to repair and maintain communications equipment.
		ESF 7	Determine any resources needed through EMAC or federal government and submit requests to ESF 7.
To have cellular services fully functioning	— —	Private cell companies	Set up privately owned MERS units to enable cell services for residents.
		— —	Establish a business emergency operations center (BEOC).
		— —	Restore telecommunications service priority (TSP) circuits.
		— —	Restore public cellular services.

TABLE 12. ESF 2 GENERAL TASKS

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>		
To maintain the common operating picture (COP) and contribute to the Incident Action Plan (IAP)	— —	<i>IPSC</i> : Deploy ESF 2 representative to the SEOC within two hours of notification.
	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	As a part of the IAP maintained by IDHS, develop a prioritized listing of state facilities, counties, and large population areas to receive available state communications support equipment and assistance. From a state perspective, this prioritization should focus on the ability to reestablish communications between the most impacted counties or large population areas and the SEOC or area commands as quickly as possible.
— —	IDHS	<i>IDHS</i> : Brief agency representatives regarding the known status of the affected counties including damage sustained, injuries, deaths, unmet critical needs, etc.
— —	— —	Immediately begin executing the plan in the <i>Emergency Communications Annex</i> and associated standard operating procedures (SOPs).
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide situational awareness information to the SEOC.
	— —	Communicate the status and existing capabilities of all ESF 2 agencies to prioritize needs.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP with IDHS to set priorities for critical communications needs.
<b>BEYOND 72 HOURS</b>		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Continue prioritization of needs and begin to assess priorities for recovery phases.

## 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>




LIFELINE SYMBOL	LIFELINE	COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM	RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES
* = COORDINATING UNIT			
	<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/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 2 DURING RESPONSE

ORGANIZATION	ESF 2
ESF 1: Transportation	✓
ESF 2: Communications	<del>— —</del>
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	✓
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	✓
Commercial Communications Carriers	✓
Communications Vendors	✓
Contractors	✓
County Officials	✓
Federal Communications Resources	✓
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	✓
Ham Operators	✓
Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS)	✓
Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	✓
Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)	✓
Indiana National Guard (INNG)	✓
Indiana State Police (ISP)	✓
Local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)	✓
Private Cell Companies	✓
RACES	✓
DHS Office of Emergency Communications (OEC)	✓

## 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.

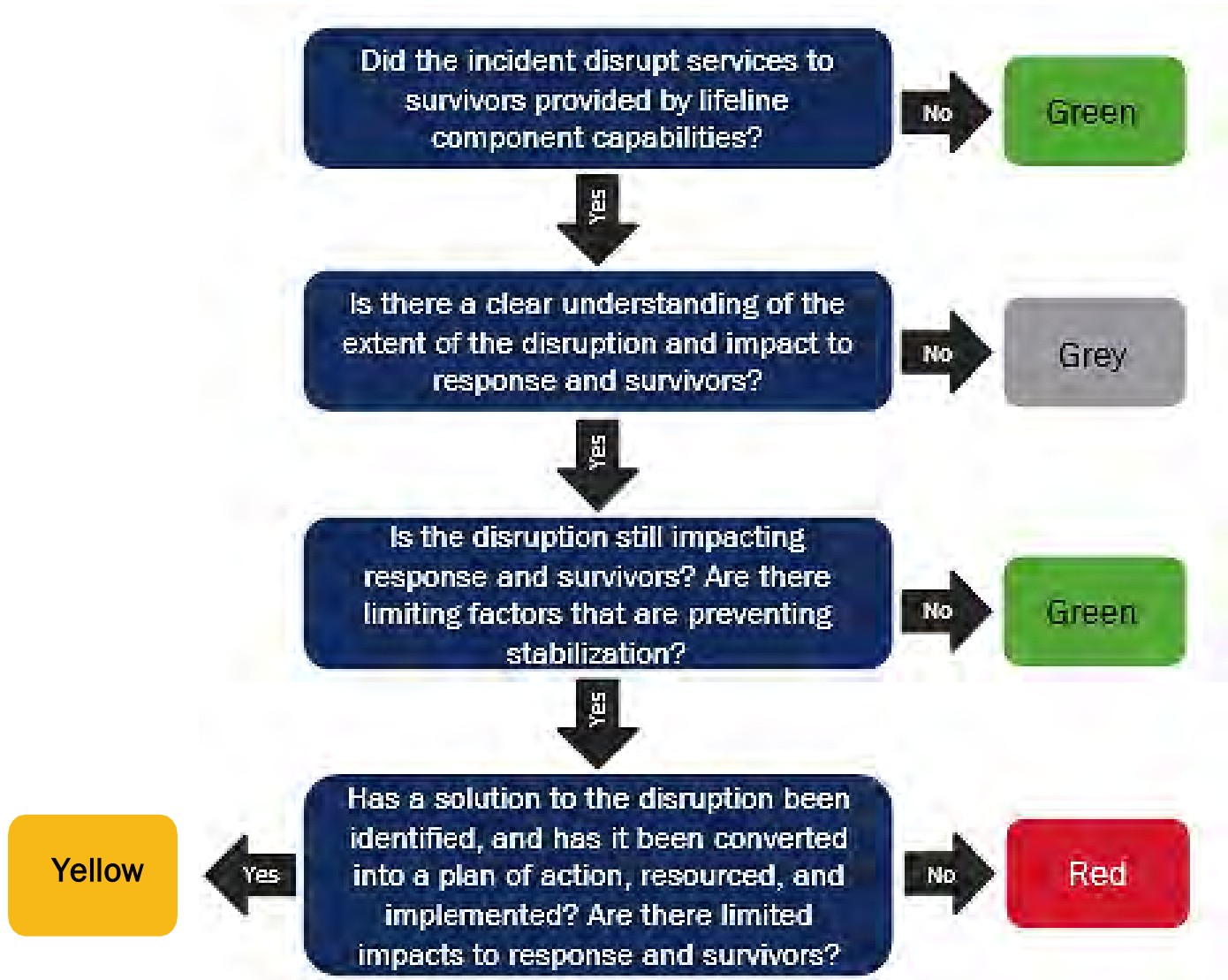
## ASSIGNING A LIFELINE STATUS

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 ESF #2 - Communications 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>
ALL-HAZARDS INCIDENT MANAGEMENT	<a href="#">Incident Management Training and Consulting All-Hazards Incident Management Team Response and Planning Guide, Second Edition 2019</a>

## APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>AAR</b>	After Action Report
<b>ADA</b>	Americans with Disabilities Act
<b>ARC</b>	American Red Cross
<b>ARES</b>	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
<b>CAP</b>	Civil Air Patrol
<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>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>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>SCIP</b>	Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan
<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>TICP</b>	Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
<b>RACES</b>	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
<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.