

HUNTINGTON COUNTY

Homeland Security

and

Emergency Management

Agency

**EMERGENCY
OPERATIONS
PLAN**

April 10, 2023

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CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE

The **Huntington County Emergency Operations Plan** is provided for the sole use of the intended recipient(s). It is **not** intended for **general distribution** or to be **within the public domain**. It contains confidential information, vulnerability assessments, risk, needs and threat assessments of which the public disclosure may threaten public safety by exposing a vulnerability to criminal or terrorist attack.

Any unauthorized disclosure or distribution of this plan is prohibited.

COUNTY ADOPTION / PROMULGATION OF THE PLAN

The preservation of life, safety and property is an inherent responsibility of all levels of government. **Huntington County** faces disasters and emergencies which threaten the property, economy, environment, and general welfare of its citizens. **Huntington County** elected officials and community leadership is committed to enhancing **Huntington County's** resiliency by actively collaborating, communicating, and coordinating to prevent, mitigate, protect, respond to, and recover from such events.

The **Huntington County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)** establishes a framework of the operational area's emergency organization policy and guidance for worst-case emergency management operations. There will be times when normal, day-to-day procedures are not able to provide sufficient disaster response and rapid deployment of *extraordinary* measures is required to minimize loss of life and property preservation. The EOP considers key actions necessary to meet the challenges of emergency events and disaster situations.

In order to provide for an effective response to emergency situations Huntington County government and public and private-sector stakeholders must plan and prepare together as a whole community. The concept and assignment of responsibilities outlined in this plan shall serve as the basis for the conduct of emergency operations by the Huntington County emergency responders. It shall be the responsibility of all county agencies and organizations herein referenced to perform their assigned functional tasks and to prepare and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and/or guidelines. All responsible parties shall provide notice of revisions and improvements to the EOP and support it through training and exercises.

This plan is in accordance with existing local statutes, including the Huntington County Emergency Management Ordinance **1988-4**, Indiana Code 10-14-3, Emergency Management and Disaster Law, and other state and federal laws and supersedes all previous versions. It is also in coordination with the National Response Framework and is National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant. The plan will be reviewed and updated every 24 months, as warranted.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as the President of the Huntington County Commissioner, I **Rob Miller**, hereby accept the **Huntington County Emergency Operations Plan**. Furthermore, I charge the **Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Director** with the responsibility for the promulgation and implementation of this plan under emergency conditions and its ongoing development, as experience and changing conditions require.



President, Huntington County Board of Commissioners

Date

5-15-2022

RECORD OF CHANGES

Change #	Change Description	Date Posted	Person(s) Responsible

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

DATE	ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE	METHOD OF DELIVERY
MAY 24, 2023	HPD	CORY BOXEL	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	HCSD	CHRIS NEWTON	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	ROANOKE PD	JIM WOOD	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	ROANOKE FIRE	BRANDON TAYLOR	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	WARREN PD	DENNIS SPITLER	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	WARREN FIRE	LEE POLSEN	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	MT. ETNA FIRE	ADAM COUCH	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	ANDREWS PD	AUSTIN BULLOCK	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	ANDREWS FIRE	EVAN SCHENKEL	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	BIPPUS FIRE	DAVE SCHNITZ	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	MARKLE PD	JOHN MARKLEY	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	MARKLE FIRE	JON GRAY	EMAIL
MAY 24, 2023	HUNTINGTON FIRE	TONY JOHNSON	EMAIL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Protecting the citizens of Huntington County, its resources and critical infrastructure is a core responsibility of local government. The mission of Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency is to administer the Huntington County EOP. The

Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency is statutorily responsible for establishing and maintaining an all-hazards emergency management program.

As a part of that responsibility, Huntington County is required to develop and maintain the Huntington County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The purpose of the EOP is to define the organizational structure, establish operational concepts, assign responsibilities, and outline coordination procedures for achieving the emergency management objectives.

Additionally, the EOP includes updates from FEMA's National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, dated October 28, 2019. In this edition, FEMA introduced and changed the classification of the Emergency Support Function #14, Cross-Sector Business, and Infrastructure Annex, previously listed as Long-Term Community Recovery. The new ESF #14 helps to leverage existing coordination mechanisms between the government and infrastructure owners and operators.

The updated Framework also introduces the focus on outcome-based response through the prioritization of the rapid stabilization of seven (7) Community Lifelines. The new ESF #14 supports the coordination of cross-sector operations, including stabilization of key supply chains and Community Lifelines, among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and their government partners. It also places additional emphasis on non-governmental capabilities to include the role of individuals and private sector/industry partners in disaster response.

The EOP is established to coordinate Huntington County government actions during an emergency or disaster event. The Director of Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency or a designee determines the appropriate activation level for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) based on the severity of incidents and the level of effort required to provide the required support and coordination. According to **IC 36-1-3**, Indiana is a Home Rule State and as such, all incidents start and end at the local level under that jurisdictional authority. If an emergency or disaster overwhelms resources and capability of our jurisdiction, the Governor may exercise their authority to use the resources of State government.

The EOP is designed to minimize disruption of local operations through establishing a system of collaboration by all local jurisdiction departments during times of crisis. To meet this goal, it is imperative all local departments and agencies and their personnel ensure they are prepared, trained and can execute their required roles and responsibilities in accordance with this plan. All jurisdictional departments and agencies are responsible for developing and maintaining up-to-date internal plans and procedures (Operations Plans) for carrying out assigned emergency functions as outlined in the Plan which includes county departments and agency Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans and a Continuity of Government (COG) plan.

Response to emergency or disaster conditions to maximize the safety of the public and to minimize property damage is a primary responsibility of government. It is the goal of Huntington County that responses to such conditions are done in the most organized, efficient,

and effective manner possible. To aid in accomplishing this goal, Huntington County has adopted the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Response Framework (NRF), and the Incident Command System (ICS). This system is scalable, flexible, and adaptable to deliver support to those jurisdictions in need of assistance.

Effective emergency response requires a united effort. For the Huntington County EOP to successfully support our community that is impacted by emergency events, it is imperative for all stakeholders to work together to develop an operational plan for providing timely and coordinated emergency support to our county. The EOP documents this effort by being the centralized plan for the Huntington County emergency operational framework, structure, and role assignments in such a response.

Public officials, departments, employees, and volunteers that perform emergency and/or first response functions must be properly prepared. Department heads and elected officials shall, to the extent possible, ensure that necessary training is provided to themselves and their employees to further prepare them to successfully carry out assigned emergency response roles. To the extent possible, procurement and maintenance of essential response equipment will also be accomplished in support of this goal.

PLANNING AGENCIES

- I. The primary agency identifies the appropriate support agencies that fall under this annex and collaborates with each entity to determine whether it has the necessary resources, information, and capabilities to perform the required tasks and activities within each phase of emergency management, including activations in the Huntington County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and impacted areas. Though an agency may be listed as a primary agency, it does not control or manage those agencies identified as supporting agencies. The agencies listed below are part of the Whole Community Planning Committee for this annex.

PRIMARY AGENCY

Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency

- II. With coordination from local and adjacent county partners and state agencies, the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency will strive to build, maintain, and promote a process of effectively preparing for, protecting against, mitigating against, responding to, and recovering from the challenges and demands of hazards which could affect Huntington County residents and community infrastructure.

SUPPORTING COUNTY AND LOCAL AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Huntington County Highway Dept.	Huntington County Health Dept.
Huntington City Dept. Public Works	Huntington County Fire Chief's Association
Andrews Dept. of Public Works	Huntington County Sheriff's Dept.
Markle Dept. of Public Works	Huntington City Police Dept.
Roanoke Dept. of Public Works	Warren Town Marshal
Warren Dept. of Public Works	Roanoke Town Marshal

SUPPORTING STATE AGENCIES

Indiana Dept. of Homeland Security	Indiana State Police
INDOT	Indiana Dept. of Health
Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management	Indiana Fusion Center
Indiana Emergency Response Commission	Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources

COMMISSIONS, ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Local Church Groups	Purdue Extension Service
Huntington County Prosecutor	

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FEDERAL AGENCIES and ORGANIZATIONS

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	U S Dept. of Agricultural (USDA)
Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)	Federal Soil and Water Conservation

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross	Salvation Army
Faith Based Groups	

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Huntington County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to provide a jurisdictional framework for the effective coordination of response operations during large-scale or complex emergencies and disasters before, during and after disasters or emergencies. A critical component of the EOP documents planning efforts is reflective of operational priorities in the following order:

- Life safety and health (highest priority)
- Unity of effort
- Incident stabilization
- Protection of property and environment
- Restoration of essential infrastructure, utilities, functions, and services

The EOP reflects an all-hazards approach which allows for unique planning and response considerations for those specific hazards requiring special attention. The framework outlines the coordinated and integrated structure that county government agencies, along with designated private sector partners and non-governmental organizations, operate from when supporting local governments to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of emergencies regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. The plan incorporates and complies with the principles and requirements found in federal, state, and local laws, regulations, ordinances, and guidelines. Because Huntington County is committed to a whole-community preparedness approach, the EOP and those involved in emergency preparedness planning strive to meet the needs of all residents, including people with access and functional needs. The EOP and its Annexes define roles and responsibilities for Huntington County emergency management functions, establish the conditions under which county resources are mobilized and describe the organizational concepts and structures used to coordinate actions of county entities and other stakeholder agencies. The identification and organization of assigned roles among the stakeholder entities are based on their unique resources and capabilities for emergency support efforts. Furthermore, it utilizes the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept to apply county resources and describes the responsibilities of agencies in executing effective response and recovery operations.

By clarifying the actions of public and private partners during emergencies, Huntington County can better protect the people, property, and prosperity of the citizens. The EOP directs coordination and support from mutual aid and between the county, state, federal, non-governmental and private organizations involved in emergencies or disasters.

The EOP consists of four components: (1) Base Plan, (2) Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes, (3) Support Annexes and (4) Hazard-Specific Annexes.

TABLE - 1 EOP FOUR COMPONENTS AND DESCRIPTION

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
Base Plan	Establishes fundamental policies and assumptions for jurisdiction-wide emergency management, outlines the county’s vulnerabilities to potential hazards, establishes an emergency management concept of operations and outlines local jurisdictional relationships and responsibilities. The Base Plan includes situation, scope, planning assumptions, roles and responsibilities, incident management actions, plan maintenance instructions and legal authorities.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes	The ESF Annexes identify the primary and supporting agencies for each function. Primary and supporting agencies will designate an ESF Point of Contact to coordinate incident response. The Annexes identify tasks associated to each ESF, including non-governmental and private sector partners.
Support Plans	Describes the framework through which jurisdictional entities, along with volunteer and non-governmental organizations coordinate and execute the common functional processes and administrative requirements necessary for efficient and effective incident management.
Hazard, Threat, or Incident-Specific Plan	Addresses specific catastrophic and hazard-, threat-, or incident-specific annexes. These annexes address special considerations and priorities generated by certain hazards affecting the county and the corresponding actions required to cope with them. They describe the policies, situation, Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and responsibilities for hazards, threats, or incidents.

LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL ALIGNMENT

The Huntington County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) supports the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's National Preparedness Goal: "A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk." Further, the EOP complies with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8) and the National Response Framework (NRF) and Indiana Executive Order 17-02. The EOP provides an all-hazards emergency planning framework that informs local and regional emergency operations plans and follows the FEMA Community Lifelines concept which increases effectiveness in disaster operations.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (NIMS)

Indiana Executive Order 17-02 directs that all local and state responders will use NIMS as the state standard for all incident management in the State of Indiana. NIMS provides a standardized framework for incident management process, protocols, and procedures regardless of the cause, size, or complexity of the incident. NIMS provides the nation's first responders and authorities with the same foundation for incident management for all hazards.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

Incident Command System (ICS) is a critical component of NIMS and is used to manage all incidents. ICS is used to organize on-scene operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies from small to complex incidents, both natural and man-made. The field response level is where emergency management/response personnel, under command of an appropriate authority, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat. Resources from all levels of government, when appropriately deployed, become part of the field ICS as prescribed by the local authority.

ICS is used by all levels of government – federal, state, tribal and local – as well as by many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. ICS is applicable across disciplines.

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEMS (MACS)

Multi-agency coordination (MACS) is a cornerstone of comprehensive emergency management. Fundamentally, MACS provide support, coordination, and assistance with policy-level decisions to the ICS structure managing an incident. MACS may be required on large or wide-scale incidents that require higher-level resource management or information management.

UNITY OF EFFORT THROUGH AREA and UNIFIED COMMAND

Area / Unified Command (UC) is an organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed and ensure that objectives are met, and strategies followed.

Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.

Unified command enables unity of effort when no single jurisdiction, agency, or organization has primary authority and/or the resources to manage an incident on its own. Members of the UC will work together to develop a common set of incident objectives and strategies, share information, maximize the use of available resources, and enhance the efficiency of the individual response organizations.

UC members shall represent an appropriate level of authority in their respective organizations and agencies as well as the resources to carry out their responsibilities. The UC members may change as the response transitions out of emergency response into recovery.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Public information consists of processes, procedures, and systems to communicate timely, accurate and accessible information on the incident's cause, size and current situation to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders. Public information must 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, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

NIMS stresses that the success of incident response and recovery operations depends on the availability and redundancy of critical communications systems to support connectivity to internal organizations, other departments or jurisdictions and the public.

Huntington County will strive to achieve interoperable communications, including testing their communications equipment monthly to assess the adequacy to support essential functions and activities and ability to communicate with first responders, emergency personnel, state government, other agencies and organizations and the general public.

SCOPE

The purpose of the Huntington County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to describe the interaction of county government with county stakeholders, state government, non-governmental response organizations and other private sector partners, the media, and the public in implementing emergency prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery functions. In general, the EOP describes how the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency and its partners will work together to support Huntington County and our community in response to disasters and emergencies.

The EOP describes the general emergency operations concepts that normally apply in all disasters and emergencies requiring a county level response. The EOP also identifies various emergency management partners at the local, state, and federal government level, as well as the private sector. The EOP also introduces Community Lifelines.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines Community Lifelines as those services that enable the continuous operation of critical government functions and business and are essential to human health and safety, or economic security. Although the protection of life and property of citizens is always the top priority for decision makers, Community Lifelines provides additional services and structures. The seven Community Lifelines represent the most basic services a community relies on and which, when stable, enable all other activities 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 document provides structure for implementing county-level policy and operational coordination for incident response. It can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, in anticipation of a major event, or in response to a major disaster or incident. Selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the exact resources needed and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident within the affected geographic area.

The EOP emphasizes how critical it is for county partners to work together to support community requests for assistance before, during and after emergency events within Indiana. During an emergency or disaster, those closest to the impacted areas – individuals, families, neighbors, businesses, and emergency responders comprising the community, are the first ones active in response. Local partners know their community's needs, capabilities, and resources best and are positioned to have the most effective impact in the aftermath of an incident.

Locally executed response focuses on how the complex network of local, voluntary, and private sector organizations integrate their capabilities to restore damaged infrastructure, restart the flow of products and services and place essential items into the hands of survivors. Huntington County government and our communities, therefore, provide the true operational coordination for executing an effective response and can draw on the support of state and federal resources when our own resources prove insufficient.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) emphasizes on all emergency incidents begin and end locally. Local governments are therefore responsible for commanding and leading emergency response and recovery efforts. If local government resources are overwhelmed by an event, Huntington County government may request state government support and resources.

If Huntington County resources are overwhelmed by an event, then the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency may request state government support and resources. If state government resources are overwhelmed, the state can request federal assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) resource request.

The EOP planning process focuses on:

- All-hazards (natural, technological, and human-caused hazards).
- All-phases (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery phases).
- All-stakeholders (local, state, tribal, federal government, private sector, volunteers, citizens, and non-governmental organization stakeholders).

The EOP provides for:

- A scalable and integrated framework for agencies and sectors that may be required to assist or conduct operations at any point before, during or after an emergency or disaster.
- These incidents require a high level of coordination by an appropriate combination of local, state, tribal, private sector, and non-governmental entities.
- A flexible and adaptable framework allowing for changing conditions and for factors that were not yet identified or anticipated in the planning process.
- An all-hazard approach allowing for plan implementation under all types of emergencies considering catastrophic disaster situations.
- The EOP Base Plan *does not* provide specific detailed operating procedures which exists within each primary and support agency's doctrine and support annexes.

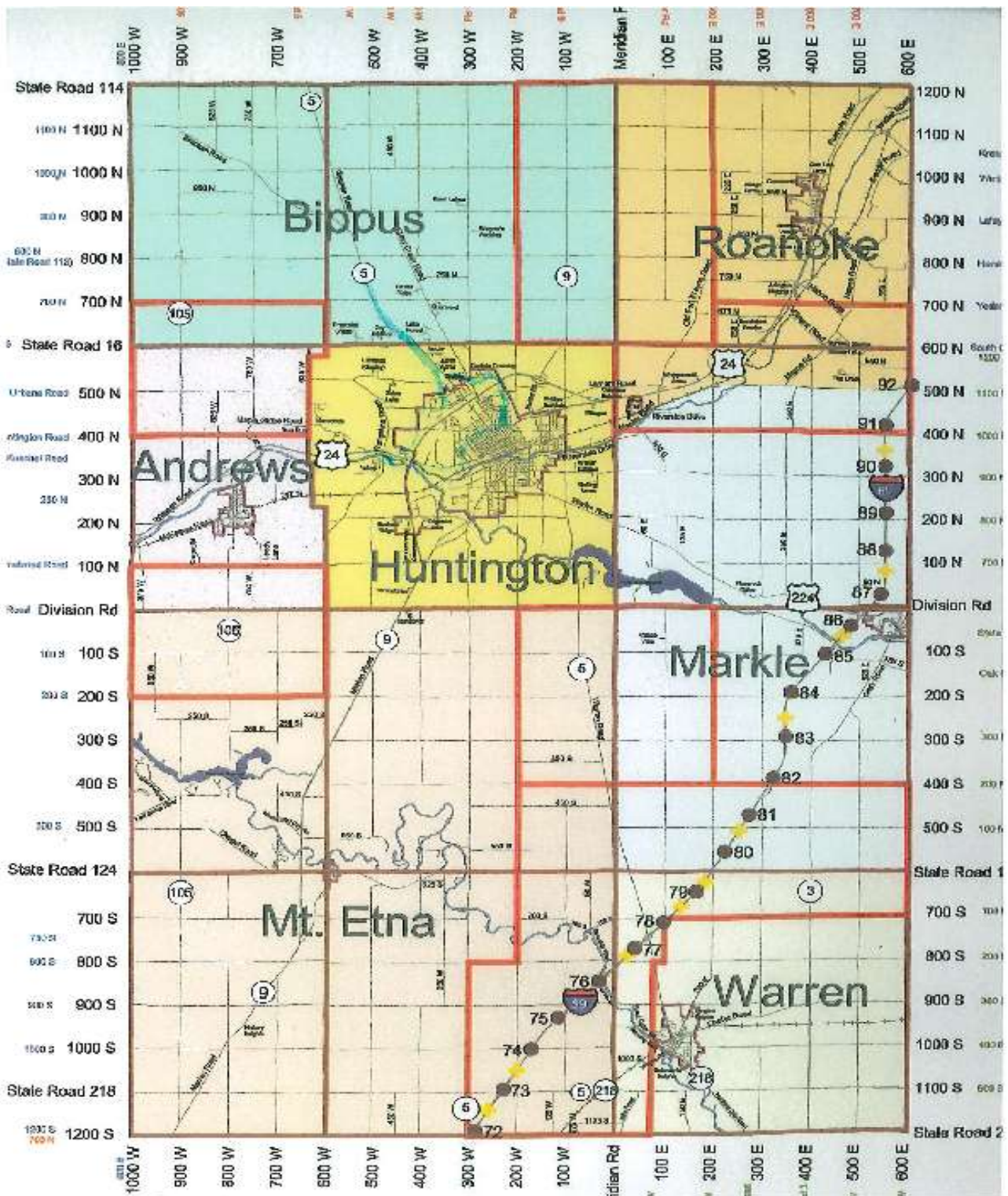
SITUATION

Huntington County Indiana is located in north-central Indiana twenty six miles southwest of Fort Wayne Indiana. County populations is 36,572 and is ranked 42nd in size of Indiana's 92 counties. The largest city in Huntington County is the City of Huntington with a population of 17,084. Other incorporated towns in Huntington County are Roanoke with 1695, Warren with 1211, Andrews with 1133, Markle with 632 and Mt. Etna with 101. Huntington County is 387.72 square miles.

Huntington County has Roush Reservoir for the Wabash River, that is a U S Corps of Engineers flood control reservoir. The Salamonie Reservoir (Salamonie River), also a U S Corps of engineers flood control reservoir, is partially located in Huntington County. The Little River flows from east to west in Huntington County and merges with the Wabash River on the west side of the City of Huntington.

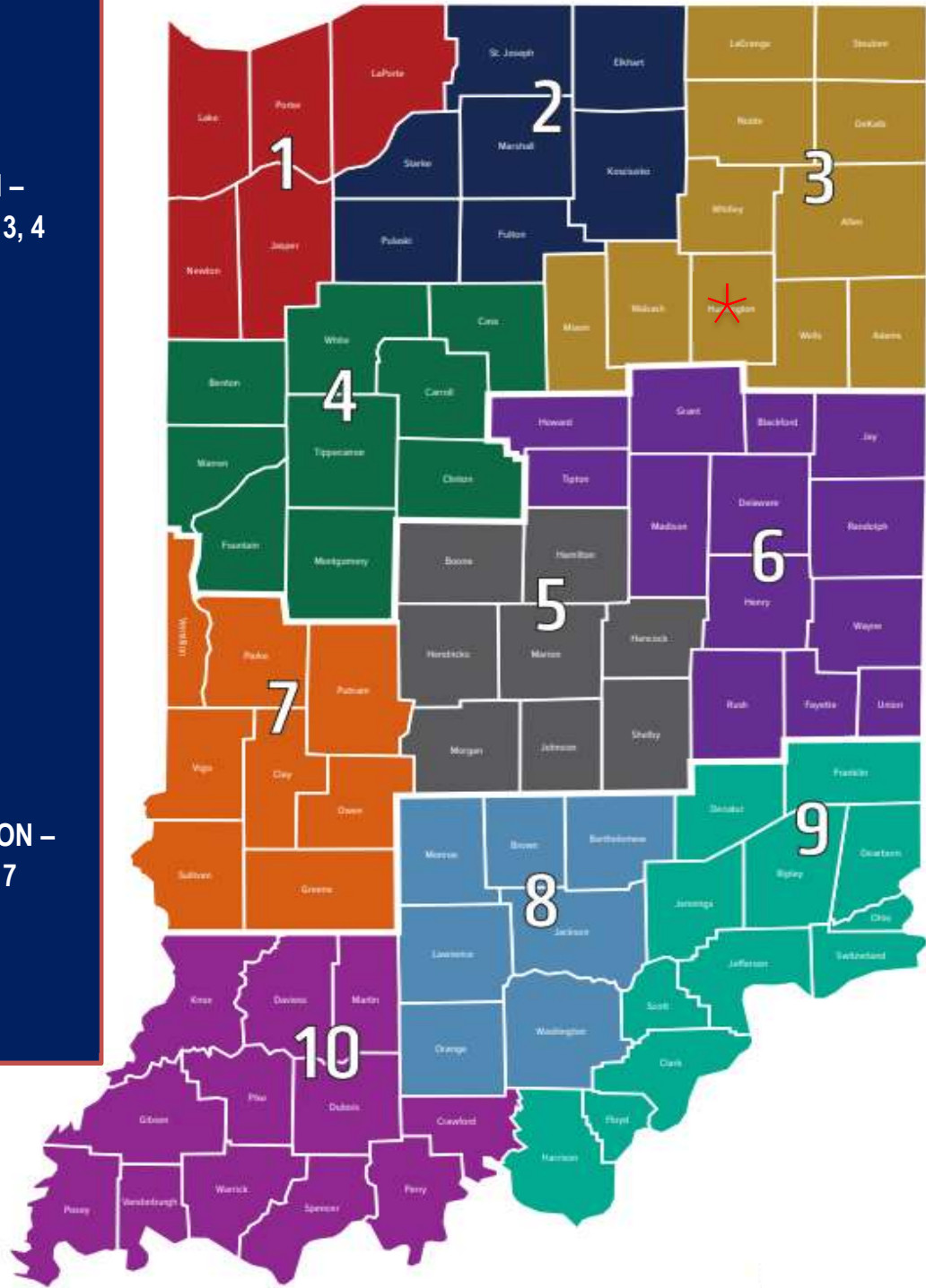
The terrain of Huntington County consists of low rolling hills, completely devoted to agriculture or urban development. The Wabash River flows to the west through the upper-central part of the county, while the Salamonie River flows to the west through the lower part. Its highest point (about 925 feet above sea level) is at the southwest corner. According to the 2010 census, the county has a total area of 387.72 square miles, of which 382.65 square miles (or 98.69%) is land and 5.07 square miles (1.31%) is water.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY INDIANA



**NORTH REGION –
DISTRICTS 1, 2, 3, 4**

**CENTRAL REGION –
DISTRICTS 5, 6, 7**



Located in the Great Lakes region of the United States, Indiana is the 17th most populous state and 38th in terms of land area. It is comprised of 92 counties and the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi and the Miami Nation of Indians of the State of Indiana covering more than 36,418 total square miles located near Ft. Wayne.

There are 681 census places, 16 metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) and 25 micro-politan statistical areas. Indiana is divided into 10 districts (Figure 1) to coordinate disaster activities more effectively such as response, damage assessment, preparedness and outreach and education.

In 2020, as highlighted on the Indiana's Public Data Utility webpage STATS Indiana located at <https://www.stats.indiana.edu/>, the estimated population of the state was approximately 6.7 million people. The median age in Indiana is 37.9 years old, but 16.1% of the population are 65 years and older. It is estimated approximately 19% of the population may require access and functional needs during an emergency or disaster and 8.8% of the state population speak a language other than English. As of May of 2020, Indiana ranks 19th in the nation for its gross domestic product of \$371,629 billion and is home to 8 Fortune 500 companies ranking at 20th.

The state is exposed to many hazards which have the potential of causing casualties, damaging, or destroying private or public property and disrupting the state's economy. In any crisis, or emergency, Indiana's foremost concern is for the protection of human life and property.

The topography of Indiana is very diverse and is divided into three major regions: The Till Plains, the Great Lakes Plains and the Southern Plains and Lowlands. Central Indiana has flat, fertile farm ground with Northern Indiana becoming hilly towards the Lake Region.

Southern Indiana has rolling hills and boasts the highest elevation in the state known as "Hoosier Hill". Hoosier Hill is 1,257 feet above sea level and located in a rural area of Franklin Township in Wayne County. The lowest point is at 320 feet above sea level and is in Posey County, where the Wabash River meets the Ohio River. The resulting elevation span of 937 feet is the narrowest of any non-coastal U.S. state. The Hoosier National Forest and many caves are in Southern Indiana.

Indiana has 593 square miles of water area (USGS) its many lakes, rivers, and reservoirs. According to the Indiana Department of Natural Resource (IDNR) and National Hydrography Dataset, Indiana's total border is 1059 miles.

Of the 1059 miles that outline Indiana, 601 miles are water which includes Lake Michigan, the Wabash River and Ohio River. The state has a maximum dimension north to south of 250 miles and a maximum east to west dimension of 145 miles.

The Wabash River flows over 400 miles and drains about 3/4 of the 92 counties in Indiana. The remaining 1/4 drains into Illinois. The Wabash River is the longest free-flowing river east of the Mississippi. Other major water tributaries include the White, Tippecanoe, Patoka, Mississinewa and the Salamonie rivers.

Indiana sits on two of the largest fault lines in the Central United States. The Wabash Valley Seismic Zone is centered in the valley of the lower Wabash River and runs along the Indiana and Illinois border, beginning just south of Indianapolis. The New Madrid Seismic Zone is located near where the Mississippi River meets the Ohio River in Cairo, Illinois.

Indiana's economic impact extends beyond its borders, encompassing international travel, natural gas and fuel supply pipelines, agricultural commodities, regional power generation and the national distribution of goods and services.

Indiana is a hub of transportation activity. According to the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) (<https://www.in.gov/indot/>) there is more than 78,000 miles of road (urban and rural) including 16 Interstate highways.

There are 4,100 miles of railroads and three international airports with several regional and local airports throughout Indiana. Three maritime port facilities (located in Jeffersonville, Mount Vernon, and Portage) ship about 70 million tons of cargo by water each year.

Indiana produces approximately 35 million tons of coal each year, primarily used in making electricity. Mining companies use modern reclamation practices that restore the mined areas into cropland, forests, lakes, and other sites for reuse. Indiana limestone (properly named Salem Limestone) is mined in the south-central area of the state and is used worldwide. The state also produces lime for agriculture and steel production. Indiana mines also produce sand, gravel and sandstone used in building materials.

Indiana annually ships more than 70 million tons of cargo by water each year, which ranks 14th among all U.S. states. More than half of Indiana's border is water, which includes 400 miles of direct access to two major freight transportation arteries: the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Seaway (via Lake Michigan) and the Inland Waterway System (via the Ohio River). The Ports of Indiana manages three major ports which include Burns Harbor, Jeffersonville, and Mount Vernon.

In Evansville, three public and several private port facilities receive year-round service from five major barge lines operating on the Ohio River. Evansville has been a U.S. Customs Port of Entry for more than 125 years. Because of this, it is possible to have international cargo shipped to Evansville in bond. The international cargo can then clear Customs in Evansville rather than a coastal port.

The Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency conducts emergency preparedness awareness campaigns. Awareness campaigns include fire, earthquake, severe weather, flood, tornado, cybersecurity and mitigation campaigns for children and adults. Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency also utilizes a variety of social networking venues, interpreters, and broadcasting methods, such as radio, television, newspaper and social media sources such as; Facebook, Twitter and Instagram to ensure that diverse populations are appropriately advised.

HAZARD AND THREAT SUMMARY

Huntington County is vulnerable to the effects of natural, human-caused, and technological hazards. Hazards are defined as a source of potential danger or adverse conditions. Each hazard has an expected frequency, or probability, which is simply a calculation of how likely it is to occur in a given time, such as a year. Part of the hazard analysis are based on the worst-case scenarios for hazards and their effects. Huntington County is exposed to many threats and hazards which have the potential of causing casualties, damaging, or destroying public or private property and disrupting the local and state economy. Specific characteristics, such as population distribution, land development, weather patterns and topography all expose unique challenges for managing emergencies and disasters. In any crisis or emergency, Huntington County’s foremost concern is for the protection of human life and property preservation.

TABLE - 2. PRIMARY THREATS AND HAZARDS IN HUNTINGTON COUNTY

TOP THREATS AND HAZARDS INCLUDE:
Cybersecurity Attack (and cascading effects)
Flood
Severe Thunderstorm (including Lightening)
Tornado
Hazardous Material - Transportation Incident
Human Disease Outbreak
Winter Storms (including Ice Storms)
Highway Transportation Incident
Domestic Terrorism (including Active Shooter)
Communication Failure
Public Utility Failure

The **Huntington County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan** seeks to examine the disasters that have impacted Huntington County, identify high-risk areas of vulnerability, and explore emerging threats. developed to guide the county in a risk-based approach to preventing, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from disasters that may threaten Huntington County citizens, infrastructure, and economy. It documents historical disasters, assesses

probabilistic disasters through Hazus-MH and GIS analyses, and addresses specific strategies to mitigate the potential impacts of these threats.

TABLE - 3 HAZARD AND THREAT CATEGORIES

NATURAL HAZARDS				
BIOLOGICAL	GEOPHYSICAL	HYDROLOGICAL	METEROLOGICAL	CLIMATOLGICAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Disease Outbreak / Epidemic/Pandemic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Viral Infectious Diseases ○ Parasitic Infectious Disease • Insect Infestation • Animal Stampede • Invasive Species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Mass Movement (Dry) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rockfall ○ Landslide ○ Avalanche ○ Subsidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ General Flood ○ Flash Flood ○ Storm Surge ○ Seiche • Mass Movement (Wet) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rockfall ○ Landslide ○ Subsidence ○ Sinkhole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm • Lightning • Tropical Cyclone • Extra-Tropical Cyclone • Tornado • Solar Flares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme Temperature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heat Wave ○ Cold Wave • Extreme Winter Weather <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Blizzard • Derechos • Drought • Wildfire • Land Fire • Climate Change
HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS				
UNINTENTIONAL		INTENTIONAL		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical Spill * • Hazardous Spill * • Fire * • Explosion * • Structural Collapse • System Error Yielding Failure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Shooter • Armed Assault • Biological Attack * • Chemical Attack * • Civil Unrest / Disobedience • Cyber-Attack 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electro Magnetic Pulse (EMP) * • Explosives Attack * • Improvised Nuclear Attack * • Nuclear Terrorist Attack * • Radiological Attack * • Violent Extremists
TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS				
UNINTENTIONAL OR INTENTIONAL				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological Attack • Chemical Attack • Dam Failure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine Accident • Nuclear Terrorist Attack • Pipeline Explosion 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electro Magnetic Pulse (EMP) • Fire • Hazardous Material Release • Improvised Nuclear Attack • Industrial Accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiological Release • Train Derailment • Transportation Accident • Urban Conflagration • Utility Disruption
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HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT (HIRA)

There are several plans and preparedness assessments Huntington County uses to identify and evaluate local threats, hazards, risks, capabilities, and gaps. The Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) is a quantitative process that addresses hazards, threats, and risks. The intent of the HIRA is to provide an overview of the countywide threat environment and to identify, analyze and quantify each hazard or threat.

All natural, man-made, or technological hazards or threats that present the greatest risk are measured using a Calculated Probability Risk Index (CPRI) formula that measures the probability, magnitude or severity, warning time and duration of the known hazard or threat. The results of the HIRA established the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), step 1.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENTS

The National Preparedness Goal (NPG) identifies 32 core capabilities that are essential for the execution of the 5 mission areas of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. Table 4 provides a detailed list of each of the capabilities based on five mission areas. It is important to note there are several cross-cutting core capabilities including planning, public information and warning, operational coordination, infrastructure systems, intelligence and information sharing, interdiction and disruption and screening, search and detection as outlined in the table.

The most probable hazards and threats identified in the HIRA are used to develop scenarios for the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR). The THIRA/SPR is an interconnected process that assists communities to further evaluate their preparedness. The THIRA was developed to help communities assess their risk and set capability targets that reflect their preparedness goals.

Data from the THIRA is used as the foundation for the SPR which is an outcome-based assessment that guides a comparison of capability targets established in the THIRA through an assessment of current capabilities. Communities identify and quantify gaps between current capabilities and capability targets and then identify the relation of the gap to any of the five following areas: Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training and Exercises (POETE).

Finally, priority and confidence levels are determined, as is a plan of action and timeline for closing gaps; This produces actionable data, providing direction on where the county needs to focus efforts and resources to have the biggest impact on achieving specific preparedness goals and addressing the impacts of their most challenging threats and hazards.

See Table 5, that identifies example threats and hazard that presents the greatest challenge to associated core capabilities.

TABLE – 4 MISSION AREAS AND CORE CAPABILITIES

MISSION AREAS				
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
CORE CAPABILITIES	Cybersecurity		Fire Management and Suppression	Natural and Cultural Resources
	Risk Management for Protection Programs		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	

TABLE - 5 HAZARDS AND CORE CAPABILITIES MOST CHALLENGED - EXAMPLE

THREATS OR HAZARDS THAT PRESENT THE GREATEST CHALLENGE TO EACH CORE CAPABILITY				
EARTHQUAKE	CYBER-ATTACK	FLOOD	ACTIVE SHOOTER	CHEMICAL RELEASE
Operational Coordination	Intelligence & Information Sharing	Public Information & Warning	Interdiction & Disruption	Access Control & Identify Validation
Risk Management for Protection Programs	Forensics & Attribution	Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Screening, Search & Detection	Physical Protective Measures
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	Cybersecurity	Supply Chain Integrity & Security	Threats & Hazard Identification	Long-term Vulnerability Reduction
Critical Transportation		Community Resilience	On-Scene Security, Protection & Law Enforcement	Environmental Response/Health & Safety
Fatality Management		Operational Communication		Public Health, Healthcare, EMS
Fire Management & Suppression		Mass Care Services	Health & Social Services	
Infrastructure Systems		Planning		
Natural and Cultural Resources		Economic Recovery		
	Housing			
NOTE: A SINGLE THREAT OR HAZARD MAY CHALLENGE <u>MULTIPLE</u> CORE CAPABILITIES				

One or more of the threats and hazards listed in **Table 2** could cause cascading events which are very likely in times of disaster. The impact of those could also create the following:

- Loss of water distribution, wastewater, and water treatment capabilities
- Impassable road networks
- Need for mass care and/or feeding operations (short and long term), or sheltering, including individuals with access and functional needs, companion animals and pets
- Damage or destruction of communications networks
- Dramatic increase in media attention necessitating public information

- Overwhelming of local resources and the need for federal or state assistance
- Controlled access and re-entry control into damaged areas
- Need for damage assessment
- Increased demands and potential failure of auxiliary power for essential facilities
- Management of donated goods and spontaneous volunteers
- Contamination of public and private wells
- Depletion of staff
- Damage or destruction of vital facilities
- Reconstruction management program
- Severe economic impact
- Environmental impact on wildlife and natural environment
- Need for debris clearance, removal, and disposal
- Need for temporary debris burn sites, chipping, and mulching sites
- Damage or destruction of vital records and historical properties
- Demand for temporary housing units
- Medical emergency facilities at capacity
- Failure of the **9-1-1 System**
- Continuity of Operations implementation for key governmental and emergency facilities
- Looting
- Mass Casualties

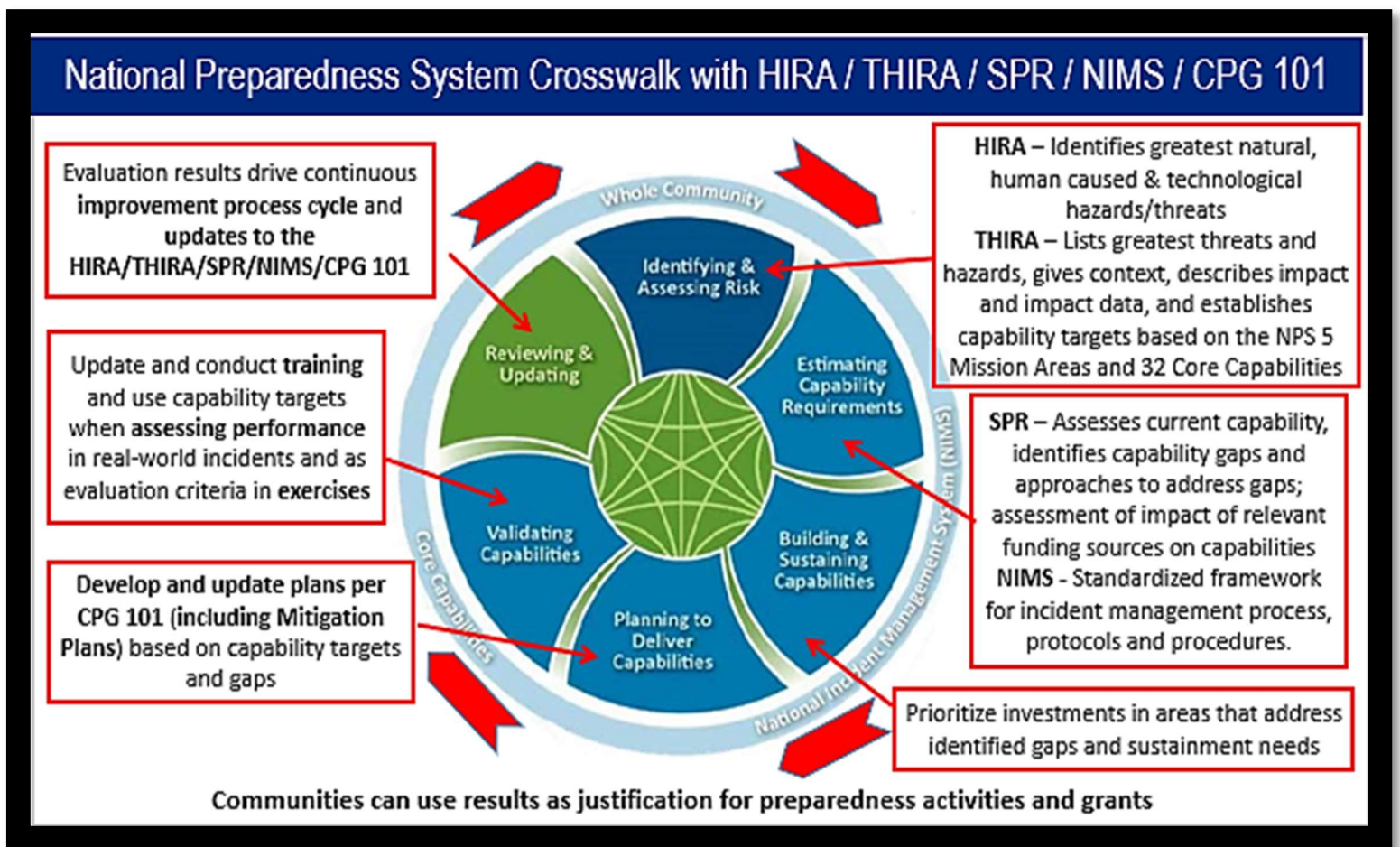
NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS SYSTEM CROSSWALK

Our nation faces a wide range of threats and hazards, including acts of terrorism, cyber-attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters. Huntington County, our public and private stakeholders, state, and federal partners can address the risks these threats and hazards posed by working together using a systematic approach that builds on proven preparedness activities. The National Preparedness System builds on these activities and enables the nation to meet the National Preparedness Goal.

Huntington County equally follows the methodology of the National Response Framework (NRF), which is a guide to how the nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to align key roles and responsibilities.

The NRF is structured to help develop whole community plans and integrate continuity plans. In addition, the NRF builds capabilities to respond to cascading failures among businesses, supply chains and infrastructure sector and collaborate to stabilize community lifelines and restore services.

FIGURE - 4. NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS SYSTEM CROSSWALK



WHOLE COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ENGAGEMENT

A Whole Community planning approach engages private and nonprofit sectors, including businesses, faith-based and disability organizations, and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of local, tribal, state, territorial and Federal governmental partners. The whole community has a role in risk reduction, by recognizing, understanding, communicating, and planning for a community's future resilience to provide an agile, flexible, and accessible delivery of the core capabilities. Residents, emergency management practitioners, organizational and community leaders and government officials can collectively understand and assess the needs of their respective communities and determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their assets, capacities, and interests. Using a strategic Whole Community approach leverages the knowledge and experiences of all individuals in a community when preparing for, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from emergencies.



PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

For successful preparedness and response operations to take place, the following key assumptions are listed to gauge participation and support provided by Huntington County stakeholders and those at the state and federal levels:

- In the event of a disaster or emergency, Huntington County government will continue to function and provide emergency and essential services.
- Periodically, disasters, emergencies, and events will occur within the County requiring mobilization and reallocation of County resources.
- All incidents begin and end locally and are typically managed at the lowest geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level. However, citizens have a personal responsibility to be prepared for the different types of disasters that can occur in their area.
- Government at all levels must continue to function under all threats, emergencies, and disaster conditions.

- Residents and communities will compete for scarce resources, and widespread power and communications outages may require the use of alternate methods of providing public information and delivering.
- The occurrence of one or more significant incident will result in a catastrophic situation that could overwhelm local and state resources and disrupt government functions.
- Huntington County will be prepared to carry out emergency response and recovery operations utilizing local resources unless the magnitude of the incident exceeds the capability of County service delivery.
- Some emergencies or disasters will occur with little or no advance warning, not allowing sufficient time for appropriate emergency notifications to be sent to residents.
- A given disaster situation may require an evacuation of residents from the immediate area to protect them from further injury or death. A full-scale evacuation of a community is **not** likely. Rather, the residents living in the affected portion of that community will likely be moved. To maintain order, residents should be evacuated in accordance with this plan. Any departure from this plan will be done only at the direction of the County Commission. However, in the event of a large-scale evacuation/relocation of citizens, such efforts will be under the direction of the Huntington County Commissioners and the policy group.
- Outside assistance will be available through mutual aid agreements with nearby jurisdictions, through mutual aid agreements with District 3 Counties. However, it is likely that outside assistance will not be available for at least 72 hours after the onset of the disaster, emergency, or event.
- Huntington County residents, businesses, and industry will use their own resources and be self-sufficient for at least 72 hours following a significant disaster or event.
- Huntington County businesses and industry have internal standard operating procedures for emergency operations including a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) that provides for a line of succession for senior management and a means of internal communication.
- The effects of a disaster, emergency, or event will extend beyond County boundaries, in which case, many other areas of the county will experience casualties, property loss, and disruption of normal life support systems.
- Huntington County to varying degrees, have capabilities, plans and procedures to provide for the safety and welfare of citizens during times of emergency and will deploy resources in a timely fashion to the extent of their capabilities.
- Huntington County will have fully committed resources or have a unique need prior to the initiation of all requests for state aid. This does not require actual exhaustion of all resources, but it does anticipate full mobilization and commitment to the emergency.

- During a declared emergency, the Huntington County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) functions as the central coordination point for the direction and control of response efforts during disasters or emergencies and be the coordinating point with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- If the situation in Huntington County warrants support from the state, the Governor may declare a state of emergency and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be activated at the appropriate level to support a coordinated response and can send trained Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) members at the County's request.
- In the event of an evacuation, the majority of the evacuees will utilize their own transportation resources. Additionally, those with pets, companion or service animals will transport their own pets and animals. Those with livestock or other farm animals will take appropriate measures to safeguard the animals via sheltering or evacuation as appropriate.
- Emergency shelters will be activated by the Huntington County EMA Director (or designee). Shelters will be operated by Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) such as the American Red Cross. Shelter operators will provide basic necessities including food, clothing, lodging, basic medical care, and maintain a registration of those housed in the shelter.
- Critical facilities such as hospitals and extended care facilities should have some level of emergency power and alternate energy sources available to accommodate for situations involving the loss of commercial power or other energy sources.

NIMS is the basis for all incident management. Therefore, incident management activities shall be initiated and conducted using the NIMS Command and Management principles. In accordance with NIMS requirements, the Incident Command System (ICS) will be used as the on-scene management system, with a modified version for management of the **Huntington County Emergency Operations Center** to include Community Lifelines.

- Huntington County has adopted an Incident Command (IC), Area Command (AC) or Unified Command (UC) structure for incident management. Area Command may be established at the County EOC. IC, AC or UC staff will work collaboratively with the County EOC to ensure a common operating picture and coordinated response.
- Huntington County complies with federal civil rights laws in the FEMA Guide "Accommodating Individuals with Disabilities in the Provision of Disaster Mass Care, Housing and Human Services" requiring equal access for and prohibiting discrimination against people with disabilities in all aspects of emergency planning, response, and recovery.

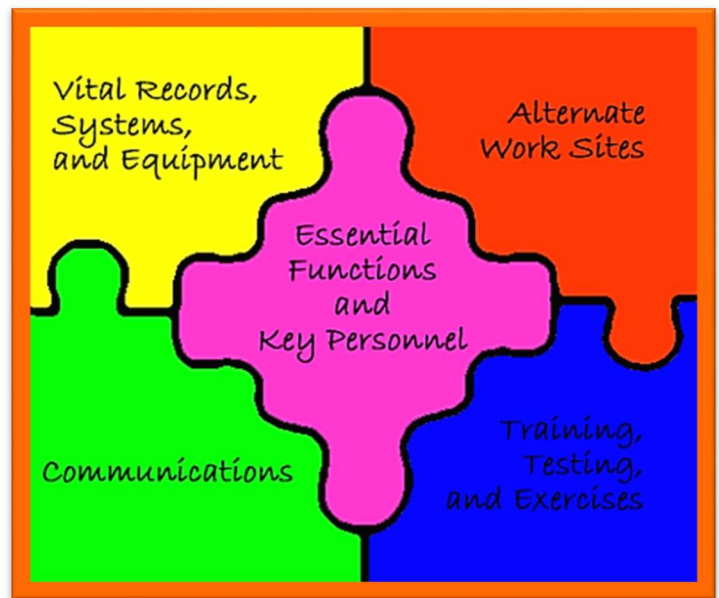
- Approximately 10 percent of Huntington County population has a disability or functional need. Planning will enable people with access and functional needs to evacuate, use emergency transportation, stay in shelters, and participate in emergency disaster related programs with their service animals.
- Incidents mean an occurrence or event (natural, technological, or human-caused) that requires a response to protect life, property, or the environment. Examples include: terrorist attacks, civil unrest, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, pandemics, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, tornadoes, severe thunderstorms.
- Disasters may occur at any time and may cause varying degrees of damage, human suffering, injury, death, property damage and economic hardship to individuals and private businesses, local government, and state government.
- State agencies have emergency resources and expertise available, which can be utilized to relieve emergency or disaster related problems that are beyond the capabilities of Huntington County government.
- If an incident exceeds the capabilities of both local and state governments, the state will request assistance from other states using the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- Private and volunteer organizations may provide immediate life sustaining relief to individuals and families when such relief is not normally available from county government resources.
- Subject to the appropriate local and state declarations, the federal government may provide funds and assistance to jurisdictions in Indiana. Federal assistance will be requested when disaster relief requirements exceed Indiana's capability.
- Planning, training, exercise and evaluation of essential agencies and departments will be an ongoing priority to ensure the effective use of resources and capabilities for response.
- Incidents may attract a sizeable influx of spontaneous volunteers, donations, and supplies with limited storage capacity.
- It is prudent and necessary for the county, municipalities, public safety departments, and supporting agencies to plan for and to carry out emergency and disaster response, and short-term recovery operations utilizing local resources.
- Officials of the county and all partners are aware of the possible occurrence of an emergency or major disaster and their responsibilities in execution of this plan and will respond as needed.
- All levels of government and its partners must develop Continuity of Operations planning encompassing staffing, lines of succession, and mode of operations.

CONTINUITY PLANNING

Continuity planning ensures the preservation of all levels of government and continuing performance of essential functions under all emergency conditions. The composition of the Huntington County Continuity Plan is developed in accordance with federal continuity of operations guidelines. These provisions for the continuity of government and the continuity of operations assure critical emergency functions can be performed when elected or appointed leadership are unable to fulfill their duties and responsibilities.

Continued operation or restoration of the following facilities and systems is essential to support an immediate response following a disaster or emergency, and for long term recovery operations:

- Health and medical facilities
- Emergency services facilities
- Communications networks
- Electrical distribution systems
- Water distribution systems
- Transportation infrastructure, resources, and facilities
- Sewer systems
- Public buildings and schools
- Landfill and debris sites
- Public and private supply centers and retail outlets



Continuity of Government (COG)

There are a number of events or situations that could occur that would result in a major disruption of government services. This could be due to an attack of some nature; cybersecurity attack, natural disaster, fire, etc. Personnel may not be available, offices may not be able to be occupied, or data may not be retrievable. Because of this possibility, it is necessary to provide for additional officers who can exercise the powers and discharge the duties of other elected officials, institute measures to protect data, and provide alternative locations to conduct business. It is prudent to provide for emergency interim succession for local governmental offices by referencing the Continuity Of Government Plan (COG). Political subdivisions of Huntington County may adopt the COG plan so as to continue to operate and provide services to the citizens.

The Huntington County Commissioners are responsible for establishing a line of succession to ensure the continuation of county government functions and services. This line of succession is the first step in developing a Continuity of Government Plan (COG) and delegate authority for the successors, establishes provisions for the preservation of records, develops procedures for the relocation of essential departments and develops procedures to deploy essential personnel, equipment, and supplies. Huntington County lines of succession and authorities are established under a local ordinance.

LOGISTICS RESPONSIBILITIES TO CONTINUITY PLAN ACTIVATION

- Office Space: County facilities will set up office spaces for all needed staff.
- Technology: Information systems personnel are responsible for providing telephones and telephone access, computers, printers, fax machines, data, etc.
- Office Supplies: Purchasing Depts. are responsible for providing all office type materials.
- Security: Sheriff's personnel are responsible for all security operations.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN (COOP)

Huntington County has developed continuity of operations plan for each county office to ensure its essential functions are performed during any emergency or situation which may significantly disrupt normal operations, including vital county government functions, essential responsibilities, and planning for the incapacitation of executive leadership.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL CONCEPT

This Plan is based on the premise that all disasters or emergencies start and end locally. Unless specifically delegated, Huntington County retains Incident Command throughout the disaster or emergency. When requested by local government, the State provides state-level support and coordination to the local jurisdiction, to include situational awareness and resource mobilization. Huntington County has access to resources including emergency management and homeland security agencies, police, fire and health department, incident management teams, and specialized teams. The Indiana National Guard and other state resources may also be available, if requested through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). 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 and/or from the federal government.

COUNTY OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES DURING RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

1. Life safety and health.
2. Property protection/preservation.
3. Environmental protection.
4. Restoration of essential utilities, except privately owned.(i.e. Gas, Electric, telecommunications).
5. Restoration of essential program functions.
6. Coordination among appropriate stakeholders.

PLAN ACTIVATION AUTHORITY

The full activation of the Huntington County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) begins with the activation of the Base Plan. The activation of the Base Plan establishes the emergency operations framework and structure needed to deliver coordinated emergency support to local governments. The activation of this framework and structure provides the basis for activating the Huntington County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The following individuals have the authority to activate the EOP and/or the Local EOC:

- **Director of Emergency Management**
- **Deputy Director of Emergency Management**

In most cases, the decision to activate will be made by the collaboration among Huntington County leadership or on the request of the Incident Commander.

The following are consideration triggers for activating the Huntington County EOC:

- An incident has occurred that has the potential for rapid escalation.
- The emergency will be of an extended 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 Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Director shall communicate and collaborate with other response/support agencies and integrate their response plans into the overall response.
- Activation of the Huntington County EOC will be advantageous to the successful management of resources for the event.

EMERGENCY DECLARATION PROCESS

When a weather event or other emergency incident occurs, the following steps are followed:

- Huntington County emergency and public works personnel, private sector organizations and other private interest groups (i.e. Parkview EMS, American Red Cross) provide emergency assistance required to meet immediate human needs and restore essential services vital to public health and safety.
- Preliminary damage and impact information is gathered by Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency and emergency officials and conveyed to the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS). IDHS will work with Huntington County and/or regional Private Sector organizations through the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) for updates on the impacted area.
- If necessary, the Governor declares a state of emergency, which activates the state's emergency plan to address individual and public needs as required, including the use of all state agencies' resources and the National Guard's military resources.

GOVERNOR'S DECLARATION OF A STATE OF DISASTER EMERGENCY

Pursuant to Indiana Code 10-14-3-12, the Governor may declare a disaster emergency by proclamation or executive order when local response capabilities are overwhelmed. The governor's declaration of a state level disaster emergency is *required* in order for the Governor to request a Presidential major disaster declaration as referenced in # 9 below.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Activation of the event sequence will be determined by the severity of the emergency or upgrading to a full disaster by declaration.

1. Emergency Event occurs.
2. Notifications are made to appropriate response agencies, disciplines and/or personnel and officials including the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management and Agency Director.
3. Personnel respond as appropriate, based on the type of incident and assess the situation and report back to their department chief or the Director of Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency.
4. The Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Director notifies the State Emergency Operations Center of the incident and requests assistance, if needed.
5. If needed the Huntington County EOP and Huntington County EOC are activated depending on the severity of the incident.
6. If deemed necessary, the State Emergency Operations Center activates.
7. A Local Disaster Emergency is declared by Huntington County Commissioners based on reports presented by the Director of the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency.
8. State government responds, as necessary.
9. If necessary, the Governor declares a state of disaster emergency and invokes the state's emergency plan to augment the response to individual and public needs as required, including the use of the National Guard's military resources.
10. Local Preliminary Damage Assessment(s) (PDAs) are conducted and analyzed.
11. If PDAs show that damage meets the appropriate thresholds, the State requests joint preliminary damage assessment (JPDA) by Federal, State and Local officials.
12. Based upon the results of the Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (JPDA), the Governor may request Federal Assistance from the President of the United States through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
13. If the JPDA indicates that assistance through a presidential disaster declaration is not likely, the State may still request a disaster declaration from the United States Small Business Administration and utilize the State Disaster Relief Fund (Individual and/or Public Assistance Programs) to aid Hoosiers in need.

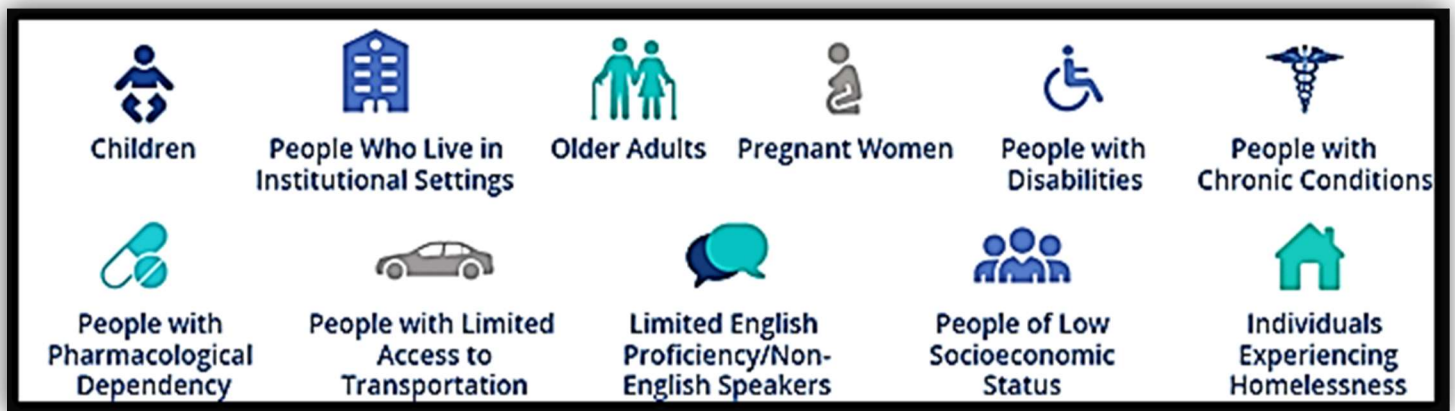
NOTE: *The ability to gather damage information may be hindered and delayed due to the nature and severity of the disaster. These delays may also extend the amount of time it takes to determine whether the State is eligible to request a major disaster declaration from FEMA and the President of the United States.*

INCLUSION, ACCESS, AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

XII. Huntington County 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.

Huntington County integrates the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA)'s access and functional needs guidance, which identifies an individual's actual needs during an emergency, rather than negatively labeling them as "handicapped," "crippled," or "abnormal."

This guidance is inclusive as it also includes 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 skills, people with limited transportation access and those with household pets and service animals.



Inclusion of access and functional needs during all phases of planning for response and recovery actions including evacuation, sheltering, emergency notification and public assistance, is more specific in nature than what the EOP base plan identifies. Therefore, detailed information is outlined in those support plans and annexes.

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.

Preparations will be made for people with a variety of functional needs, including women that are pregnant or nursing, as well as people who use mobility aids, require medication or portable medical equipment, use service animals, need information in alternate formats, rely on a caregiver, or have food needs.

During risk assessments, it is imperative to identify all capability and capacity gaps and actively develop plans to reduce or close those gaps

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, INCLUSION, INTEGRATION AND PHYSICAL ACCESS – All individuals must have the same opportunities to benefit from emergency programs, services, and activities. These must be provided in an integrated setting that all people can access. This includes notification of emergencies, evacuation, transportation, communication, shelter, distribution of supplies, food, first aid, medical care, housing, application, and benefits.



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.



XIII. EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION – Individuals must be given information that is comparable in content and detail to that given to the public. It must also be accessible, understandable, and timely.

XIV. Auxiliary aids and services may be needed to ensure effective communication. These resources may include pen and paper; sign language interpreters on-site or through video; and

interpretation aids for people who are Deaf, Deaf-blind, hard of hearing or may need large print information.

PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS – Individuals must have equal access to emergency programs and services, which may entail modifications to rules, policies, practices, and procedures. Service staff may need to change the way questions are asked, provide reader assistance to complete forms, or aid in a more accessible location.

The EOP planning process includes the use of whole community guidance while developing emergency plans to ensure access and functional needs are identified for needed modifications.



ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ORGANIZATION

Effective organization and coordination are critical regarding mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery planning and actions for emergencies and disasters. Entities with primary and support roles in emergency management responsibilities must be immediately available and committed to fulfilling their assigned roles and responsibilities to assist Huntington County and meet the needs of our county residents. This section tasks departments of Huntington County municipalities, quasi-government agencies, and volunteer agencies, with specific emergency functions that may be in addition to their day-to-day responsibilities. Each agency listed is responsible for the development and maintenance of internal SOPs, SOGs, Checklists, and/or Memorandums of Understanding in order to accomplish these responsibilities.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

CHAIRPERSON, HUNTINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

- Serve as the Chair of the Huntington County Emergency Management Council
- Carry out provisions of Huntington County statutes and local ordinances relating to emergencies. (Reference to Indiana Code-Title 10)
- Declare a State of Emergency for Huntington County and determine Incident Commander(s) to direct emergency operations.
 - Activation of the Huntington County Emergency Operations Plan.
 - Order an evacuation to include all or portions of the county.
 - Order a curfew.
 - Enforce local ordinances in effect.
 - Ensure adequate planning for Hazardous Materials Events.
 - Ensure the line of succession for county departments and agencies.
 - Relocate the seat of government if administrative offices become damaged beyond usage.
 - Declare a State of Emergency in existence for unincorporated areas of the county, if necessary and where applicable, in coordination with municipal officials.
 - Implement other measures to protect life and property.
 - Coordinate emergency response activities with Chairpersons of adjoining jurisdictions and Mayors in Huntington County.
 - Direct county personnel to return to work following a disaster or emergency.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Huntington County Emergency Management Advisory Council includes the following members:

- County Board of Commissioner's representative.
- Council President or designee.
- Huntington County Sheriff.
- City of Huntington Mayor or designee.
- One member representing the small incorporated towns.

COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the physical location from which response and recovery activities are coordinated during a major emergency or disaster. The EOC is managed by the Huntington County Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency EOC Manager. The key function of the EOC is to ensure that first responders working in the field and at the scene have the resources (i.e., personnel, tools, and equipment) needed to carry out their assignments.

EOCs help form a common operating picture (COP) of the incident and relieve on-scene command of the burden of external coordination and securing and delivery of additional resources. The core functions of an EOC include direction and control, coordination, communication, priority setting, resource management and tracking, information and data collection, analysis, and public information dissemination. It allows key decision-makers to operate in one place to coordinate and communicate with support staff. The EOC can be configured to expand or contract as necessary to respond to the different levels of incidents requiring assistance.

When activated, the Huntington County EOC does not "take command" of the emergency or disaster. Tactical direction and control rests with the Incident Commander(s) in the field. The EOC does not provide on-scene incident management but can request qualified personnel to augment the Incident Management Team (IMT) through adjacent county mutual aid agreements or augmentation from the State Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) through a resource request to the SEOC. The EOC is also the central coordination center for 15 Emergency Support Function (ESF) and subject matter experts and key organization personnel who facilitate an effective, direct, and coordinated response to the needs of the citizens in the event of a natural disaster or significant events.

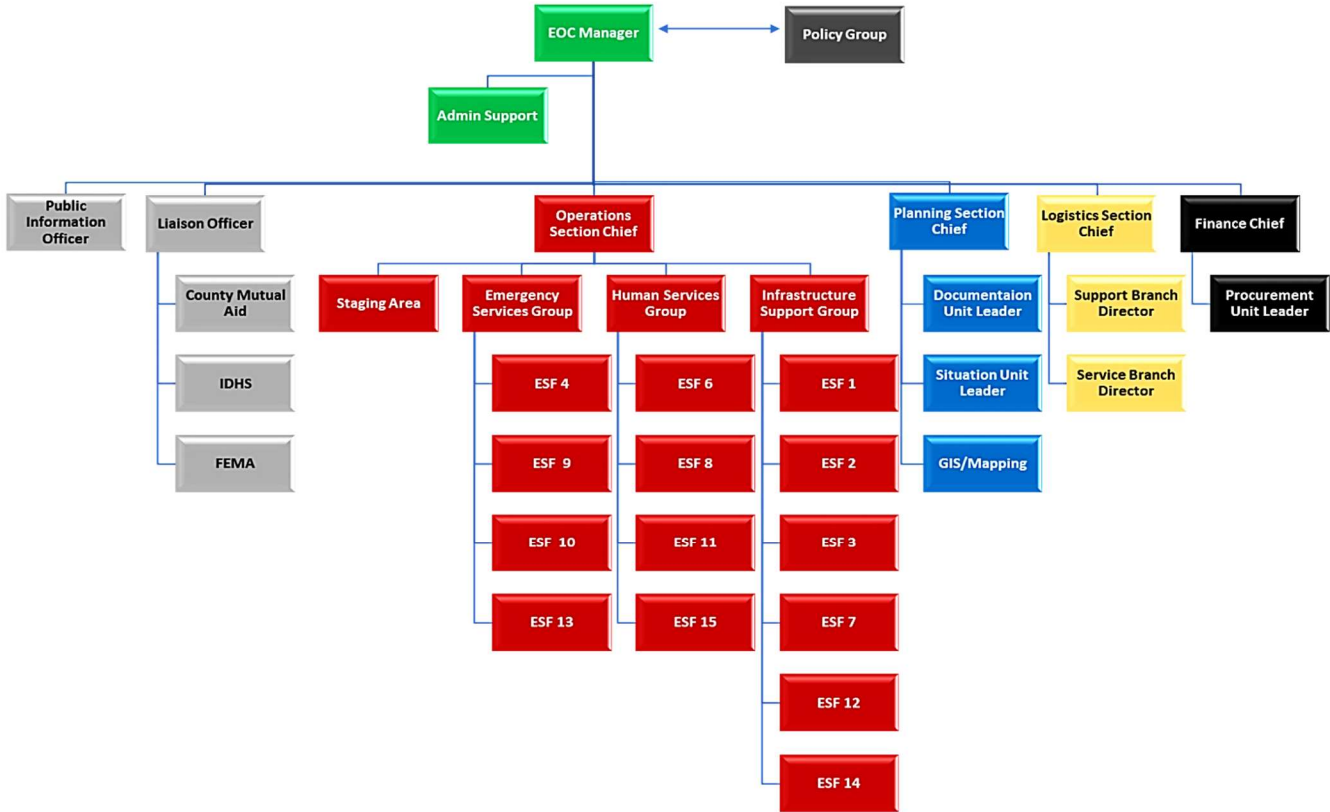
The EOC manages the county's response and initial recovery operations. The EOC staff tracks and disseminates late breaking information gathered from its multiple networks of local, state, federal, private sector, volunteer organizations and emergency management agencies across the state.

The EOC is located at 20 Victory Knoll Dr. If needed, an alternate EOC will be established at the (2567 West 600 North, Huntington In) (North Water Plant). This move to the alternate

EOC will take place in phases as the situation allows. A mobile command post vehicle is also available in the event that both the primary and secondary EOC sites are unavailable, and for scene operations. The EOC is capable of operation on an intermittent or continuous basis for as long as the situation requires.

FIGURE - 5. HUNTINGTON COUNTY EOC HYBRID ESF - ICS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

During large scale or multiple incidents, the Huntington County EOC prioritizes support and



resources based on county requirements. If the disaster situation is of such magnitude as to require State and Federal assistance; the State, through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or a Joint Field Office (JFO), will serve as the primary coordinating agency for federal assistance.

The EOC utilizes a secured internet based common operating picture called WebEOC that has streamlined both the process of reporting information with the SEOC, as well as the process of sharing real-time information across multiple jurisdictions and levels of government. It is through collaboration and cooperation between local, State and Federal partners that ensure a timely response to all-hazard incidents, both natural and man-made.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY COMMISSIONER REPRESENTATIVE

- Serve on the Huntington County Emergency Management Advisory Council.
- Issue orders to terminate non-essential functions of county government and re-direct forces to respond to the disaster.
- Ensure that persons who have access and functional needs have been provided assistance.
- Develop and issue policies on essential personnel prior to emergency situations.
- Direct all county personnel to support emergency operations as assigned, in coordination with the EOC.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

- Maintain current inventories of public information resources and partners through a Joint Information Center (**JIC**).
- Prepare procedures, memorandums of understanding, SOPs, and mutual aid agreements to coordinate public information services during disasters.
- Develop talking points and pre-scripted messages/media briefs for significant incidents and events in conjunction with the Huntington County Commissioners, the EMA Director, the highest ranking jurisdictional law enforcement representative and the Incident Commander.
- Coordinate, with the EMA Director, Incident Commander and County Commissioners approval, the release of all media advisories and news releases for county departments during emergency situations.
- Provide for citizen information and issuance of emergency orders.
- Offer emergency information for non-English speaking and Deaf and Hard of Hearing individuals.
- Inform citizens and visitors of evacuation orders, recommended protective actions, flooded areas, impediments to movement and other hazards.
- Monitor print and electronic media outlets for accuracy of information and secure correction of misleading information.
- Coordinate the access of media representatives to public officials.
- Handle media inquiries.

- Maintain an activity and phone log.
- Provide feedback to EOC staff personnel on citizens' complaints and concerns.
- Maintain up-to-date phone, fax, and email contact lists for release of information to local media contacts.
- Provide a schedule for media briefings.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Serve as an advisor to the Incident Commander(s).
- Lead the development, maintenance, and updating of the Huntington County Emergency Operations Plan, standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding, implementing documents and resource manuals used during emergency operations.
- Develop, in consultation with all first responder agencies county-wide criteria for the cessation of emergency services when unsafe to operate and maintain and hold calls for service until such time it is again safe to respond.
- Perform assigned duties according to the Huntington County EMA Ordinance 1988-4 and other general statutes.
- Develop and maintain strategic, tactical and continuity, hazard mitigation and recovery plans in accordance with federal and state and local guidelines.
- Conduct Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessments and Stakeholder Preparedness Review Reports and submit NIMS and CPG 101 compliance annually.
- Coordinate emergency operations within the county and provide emergency support services to municipalities (subject to local capabilities).
- Maintain current notification and recall lists of departmental personnel, as well as key officials with county and city government, public safety departments, and other response and recovery partners.
- Provide for the training of personnel within the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency and EOC and assist, as appropriate with the training of emergency response and recovery partners. Training to include EOC orientation, NIMS/ICS training, exercises, and other training as deemed necessary.
- Maintain and update a current list of key resources in the county, including fuel and operational personnel to support response and recovery operations.
- Receive and coordinate requests for resources from municipalities and direct resources to areas of greatest need.

- Coordinate with private industry for use of privately owned resources.
- Coordinate emergency response activities with neighboring jurisdictions.
- Forward requests for additional resources to either adjoining jurisdictions or to the Indiana Department of Homeland Security when county resources are unable to meet response or recovery requirements.
- Alert and activate county emergency services when informed of an impending emergency or major emergencies which occur.
- Serve as a member of the Huntington County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) as defined by SARA Title III planning requirements.
- Identify and arrange for suitable shelters for emergencies or disasters in coordination with the Huntington County's American Red Cross representative.
- Maintain operational readiness of the EOC, access and functional needs shelters and pet co-located shelters, when required.
- Ensure that adequate facilities are available for various functions as needed to support disaster operations, e.g., pre-designated Central Distribution Receiving Point, Points of Distribution, Disaster Recovery Centers, etc. with appropriate agreements in place.
- Maintain administrative records as needed.
- Ensure that required documentation is maintained during an emergency period.
- Function as an alternate PIO, when needed.
- Ensure adequate warnings are disseminated throughout local government, emergency departments, and county.
- Disseminate public information and conduct education programs relating to disaster recovery procedures, pre-disaster.
- Assist with notification of applicants that may be eligible for Public Assistance Programs.
- Assist the LEPC and response agencies in planning for hazardous material incidents.
- Ensure that the public is educated throughout the year with public awareness programs concerning the various hazards and threats within the county, and the need to be self-sufficient for a period of seven to ten days.
- Manage public safety fixed site communications and serves as a liaison in combination with the Communications Manager.
- Review written plans submitted annually by various agencies and departments.

- Ensure that an operational mobile command post is available.
- Maintain designated and identified portable generators for emergency operations.
- Serve as the lead agency for disaster preparedness planning and funding.
- Ensure that communication procedures are established for the use of logs, messages, forms, and message control.
- Ensure that public safety departments are instructed annually, and prior to predictable disasters on required documentation for possible reimbursement.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY SHERIFF

- Serve as a member of the Huntington County Emergency Management Advisory Council.
- Develop and maintain SOPs or General Orders to direct and control law enforcement operations during emergencies or disasters.
- Provide direction and control for law enforcement, traffic control, evacuations, and re-entry.
- Identify law enforcement assistance needs and develop necessary mutual aid agreements to support those needs.
- Control ingress and egress into damaged, evacuated, and secured areas and facilities.
- Relocate and house prisoners when necessary.
- Coordinate the need for additional law enforcement support with the Indiana State Police, other state law enforcement agencies, Municipal Police Departments, and adjacent jurisdictions.
- Develop procedures to ensure that county law enforcement personnel are trained in accordance with OSHA 1910.120 for hazardous material incidents.
- Coordinate actions with municipal police departments to ensure continuity of operations throughout the county.
- Safeguard staff and prisoners.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR

DEVELOP, MAINTAIN, AND REVISE SOPS FOR EMERGENCY PUBLIC HEALTH OPERATIONS DURING EMERGENCIES

- Coordinate health care for emergency shelters and mass care facilities with the American Red Cross and/or the Salvation Army.
- Provide health inspections and immunizations to evaluate, detect, prevent, or control communicable disease.
- Coordinate environmental public health activities for waste disposal, refuse, food safety, water, sanitation, restaurants, and vector/vermin control in the County.
- Provide inspection of mass care facilities, to assure proper sanitation practices.
- Coordinate with the proper authorities to establish a temporary morgue, or if necessary, expand morgue services.
- Coordinate with area mental health center to ensure that crisis counselors are available in disaster assistance centers, shelter area, crisis line activities and for support staff.
- Coordinate the distribution of exposure limiting drugs, medicines, vaccines, or other preventative measures when required.
- Coordinate animal control service and facilities and to prepare for and staff pet co-located shelters in cooperation with County EMA Director.
- Provide support for individuals with access and functional needs occupying shelters during an emergency, as needed.
- Provide water testing services.
- Serve as the lead agency for animal control issues.
- Coordinate the efforts of other animal welfare groups and volunteers during times of disasters.
- Identify property that could be used to house large animals forced from their regular quarters.
- Coordinate emergency vaccination for rabies as required.
- Coordinate efforts to re-unite lost pets and owners and outside volunteer agencies.

- Advise the EOC, other county and municipal staff on animal protection issues.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY AUDITOR

- Develop, maintain, and revise SOPs for record protection during significant incidents or events.
- Provide clerical and support staff to document emergency or disaster expenses incurred.

SUPERINTENDENT, HUNTINGTON COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

- Develop, maintain, and revise SOPs for the safety and protection of students, faculty, and other personnel during emergency situations.
- Coordinate evacuation and transportation operations for students during emergencies.
- Provide support personnel, equipment, and facilities as necessary (schools, buses, bus drivers, cafeteria personnel, and other equipment, etc.).
- Provide school facilities for temporary shelters, as needed, and develop memorandum of understanding for use of facilities.
- Assist with transportation of county residents in a disaster or emergency situation including the elderly, handicapped and medically fragile citizens when requested by the EOC.
- Maintain school transportation resources and provide for the refueling of these resources when necessary.
- Following an incident or disaster, conduct damage assessments of school properties and submit report to the EOC.
- Provide assistance with standby generator connections and refueling of generators where needed.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY AREA TRANSPORT (HAT)

- Provide current resource list to Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency office annually by March 1st
- Provide vans and drivers to support emergency operations during significant incidents or events.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY EMS PROVIDED BY PARKVIEW HEALTH EMS(PRIVATE SERVICE)

- Support the EMA Director and emergency medical agencies in the conducting of disaster drills and exercises.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY FIRE CHIEF'S ASSOCIATION

- Coordinate firefighting, Haz Mat, and Rescue actions via Mutual Aid Agreements.
- Provide for the relocation of firefighting equipment to diverse locations during impending disasters, as needed, to prevent damage.
- Support and participate in disaster drills and exercises at least annually.
- Conduct basic search and rescue operations during emergency or disaster situations.
- Support the evacuation of facilities housing individuals with access and functional needs.
- Participate in post-disaster sub-grantee meetings and workshops when state or federal reimbursement is applicable.
- Maintain detailed, complete, written documentation of all disaster related incidents, events, and work performed, such as the of ICS 214 forms.
- Staff your stations during disasters or as soon as safe to do so, particularly when communications and/or 9-1-1 services are inoperable.
- Ensure the capability exists to alert personnel on your primary assigned frequency (talk-around mode) in case of central communications system failure.
- Serve as a community hub for the distribution of emergency public information *when communications are non-functional*, and a point for the provision of emergency supplies as appropriate (PODs).
- Outside of municipal limits, implement local command and control within your districts until attempt to contact can be made with the EOC, at which time operations should be coordinated with the Area IC, Unified Command IC or through direction of the EOC.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Provide citizens with information regarding rebuilding and repairs in cooperation with the Public Information Officer.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPT. (IT)

- Develop SOPs for the use, repair, replacement of, or restoration of county IT systems, including websites, Geographic Information System (GIS), email, and 9-1-1 data systems, social media, and WebEOC.
- Oversee management of cybersecurity protocols and backup systems.
- Develop cybersecurity response plan in conjunction with EMA Director and IT staff.
- Provide cybersecurity awareness training to all county employees.
- Provide GIS specialists during disasters or emergencies.
- Provide computers and telecommunications support staff, including around the clock support to the EOC when operational.
- Provide real time support for internet and telephone resources to county temporary field offices.
- Assist with the collection and dissemination of situational awareness material.
- Assist departments with vital records retention, protection, and restorat

PURDUE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

- Develop and maintain SOPs for the coordination of animal needs during and following disasters.
- Identify facilities that may be used as animal shelters and develop such agreements as necessary to implement.
- Provide support to the EOC.
- In conjunction with the County Health Director and County PIO, educate citizens on proper food handling procedures and how to decontaminate food and drinking water following a disaster.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY ATTORNEY

- Assist with the preparation and review of emergency legal matters and contracts.

CITY OF HUNTINGTON MAYOR AND TOWN BOARD PRESIDENTS

- Participate in the Huntington County Emergency Management Advisory Council.
- Provide a 24-hour contact or representation in the EOC.
- Ensure coordinated policy and public information dissemination in conjunction with the Huntington County PIO and Huntington County EMA Director.
- Utilize municipal personnel, facilities, and equipment resources to support the County EOP, not to conflict with municipal requirements.
- Assess the needs of the municipality and request resources through the Huntington County EMA Director.
- Enforce provisions of local ordinances relating to disasters/emergencies, as well as, Indiana statutes.
- Declare a State of Emergency for the municipality in cooperation with the county and other municipalities.
- Ensure life safety and property protection within the municipality.
- Conduct damage assessment surveys utilizing municipal officials within municipal limits and provide for training of damage assessment teams on a regular basis.
- Ensure that drills and emergency exercises are conducted periodically to test the EOP in conjunction with the Huntington County Director of Emergency Management.
- Coordinate policy making functions necessary to ensure public health and safety within the municipal borders.
- Make available municipal resources, as appropriate, in response to resource requests from other agencies.
- Implement emergency policies, procedures, and ordinances as appropriate for the governing body.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)

- Carry out the responsibilities for local emergency planning pursuant to SARA Title III and adhere to the policies of the Indiana Emergency Response Commission.
- Assess and make recommendations as to the current level of prevention, preparedness and response capabilities of existing programs and procedures.
- Ensure the development of plans to protect the public from hazardous substances.(Huntington County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan)
- Develop and ensure that procedures for notification are in place and effective in the event of a hazardous materials accident. (Social Media, Radio, TV, Mass Notification System).
- Ensure that facility emergency coordinators provide information to the LEPC in a timely manner.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICES (RACES) PROVIDE A LIAISON TO THE COUNTY EOC DURING EMERGENCY ACTIVATION

- Transmit/receive emergency traffic as necessary during disasters at the direction of the EOC.
- Disassemble and relocate radio equipment to alternate locations, if necessary.
- Maintain message log for all traffic support post disaster emergency communications requirements.
- Provide weather and spotter information to the Incident Commander or EOC.
- Provide operators in all public shelters, as needed.

AMERICAN RED CROSS (ARC)

- Coordinate activities with the Huntington County EMA Director.
- Provide support personnel as requested for shelter/mass care operations.
- Provide trained and physically capable shelter managers and staff to operate ARC designated shelters, if needed.
- Provide training for shelter staff in support of shelter operations.
- Cooperate/coordinate with Salvation Army and other agencies in the delivery of mass feeding services.

SALVATION ARMY

- Support feeding of emergency personnel.
- Coordinate satellite field feeding operations for the public in coordination with the Huntington County EOC.
- Provide clothing and related assistance to disaster victims.
- Coordinate all disaster response efforts with the Huntington County EOC.
- Assist with accepting, storing, sorting, and distributing donated goods.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY ELECTED OFFICIALS AND DEPUTIES/ APPOINTED DEPARTMENT HEADS AND DEPUTIES

- Shall maintain accurate and complete recall rosters, including emergency contacts.
- All county employees may be required to support incident operations to ensure an effective response and recovery to any *all hazards* incident that occurs in Huntington County.
- As soon as safe to do so, all employees not otherwise tasked shall report to work following a disaster in accordance with instructions of the applicable Department Head, or the Huntington County Commissioners, or the EOC, which may indicate an alternate work location or assignment.
- In the absence of direction or communications, attempt to report to your normal work location for posted instructions or other messages; otherwise report to the nearest fire department and the officer in charge, and provide whatever assistance possible until communications are re-established.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESF)

Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) is composed of a department or agency that has been designated as the ESF coordinator, along with a number of primary and support agencies. Primary agencies are designated on the basis of their authorities, resources, and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on resources or capabilities in a given functional area. To the extent possible, resources provided by the ESFs are identified consistently with NIMS resource typing categories.

As part of the role of the Huntington County ESF agencies, each agency maintains their staffing roster and incorporates their Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) into the ESF role.

Checklists are maintained as a part of each ESF and updated on a regular basis to maintain current protocol, documentation, and available tools. A paper copy of these checklists should be filed at the ESF workstation in the EOC along with the EOC SOPs and checklists.

ESFs have proven to be an effective way to organize and manage resources to deliver core capabilities. The Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure utilized in the County EOC reflects the emergency management structure defined in the National Response Framework (NRF). Each of the 15 ESF's provides support, resources, program implementation and services to meet their specific challenges, roles, and responsibilities within the National Preparedness Goal mission areas of Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery phases of emergency management.

ESF #1 – TRANSPORTATION

PRIMARY COORDINATING AGENCY

Huntington County Highway Department

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

ESF #1 TRANSPORTATION			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
Huntington County Highway Department	Huntington County School Corporation City of Huntington Dept. of Public Works Town Dept. of Public Works	Huntington Area Transportation Local Car Rental agencies Local heavy equipment companies Utility locator services	Local public road support. Transportation Safety Restoration/recovery of transportation infrastructure. Movement restrictions. Damage and Impact assessment.

ESF #2 – COMMUNICATIONS

PRIMARY COORDINATING AGENCY

Huntington County 9-1-1 Central Dispatch Center and Huntington IT Dept.

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Coordination with telecommunications and information technology industries.
- Restoration and repair of communications infrastructure.
- Protect, restore, and sustain county information technology resources.

ESF #2 COMMUNICATIONS			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Government	General Functions
Huntington County 9-1-1 Center	Huntington City Police Dept. Warren Town Marshal Markle Town Marshal Roanoke Town Marshal	Social Media Amateur Radio RACES ARIES Local Radio Stations Public Access TV	Coordination with telecommunication and information technology companies. Restoration and repair of communications infrastructure and protect, restore and sustain IT resources.

ESF #3 – PUBLIC WORKS

PRIMARY COORDINATING AGENCY

Huntington County Highway Department

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Infrastructure protection, emergency repair and restoration.
- Engineering services and construction management.
- Critical infrastructure liaison.

ESF #3 PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
Huntington County Highway Department	Huntington City Street Department Huntington Surveyor Huntington County Dept. of Community Development City of Huntington Engineer	Local Contractors Private Engineering Firms	Infrastructure protection and emergency repair. Infrastructure restoration, engineering services, construction management.

ESF #4 – FIREFIGHTING

PRIMARY COORDINATING AGENCY

Huntington County Fire Chief's Association

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Firefighting activities support
- Task Force support
- EMS support
- Resource support to rural and urban firefighting operations

ESF # 4 FIREFIGHTING & EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
Huntington County Fire Chief's Association	All Huntington County Fire Depts. Huntington County HS & EMA Huntington County LEPC	Parkview Huntington EMS Private Ambulance Services	Firefighting, Rescue, Emergency Medical Response EMA Transport

ESF #5 – PLANNING AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

PRIMARY COORDINATING AGENCY

Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Coordination of incident management and response efforts.
- Resource and human capital.
- Incident action planning.

ESF # 5 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Government	General Functions
Huntington County HS & EMA	Huntington County Commissioners Local Emergency Response Agencies	American Red Cross Salvation Army Faith Based Organizations	Coordination of incident management and response. Resource Management. EOC coordination

ESF #6 – MASS CARE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

PRIMARY AGENCY

American Red Cross Fort Wayne Regional Office

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Mass care/shelter
- Emergency Assistance
- Disaster housing
- Human services

ESF #6 MASS CARE			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
American Red Cross	Huntington County Community Schools	Salvation Army Huntington County United Way Faith Based Organizations	Mass care and sheltering. Emergency food distribution Disaster Housing Human Services

ESF #7 – LOGISTICS AND RESOURCE SUPPORT

PRIMARY COORDINATING AGENCY

Huntington County EMA

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Incident Resource Support
- Identification, distribution, and management of critical resources

ESF # 7 RESOURCE SUPPORT			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
Huntington County HS & EMA	Countywide Response Agencies & Departments	Huntington County United Way Faith Based Organizations	Resource Support (facility space, office equipment, computers, internet access, supplies and private contracting services).

ESF #8 – PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

PRIMARY AGENCY

Huntington County Health Department

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Public health
- Medical support
- Mental health services
- Mortuary services

ESF # 8 PUBLIC HEALTH			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
Huntington Health Department	Huntington County Coroner	Parkview Huntington Hospital Local Clinics and Doctor's Offices Private Ambulance Services	Public Health Medical Support Mental Health Services Mortuary Services

ESF #9 – SEARCH AND RESCUE

PRIMARY AGENCY

Huntington County Fire Chief’s Association

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Life-saving assistance
- Urban search and rescue operations
- Confined space rescue

ESF # 9 SEARCH & RESCUE			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
Huntington County Fire Chief’s Association	Huntington County HS & EMA Huntington County Fire Depts Huntington County Sheriff Town Marshals City of Huntington Police Dept.	American Red Cross Salvation Army Local Business & Industry	Life -saving assistance Urban Search & rescue Operations Confined Space Rescue Water Rescue

ESF #10 – OIL AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

PRIMARY AGENCY

Huntington County LEPC/EMA

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive) response
- Spill restoration
- Short-and long-term environmental clean-up.

ESF # 10 Hazardous Materials			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
Huntington HS & EMA	Huntington County Fire Depts.	Local Industry Private Contractors	Hazardous Materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc) Spill restoration

			Short and Long term environmental clean-up and restoration.
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ESF #11 – FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

PRIMARY AGENCY

Huntington County – Purdue Extension Office

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Domestic agriculture support
- Animal and plant disease/pest response
- Food safety and security
- Pet emergency care

ESF # 11 FOOD, AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
Huntington County-Purdue Extension	Huntington County 4-H Fair Board Huntington County Health Dept.	Food Processing Companies County Animal Shelter	Domestic Agriculture Support. Animal and Plant Disease & Pest response Food Service and Security Pet Emergency Care

ESF #12 – ENERGY

PRIMARY COORDINATING AGENCY

Huntington County EMA

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Energy Infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration
- Energy industry utilities coordination
- Emergency utilities restructuring and transfer

ESF # 12 ENERGY			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions

Huntington County HS & EMA	Heartland R E M C	American Electric Power NIPSCO Duke Energy Pipeline Companies Local fuel retailers and bulk plants	Energy infrastructure assessment, repair and restoration. Emergency utilities restructuring and transfer.
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ESF #13 – LAW ENFORCEMENT

PRIMARY COORDINATING AGENCY

Huntington County Sheriff’s Department

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Law enforcement and military assistance
- Security planning and technical resource assistance
- Public safety/security support/escort support
- Support to access, traffic, crowd control and evacuation

ESF # 13 PUBLIC SAFETY			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
Huntington County Sheriff’s Dept.	City of Huntington Police Dept. Roanoke Police Dept. Warren Town Marshal Andrews Town Marshal Markle Police Dept. Indiana State Police Indiana National Guard	Private Security Companies	Law Enforcement & Military Assistance. Security Planning Escort support Traffic Control Crowd Control Evacuation Planning

ESF #14 – CROSS-SECTOR BUSINESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Primary Agency

Huntington County Economic Development

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Supports the coordination of cross-sector operations including stabilization of key supply chains and community lifelines, among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, their government partners.
- Complementary to the Sector-Specific Agencies (SSA) and other ESFs and is a mechanism for entities that are not aligned to an ESF or have other means of coordination.
- Primary interface for unaligned sectors and will support coordination among all sectors.
- Supports growing efforts to enable collaboration among critical infrastructure sectors and helps coordinate and sequence operations to mitigate cascading failures and risks.

ESF # 14 CROSS SECTOR BUSINESS & INFRASTRUCTURE			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
Huntington County Economic Development	Huntington County Commissioners Mayor City of Huntington	Local Industry and retail business	Cross Sector operations support Other coordination agencies Infrastructure collaboration

ESF #15 – EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRIMARY COORDINATING AGENCY

Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

- Emergency public information, warnings, and pre-incident information.
- Media and community relations.
- Congressional and international affairs.

ESF #15

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
Primary Agency	Support Agencies	Non-Governmental	General Functions
Huntington County HS & EMA	Huntington County Commissioners Mayor-City of Huntington All local response agencies PIOs	American Red Cross Private Business and Industrial Representatives	Emergency Public Information Media and Community Relations Public Warnings and Pre-incident information

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

INCIDENT COMMAND

- Establish command structure
- Define perimeters
- Evacuation/sheltering-in-place
- Protection parameters for responders
- Protection parameters for civilians
- Protection parameters for property
- Incident-wide communications
- Order/obtain necessary resources
- Transportation issues
- Assess/restore critical infrastructure

FIRE RESPONSE

- Incident/Unified Command
- Fire suppression
- Emergent medical
- Urban search and rescue
- HAZMAT
- Assist with evacuation
- WMD monitoring
- Manage fire department resources

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Incident/Unified Command
- Traffic control
- Perimeter control
- Security
- Evacuation
- Mobile Command Center
- Manage law enforcement resources

HEALTH & MEDICAL

- Unified Command
- Coordinate mass medical care
- Medical Supplies
- WMD/Illness monitoring/surveillance
- Temporary morgue
- Food monitoring
- Quarantine management
- Victim/patient identification

PUBLIC WORKS

- Unified Command
- Utilities assessment/restoration
- Debris removal
- Traffic control
- Emergency demolition
- Structural assessment

COMMUNICATIONS

- EOC Procedures
- Warnings and Notifications

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

- Establish a JIC

RESOURCES/FINANCE/PLANNING

- Track costs
- Track resources
- Purchase/acquire needed resources
- Planning
- Records/Declaration/Public Assistance
- Manage records and costs per site

SHELTERING AND MASS CARE

- Inspect shelters annually
- Coordinate with the American Red Cross

TRANSPORTATION

- Explore alternate transportation service.
- Coordinate with Indiana National Guard.

TERRORISM PREPAREDNESS

- Intelligence & Investigation
- Alert & notification
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Dignitary Protection
- Public information
- Demobilization
- NBC response
- Citizen corps

MUTUAL AID

Huntington County has mutual aid agreements in place. By having written mutual aid agreements, the county can pre-plan and rely on partner agencies to assist with recovery and planning efforts barring any multi-county disaster.

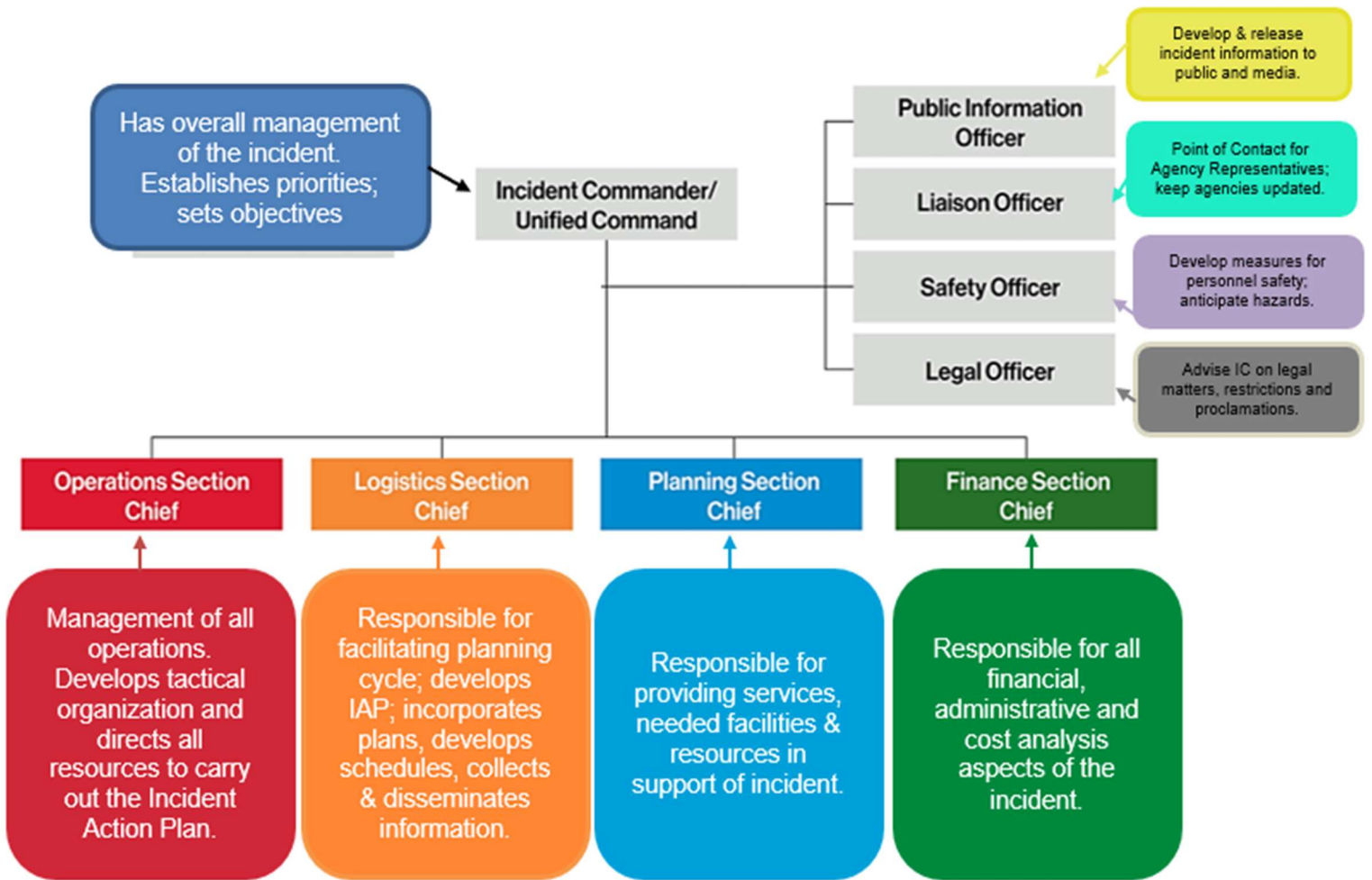
Even without pre-approved mutual aid agreements, the State of Indiana has enacted Indiana Code IC 10-14-3-10.8 (d) which states "A participant that is impacted by any incident, disaster, exercise, training activity, or planned event that requires additional resources may request mutual assistance or aid from any other participant. This request shall be made by the chief executive of the requesting participant to the chief executive of a provider participant. If the request is made orally, the requesting participant shall provide the provider participant with written confirmation of the request not later than seventy-two (72) hours after the oral request is made." There are additional details in the law, which can be found at: <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/010/#10-14-3-10.8>.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) MANAGEMENT

ICS was designed by identifying the primary activities or functions necessary to effectively respond to incidents. Analyses of incident reports and review of military organizations were all used in ICS development. These analyses identified the primary needs of incidents.

As incidents became more complex, difficult, and expensive, the need for an organizational manager became more evident. Thus, in ICS, and especially in larger incidents, the Incident Commander manages the organization and not the incident.

FIGURE 7. ICS COMMAND STAFF ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS

The National Infrastructure Advisory Council (NIAC) reported nearly 90 percent of our nation's critical infrastructure is owned or managed by private companies. Emergency management's collaboration with these private sector organizations is essential for effective response and recovery efforts. Private-sector organizations provide critical specific disaster-related service to County. The County Emergency Management Agency has established pre-incident operational agreements and plans in order to better coordinate resources during incidents.

DONATIONS MANAGEMENT

The management of donations, especially unsolicited donations, is critical for an efficient and effective response to any disaster. Spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteers often arrive with unsolicited donations and well-intended individuals ship or drop off unsolicited and often unneeded, items which can pile up quickly and overwhelm the response site. COAD Members can provide Donations Management services following the event as well as throughout Long-Term Recovery

VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

The management of spontaneous volunteers is critical for an efficient and effective response to a disaster. While their intentions are good, these untrained, unannounced volunteers who show up within hours or days of an event, can create havoc for the Emergency Management Agency (EMA) if not properly supervised. County COADs (Community Organizations Active in Disaster) can provide Volunteer Management for these



unaffiliated volunteers and make the best use of the volunteers' efforts. Affiliated Volunteers are trained and experienced members of COAD organizations and coordinate before deploying to respond to the immediate and long-term recovery needs of the survivors and the community.

INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

Resilient communities begin with prepared individuals and families and the leadership and engagement of local government and the private sector. Individuals, families, and caregivers should enhance their awareness of risk and threats, develop family emergency plans that include care for pets and companion animals and prepare emergency supply kits. Individuals are also encouraged to volunteer in their communities and with their Community Emergency Response.

DIRECTION, CONTROL AND COORDINATION

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The overall direction and control of county emergency activities is vested with the Chairman of the County Commissioners or alternate within the chain of succession. The Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Director carry out the function of disaster coordination at the direction of the Huntington County Commissioners. The Incident Commander (IC) will establish on-site management. The supporting agencies and their respective responsibilities are identified in the ESFs of this plan.

In order to conduct effective emergency operations, direction and control functions will operate from the Huntington County EOC. The EOC shall be activated as necessary in accordance with EOC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or upon the direction of the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners (their successor), the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Director or their deputies.

At a minimum, the county's EOC will be activated upon the direction of the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners (their successor), the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Director or their deputies if one or more of the following situations occur.

- Widespread, imminent threat to public safety/health.
- Extensive multi-agency/jurisdictional response and coordination are required to resolve or recover from the emergency.
- Any incident creating widespread evacuation.
- Local resources are inadequate/depleted and significant mutual aid, state, and or federal resources are needed to resolve the emergency.
- The disaster affects multiple political jurisdictions within the county, which are relying on the same emergency resources to resolve the situation.
- The county EOC serves as the central direction and control point for countywide emergency response activities. Should this location become inoperable, an alternate EOC can be opened at the designated alternate EOC site.
- During incidents/events, agencies, departments and municipalities may send representatives to the Huntington County EOC to enhance communications with the County.
- During incidents, the primary means of communications between the County EOC and agencies, departments and municipalities will be managed by using the phones, or two-way radios. Email and telephone will be considered the alternative means to communicate.
- Municipalities may act in unity with the County on such issues as proclamations, security, evacuation, reentry, recovery, public information, instructions on protection of life and property, and resource management.
- Municipalities within the County may exercise independent direction and control of their own emergency resources. Additional resources may be requested and sent to the municipality.

- Requests for State and or Federal assistance will be directed to the County’s EOC. If the EOC is not operational, the requests will be forwarded to the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Director or their deputies.
- Most routine emergencies within the county are directed by a single agency with direction and control being exercised by the senior on-scene officer, with mutual aid as appropriate. All responses are to be conducted in accordance with the NIMS. When two or more agencies with jurisdiction respond, the response is conducted in accordance with local ordinances, policies, procedures, and agreements.
- Prior to activation of the EOC, documented requests for state or federal assistance will be directed to the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Director or their deputies.
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) or Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) will be utilized within the EOC to manage operations and the dispatch of resources.
- Personnel that are assigned or will be responding to the EOC will be assigned duties in one or more of the ESF Groups. ESFs represent functional groupings of the type of assistance that a jurisdiction is likely to need to respond to a disaster or major emergency.
- A single agency is designated as the lead agency with responsibility for the ESF operations, and other agencies are designated as supporting. An agency that is designated as the lead agency either has statutory responsibility for that function or has developed the necessary expertise to lead that function. In some instances, the mission of the agency is very similar to the mission of the ESF; therefore, the skills needed to respond to a disaster can be immediately demonstrated by existing staff. In other instances, the “lead agency” has the necessary contacts to coordinate the activities of the support function. Coordination during a disaster is more important than control. When the EOC is activated or activation is indicated, the lead agency for each ESF will dispatch a representative to the EOC to coordinate the activities assigned to that ESF.
- Whenever the EOC is activated, or activation becomes imminent, the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Director will notify the State EOC. Figure 8 illustrates activation levels.

FIGURE 8. HUNTINGTON COUNTY EOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS

LEVEL NUMBER	NAME OF LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
IV	Daily Ops	Normal daily operations. Monitoring special events and weather alerts.
III	Active Emergency	A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the EOC, to include EOC Section Chiefs.
II	Significant Emergency	An incident that is likely to require the activation of mutual-aid agreements. Section Chiefs, Advisory Council or Policy Group are activated and all ESF agencies are alerted or required to report to the EOC.
I	Full Emergency	An incident that will likely require state and/or federal assistance

COORDINATION

The Huntington County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the lead agency for the coordination of the county’s response to disasters and emergencies. Although unified coordination is based on the ICS structure, the EOC does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, unified coordination supports on-scene response efforts and conducts support operations that may extend beyond the incident site. Unified coordination must include robust operations, planning, public information, and logistics capabilities that integrate local, state, and federal and tribal governments, when appropriate, so that all levels of government work together to achieve unity of effort.

DEMOBILIZATION OF THE EOC

Demobilization is the process by which facilities scale back their emergency operations as the objectives are achieved. This usually entails the facility transitioning back to intermediate activation of the EOP from full activation. It also includes personnel and physical resources being returned as appropriate to normal status. Ensure 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. Ensure personnel are not traveling home late in the day after a full shift.

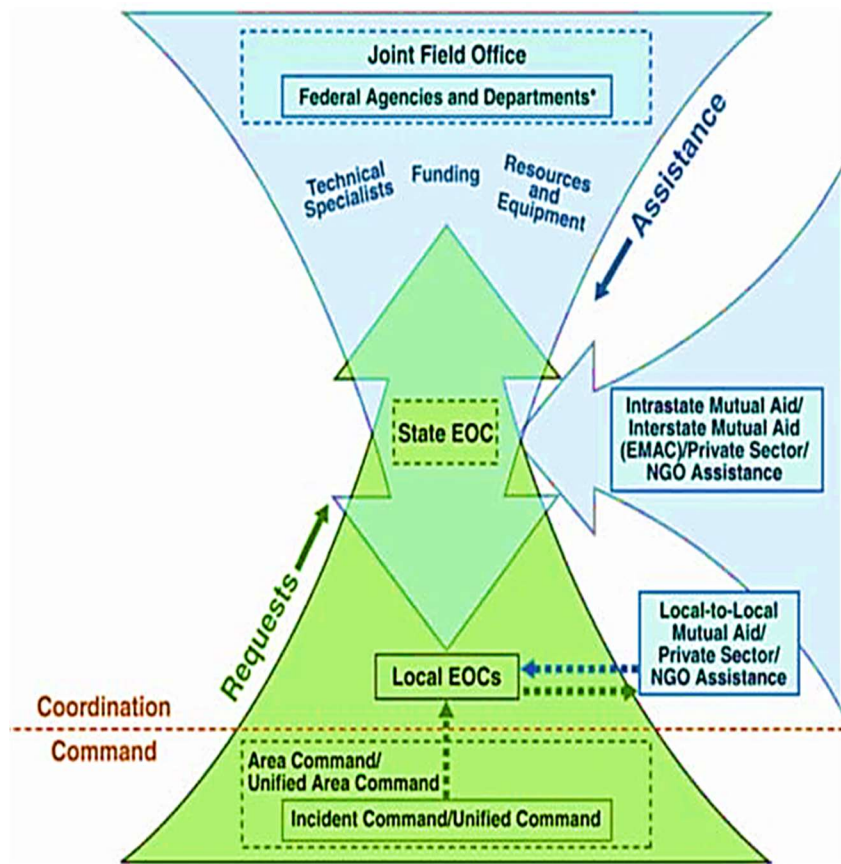
RESOURCE SUPPORT

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 Huntington County EOC and/or Robert Jeffers, Director of Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency.

As local resource capabilities become overwhelmed, the Huntington County EMA Director 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 Resource Request Process is continuous 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 federal or 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. State resource requests are completed by the County EOC Logistics Section Chief or Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Director using WebEOC. The resource process is illustrated in Figure 9 below.

FIGURE 9. RESOURCE REQUEST PROCESS



INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

INFORMATION COLLECTION

Information collection, analysis, and sharing are vital to the successful response to and recovery from any disaster. The types of information needed during an event can change depending on the nature of the emergency. The following are certain types of information that are generally required, the source of the information, and specific times information is needed.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

- Completed by the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency
- Completed within 24 hours after the disaster has taken place, if possible.

INCIDENT ACTION PLANS (IAPS)

- Completed by the Planning Section in cooperation with other EOC Section Chief, EOC Manager and EMA Director
- IAPs should be ready for review at least 1 hour prior to the beginning of an operational period. Once approved, they should be disseminated to all EOC staff and incident responders.

SHELTER POPULATION

- Completed by ESF-6 and forwarded to the Operations Section Chief
- This information should be available with real time figures upon request of any party requiring the information of operations, planning, logistics, or finance objectives.

WEATHER UPDATES

- Completed by the Situation Unit Leader and forwarded to the Planning Section Chief
- This information should be available with real time figures upon request of any party requiring the information of operations, planning, logistics, or finance objectives.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE INFORMATION

- Completed by ESF-15 and forwarded to the Operations Section Chief.
- This information will be made available and disseminated only to those individuals who demonstrate a valid "need to know." The Law Enforcement Branch will determine when and if information needs to be disseminated.

COMMON OPERATING PICTURE

Developing a Common Operating Picture (COP) for emergency management partners is essential to ensuring effective and coordinated response and recovery operations. This section describes how essential event information will be collected, analyzed, and disseminated to appropriate stakeholders to provide a reliable, relevant, accurate and timely COP.

To ensure an effective intelligence flow, emergency response agencies at all levels must establish communications systems and protocols to organize, integrate and coordinate intelligence among the affected agencies.

Indiana utilizes a web-based, crisis, information management system known as WebEOC. The primary objective of WebEOC is to provide key personnel with a platform to share, analyze and manage emergency management and homeland security information throughout the State. The system has resource management capabilities to share information and track critical missions and tasks. WebEOC is a vital daily operations tool for the purpose of organizing, managing, and sharing critical information before an emergency or disaster. Access to WebEOC is limited to local, state, and federal homeland security partners who have an operational need to utilize this collaborative tool. Non-governmental and private sector partners are provided access on a case-by-case basis based on need.

Stakeholders, local emergency management agencies and Emergency Support Functions (ESF) organizations for example, are requested to update WebEOC with situational updates. If the county response capabilities are overwhelmed or depleted, local officials may request assistance from the State. Counties in need of State assistance will submit all requests (through the county Emergency Management Agency) to the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) through the online WebEOC portal or by calling the IDHS Watch Desk.

Information may flow from the County into the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) through various communication channels and may be from several sources including government agencies at all levels, NGOs, the private sector, and the general public.

The EOC staff process incoming information into the following five broad categories for handling:

- Requests for Assistance
- Situation Information
- Offers of Assistance
- Inquiries
- Non-emergency

The National Incident Management System outlines a wide variety of methods utilized by personnel to accomplish data gathering:

- Obtaining data from 911 calls from public safety telecommunicators or from dispatch systems
- Monitoring radio, video and/or data communications among responders
- Reading SITREPs
- Using technical specialists such as National Weather Service representatives
- Receiving reports from field observers, ICPs, Area Commands, MAC Groups, DOCs and other EOCs
- Deploying information specialists to EOCs, other facilities and operational field offices
- Analyzing relevant geospatial products; and monitoring print, online, broadcast, and social media

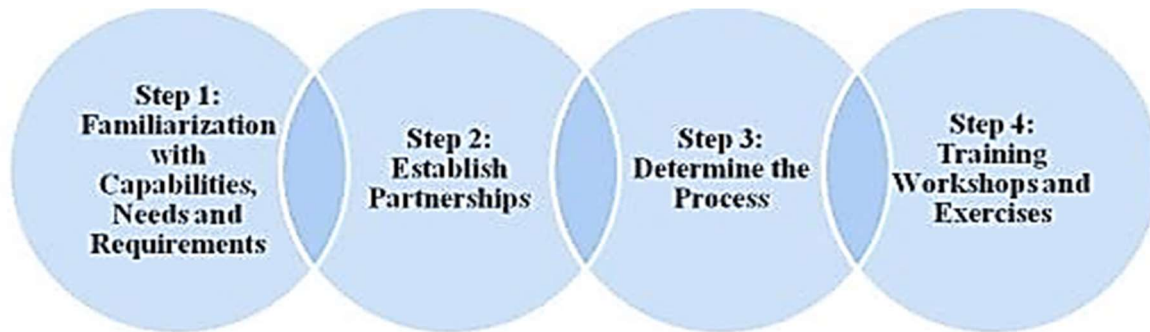
A data collection plan will be established to standardize the recurring process of collecting critical information. This type of plan is usually a matrix that describes what essential elements of information (EEI) would be required for informed decision making from an all-hazards perspective. A dashboard indicating the status of a lifeline during an event with a color-coded/stoplight status will be utilized as applicable. Static datasets that can have cascading impacts/failures of critical infrastructure and their impacts to the lifelines to help determine response priorities include, but are not limited to, roads, power plants, power lines and hospitals. Live operational datasets that can depict actual impact for response and recovery efforts include, but are not limited to, emergency communications, shelter status, road closures, power outages, water status and hospital status.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) AND FUSION CENTER COORDINATION

The collaboration between Huntington County EOC and Fusion Center is critical. The development, implementation and maintaining a plan and procedures that creates a common understanding of roles and responsibilities. According to FEMA, the plan and procedures also ensures that intelligence and analysis capabilities can be leveraged to support emergency management operation activities when incidents require such a response. Both entities will provide a list outlining the products, reports, and capabilities each possesses to enhance the planning and response efforts.

EOC's and fusion centers shall plan to utilize secure software applications and databases to share critical information. Privacy policies and other standard operating procedures (SOP's) relating to information gathering, analysis and dissemination policies for both entities must be understood and agreed upon. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between an EOC and fusion centers will also be considered that outlines all of the need requirements, policies, procedures, and expectations.

FIGURE 11. EOC AND FUSION CENTER EFFECTIVE COORDINATION STEPS



Source: DHS.

ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

Essential Elements of Information (EEl)s are crucial information requirements related to an event that are needed by the senior decision makers. EEl)s allow for analysis of all available information together to assist decision makers in reaching logical decisions based on the latest details related to the incident.

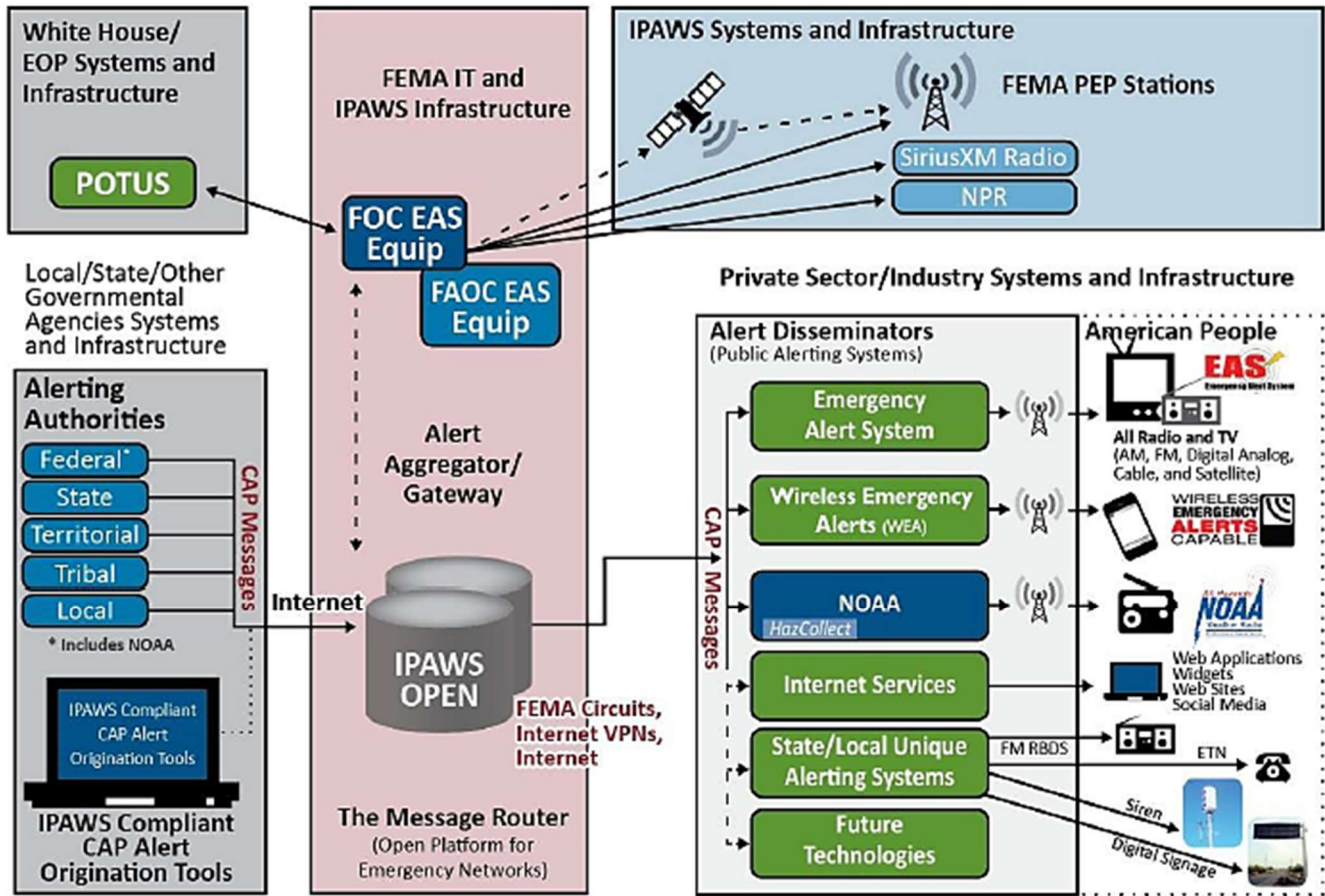
Key information is shared with partners through various reports and collaboration for situational awareness, decision making purposes and intelligence gathering as appropriate. Situational awareness staff analyze validated data to determine its implications for incident management and to turn raw data into information that is useful for decision making. Analysis addresses the incident's information needs by breaking those information needs into smaller, more manageable elements and then addressing those elements. Executive Summaries, Situation Reports and other special bulletins are disseminated from the EOC to relevant partners. Federal systems are also utilized for critical and sensitive information sharing with federal partners including the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) and other secure systems.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) provides integrated alert and warning services to local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal authorities. IPAWS addresses the general public, including individuals with access and functional needs, such as individuals with disabilities, those from religious and racial and ethnically diverse backgrounds and people with limited English proficiency. IPAWS allows authorized alerting authorities to send one message which is disseminated simultaneously through multiple communications methods and devices to reach as many people as possible to save lives and protect property.

IPAWS allows the President and/or delegated officials to address the American people during all emergency or disaster circumstances. IPAWS enables local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area and Federal alert and warning emergency communication officials to access multiple broadcast and other Common Alerting Protocol compliant communications pathways such as the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) (formerly known as Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS)) and National Weather Service (NWS) Dissemination Systems and other unique alerting technologies, for the purpose of creating and activating alert and warning messages. Figure 12 demonstrates the IPAWS architecture.

FIGURE 12. INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM (IPAWS) ARCHITECTURE

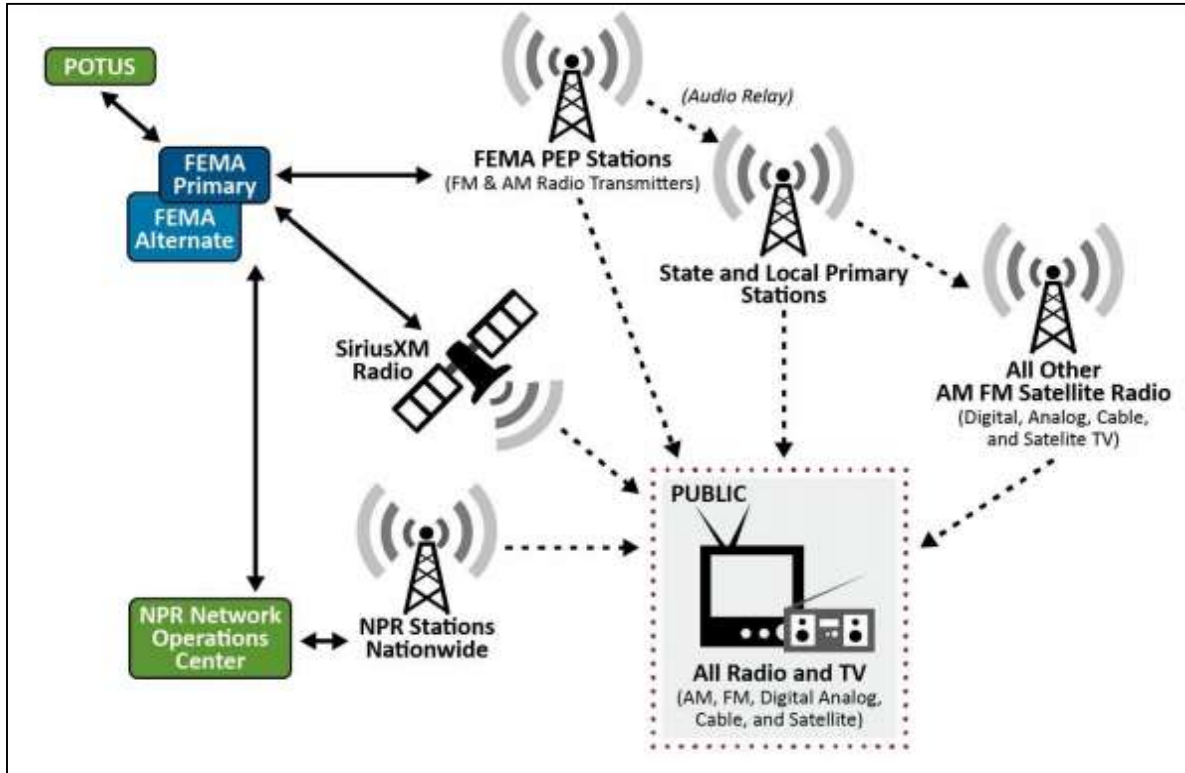


IPAWS WEA capability provides public safety officials with the ability to send 90 character, geographically targeted, text-like alerts to the public, warning of imminent threats to life and property. The cellular industry is a critical partner in the implementation and operation of this alert capability.

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service providers and direct broadcast satellite providers to provide communications capability to the President and/or delegated officials to address the American people during a national emergency. The system may also be used by local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area authorities to deliver important emergency information such as imminent threats, weather information, America’s Missing: Broadcasting Emergency Response (AMBER) alerts and local incident information.

The EAS is regulated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and is managed by FEMA. In the event of a Presidential activation of the EAS, FEMA activates the EAS through the FEMA Operations Center. The distribution of EAS messages is reflected in Figure 13.

FIGURE 13. EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM



To ensure effective communication and information flow, emergency response agencies at all levels must establish communications systems and protocols to organize, integrate and coordinate information among the affected agencies.

The following is a list of identified potential alternative communications, assuming that landline, wireless communication devices and internet are primary sources of communication. Any of these can be primary forms of communications. Any of these can be used alone or in conjunction with other communication systems. One or all, may be operable at any given time within the state.

COMMUNICATION METHODS

Data including: WebEOC, Email, Text, and Social Media.

- Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
- Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) All-Hazard Weather Radio
- Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) Signage
- Amateur Radio (RACES or ARIES)
- Non-traditional avenues: Translation services such as the 9-1-1 Language Line.
- Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS)

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

ADMINISTRATION

DOCUMENTATION

Various processes are used to track disaster response and recovery operations in **Huntington County**. WebEOC, HSIN and spreadsheets are examples of systems utilized to document planning, operations, logistics, response, and recovery operations for an incident. **NIMS** is utilized to track personnel, financial and county assets.

FINANCE

HUNTINGTON COUNTY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Huntington County Auditor's office would assign personnel to track any county expenditures.

STATE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The IDHS Executive Director will identify and attempt to acquire emergency funds for the disaster. The Indiana Dept. of Administration provides financial management guidance to the Indiana Department of Homeland

Security and other offices to ensure funds are provided and financial operations are conducted in accordance with State and Federal policies and procedures during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster.

The policy of the State of Indiana, as identified in Indiana Code 10-14-3-32, ensures funds will always be available to meet the needs for disasters and emergencies. If these regularly appropriated funds for State and local agencies are inadequate to cope with a particular disaster or emergency event, additional funding may be available from the Governor's Contingency Fund under the provisions of Indiana Code 4-12-1-15 and 10-14-3-28.

Depending upon the magnitude and nature of the disaster event, Federal assistance and financial support may also be made available following an approved Governor's Disaster Emergency Declaration. The State Disaster Relief Fund under Indiana Code 10-14-4 may assist eligible entities with limited response and recovery costs.

Response and recovery of the disaster emergency, direct efforts to secure additional emergency appropriations and designate a program manager for funds allocated to emergency response and recovery activities. The IDHS Executive Director or a designee may act on his/her behalf or absence pursuant to Indiana Code 10-19-3-5, to acquire funds for response and recovery activities.

The primary individual charged with the responsibility to collect, organize, report, and disseminate disaster funds will be the IDHS Chief Financial Officer (CFO). The CFO will ensure the following is completed:

- During the response phase, serve as primary advisor to the Executive Director or designee on all financial matters.

- The CFO has signature authority for funds allocated to an emergency or disaster.
- The CFO will work closely with program managers to ensure proper management of funds.

The IDHS Emergency Management Division Director will act as the primary coordinator for disaster operations and will outline critical resources, equipment and services which may require the expenditure of funds to manage and stabilize emergency situations.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

Timely financial support of response activities will be critical to successful emergency response. Innovative and expeditious means may be used to achieve financial objectives. It is mandatory for generally accepted state financial policies, principles, and regulations to be employed to ensure against fraud, waste, and abuse and to achieve proper control and use of public funds.

The procurement of resources will be in accordance with the Indiana Department of Administration (IDOA) and statutory requirements for established procedures regarding emergency and non-emergency conditions.

Each agency is responsible for providing its own financial services and support to its response operations in the field, as well as the recording and retention of all financial documentation. Funds to cover eligible costs for response activities may be dispersed through IDHS.

The following key tasks for financial operations should be considered to effectively support and manage funding for emergency activities:

PREVENTION FUNDING

Each agency should apply for grants and/or budget monies to help mitigate the cost for equipment, which will aid in the prevention of a terrorism event.

PREPAREDNESS FUNDING

Each agency should prepare for future emergency budgets by studying past emergency responses and identifying needs not met by their current budget. Contingencies, such as mutual aid and agency partnerships, are a way to address unmet needs.

MITIGATION FUNDING

Each agency is required to use finances from their own budgets to mitigate potential emergency situations affecting their agency's ability to respond to and recover from emergencies.

RESPONSE FUNDING

After a Governor's Disaster Emergency Declaration, State agencies may be required to spend more than their allocated budget to respond effectively to the emergency. After State agencies begin their initial response operations, it may be necessary to prepare and submit a report on the estimated funding needs for the duration of the emergency response. The purpose of the estimate is to help establish the need for additional allocation from the Governor's Contingency Fund or supplemental budget funding or special legislative appropriations.

RECOVERY FUNDING

Indiana Code 4-12-1-15 states emergency or contingency funds may be appropriated for the repair or replacement of any building or equipment, which has been destroyed, or has been so damaged as to materially affect public safety. In addition, the State Disaster Relief Fund per Indiana Code 10-14-4, may be available to provide financial assistance to eligible local government entities for “the costs of repairing, replacing, or restoring public facilities individual residential real or personal property damaged or destroyed” by a declared disaster that does not result in federal assistance.

RECOVERY OF COSTS

When an event occurs the Recovery Branch monitors the event to determine if sufficient damage has been sustained to merit a declaration of emergency. The declaration request is based upon verification of local damage reports and may take two forms. If damages are limited to local businesses and residential properties, the State may request a US Small Business Administration Disaster Declaration. This declaration will make available disaster recovery loans for eligible applicants. A second declaration would be a State Declaration made through the Governor’s Executive Order process. These declarations open the doors, if sufficient damages have been verified, for a Federal Disaster Declaration with FEMA, or Federal Highway Disaster Funds for Roadway damages. Should the event be more localized the governor’s executive order may open the State Disaster Relief Fund for local government entities disaster recovery.

VOLUNTEER LABOR AND RESOURCES

Volunteer labor is not directly reimbursed, but rather, during a FEMA declaration is credited to the applicant for their 25% local match. Volunteers must be rostered, as well as identifying the hours of service and the location of and type of work completed. Any mutual aid services must be requested by the recipient of the services and must be claimed by the recipient of such services. Documentation of the mutual aid agreement and billing habits must also be documented. If an agency is billing for a disaster event in order to receive federal funds, they must also be able to show routine billing for non-declared mutual aid efforts. All documentation must be in accordance with the FEMA policies and current PAPPG in effect at the time of the disaster event.

REBUILDING PROGRAMS

Indiana has an active network of volunteer organizations which assist both during the response and recovery phases of a disaster event. The INVOAD, Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster provide disaster survivors with immediate needs assistance during and immediately after an event, as well as working with the County Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) and the Long-Term Recovery Groups (LTRG) to assure all event survivors with unmet needs are addressed. These groups work closely with the State Volunteer Assistance Liaison (VAL) and the Indiana Recovery Branch personnel to assure efforts are not duplicated.

FINANCIAL RECORDS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

All agencies must maintain records, receipts, and documents to support claims, purchases, reimbursements, and disbursements. Reimbursement requests will be documented with specific details on personnel services, travel, and other expenses.

Agencies requesting reimbursements will maintain all financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and other records pertinent to the provision of services or use of resources

by that agency. These materials must be accessible to authorized representatives for the purpose of making audits, excerpts, and transcripts.

DOCUMENT RECOVERY COSTS

Irrespective of declaration source, expenditure documentation is required for successful reimbursement. Personnel costs for response and recovery activities (straight and overtime) must be documented with time expended and the nature and location of work completed.

Equipment usage must also be documented including the operator, amount of time used and a full description of the equipment so it may be appropriately categorized using FEMA equipment rates or other approved rates. (Most equipment rates are based on hours of use and include fuel, maintenance and routine wear and tear costs as well as the hourly operations costs).

Additionally, Supplies and material costs must be recorded to include the source of the materials/supplies (stockpile or newly acquired), the costs per unit and the location and/or nature of the use. Receipts are required for all purchases. Rental equipment and contract services must include the procurement method used to acquire the services as well as the costs and source information.

COST RECOVERY PROCESS TRAINING

The recovery staff at IDHS host training sessions on the disaster declaration, damage assessment, FEMA portal, debris management, etc. Damage assessment for individuals and households training is also available from the IDHS team on a virtual platform. The FEMA portal training is also available through the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Independent Study (IS) program IS1000 series courses.

IMPACT OF INSURANCE

Disaster Assistance is not meant to make an applicant whole; it is meant to address the basic needs to begin a successful recovery process. Insurance is key for people to be able to properly address their recovery needs and to return to a level similar to pre-event. The National Flood Insurance Program addresses damages due to flood events. All properties are eligible to purchase flood insurance. Flood insurance participation is relatively low due to the high cost. Homeowner's policies are key for wind and fire events but require additional writers for such items as sewer back up, sump pump failure and earthquake coverage. Whenever insurance is in force, the insurance benefits must be claimed prior to receiving any disaster assistance. Insurance benefits may not be duplicated by disaster assistance.

LEGAL DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

The documentation required for disaster assistance includes a verification of procurement methods along with verification of costs using standard payroll and purchasing process documentation. Under the State Disaster Relief Fund, the program records include an audit requirement within 3 years of the grant release. After FEMA declarations, the local government entity records are audited by the state board of accounts during routine audits.

AUDIT OF EXPENDITURES

The expenditure of State and federal funds related to emergencies or disasters are subject to audit in accordance with State and federal statutes and audit procedures.

GUIDANCE FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

The IDHS Chief Financial Officer will provide written guidance and technical assistance in the support of financial operations for the State of Indiana as it relates to emergency and disaster activities. This guidance describes the appropriate methods for agencies and departments to collect, maintain and submit information on their financial management activities. The guidance will be based on federal and state laws, policies, and programs available to financially assist. Each of the IDHS recovery programs which includes Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA) and the Mitigation and State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) have Administrative plans address financial and program management process and details for each individual program.

LOGISTICS

The Huntington County EOC Logistics Section acts as the resource management entity before, during and after emergency events.

The Logistics Section is primarily focused on coordinating the acquisition, deployment and distribution of needed resources, supplies, systems, and commodities through the establishment of an effective supply chain.

The Logistics Section ensures transportation requirements and requests for facilities and support are addressed including Commodity Points of Distribution and Logistical Staging Areas.

Additionally, the Logistics Section:

- Coordinates for the procurement of needed resources with the Finance Section.
- Engages with the Operations Section on missions requiring additional assistance through partner agencies, NGOs, and the private sector.
- Coordinate's mutual aid through Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

The Huntington County EOP includes the Huntington County Logistics Annex and multiple Appendices which contain the detailed information on logistical capabilities.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A HARDCOPY OR ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE HUNTINGTON COUNTY HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY COUNTY EOP IS PROVIDED TO ALL COUNTY DEPARTMENT HEADS,

LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS. DISTRIBUTION IS INTENTIONALLY LIMITED AS THIS DOCUMENT IS DESIGNATED AS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO) (IF COUNTY IS LIMITING PUBLIC RELEASE)

An EOP is a living document that is continuously revised and updated as needed. Revisions are often made when there is a change in policy, a need to amend specific action guidance or there are new requirements to meet State or Federal standards. The EOP is designed and structured so that changes can be made to a specific section or annex.

The EOP shall be reviewed annually for possible revision and updated at least every three (3) years. The EOP may also be reviewed for necessary changes based upon recommendations of an exercise or actual event After-Action Report / Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) or at the request of a coordinating or primary agency within an annex.

Whenever significant changes are made to it, they shall be noted in the EOP Record of Changes log maintained at the Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency office. All recipients of the EOP via a distribution list shall be provided a notice of change or copy of change.

Any previous additions of an EOP, or specific annex should be discarded. The distribution list is an EOP appendix.

TRAINING, EXERCISE, VALIDATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

TRAINING

Huntington County is committed to proactive leadership and sound fiscal practices. The Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency emergency management program is comprehensive and emphasizes a whole community inclusion approach to planning and preparedness efforts. For Incident Command System (ICS) training, Huntington County EMA Director coordinates with the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) Training Section to coordinate

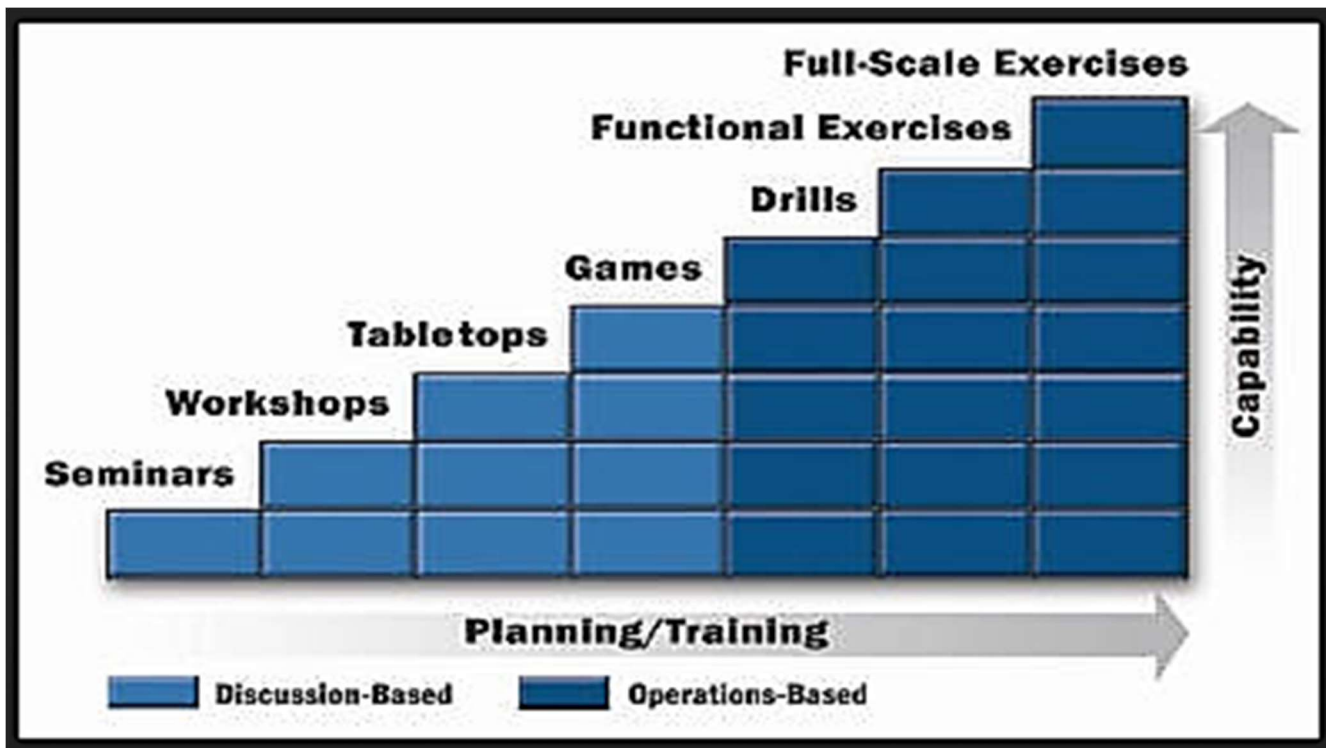
training courses to increase the county level of preparedness. All County personnel involved in incidents are strongly encouraged to attend training. Just-In-Time (JIT) training can be provided in group or individual settings based on the need.

The state training calendar and course registration is available on the Indiana Public Safety Personnel Portal also known as Acadis. The Acadis Portal is a training management tool to better serve emergency managers, firefighters, law enforcement, emergency medical services, public works, public health, volunteer organizations, elected and appointed officials and others throughout the state with their training needs. Acadis tracks courses completed and certifications as well as exercises completed utilizing a unique Public Safety Identification (PSID) number for each individual.

EXERCISE

The Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Director coordinates local exercise activity and establishes with other district EMA Directors a schedule of district-level exercises that will be supported by the IDHS State Exercise staff. IDHS utilizes the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). HSEEP is the national standard for exercise design and implementation. HSEEP incorporates the National Preparedness Goal's 32 Core Capabilities as a standardized methodology to evaluate and document exercises and develop improvement plans.

FIGURE 14. PLANNING/TRAINING/CAPABILITY EXERCISE CYCLE



DISCUSSION-BASED EXERCISES

Seminars: Orient participants or provide an overview of plans, policies, and procedures.

Workshops: Focus on development of a product by the attendees.

Tabletop Exercises: Assess plans, policies and procedures regarding a hypothetical, simulated emergency.

Games: Simulation of operations that often involves two or more teams designed to depict an actual or hypothetical situation.

OPERATIONS-BASED EXERCISES

Drills: Test a single operation or function in a single agency or organization.

Functional Exercises: Test individual capabilities, multiple functions, or activities within a function; however, movement of personnel and equipment is usually simulated.

Full-scale Exercises: Test many facets of response and recovery and involves multiple agencies and jurisdictions.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Federal, state, and local statutes and their implementing regulations establish legal authority for development and maintenance of emergency management plans. The following pages

provide a general overview of the roles and responsibilities of agencies which may be involved in an emergency response or in an emergency management operation. Each department/agency shall develop and maintain standard operating procedures in an agency Emergency Plan or Continuity of Operations Plan which supports this EOP.

LOCAL AUTHORITY

Huntington County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Ordinance (1988-4).

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORDINANCES

Local Emergency Management (EM) Ordinances are an extension of Indiana Code 10-14-3, at the local jurisdictional level. These local statutes spell out additional, jurisdictional-specific, or area-specific requirements the State law does not address. The Local EM Ordinances also provide the Local Emergency Management Director with the authority to act before, during and after an emergency or disaster and define the necessary requirements for establishing and maintaining an effective emergency management and public safety program for a given jurisdiction.

LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANS OR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANS

These documents are the multi-discipline, *all-hazards* plans modeled after the State EOP and the National Response Framework (NRF) for local jurisdictions within the State of Indiana. The plans provide for a single, comprehensive framework for the management of emergency and disaster events within a given jurisdiction. Local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (LCEMPs) outline structure and mechanisms for coordinating local preparedness and response activities. The LCEMP also acts as a general reference point for local agencies to develop contingencies to meet the needs of their communities during emergency or disaster events.

STATE AUTHORITY

INDIANA CODE 10-19-2

This Indiana Code establishes the Department of Homeland Security in the State of Indiana.

INDIANA CODE 10-14-3. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER LAW

This Indiana Code is the primary guideline for establishing and coordinating local emergency management programs and provides information on the disaster declaration process, emergency planning and other pertinent requirements for successful public safety programs.

INDIANA CODE 10-14-5. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT

The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance among the states entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster which is duly declared by the governor of the affected State, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of resources shortages, community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack.

INDIANA CODE 16-19-3

This Indiana Code gives the Indiana State Department of Health the authority to act to protect the health and lives of the citizens of the State of Indiana. The code also gives this department “all powers necessary to fulfill the duties prescribed in the statutes and to bring action in the courts for the enforcement of the health laws and health rules.”

EXECUTIVE ORDER 17-02, JANUARY 9, 2017

Establishes and clarifies duties of State agencies for all matters relating to emergency management and designates the Executive Director of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security as the State Coordinating Officer for all emergency and disaster prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery operations for the State of Indiana.

FEDERAL AUTHORITY

42 UNITED STATES CODE 11001 ET SEQ., SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986, TITLE III

This Code establishes State emergency response commissions, emergency planning districts and local emergency planning committees and their associated regulations.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA), HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (HAZWOPER), 29 CFR 1910.120, 1986

This OSHA standard includes safety requirements employers must meet in order to conduct five specific types of hazardous waste operations.

ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT, 42 UNITED STATES CODE (USC) 5121 ET SEQ., NOVEMBER 23, 1988

This federal law establishes and provides direction for federal and state government entities affected by emergencies and disasters and the means and methods necessary to declare and seek reimbursement and monies to support recovery efforts.

44 CODE FEDERAL REGULATIONS. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND ASSISTANCE, CHAPTER 1

This Code governs the policies, procedures and programs regarding State and local emergency management assistance required and provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN, 1994

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, more commonly called the National Contingency Plan or NCP, is the federal government's blueprint for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The National Contingency Plan is the result of our country's efforts to develop a national response capability and promote overall coordination among the hierarchy of responders and contingency plans.

PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ACT, JUNE 12, 2002

Also known as, the Bioterrorism Act of 2002; this law establishes guidance and directives for the prevention, tracking and reporting of potential or actual events of bioterrorism within the United States. It focuses the public health response personnel toward a number of preparedness activities, which include emergency planning, training, and exercises. It also provides for funding of public health initiatives such as public outreach and equipping personnel for bioterrorism threats.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002, (NOVEMBER 25, 2002)

This Act establishes the United States Department of Homeland Security and organizes existing agencies and departments at the federal level into an overall structure to support the protection of the American Homeland.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE 5, (FEBRUARY 28, 2003)

This Presidential Executive Order establishes and directs the development of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for the purpose of managing and coordinating major natural or human-caused hazards at the federal, state, and local jurisdictional levels. Additionally, NIMS is now a requirement for all state and local entities receiving federal preparedness assistance through grants, contracts, or other activities.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE 7, (DECEMBER 17, 2003)

This Presidential Executive Order establishes a national policy for federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize critical infrastructure and key resources in the United States with the purpose of protecting these locations from terrorist attacks.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE 8, (DECEMBER 17, 2003)

Presidential Policy Directive 8 establishes policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal. PPD 8 establishes mechanisms for improved delivery of federal preparedness assistance to State and local governments and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state, and local entities.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE 9, (JANUARY 30, 2004)

This Directive establishes a national policy to defend the agriculture and food system against terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS), DECEMBER 2008

This document provides background information on the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which includes a detailed explanation of the core set of concepts and principles of which the program is comprised. These components include command and management, preparedness, resource management, communication, and information management, supporting technologies and ongoing management and maintenance.

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS GOAL SEPTEMBER 2011

The National Preparedness Goal reflects a whole community approach which focuses on the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards which pose the greatest risk to the Nation.

NATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORK JUNE 2016

The National Disaster Recovery Framework describes context for how the whole community works together to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the community following a disaster. The intended audience for this document is individuals, families, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal governments.

NATIONAL MITIGATION FRAMEWORK JUNE 2016

The National Mitigation Framework describes the benefits of being prepared by understanding risks and what actions can help address those risks. The intended audience for this document is individuals, families, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal governments.

NATIONAL PREVENTION FRAMEWORK JUNE 2016

The National Prevention Framework describes how the whole community plays an important role in assisting with the prevention of imminent terrorist attacks. The intended audience for this document is individuals, families, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal governments.

NATIONAL PROTECTION FRAMEWORK JUNE 2016

The National Protection Framework describes the way in which the whole community safeguards against acts of terrorism, natural disasters and other threats or hazards. The Protection processes and guiding principles contained in this framework provide a unifying approach which is adaptable to specific Protection mission requirements, mission activities, jurisdictions, and sectors.

NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK JUNE 2016

The National Response Framework describes not only how the Federal government organizes itself to respond to natural disasters, terrorist attacks and other catastrophic events, but also the importance of the whole community in assisting with response efforts. The intended audience for this document is individuals, families, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal governments.

ANNEX A - HAZARDS AND THREATS FROM HIRA

The Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) is an annual quantitative process in which jurisdictions select all natural, human-caused, or technological hazards or threats that present the greatest risk to the community. The assessment is embedded in WebEOC, and drop-down menus are selected for probability, magnitude/severity, warning time and duration of threats and hazards. Calculations are auto populated. Figure 15 provides an example of the methodology.

FIGURE 15. HIRA SELF-ASSESSMENT EXAMPLE

Indiana Department of Homeland Security
HIRA Self-Assessment

County: **IDHS**
Plan year: **2021**
 Threat/Hazard Category: **Natural Hazards**
Assessed CPRI: **3.10**
 Sub-Category: **Earthquake**
 Threat/Hazard: **Earthquake MMI I to IV**
 Probability: **2 - Possible**
 Magnitude/Severity: **4 - Catastrophic**
 Warning Time: **4 - Less than six hours**
 Duration: **4 - More than one week**

Supporting Information

Based on historical events

Plan Year	County	District	Threat Category	Sub-Category	Threat/Hazard	Probability	Magnitude/Severity	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI
2021	IDHS	0	Man-Made Threats	Fire Incident	Arson	3	2	4	2	2.75
2021	IDHS	0	Man-Made Threats	Police Incident	Active Attacker (Kinetic)	3	3	4	4	3.25
2021	IDHS	0	Man-Made Threats	Terrorist Attack	Cyber Attack	4	3	4	4	3.70

TABLE 7. CALCULATED PRIORITY RISK INDEX (CPRI) FORMULA

CALCULATED PRIORITY RISK INDEX (CPRI) FORMULA	
(Probability x 0.45) + (Severity/Magnitude x 0.30) + (Warning Time x 0.15) + (Duration x 0.10) = CPRI SCORE	

TABLE 8. CALCULATED PROBABILITY RISK INDEX (CPRI) RATING SCALE

RISK RATING	CPRI SCORE
Severe Risk	2.91 – 4.00
High Risk	2.51 – 2.90
Moderate Risk	2.00 – 2.50
Low Risk	1.99

TABLE 9. HAZARD AND THREAT RISK

HAZARD AND THREAT RISK RATINGS – SEVERE RISK - 2.91 – 4.00	
CPRI RATING	HAZARD - THREAT
3.25	Cybersecurity Attack
3.18	Flash Flood
3.14	Severe Thunderstorm
3.12	Human Disease Outbreak
3.11	Domestic Terrorism
3.07	Tornado EF3 – EF5
3.01	Tornado EF0 – EF2
2.97	Hazardous Material – Transportation Incident

2.97	Communication Failure
2.97	Public Utility Failure
2.94	Winter Storms
2.92	Highway Transportation Incident

HAZARD AND THREAT RISK RATINGS – HIGH RISK - 2.51 – 2.90

CPRI RATING	HAZARD - THREAT
2.89	Ice Storms
2.87	Hazardous Material – Fixed Facility
2.85	Active Attacker (Kinetic)
2.83	Major Flood
2.80	Other Violent Offenders
2.79	Earthquake MMI VII to X
2.77	Biological Attack
2.67	Chemical Attack
2.71	Arson
2.65	Hostage Situation
2.64	Rail Transportation Incident
2.63	Nuclear Attack
2.60	Conventional Attack
2.60	Radiological Attack
2.60	Explosive Attack
2.59	Earthquake MMI V to VI
2.59	Structural Collapse
2.59	Bridge Fire/Conflagration
2.59	Wildfire
2.57	Animal Disease 2 Outbreak
2.57	Electromagnetic (EMP) Attack
2.56	Earthquake MMI I to IV
2.55	Commercial Air Transportation Incident
2.52	International Terrorism
2.51	Invasive Species - Insect

HAZARD AND THREAT RISK RATINGS – MODERATE RISK - 2.00 – 2.50

CPRI RATING	HAZARD - THREAT
2.49	Pipeline Transportation Incident
2.48	Extreme Temperatures
2.46	High Hazard Dam (Federally Owned)
2.41	High Hazard Dam (Private/Locally Owned)
2.37	Drought
2.37	Ground Failure
2.27	Invasive Species – Plant
2.25	Riot
2.19	Invasive Species – Aquatic
2.14	Geomagnetic Storm
2.08	Marine Transportation Incident
2.07	Major Levee Failure (Non-Accredited)
2.07	Invasive Species (Animal)
2.07	Tropical Cyclone Remnants
2.00	Major Levee Failure (Accredited)

HAZARD AND THREAT RISK RATINGS – LOW RISK < 1.99

CPRI RATING	HAZARD - THREAT
1.98	High Hazard Dam (State Owned)
1.90	High Hazard Dam (Non-Regulated State Owned)
1.66	Seiche

ANNEX B – ESF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY AGENCIES

HUNTINGTON RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX (P=Primary, S=Secondary)															
AGENCIES / ORGANIZATIONS															
AGENCY/ESF	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
[Insert Name of Supporting Agency]															
[Insert Name of Supporting Agency]															
[Insert Name of Supporting Agency]															
[Insert Name of Supporting Agency]															
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ANNEX C - 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.

IX. 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.

FIGURE 16. COMMUNITY LIFELINE COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS

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

PLANNING

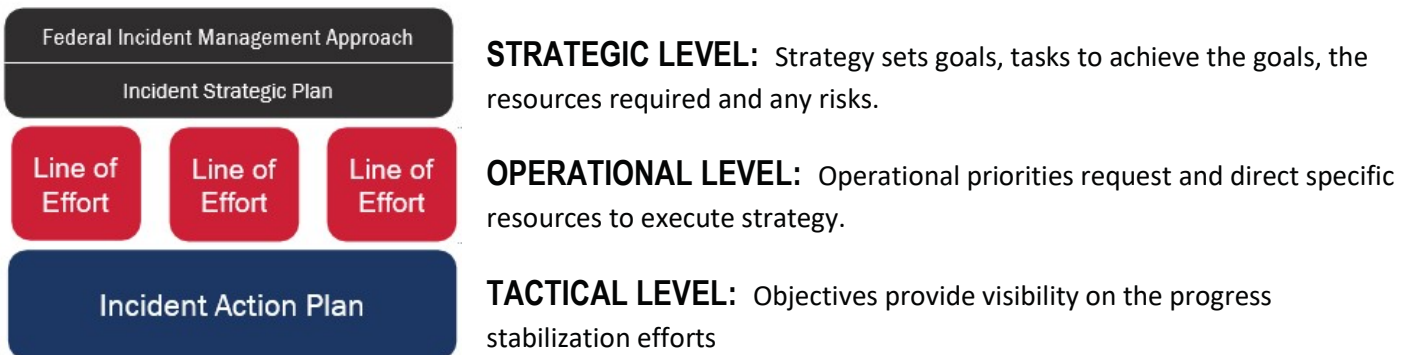
Planners are integrating the lifelines concept into the following planning functions

FUTURE PLANNING:

Incorporate lifeline concept into deliberate planning products, including defined stabilization targets for each lifeline.

INCIDENT ACTION PLANNING:

Analyze impacts to the various lifelines and develop priority focus areas for each operational period.



Support the development of strategy, operational priorities, and objectivesLifelines enables the measurement of planning

PLANS AND REPORTING

Lifelines reporting aims to provide situational awareness for:

- Taking a strategic approach to Incident Management and Incident Support
- Executing lines of effort to achieve lifeline stabilization.
- Establishing a concept of logistics support

It also provides guidance for and informs:

- Incident Management and Incident Support resource deployment decisions (e.g., contracts, RRFs, Mission Assignments and FEMA personnel requests)
- Establishment of Incident Management Task Forces and Incident Support Crisis Action Planning Teams
- Builds in metrics for internal performance and metrics for effectiveness.
- Development of Incident Management objectives

Community lifelines can be used by all levels of government and the private sector to facilitate operational coordination and drive outcome-based response. Figure 13 below shows how community lifelines are applied to emergency management support decision-making.

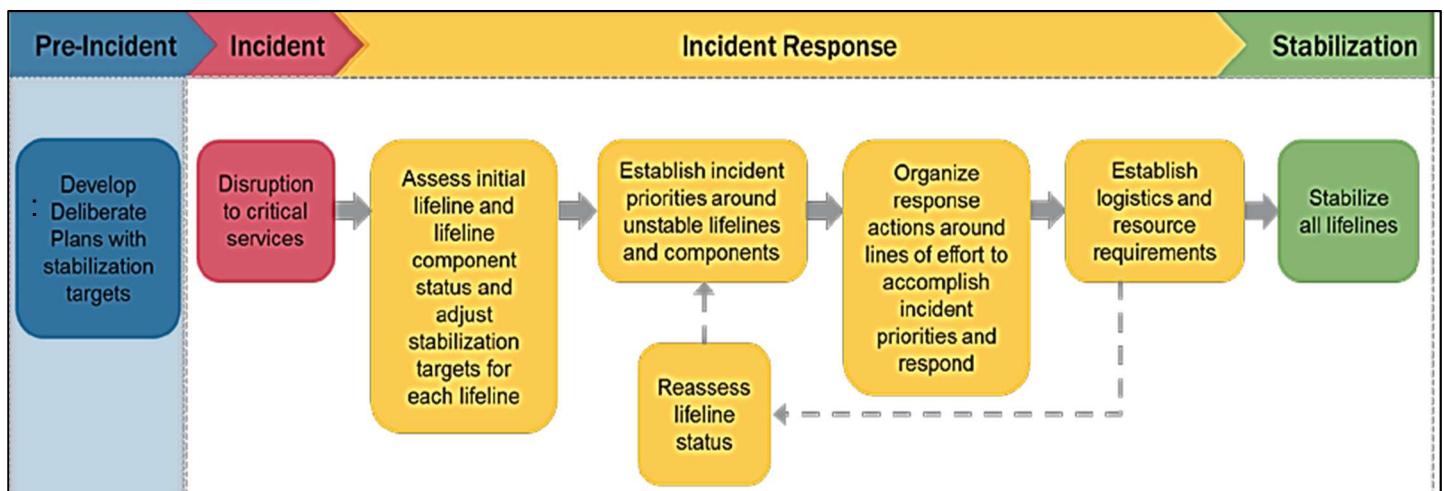
EXAMPLE OF IMPACTS ON FINANCIAL SERVICES AFTER A COMMUNITY LIFELINE DISRUPTION

A tornado has caused massive devastation in a rural town. Among the major impacts to community lifelines is the community's inability to access money.

- Power outages have kept several bank branches closed and automated teller machines (ATM) inoperable and merchants who are open despite the power outages are only able to accept cash transactions.
- Some merchants, ATMs and bank branches are already open and have been energized through grid or generator power. However, communications outages prevent them from accessing systems to process an electronic transaction.
- Transportation issues (road closures and blockages) limit survivors' ability to travel to the limited merchants, ATM locations and bank branches in the area, as well as responders' ability to provide assets to stabilize critical infrastructure.

These cumulative effects, while incredibly disruptive to the community, are caused by a confluence of impacts to specific lifelines. By using the community lifeline construct and root cause analysis, emergency managers can assess that the major limiting factors restricting

FIGURE 17. APPLICATION OF COMMUNITY LIFELINES TO SUPPORT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



INCORPORATING COMMUNITY LIFELINES INTO RESPONSE

FEMA After-Action Reports (AARs) identified the need to create a new operational prioritization and response tool which would:

- Characterize the incident and identify the root causes of priority issue areas in order to create effective solutions.
- Distinguish the highest priorities and most complex issues from other incident information.

COMMUNITY LIFELINE IMPLEMENTATION

The community lifelines reframe incident information to provide decision-makers with impact statements and root causes. This construct maximizes the effectiveness of federally supported, state managed and locally executed response.

Incorporating the lifelines primarily impacts how incident information is organized and reported during response.

Response operations procedures such as NIMS and ICS remain fundamentally the same.

Some changes may include:

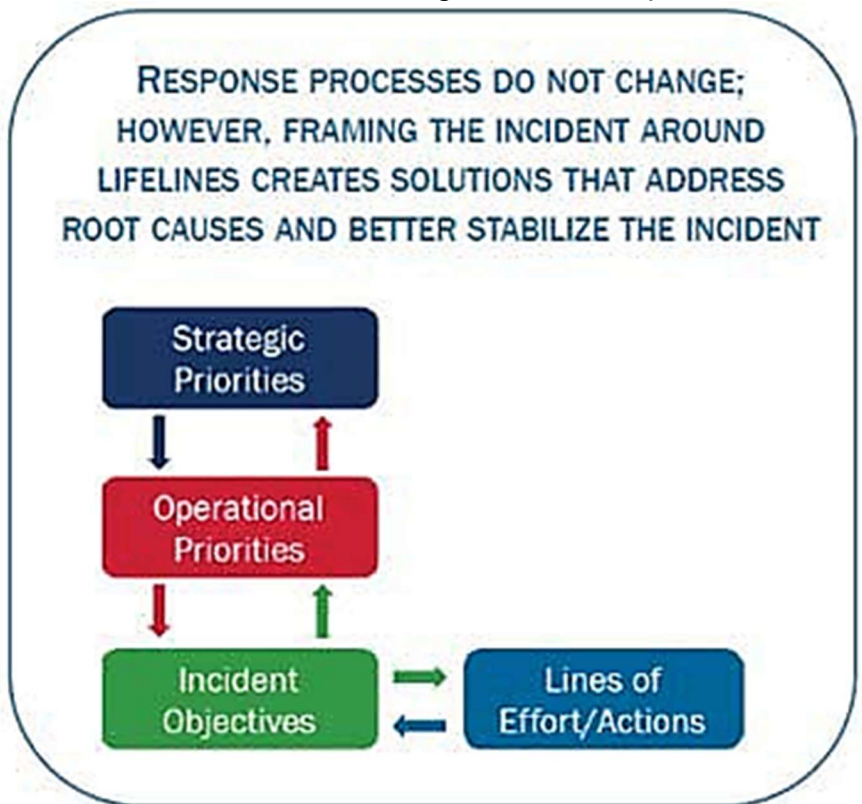
- How we understand, prioritize, and communicate incident impacts.
- The structure and format of decision-making support products (e.g., briefings).
- Planning for incident impacts and stabilization both prior to and during incidents.

The interrelationship of Lifelines, Core Capabilities and ESFs can be thought of in terms of **means, ways** and **ends**.

ESFs and other organizing bodies are the way we organize across departments and agencies, community organizations and industries to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Response Core Capabilities.

Response Core Capabilities Describe the grouping of response actions that can be taken to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines. FEMA executes Lines of Effort (LOE) to operationalize the Core Capabilities for response and recovery planning and operations.

Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established to alleviate threats to life and property.



DECONSTRUCTING THE LIFELINES

Each lifeline is comprised of several components that represent the bucketing of critical Essential Elements of Information (EELs). The EELs are the questions we must answer to determine the status of a lifeline.

Components includes key capabilities or services that are essential to stabilizing an incident and in providing resources to survivors.

Components are assessed individually to determine the seven lifelines' status and

Note: Not every incident will impact all of the lifelines or components.

FIGURE 18. ORGANIZATION AND BREAKDOWN OF EACH LIFELINE

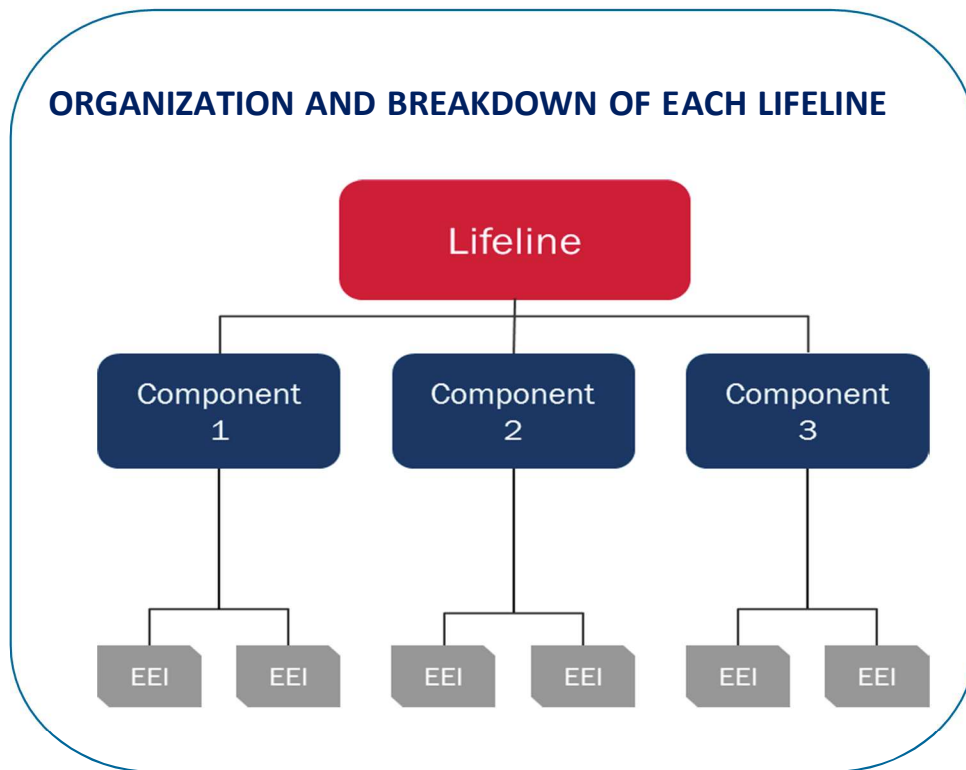







FIGURE 19. LIFELINE COMPONENTS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEI'S)


LIFELINE SAFETY AND SECURITY	DEFINITION	
	<p>Law enforcement and government services, as well as the associated assets that maintain communal security, provide search and rescue, evacuations, firefighting capabilities and promote responder safety.</p>	
COMPONENTS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEIS)		
HAZARD MITIGATION overall progress of incident response.	LAW ENFORCEMENT/SECURITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of flood risk grants ▪ Status of area dams, levees, reservoirs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evacuation routes ▪ Force protection and security for staff ▪ Security assessments at external facilities ▪ Damaged law enforcement or correctional facilities 	
RESPONDER SAFETY	SEARCH AND RESCUE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety hazards affecting operations. ▪ Requirements for personnel protective equipment ▪ Security issues or concerns ▪ Availability and distribution of equipment ▪ Billeting and sustenance for responders ▪ Onsite training and policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number and location of missing survivors ▪ Life threatening hazards to responders and survivors ▪ Availability and resources of search and rescue teams ▪ Status of animal assists, structural assessments, and shelter in place checks 	
FIRE SERVICES	GOVERNMENT SERVICES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location of fire ▪ Percent of fire contained ▪ Fire's rate and direction of spread ▪ Weather conditions ▪ Availability and resources of fire services ▪ Evacuation routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of government offices and schools ▪ Status of continuity of government and continuity of operations ▪ Curfew 	


LIFELINE FOOD, WATER, SHELTER	DEFINITION	
	<p>Support systems that enable the sustainment of life, such as water treatment, transmission, and distribution systems; food retail and distribution networks; wastewater collection and treatment systems; as well as sheltering and agriculture.</p>	
COMPONENTS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEIS)		
FOOD/POTABLE WATER	EVACUATIONS	SHELTER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of Points of Distribution (PODs) ▪ Operating status of supermarkets, neighborhood markets and grocery stores ▪ Operating status of restaurants ▪ Impacts to the food supply chain. ▪ Operating status of public and private water supply systems ▪ Operating status of water control systems (i.e., dams, levees, storm drains) ▪ Food/water health advisories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mandatory or voluntary evacuation orders ▪ Number of people to evacuate. ▪ Evacuation routes ▪ Evacuation time frame ▪ Risk to responders and evacuees ▪ Food, water, shelter availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Requirements for emergency shelter ▪ Number of open shelters and location ▪ Current population in shelters ▪ Transitional Sheltering Assistance options ▪ Potential future sheltering requirements
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	DURABLE GOODS	AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operating status of public wastewater systems and private septic systems ▪ Operating status of wastewater processing facilities ▪ Operating status of public and private water infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for PODs ▪ Pre-designated POD locations ▪ Operating status of PODs ▪ Resource distribution at PODs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of area agricultural infrastructure ▪ Status of area supply lines

LIFELINE HEALTH AND MEDICAL	DEFINITION	
	<p>Infrastructure and service providers for medical care, public health, patient movement, fatality management, behavioral health, veterinary support and health or medical supply chains.</p>	
COMPONENTS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EIS)		
MEDICAL CARE	PATIENT MOVEMENT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of acute medical care facilities (i.e., level 1 trauma center) ▪ Status of chronic medical care facilities (i.e., long term care centers) ▪ Status of primary care and behavioral health facilities ▪ Status of home health agencies ▪ Status of VA Health System resources in the affected area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of state and local EMS systems ▪ Active patient evacuations ▪ Future patient evacuations 	
X. PUBLIC HEALTH	XI. MEDICAL INDUSTRY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of pharmaceutical supply chain ▪ Public health advisories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of state and local health departments 	
FATALITY MANAGEMENT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of mortuary and post-mortuary services ▪ Availability of transportation, storage, and disposal resources ▪ Status of body recovery and processing ▪ Descendant's family assistance 		

LIFELINE ENERGY (POWER & FUEL)	DEFINITION	
	<p>Service providers for electric power infrastructure, composed of generation, transmission, and distribution systems, as well as gas and liquid fuel processing, transportation, and delivery systems. Disruptions can have a limiting effect on the functionality of other community lifelines.</p>	
COMPONENTS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEIS)		
POWER (GRID)	TEMPORARY POWER	FUEL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of electrical power generation and distribution facilities ▪ Number of people and locations without power ▪ Estimated time to restoration of power ▪ Number of electrically dependent persons ▪ Status of nuclear power plants ▪ Status of nuclear power plants within 10 miles ▪ Status of natural gas and fuel pipelines in the affected area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of critical facilities ▪ Availability of temporary power resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of commercial fuel stations ▪ Responder fuel availability ▪ Status of critical fuel facilities ▪ Status of fuel supply line

LIFELINE COMMUNICATIONS	DEFINITION	
	<p>Infrastructure owners and operators of broadband Internet, cellular networks, landline telephony, cable services (to include undersea cable), satellite communications services and broadcast networks (radio and television). Communication systems encompass a large set of diverse modes of delivery and technologies, often intertwined but largely operating independently. Services include elements such as alerts, warnings, and messages, as well as 911 and dispatch. Also includes accessibility of financial services.</p>	
COMPONENTS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EIS)		
INFRASTRUCTURE	ALERTS, WARNINGS and MESSAGES	911 AND DISPATCH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of telecommunications service ▪ Reliability of internet service ▪ Reliability of cellular service ▪ Requirements for radio/satellite communication capability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of the emergency alert system (TV, radio, cable, cell) ▪ Status of public safety radio communications ▪ Options for dissemination of information to the whole community ▪ External affairs and media communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of phone infrastructure and emergency line ▪ Number of callers and availability of staff and facilities ▪ Status of responder communications ▪ Availability of communications equipment
RESPONDER COMMUNICATIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of EOC(s) and dispatcher communications ▪ Availability of responder communications equipment 		

LIFELINE TRANSPORTATION	DEFINITION	
	<p>Multiple modes of transportation that often serve complementary functions and create redundancy, adding to the inherent resilience in overall transportation networks. Transportation infrastructure generally includes highway/roadways, mass transit, railway, aviation, maritime, pipeline and intermodal systems.</p>	
COMPONENTS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EIS)		
HIGHWAY / ROADWAY MOTOR VEHICLE	MASS TRANSIT	RAILWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of major roads and highways ▪ Status of critical and non-critical bridges ▪ Status of maintenance and emergency repairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of public transit systems including underground rail, buses, and ferry services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of area railways and stations
AVIATION	MARITIME	PIPELINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of area airports ▪ Status of incoming and outgoing flights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of area waterways ▪ Status of area ports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of natural gas and fuel pipelines

LIFELINE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	DEFINITION
	<p>Systems that mitigate threats to public health/welfare and the environment. This includes assessment of facilities that use, generate and store hazardous substances, as well as specialized conveyance assets and efforts to identify, contain and remove incident debris, pollution, contaminants, oil, or other hazardous substances.</p>

COMPONENTS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EIS)

FACILITIES	INCIDENT DEBRIS, POLLUTANTS, CONTAMINANTS	CONVEYANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of hazardous material facilities ▪ Amount, type, and containment procedures of hazardous materials ▪ Reported or suspected hazardous material/toxic release incidents ▪ Status of hazardous material supply chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Debris issues affecting the transportation system ▪ Status of debris clearance operations ▪ Reported or suspected hazardous material/toxic release incidents ▪ Actual or potential radiological or nuclear incidents ▪ Monitoring actions planned or underway for HAZMAT incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amount and type of hazardous material to remove ▪ Availability of resources to support conveyance ▪ Status of transportation, especially freight and pipeline

INCIDENT STABILIZATION

The lifeline construct is used to focus response actions on incident stabilization; thus the expected outcome is to stabilize all lifelines

- **Stabilization** occurs when immediate threats to life and property are anticipated, resourced, and managed and basic lifeline services are provided to survivors
 - Lifeline stabilization is dynamic and may require sustained resources and continuous evaluation
- **Restoration** implies a permanence to re-established critical infrastructure
- A dynamic stabilization target—the desired end-state of response—for each lifeline is created during the deliberate planning process and modified on a per-incident basis to match incident circumstances
- The target should be created collaboratively with key stakeholders:
 - Local response personnel
 - State response personnel
 - FEMA regional and/or national personnel
 - Other Federal response personnel

EXAMPLE

An incident destroys the cell towers in an area disrupting communications.

- **Stabilization** occurs when responders provide temporary service through mobile cell sites (e.g., Cell on Wheels)
- **Sustainment** occurs when the mobile cell sites are continuously resourced
- **Restoration** occurs when the cell towers are rebuilt

DETERMINING LIFELINE STATUS

During an incident, response personnel assign a status to each lifeline and component by integrating situational awareness reports and impact assessments from state, tribal, territorial, local, regional, federal, private sector, and non-profit or community partners

Applying the following questions and understanding the incident is critical in determining the status of a lifeline or component:

- Did the incident disrupt services to survivors provided by component capabilities?
- What is the extent of the disruption and impact on response and survivors?
- Has a solution to the disruption been identified?
- Has that solution been converted into a plan of action?
- Has that plan of action been resourced?
- Are there limiting factors that are preventing stabilization? To what extent are they limiting services?
- Have the services to survivors been stabilized? If not, how long to reach stabilization?
- Are there services enabling stabilization? How long will these services be provided to sustain stabilization?
- Have circumstances changed since the lifeline was last assessed?

FIGURE 20. HOW LIFELINES DRIVE RESPONSE

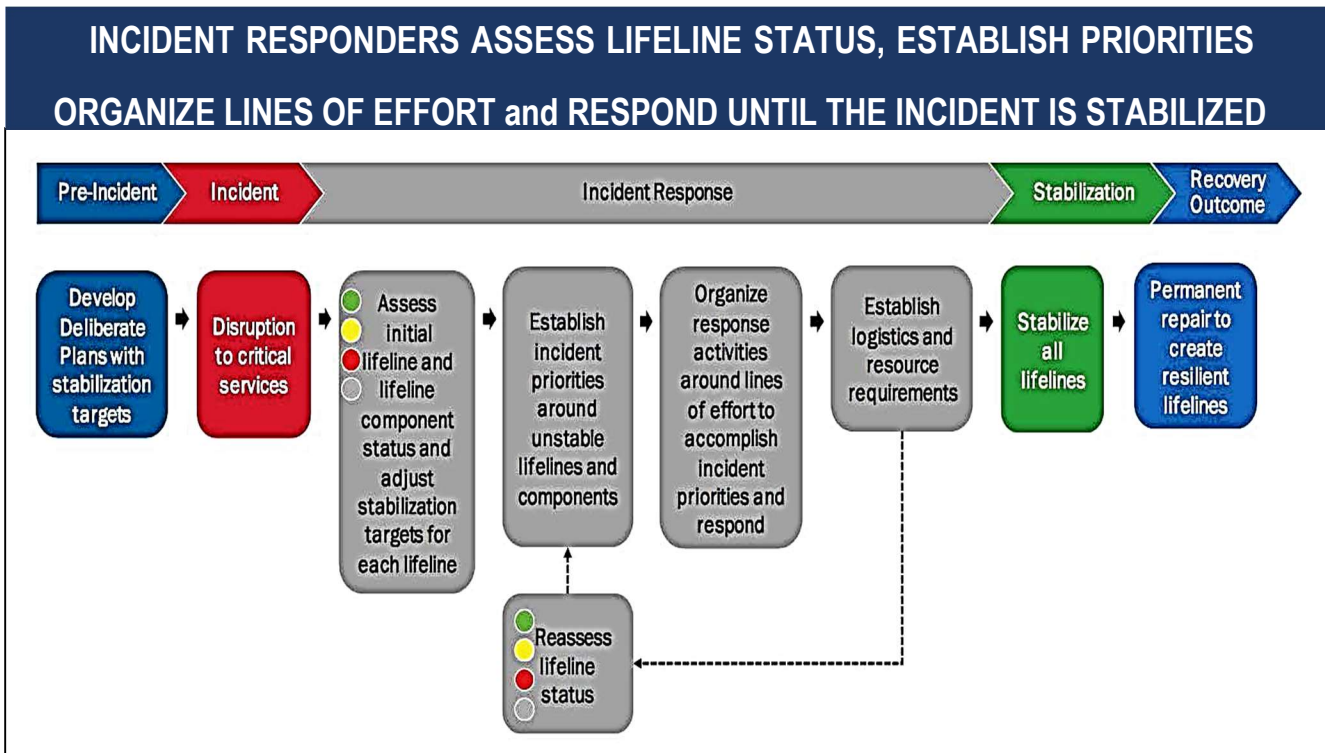
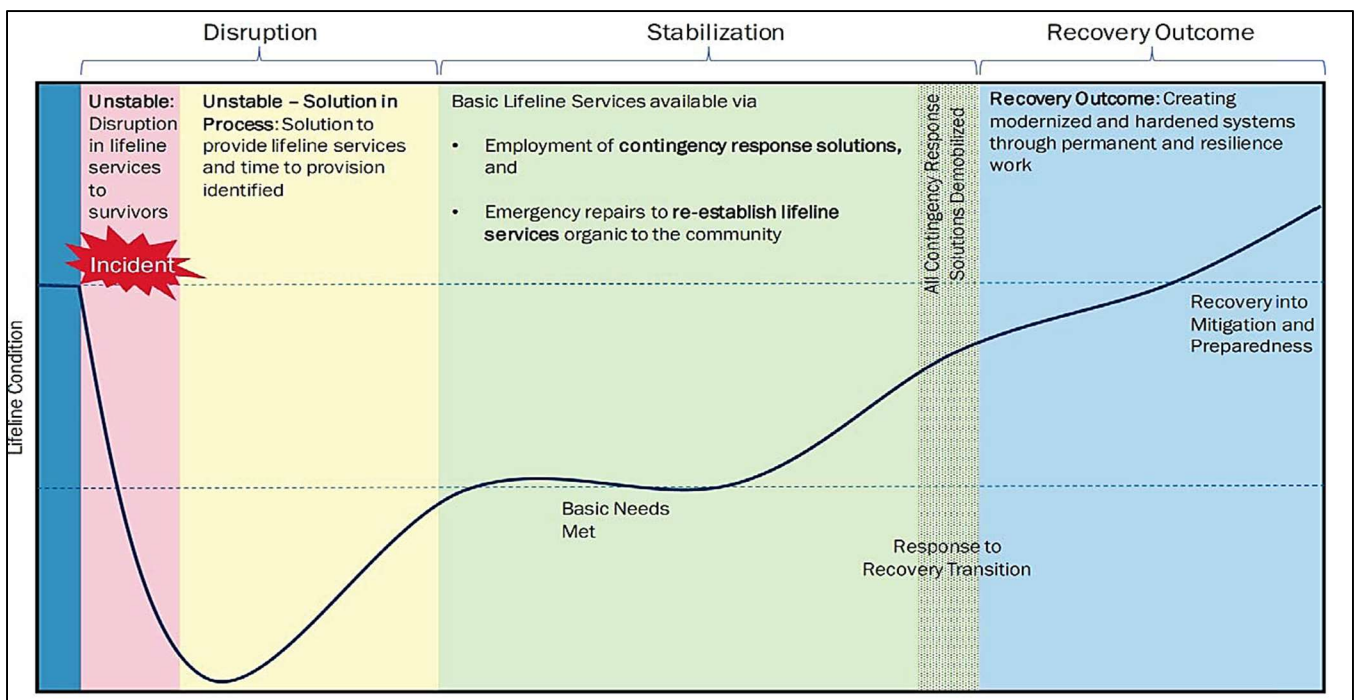


FIGURE 21. PROGRESSION OF LIFELINE CONDITIONS BEYOND STABILIZATION INTO RECOVERY



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: GRAY



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

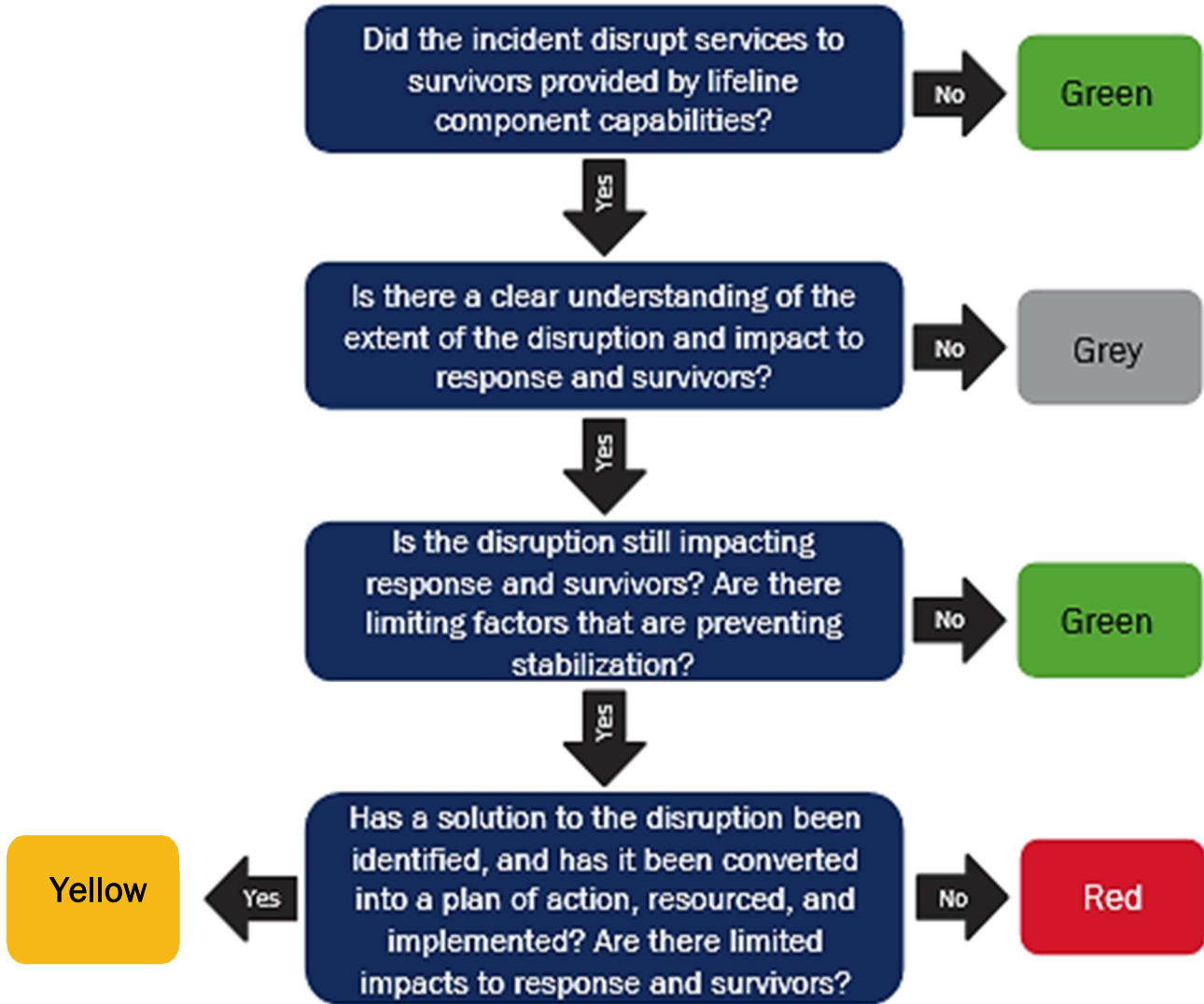
ASSIGNING A STATUS

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 22. STATUS ASSIGNMENT FLOWCHART



ANNEX D – ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION	ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
AAR	After Action Reports	DNR	Department of Natural Resources
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	DOT	US Department of Transportation
ARC	American Red Cross	DPC	District Planning Council
BOAH	Board of Animal Health	DPOC	District Planning Oversight Committee
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive	DRF	Disaster Relief Fund
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	DRTF	District Response Task Force
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	DWD	Department of Workforce Development
CI/KR	Critical Infrastructure /Key Resource	EAP	Emergency Action Plan
C-MIST	Communication, Maintaining health, Independence, Support and Safety and Transportation	EMAP	Emergency Management Accreditation Program
COAD	Community Organizations Active in Disaster	EEG	Exercise Evaluation Guide
COG	Continuity of Government	EEI	Essential Elements of Information
COML	Communications Unit Leader	EM	Emergency Management
CONOPS	Concept of Operations	EMA	Emergency Management Agency
COOP	Continuity of Operations	EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide	EMS	Emergency Medical Services
CPRI	Calculated Priority Risk Index	EO	Executive Order
DECON	Decontamination	EOC	Emergency Operations Center

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION	ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
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EOP	Emergency Operations Plan	IDHS	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
ESF	Essential Support Function	IDOA	Indiana Department of Administration
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	IDOC	Indiana Department of Corrections
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer	IDOE	Indiana Department of Education
FDA	Food & Drug Administration	IDOH	Indiana Department of Health
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	IDOI	Indiana Department of Insurance
FOUO	For Official Use Only	IDOL	Indiana Department of Labor
FSE	Full Scale Exercise	IEDC	Indiana Economic Development Corporation
FSSA	Family and Social Services Administration	IHCDA	Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority
HAZMAT	Hazard Material	IIFC	Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center
HAZUS	Hazards United States	IMAT	Indiana Management Assistance Team
HHS	US Health and Human Services	INDOT	Indiana Department of Transportation
HIRA	Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	INNG	Indiana National Guard
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program	IN-TF1	Indiana Task Force One
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network	IN-VOAD	Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5	IOSHA	Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Administration
IAP	Incident Action Plan	IOT	Indiana Office of Technology
IC	Incident Command	IP	Improvement Plan
ICP	Incident Command Post	IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert & Warning System
ICS	Incident Command System	IPPW	Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop
ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION	ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
IPSC	Integrated Public Safety Commission	POETE	Plan, Organize, Equip, Train, Exercise

ISEP	Indiana State Excise Police	PPD-8	Presidential Policy Directive - 8
ISP	Indiana State Police	PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
IURC	Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission	RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
JFO	Joint Field Office	REPP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program
JIC	Joint Information Center	RND	Radiological Nuclear Detection
JOC	Joint Operations Center	RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force	SAA	State Administrative Agency
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement	SBA	Small Business Administration
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps	SHMP	State Hazard Mitigation Program
MUTC	Muscatatuck Urban Training Center - INNG	SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
NEMA	National Emergency Management Association	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
NEMIS	National EMS Information System	SPD	State Personnel Department
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	SPR	Stakeholder Preparedness Review
NIMS	National Incident Management System	THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
NIPSCO	Northern Indiana Public Service Company (Utility)	TTX	Table-Top Exercise
NWS	National Weather Service	UASI	Urban Areas Security Initiative
OCRA	Office of Community and Rural Affairs	UC	Unified Command
OMB	Office of Management and Budget	VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in a Disaster
PIO	Public Information Officer	WEBEOC	Web Emergency Operations Center

ANNEX E – TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
Access and Functional Needs	Persons who may have additional needs before, during and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to maintaining health, independence, communication, transportation, support, services, self-determination, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; live in institutionalized settings; are older adults; are children; pregnant women, people with temporary injuries; are from diverse cultures; have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or are transportation disadvantaged.
Agency	A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).
All-Hazard	A threat or an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, the environment and public health or safety and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities. It includes natural disasters, cyber incidents, industrial accidents, pandemics, acts of terrorism, sabotage and destructive criminal activity targeting critical infrastructure. This also includes the effects climate change has on the threats and hazards.
Area Command / Unified Area Command	Area Command (Unified Area Command). An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed and ensure that objectives are met, and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.
Cascading Effects	Cascading effects are the dynamics present in disasters, in which the impact of a physical event or the development of an initial technological or human failure generates a sequence of events in human subsystems that result in physical, social, or economic disruption. Thus, an initial impact can trigger other phenomena that lead to consequences with significant magnitudes.
Casualty	Any person who is declared dead or is missing, ill, or injured.

Chain of Command	A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.
Command Staff	In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.
Community Lifelines	A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. The integrated network of assets, services and capabilities that provide lifeline services are used day-to-day to support the recurring needs of the community and enable all other aspects of society to function.
Concept of Operations	A concept of operations (CONOPS) is a high-level description of the actions to be taken in the pursuit of mission accomplishment.
Core Capabilities	32 distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the National Preparedness Goal.
Critical Infrastructure	Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. The Nation's critical infrastructure is composed of 16 sectors: chemical; commercial facilities; communications; critical manufacturing; dams; defense industrial base; emergency services; energy; financial services; food and agriculture; government facilities; healthcare and public health; information technology; nuclear reactors, material, and waste; transportation systems; and water and wastewater systems.
Cybersecurity	The process of protecting information by preventing, detecting, and responding to attacks.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or by some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for managing a wide variety of potential hazards.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) Point of Contact	The Emergency Support Function (ESF) Point of Contact coordinates the responsibilities between the Primary Agency supporting the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and the specific ESF.
Exercise	Exercise enables testing of plans, procedures, protocols, internal coordination and practicing coordination with external response entities. Depending on the scope and scale of the emergency preparedness exercises, they may involve many individuals, both internal and external. Exercises can be discussion-based or operational-based.
Incident	An occurrence or event (natural, technological, or human-caused), that requires a response to protect life, property, or the environment. Examples include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) spills, pandemics, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies and other occurrences requiring an emergency response
Mission Areas	Groups of core capabilities, including Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery.
Mitigation	The capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.
National Preparedness	The actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.
Protection	Protect our citizens, residents, visitors and assets against the greatest threats and hazards in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations, and way of life to thrive.
Recovery	Recover through a focus on the timely restoration, strengthening and revitalization of infrastructure, housing, and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of communities affected by an incident.
Resilience	The ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies.
Response	Respond quickly to save lives; protect property and the environment; and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of an incident.

Risk Assessment	A product or process that collects information and assigns a value to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing, or comparing courses of action and informing decision making.
Security	The protection of the Nation and its people, vital interests, and way of life.
Stabilization	The process by which the immediate impacts of an incident on community systems are managed and contained.
Steady State	A condition where operations and procedures are normal and ongoing. Communities are at a steady state prior to disasters and after recovery is complete.
Terrorism	Any activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, or to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. (Note that although the definition of terrorism includes both domestic and international acts of terrorism, the scope of the planning system is the prevention and protection against acts of terrorism in the homeland.)
Weapons of Mass Destruction	Materials, weapons, or devices that are intended or capable of causing death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or precursors, a disease organism, or radiation or radioactivity, to include, but not limited to, biological devices, chemical devices, improvised nuclear devices, radiological dispersion devices and radiological exposure devices.
Whole Community	A focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including non-governmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of all levels of government in order to foster better coordination and working relationships. Used interchangeably with “all-of-Nation.”

