



All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan

Town of Dyer, Indiana

Current as of: January 1, 2024

The Town of Dyer as a whole community is taking great strides in the overall safety of our citizens, employees, business owners and guests. The implementation of an updated All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan is the first step in an ongoing process to continue to make the Town of Dyer the Safest Community in Indiana.

Town Manager

Assistant Town Manager

Fire Chief

Police Chief

Director of Public Works

Director of Parks

Clerk/Treasurer

Date

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Promulgation, Approval, and Implementation

Promulgated herewith is the All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for the Town of Dyer, Indiana. It hereby supersedes and replaces all previous versions of the EOP for the town, thus all previous versions are hereby rescinded.

Indiana Code 10-14-3, Emergency Management and Disaster Law, requires local jurisdictions to develop and maintain an EOP. This All-Hazards EOP satisfies that statutory requirement and is also compliant with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and other applicable local ordinances, state and federal laws.

The preservation of life, safety, and property is an inherent responsibility of all levels of government. The Town of Dyer may face disasters and emergencies which threaten the environment, economy, property, and life safety, health, and general welfare of its whole community to include the general population and access and functional needs populations. The Town of Dyer Town Council, public safety, and community leadership are committed to enhancing the resilience of the community by actively collaborating, communicating, and coordinating to prevent, mitigate, protect, respond, and recover from such events.

There will be times when normal, day-to-day operations are not able to provide sufficient emergency or disaster response to minimize impacts to the community. The Town of Dyer All-Hazards EOP establishes an “all-hazards” approach and comprehensive emergency management framework which facilitates critical actions and rapid operational response to meet the unique challenges of extraordinary emergencies and disasters that affect the Town of Dyer as a result of natural, man-made, and technological hazards, or national security emergencies. Additionally, the EOP is designed to guide special event operations and planning to prepare for expected hazards that may impact or be the direct result of a special event.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as the Town Council President of the Town of Dyer, I hereby promulgate and approve implementation of this All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan. Furthermore, I charge Dyer Fire Department and Police Department with the responsibility for implementation of this plan when emergency or disaster conditions impact the Town of Dyer.

Record of Amendments and Review

Number (ID)	Date	Description	Representative/Title	Authorized Signature
1	11/30/2023	Annual Review	Fire Chief Joe Martin	

Record of Distribution

Number (ID)	Organization	Representative/Title	Date
1	All Departments	Joe Martin Fire Chief	3/1/2023
2	All Departments	Joe Martin Fire Chief	12/1/2023

Purpose

The purpose of this All-Hazards EOP is to establish an “all-hazards” approach and comprehensive emergency management framework which facilitates critical actions and rapid operational response to meet the unique challenges of extraordinary emergencies and disasters that affect the Town of Dyer as a result of natural, man-made, and technological hazards or national security emergencies. This EOP is also designed to guide special event operations and planning to prepare for expected hazards that may impact or be the direct result of a special event.

The objectives that apply to this EOP are:

1. Identify the policies, procedures, processes, systems, and organizational structures that are in place to protect safety, health, and general welfare of the whole community to include the general population and access and functional needs populations of the Town of Dyer.
2. Establish operational concepts and procedures for tactical-level field response and operational-level Emergency Operations Center (EOC) response activities and the recovery process.
3. Ensure Continuity of Operations (COOP) for the Town of Dyer during extraordinary emergencies and disasters.

Scope

This All-Hazards EOP aims to ensure the utmost protection of the environment, economy, property, and life safety, health, and general welfare of its whole community to include the general population and access and functional needs populations of the Town of Dyer. The EOP effectively establishes a scalable, flexible, adaptable, and integrated framework to implement Emergency Management and Homeland Security programs for the town at any point before, during, and after emergencies, disasters, or planned special events. Establishment of a scalable, flexible, adaptable, and integrated framework allows for the town to overcome challenges, conditions, and factors that may not yet be identified or anticipated during the planning process; therefore, the Town of Dyer is better prepared to rise and meet the expectations of any situation.

This All-Hazards EOP establishes an “all-hazards” approach and defines operational response to extraordinary emergencies and disasters resulting from natural, man-made, and technological hazards or national security emergencies in or affecting the Town of Dyer. Hazards that may impact the town are listed within Appendix A. This EOP is also designed to guide special event operations and planning to prepare for expected hazards that may impact or be the direct result of a special event. Therefore, the EOP both defines operations and serves as a planning reference.

The EOP facilitates multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between the Town of Dyer, local and county government, special districts, state government, federal government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It is intended to remove all barriers among functions making all town departments, agencies, employees and volunteers, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector part of a single process to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. The EOP defines the Town of Dyer emergency management functions, organization structures, roles, and responsibilities, and establishes the conditions under which resources from the town and stakeholders are mobilized. Additionally, the EOP utilizes the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concepts to apply resources and describe the responsibilities of the functions in

executing effective operational response and recovery. ESFs with roles and responsibilities identified by the EOP should develop subsequent emergency operations plans and emergency response checklists based on provisions of the EOP.

Furthermore, the EOP provides guidance throughout each of the four phases of emergency management to include: **preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.**

This All-Hazards EOP consists of a basic plan divided into four distinct phases accompanied by supplemental information that is integrated through various Annexes. The four phases of the basic plan include:

1. Preparedness Phase

- a. Focuses on the preparedness phase and is an overview of the structure of the Emergency Management organization for the Town of Dyer, its responsibilities, and operational concepts for multi-hazard emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

2. Response Phase

- a. The response phase includes increased readiness, initial response, and extended response activities.
 - i. Initial Emergency Response
 - 1. Focuses on initial emergency response operations. It is the initial operations guide and is supplemented by Appendix B and C containing a series of hazard-specific checklists and sample incident objectives designed to provide field-level responders with the basic considerations and actions necessary for effective emergency response and framework to implement incident command. This section is primarily concerned with street level, traditional emergency response by emergency responders and volunteers.
 - ii. Extended Emergency Response
 - 1. Addresses extended emergency response operations, outlining the operational procedures for ESF's to conduct extended emergency operations coordinated by the Emergency Operations Center. Extended emergency operations include addressing immediate needs which covers relocation to immediate shelter, health, and medical needs. Plans for the continuation of these services, including long-term health and medical needs, would be addressed in the recovery phase. This section describes the transition to the recovery phase. This section is also supplemented by Appendices C and D, which outline the responsibilities of the various ESF's represented by departments, agencies, private and volunteer organizations that are the lead coordinators in the extended response to and recovery from a disaster. The ESF's establish at least one organization as the Primary Coordinator for each ESF. In addition to the Lead Agency, several other organizations are designated as Support Agencies. The Lead Agencies have the responsibility to coordinate the accomplishment of the tasks provided in the ESF with the cooperation and assistance of any or all the Support Agencies.

3. Recovery

- a. Addresses recovery activities. It describes procedures to coordinate recovery operations within the Town of Dyer, procedures to mitigate future events, and procedures for

obtaining state and federal disaster assistance funds for damage restoration and mitigation projects.

4. Mitigation

- a. Addresses mitigation activities. It describes mitigation measures that can be implemented to reduce overall risks to the community from hazards.

This All-Hazards EOP may be implemented either as an independent plan or function in unison with the Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and EOP, Indiana 's All-Hazards CEMP, the National Incident Management System, and the National Response Framework (NRF). In the event portions of this All-Hazards EOP should happen to conflict with the Lake County CEMP, the CEMP shall always preside.

Unfortunately, emergencies, incidents and disasters will impact the public and as such, no plan, however complete, can prevent incidents from harming or severely disrupting the lives of residents.

Situation Overview

The situation overview will explore the unique attributes of the Town of Dyer, Indiana. Unique attributes may present extraordinary challenges before, during, and after emergencies, disasters, or planned special events.

Location and Geography

The Town of Dyer is located at 41.4942° N, 87.5217° W in the southwest quadrant of Lake County, Indiana. It is situated along Plum Creek. The town is bounded to the north by Munster, to the east by the Towns of Schererville and Saint John, to the south by Cedar Lake, and to the west by Sauk Village and Crete in Illinois. The Town of Dyer has a total area of approximately 16 square miles.

Demographics

According to available census data, there are approximately 16,517 people that reside in around 6,218 households. Out of the 6,218 households, 26.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them. Population density is about 2,685 inhabitants per square mile.

The gender makeup of the town was 47% male and 53% female. Racial makeup of the Town of Dyer is approximately 86% White, 3% African American, 3% Asian, 10% Hispanic or Latino, 2% from a mix of two or more races.

The entire community can be classified into two population groups for planning purposes, the general population and access and functional needs populations. The general population is the portion of the population within the community that are capable of maintaining independence, communications, and transportation. Usually, this population does not require supervision or have medical care needs. General population constitutes the majority of the population within the community of Lake County. The access and functional needs populations are the portion of the population within the community that are incapable of maintaining independence, communications, and transportation. Typically, this population may require supervision or may have medical care needs. The access and functional needs populations represent a smaller but substantial portion of the population within the community of Lake County.

Generally, access and functional needs populations are defined as follows:

1. Maintaining independence - Those individuals in need of support that enables them to be independent in daily activities.
2. Communications - Those individuals who have limitations that interfere with the receipt of and response to information.
3. Transportation - Those individuals who cannot drive due to the presence of a disability or do not have a vehicle.
4. Supervision - Those individuals who require supervision to make decisions affecting their welfare with support of caregivers, family, or friends.
5. Medical care needs - Those individuals who are not self-sufficient, do not have, or have lost adequate support from caregivers, family, or friends and need assistance with managing medical conditions.

Individuals classified into the access and functional needs populations category may include:

1. Individuals with physical or developmental disabilities.
 - a. Hearing impaired.
 - b. Visually impaired.
2. Individuals with mental impairments.
3. Frail senior citizens.
4. Those with limited mobility.
5. Single parent households.
6. Young children under two years of age.
7. Abused children.
8. Pregnant women.
9. Individuals with language barriers including limited English proficiency (LEP) or non-English speaking.
10. Transportation Disadvantage.
11. Homebound individuals.
12. Those on ventilators, CPAPs, and BIPAPs.
13. Individuals with complex or chronic medical issues and pharmacological or chemical dependency.
14. Institutionalized individuals.
15. Individuals of diverse cultural backgrounds.
16. Homeless individuals.
17. Transient individuals.

Economics

According to the United States Census Bureau, the median household income in Dyer is \$86,117 the capita income is \$43,929. The Census Bureau estimated 5.9% of the population live below the poverty line.

Planning Assumptions

The following planning assumptions are intended as factual statements that apply to this All-Hazards EOP:

1. Sometimes emergencies and disasters will be precipitated by a buildup or warning period, providing enough time for appropriate officials to implement this EOP to warn the public and implement mitigation measures and operational response.
2. With little to no advance warning, the Town of Dyer may be subjected to a broad range of extraordinary emergencies and disasters resulting from natural, man-made, and technological hazards or national security emergencies which affect the jurisdiction and require immediate activation of the EOP to implement mitigation measures and operational response.
3. Emergencies and 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.
4. This EOP addresses the entire spectrum of contingencies to include efficient and coordinated mobilization and deployment of resources in response to relatively minor incidents to large-scale emergencies and disasters.
5. 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.
6. Periodically emergencies and disasters or planned special events will occur within the town requiring mobilization and reallocation of resources.
7. The occurrence of one or more significant incidents will result in a catastrophic situation that could overwhelm local and state resources and disrupt government functions.
8. In the event of an emergency or disaster, the Town of Dyer government will continue to function and provide emergency and essential services.
9. Governments at all levels must continue to function under all threats, emergencies, and disaster conditions and must develop continuity of operations and government plans that encompass staffing, lines of succession, and mode of operations.
10. Town 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.
11. County businesses and industry have internal standard operating procedures for emergency operations including a COOP that provides for a line of succession for senior management and a means of internal communication.
12. 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 message delivery.
13. The Town of Dyer will be prepared to carry out emergency response and recovery operations utilizing local resources unless the magnitude of the incident exceeds the capability of town service delivery.
14. The 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.
15. 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 Town Manager or his designee; however, in the event of a large-scale evacuation or relocation of citizens, such efforts will be under the direction of the policy group.

16. Outside assistance will be available through mutual aid agreements with nearby jurisdictions; however, it is likely that outside assistance will not be available for at least 72 hours after the onset of an emergency or disaster as those jurisdictions may also be impacted.
17. Town of Dyer residents, businesses, and industry will use their own resources and be self-sufficient for at least 120 hours following a significant emergency or disaster.
18. Lake County residents, businesses, and industry will use their own resources and be self-sufficient for at least 120 hours following a significant emergency or disaster.
19. The effects of an emergency or disaster may extend beyond town boundaries in which case many other areas of the county will experience casualties, property loss, and disruption of normal life support systems.
20. The Town of Dyer and Lake 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.
21. The Town of Dyer and Lake 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 or disaster.
22. During a declared emergency, the Town of Dyer Emergency Operations Center functions as the central coordination point for the direction and control of response efforts during emergencies or disasters and will be the coordinating point with the Lake County Emergency Operations Center.
23. During a declared emergency, the Lake County Emergency Operations Center functions as the central coordination point for the direction and control of response efforts during emergencies or disasters and will be the coordinating point with the State Emergency Operations Center.
24. If the situation in the county warrants support from the state, the governor may declare a state of emergency and the State Emergency Operations Center 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.
25. In the event of an evacuation, the majority of the evacuees will utilize their own transportation resources. Additionally, those with pets or 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.
26. A cooling center may be activated and established by the town with support from Lake County Emergency Management (LCDHSEM) as a location open to the public to cool off, charge phones, and receive updates.
27. A warming center may be activated and established by the town with support from LCDHSEM as a location open to the public to warm, charge phones, and receive updates.
28. A reception center may be activated and established by the town with support from LCDHSEM as a temporary location to direct people until a shelter is established and operational.
29. The decision to open a shelter is a coordinated process between the town, Lake County Emergency Management, the facility owner, and the American Red Cross. Shelter operators will provide the basic necessities including food, clothing, lodging, basic medical care, and maintain a registration of those housed in the shelter.

30. 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. These are Centers for Medicare and Medicare Services requirements.
31. NIMS is the basis for all incident management. All 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.
32. The Town of Dyer and Lake County comply with federal civil rights laws in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (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.
33. Planning for people with access and functional needs will occur and 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.
34. Emergencies and disasters 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, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, pandemics, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, tornadoes, and severe thunderstorms.
35. 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 the Town of Dyer and Lake County governments.
36. If an incident exceeds the capabilities of local, county, and state governments, the state will request assistance from other states using the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
37. Private and volunteer organizations may provide immediate life sustaining relief to individuals and families when such relief is not normally available from town or county government resources.
38. 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 capabilities.
39. 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.
40. Emergencies and disasters may attract a sizable influx of spontaneous volunteers, donations, and supplies with limited storage capacity.
41. It is prudent and necessary for the town and county public safety departments and supporting agencies to plan for and to carry out emergency and disaster operational response and short- term recovery operations utilizing local resources.
42. Officials of the town, county, and other partners are aware of the possible occurrence of a major emergency or disaster and their responsibilities in execution of this plan, and they will respond as needed.

Concept of Operations

General Concept

This Concept of Operations (CONOPs) addresses the entire spectrum of contingencies, ranging from relatively minor incidents to large-scale emergencies and disasters. Some emergencies will be precipitated by a buildup or warning period providing enough time for appropriate officials to warn the public and implement mitigation measures. Other emergencies occur with little or no advance warning, thus requiring immediate activation of the EOP as well as an efficient and coordinated mobilization and deployment of resources.

This CONOPs is based on the premise that all extraordinary emergencies or disasters start and end locally. Unless specifically delegated, the Town of Dyer retains incident command throughout the emergency or disaster. All support functions of the town must be prepared to respond promptly and effectively to any foreseeable emergency or disaster to include taking all appropriate actions and requesting and providing assistance. The Town of Dyer has access to resources from the town to include police, fire and emergency services, health department, incident management teams, and other specialized teams for field response. In instances where the town is low on resources, mutual aid will be enacted. If mutual-aid resources are exceeded, resources can be requested from HCEM through EOC.

During a disaster/emergency, the Town of Dyer Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will support field response operations in mitigating incidents within the town. If the Town requires additional support the Lake County EOC will provide county-level support and coordination to the Town of Dyer to include situational awareness, information coordination, resource management and mobilization, and consequence management. Once the town and county have exhausted all options for resources, the state may provide resource support. When requested by the Town of Dyer or Lake County EOC the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may provide state-level support and coordination to situational awareness and resource management and mobilization. The Indiana National Guard and other state resources may also be available if requested through the SEOC. 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.

For the purposes of this CONOPs, Emergency Management activities are generally associated with the four phases of emergency management to include as defined by the FEMA to include:

1. Preparedness,
2. Response,
3. Recovery, and
4. Mitigation.

Preparedness Phase

The preparedness phase involves activities undertaken in advance of an emergency or disaster. Preparedness involves a combination of planning, training, exercises, personnel qualification and certification standards, and publication management processes and activities. These activities develop operational capabilities and effective responses to a disaster. Preparedness activities fall into the two basic areas of readiness and capability.

Readiness activities shape the framework and create the basis of knowledge necessary to complete a task or mission. Readiness efforts also include reducing or eliminating the impact of hazards that exist within the Town of Dyer. Readiness activities include:

1. implementing hazard mitigation projects.
2. developing hazard analyses.
3. developing and maintaining emergency plans and procedures.
4. conducting general and specialized training.
5. conducting all-hazards exercises.
6. developing mutual aid agreements between two entities who may need assistance or can offer resources.
7. improving emergency public education and warning systems.
8. amending local ordinances and statutes, such as zoning ordinances, building codes, and other enforcement codes.
9. initiating structural retrofitting measures.
10. assessing tax levies or abatements.
11. providing public education and awareness.
12. reviewing and altering land use planning.

Capability activities assess the ability of the government to respond to emergencies and disasters.

Capability activities include:

1. assessment of town resources.
2. comparison and analysis of anticipated resource requirements and actual resources.
3. identification of local sources to meet anticipated resource "shortfalls."

Prevention Phase

At all times Dyer Public Safety sector and the Town of Dyer will strive towards the prevention and reduction of hazards that can occur within the Town of Dyer. This will be accomplished through a comprehensive and already established community risk reduction program.

The Prevention mission area relies on ongoing support activities from across all mission areas that prepare the whole community.

Response Phase

The response phase includes increased readiness, initial response, and extended response activities.

Increased Readiness

Upon receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency is imminent or likely to occur, the Town of Dyer will initiate actions to increase its readiness. Instances that may trigger increased readiness activities include:

1. issuance of a credible emergency or disaster prediction.
2. receipt of a severe storm, flood advisory or other special weather statement.
3. an expansive hazardous materials incident.
4. information or circumstances indicating the potential for acts of violence or civil disturbance.
5. an international situation that could lead to an attack upon the United States and warrants a heightened state of alert.

Increased readiness activities include:

1. hazard monitoring.
2. briefing key officials or employees.
3. implementation and review of the EOP.
4. inspecting critical facilities and equipment, including testing warning and communications systems.
5. accelerating training efforts.
6. recruiting additional staff and volunteers.
7. ensuring internal coordination by notifying ESF personnel, other political subdivisions within the Town of Dyer.
8. ensuring external coordination by notifying county, state, and federal agencies that may be involved in field activities.
9. mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment.
10. increasing public information efforts.
11. warning threatened elements of the population.
12. conducting precautionary evacuations in the potentially impacted area(s).

Initial Response Operations

Initial response operations are primarily performed at the field response level and will be accomplished by town agencies, volunteer agencies, non-governmental organizations, and segments of the private sector. During initial response operations, the field-level emergency responders of the Town of Dyer will place emphasis on life safety, property conservation, and incident stabilization to minimize the effects of the emergency or disaster. The Incident Command System will be used to manage and control the response operations.

Examples of initial response activities include:

1. making all necessary notifications to alert and warn ESF personnel, other political subdivisions within the Town of Dyer, HCEM, and the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS).
2. establishing operational communications.
3. disseminating warnings, emergency public information and instructions to citizens.
4. assessing the need for mutual aid assistance.
5. establishing heating or cooling centers for the public.

6. conducting evacuations and/or rescue operations and relocating the public and victims to reception centers or shelters.
7. addressing mass casualties by treating and transporting the injured.
8. caring for displaced persons and treating the injured.
9. conducting initial damage assessments and surveys.
10. restricting traffic and unnecessary access to affected areas.
11. coordinating re-entry into affected areas.
12. developing and implementing Incident Action Plans (IAPs).
13. addressing increased media attention and providing public information.
14. containing environmental impacts.

An initial briefing should occur to ensure all field-level responders are aware of the situation and response operations. As needed, reference Appendix E: Incident Briefing Agenda Template (ICP).

The emergency or disaster may be controlled solely by field-level emergency responders or with the assistance of other agencies through mutual aid or support agreements. If the resources available at the field response level are not enough to mitigate the situation the incident commander may request that the Emergency Operations Center be activated to support the field operations.

Alerting and Warning

Alerting and warning involve notifying emergency response personnel and the affected public. The Town of Dyer utilizes several ways for alerting and warning personnel of the town and to activate its emergency personnel. Alerting and warning the public may be accomplished through the mass notification system, special media broadcasts, electronic bulletin boards, social media sites, or simply driving up and down the streets using the public address system. CloseBy Text Marketing by American Marketing & Publishing, RAVE, Smart 911 are some of the examples of what the Town of Dyer utilizes to inform citizens as part of the Lake County alerting system.

Field Response

When the Town of Dyer has jurisdiction over a multiple-agency incident, emergency responders will organize the field response using the Incident Command System (ICS). Additionally, the principles of ICS will be used even for those incidents that begin as a single discipline response (e.g., all fire or all law enforcement). Often the single discipline incident expands to a multi-discipline incident which demands the use of ICS. During multi-agency incidents in the Town of Dyer, field responders will use the principles of unified command to the greatest extent possible. The unified command structure refers to a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage the incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies.

For ICS to be used at all incidents, the first emergency responder on scene who has single discipline management responsibility will take the following basic actions:

1. establish an incident command.
2. evaluate/size up the incident.
3. establish operational communications.
4. determine the ICS organizational elements required.
5. request additional resources necessary to mitigate the incident.
6. delegate authority within the ICS organizational structure.

7. develop the Incident Action Plan, incorporating the incident objectives and strategies (Appendix C-Incident Management Team Sample Objectives).

By taking these basic actions, the change from an individual response to a 25 or more-person response involves no change in the management system. The built-in capability for modular development helps to shape the organization based on the functional needs of the incident.

Coordination with Special Districts, Private, and Volunteer Agencies

The level of involvement of special districts, public utilities, private organizations, and volunteer agencies will vary considerably depending upon the kind of incident. In general, special districts or other agencies that have a statutory or jurisdictional responsibility with the incident should be represented. The emergency response role of the special districts or other agencies will be focused on their normal services and functional areas of responsibility and may be part of the unified command or as an agency representative who coordinates with the Town of Dyer.

Coordination with the Town of Dyer

The field response organization has a direct communications and reporting relationship with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). When the EOC is activated, the incident commander will coordinate directly with the EOC's operations section chief, if the position has been established, or the EOC manager. The EOC may give policy direction directly to the incident commander. The EOC is located at 2150 Hart Street in the Public Safety Complex.

During disaster situations with multiple incidents occurring simultaneously within the Town of Dyer, the EOC may be activated. Incident commanders and the appropriate ICS structure will be established for each incident. Each incident commander will communicate and coordinate with the operations section chief throughout the incident.

This section of the Town of Dyer EOP is designed for field responders' initial response to emergencies bridging the gap between a routine emergency and extraordinary emergency or disaster. Experience has shown that the outcome of many emergencies can be greatly affected by effective initial response actions.

Reference Appendix C: Incident Specific Checklists.

Extended Response Operations

During a disaster/emergency, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will support field response operations in mitigating incidents within the Town of Dyer. The primary emphasis will be placed on saving lives, protecting property, and preserving the environment to minimize the effects of the emergency or disaster.

The EOC will serve as the coordination and communications between the Town of Dyer, LCEM, IDHS, and the FEMA. The EOC will be activated whenever an emergency or disaster impacts the Town of Dyer, or special district(s). The EOC also may be activated at the request of a special district to coordinate information and resources. The EOC will operate using the Incident Command System.

Extended response activities involve the coordination and management of personnel and resources to

mitigate an emergency and facilitate the transition to recovery operations. Examples of extended response activities include:

1. conducting situational assessments.
2. preparing detailed damage assessments.
3. establishing and supporting emergency and disaster mass care facilities.
4. supporting county coroner operations.
5. procuring required resources to sustain operations.
6. documenting situation status.
7. protecting, controlling, and allocating vital resources.
8. restoring vital utility services.
9. tracking resource allocation.
10. conducting advance planning activities.
11. documenting expenditures.
12. developing and implementing IAPs for extended operations.
13. disseminating emergency public information.
14. declaring a local disaster emergency.
15. ensuring continuity of operations and government.
16. establishing operational communications.
17. issuing travel advisories.
18. coordinating with county, state, and federal agencies.

Emergency Operations Center

The EOC is a location from which centralized emergency management can be performed during a major emergency or disaster. The EOC facilitates a coordinated response by all departments and agencies that are assigned Emergency Support Functions. The level of EOC staffing will vary with the specific situation.

EOC Management Organization

The direction and control of major disaster preparation, response, and recovery is centered on two groups generally located at the EOC: the policy group and operations group.

Policy Group

The policy group consists of the:

1. town manager, assistant town manager
2. police chief,
3. fire chief,
4. director of public works,
5. town attorney,
6. town clerk/treasurer,
7. director of parks department
8. any additional town personnel, elected officials or technical advisors as designated by the town manager based upon the nature of the emergency and needed assets.

The head of the policy group is the town manager who is responsible for the prompt efficient execution of the EOP or so much as is necessary to:

1. reduce the vulnerability of the people and of the Town of Dyer to loss of life, injury, and damage or loss of property.

2. prepare for and execute rescue, care, and treatment of persons victimized or threatened by disaster.
3. provide a setting conducive to the rapid and orderly start of restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by a disaster.

The policy group may utilize the Executive Handbook for All-Hazards Preparedness for important guidance and information. For a copy of the Executive Handbook reference Appendix D.

Operations Group

The operations group is divided into Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF is responsible for a defined part of the preparedness, response, and recovery operations. The operations group is responsible for carrying out the directions and policies established by the policy group and for the coordination of efforts to respond to a disaster.

EOC Activation

The EOC is activated when conditions exist that require monitoring, when field response agencies need support, or at the direction of the Town Manager, police chief, fire chief, or their designee. Activation may involve partial or full staffing depending on the support required. The following list depicts the circumstances when the EOC must be activated:

1. The governor declares a state of disaster emergency due to a disaster or threat of a disaster within or affecting the Town of Dyer.
2. The Town of Dyer has declared a local disaster emergency.
3. The Town of Dyer has requested resources from outside its boundaries except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements such as mutual aid.

EOC Activation Levels and Minimum Staffing Guidelines

The Town of Dyer has developed criteria identifying the circumstances that would require EOC activation. There are six distinct levels of activation to include:

1. Level I - Full Emergency Conditions

- a. Emergency or disaster conditions have occurred and are having a catastrophic impact on the Town of Dyer. On-site incident command is in effect to stabilize the incident. Local resources are fully committed, and the impacts continue to expand. State and federal assistance is needed. **Such activation will require full staffing of the EOC, and all staff will report to staff the EOC. Representatives from police, fire, public works, and all ESFs will be staffed. The policy group will also assemble.**

2. Level II - Significant Emergency Conditions

- a. Emergency or disaster conditions have occurred and are having a serious impact on the Town of Dyer. On-site incident command is in effect to stabilize the incident. Monitor and provide resources. **Such activation will require partial staffing of the EOC, and all needed staff will report to staff the EOC. At a minimum a representative from police, fire, public works, and needed ESFs will be staffed.**

3. Level III - Active Emergency Conditions

- a. Emergency or disaster conditions have occurred and are having a slight impact on the Town of Dyer. On-site incident command is in effect to stabilize the incident. The EOC will require limited activation to monitor and provide resources. **Such activation will require selected staff to staff the EOC. At a minimum a representative from police, fire, and public works will be staffed.**

4. Level IV - Emergency Standby/Limited Emergency Conditions

- a. Emergency or disaster conditions have developed that heighten dangers or potential dangers to the Town of Dyer. The conditions have not yet caused and may never cause a disaster. Monitor Only. **Such activation will require selected staff to staff the EOC.**

5. Level V - Normal Operations/Steady State.

- a. Activities that are normal for the EOC when no incident or specific risk or hazard has been identified.

6. Special Event.

- a. Normal activation of the EOC for use as a command-and-control center for special events. **Such activation will require selected staff to staff the EOC.**

EOC Staffing

EOC Staffing is normally based on 12-hour shifts. A 12-hour schedule reduces the number of personnel needed to staff the EOC, reduces the loss of operational tempo by limiting shift changes, and is more efficient than other staffing options.

The EOC manager may alter the shifts as needed; however, the 12-hour shifts are normally from 0730 to 1930 and from 1930 to 0730. This way the Town of Dyer EOC shifts align with the Lake County EOC shifts. The EOC will be run by the Dyer Fire Chief and Dyer Police Chief.

EOC Battle Rhythm

The battle rhythm for the EOC shall be followed to ensure timely and efficient operation of the EOC during emergencies, disasters, and planned special events. The battle rhythm is an operational schedule that establishes a timeframe for standard operational activities that take place during EOC activations. These activities include meetings, the NIMS EOC Planning P Process, Executive Summary development, Situation Report (SitRep) development, Incident Action Plan (IAP) development, EOC shift management, and other activities. Outside of a typical EOC activation, a different or modified schedule may be created to guide operation of the EOC. Any deviations from the standard battle rhythm shall first be approved by the EOC Manager.



The EOC may be activated for multiple operational periods. To avoid confusion regarding timeframes the 24-hour clock, better known as military time, shall be used.

The EOC manager is tasked with and will implement the battle rhythm to the best of their ability for the first operational period and all subsequent operational periods. All meetings shall include an agenda that clearly states the objective, EOC staff that may attend the meeting, and the items to be covered. This ensures meetings are timely, efficient, and effective. Only those listed as an attendee are permitted to attend meetings. This ensures efficient operations to ensure only the minimum number of personnel are taken away from their duties. After the completion of meetings, attendees shall document their tasks/decisions/outcome of the meeting to ensure accountability. EOC staff that are assigned critical benchmarks and tasks shall ensure completion within specified deadlines to meet expectations. The EOC manager will ensure all EOC staff meet the deadlines and other time sensitive activities as listed.

Reference the battle rhythm on the next page.

Battle Rhythm

Time	Action	Responsibility
0700	SitRep and IAP Complete	Planning Section Chief
	Section Chiefs' Meeting (Incoming and Outgoing)	All Section Chiefs
0730	Conduct Shift Briefing	Outgoing EOC Manager
0800	SitRep and IAP Published	Planning Section Chief
0900	County-Wide Conference Call	EOC Manager
	Executive Summary	Planning Section Chief
1000	Indiana Department of Homeland Security Conference Call	EOC Manager
	Ensure COP is Accurate/Publish Updated Maps if needed	GIS
1100	Executive Summary	Planning Section Chief
1200	Weather and Hydrology Review	Planning Section Chief
1300	Executive Summary	Planning Section Chief
	Section Chiefs' Meeting	All Section Chiefs
1400	Ensure COP is Accurate/Publish Updated Maps if needed	GIS
	Mid-Shift Briefing	All EOC Staff
1500	Executive Summary	Planning Section Chief
1700	Weather and Hydrology Review	Planning Section Chief
	Executive Summary	Planning Section Chief
	ESF SitReps Due	All ESFs
1800	After Action Comments Submitted	All EOC Staff
1900	SitRep and IAP Complete	Planning Section Chief
	Section Chiefs' Meeting (Incoming and Outgoing)	All Section Chiefs
1930	Conduct Shift Briefing	Outgoing EOC Manager
2000	SitRep and IAP Published	Planning Section Chief
2100	Executive Summary	Planning Section Chief
2200	Ensure COP is Accurate/Publish Updated Maps if needed	GIS
0000	Weather and Hydrology Review	Planning Section Chief
0100	Section Chiefs' Meeting	All Section Chiefs
0200	Ensure COP is Accurate/Publish Updated Maps if needed	GIS
0500	Executive Summary	Planning Section Chief
	Weather and Hydrology Review	Planning Section Chief
	ESF SitReps Due	All ESFs
0600	After Action Comments Submitted	All EOC Staff

Coordination with the County, State, and Federal Field Response

There are some instances where a county, state, or federal agency will have field response. When a county, state, or federal agency is involved in field operations, coordination will be established with the Town of Dyer EOC and Lake County EOC. Operational communication resource utilization also assists with coordination efforts.

Coordination with the County EOC and State EOC

The Town of Dyer EOC will coordinate and communicate with the Lake County EOC through operational communication resources and by participating in established 0900 county-wide conference calls. Resource requests should occur through electronic versions of an ICS-213RR within Hamilton County's instance of WebEOC. The Lake County EOC will provide county-level support and coordination to the Town of Dyer to include situational awareness, information coordination, resource management and mobilization, and consequence management.

When requested by the Town of Dyer or Lake County EOC, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may provide state-level support and coordination to situational awareness and resource management and mobilization. The Indiana National Guard and other state resources may also be available if requested through the SEOC. 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 or from the federal government.

Coordination with Special Districts and Townships

The emergency response role of special districts and townships generally is focused on the normal services or functional area of responsibility. During disasters, some types of special districts will be more extensively involved in the emergency response by directly coordinating, communicating, and assisting local governments.

In the Town of Dyer, overlapping boundaries complicate relationships with special districts and local governments. Ideally, the special district involved in the emergency response will have a representative at the EOC serving as the focal point of coordination and work with other local government representatives in the EOC. If a special district is unable to send a representative, then the support function lead agency in the EOC will be responsible for establishing communications and coordination with the special district.

Information and Data Flow

Information and data flow to and are processed by the EOC as follows:

1. The incident occurs, and it is determined that the EOC needs to be activated. Notifications are made to town staff. This will occur via department heads cell phones.
2. Once the EOC is activated an incident log is opened by the EOC staff.
3. Incident size up and status reports are provided by the ICP and evaluated by the EOC staff (situational awareness and common operating picture).
4. The EOC staff will begin implementing plans, guidelines, checklists, and other job aids.
5. Personnel are assigned according to the EOP.
6. Resource requests and resource status information begin to arrive in the EOC.
7. As tasks are completed in the EOC, status reports are prepared (tracked in WebEOC).
8. Incident status briefings and updates including public information releases are created and disseminated.

9. Meeting schedules are posted.

Situational Awareness and Common Operating Picture

The Town of Dyer EOC will establish ongoing situational awareness and establish a common operating picture through utilization of an information management process. The use of an information management system allows the EOC to develop, maintain, and disseminate information and data for situational awareness and a common operating picture which supports informed decision making to:

1. formulate and disseminate indications and warnings.
2. formulate, execute, and communicate operations decisions at an emergency or disaster site as well as between incident management entities across jurisdictions and functional agencies.
3. prepare for potential requirements and requests supporting incident management activities.
4. develop and maintain overall awareness and understanding of an emergency or disaster within and across jurisdictions.
5. inform the public and private sector with current and updated information.
6. confirm accurate information versus rumors and provide a mechanism for rumor control.

Lake County's instance of WebEOC should be utilized to document the information and data, especially once it is verified as actionable intelligence and credible information. WebEOC is a valuable tool for sharing actionable intelligence and credible information which is displayed on the significant incidents board. A common operating picture (COP) map also displays what is entered in real-time to assist with maintaining situational awareness and development of COP to understand the situation.

Information and Data Management

Information management involves collecting, processing, analyzing, disseminating, and archiving of information and data about an emergency or disaster, and the nature and status of response operations is a critical aspect of maintaining situational awareness and common operational picture within the EOC. The five-step process of information management consist of:

1. collecting information and data,
2. processing the information and data,
3. analyzing the information and data,
4. disseminating the information and data, and
5. archiving of information and data.

Collecting Information and Data

The EOC will serve as a center for information management and decision making. Its primary function is to collect and process all the information and data required to plan for and respond quickly and effectively to demands of the emergency incidents. Collection of information is a function of the situation unit. If staffing does not permit this function will fall to the planning section.

A data collection plan will be utilized to assist in determining what information to collect and how often it will be updated. The data collection plan lists sources, methods, units of measure, and schedules for collecting various items. Information and data may include:

1. incident area boundaries/access points.
2. jurisdictional boundaries.
3. social/economical/political impacts.
4. transportation system status.
5. communication system status.

6. key facility status.
7. hazard-specific information.
8. significant weather.
9. critical facility status.
10. aerial reconnaissance activity status.
11. key official status.
12. disaster/emergency declaration status.
13. planned or upcoming activities.
14. donations.

The ICS 213 General Message Form, email, or WebEOC can be used to document and deliver information in a written form.

Processing Information and Data

The raw information and data from all sources that funnels into the EOC must be chronologically and systematically documented. This process allows for the EOC to track and maintain up to date information. The situation unit should be the entry point for information to funnel into the EOC.

Analyzing Information and Data

The information and data that comes into the EOC is evaluated, verified, prioritized, and integrated into actionable intelligence and credible information. The intelligence and information can be utilized for the EOC and any part of the response system that requires it.

As part of the process, it should be decided how the intelligence and information will be utilized:

1. information only,
2. action required,
3. posted to a display board, and/or
4. disseminated to other areas of the EOC.

Disseminating Information and Data

Dissemination of information and data involves the delivery of it to the EOC. The situation unit is the hub of information for the EOC. It becomes the clearing house for all information relating to the emergency or disaster. The dissemination process is determined by EOC management early in the EOC activation.

Methods of dissemination will vary based on the information and data being distributed. The EOC will use a combination of methods to disseminate and display critical information that constitutes situational awareness and common operating picture including:

1. visuals (maps, pictures, and videos).
2. directives/policy decisions (evacuations, curfews, rationing, and traffic control).
3. informational bulletins (points of distribution, re-entry process, public transit, roads, power, and weather).

Archiving Information and Data

The information and data from the emergency or disaster will be saved and archived to ensure it can be referenced and utilized in the event of inquiries that arise after the incident is over.

Situation Reports

Situation reports are completed and submitted to HCEM and IDHS on a regularly scheduled basis every two, four, eight, or ten hours. A situation report generally defines affected areas and impacts, identifies the status of transportation routes, identifies the number of casualties and fatalities, determines damage to both private and public facilities as identified through the damage assessment process, determines debris management issues, and identifies the type and relative priority of assistance needed (Appendix I).

Debris Removal

The Public Works Emergency Support Function will coordinate debris removal for life and/or property-threatening situations. Additional information about debris removal and processes can be found in the HCEM Debris Management Plan.

Damage Assessment

Damage assessments are generally conducted after impacts from flood and wind (e.g., everything other than flooding). There are two types of damage assessments, a preliminary damage assessment (PDA), and joint preliminary damage assessment (JPDA).

The damage assessment process is as follows:

1. emergency or disaster occurs,
2. National Weather Service Survey (e.g., only when due to a severe weather),
3. preliminary damage assessment, and
4. joint preliminary damage assessment.

National Weather Service Survey

The National Weather Service (NWS) will complete a survey of the impacted area with storm damage (e.g., flood or wind) as the result of severe weather. Only that NWS can confirm the type of storm damage (e.g., straight line wind, tornado, microburst, etc.). The NWS survey results will then be utilized to support the rest of the damage assessment process.

Preliminary Damage Assessment

When a disaster occurs, it is necessary to collect and analyze information concerning the nature, severity, and extent of the situation and to report the information through established channels. The information will be used to assess the extent of the situation and determine the appropriate level of response for the Town of Dyer. Field responders, giving a quick picture of the incident, will conduct an initial assessment (sometimes called a “windshield survey” or ground survey) which will require the observation and reporting of damage, casualties, and status of affected areas. Field responders will report their observations EOC.

Information is critical to determine operational problems and immediate needs of the community. The specific costs of the damage and the economic consequences of the disaster also are important but must not be collected until the operational problems and immediate needs are collected and analyzed.

The Public Works Emergency Support Function will manage or coordinate Rapid Impact Assessment Teams to complete and initial damage assessment formally known as a PDA. The teams will consist of qualified inspectors who are either local inspectors or inspectors obtained from other jurisdictions and

will include building inspectors, utility inspectors, and fire inspectors. The teams will inspect both public and private property. While business may be included in the survey the primary focus is on full-time residences within the community.

HCEM can assist with Just-In-Time (JIT) Training on the damage assessment process and stands ready to assist the town with the PDA. The application ArcGIS Survey123 will be utilized for completion of an electronic PDA. In the event ArcGIS Survey123 is not available, paper forms may be used as a backup only. The Town of Dyer Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Team can provide support for departments and agencies such as mapping and geographic data for the damage assessment process.

The PDA includes the location and description of the damage and provides a rough estimate of the associated dollar loss. The PDA information will be used to plan for both short- and long-range recovery which will be given highest priority as the emergency organization transitions from response to recovery operations. The PDA, once completed and approved by the policy group, must then be forwarded to the HCEM and the IDHS EOC. The PDA will be used to justify a gubernatorial declaration of a state of disaster emergency and to request a presidential declaration of emergency if necessary.

Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment

After a PDA is completed, a JPDA will occur to confirm the actual extent of damage and refine the findings from the initial PDA. The JPDA is a more detailed level damage assessment and the basis for determining the type and amount of state and/or federal financial assistance necessary for recovery. JPDAs typically occur during the recovery phase.

The Public Works Emergency Support Function will manage and coordinate Recovery Management Teams to complete JPDA. The teams will consist of qualified inspectors who are either local inspectors or inspectors obtained from other jurisdictions. These teams will include building inspectors, utility inspectors, and fire inspectors that will inspect both public and private property. While business may be included in the survey the primary focus is on full-time residences within the community to determine if individual assistance may be needed and turned on. Due to the large numbers that are insured within the Town of Dyer and Lake County, individuals' assistance may not be turned on or made available. HCEM can assist with JIT Training on the damage assessment process and stands ready to assist the town with the JPDA. IDHS and FEMA will also assist with and participate in the JPDA. The application ArcGIS Survey123 will be utilized for completion of an electronic JPDA. In the event ArcGIS Survey123 is not available, paper forms may be used as a backup only (reference Appendix J for Damage Assessment Forms). The Town of Dyer Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Team can provide support for departments and agencies such as mapping and geographic data for the damage assessment process.

Once the JPDA is completed and then approved by the policy group it will be forwarded to the HCEM and IDHS EOC. The JPDA supports the application process for the various disaster financial assistance programs including individual assistance.

Disaster Declarations

A local disaster declaration may be declared through proclamation by the Town Council if a disaster has occurred or that the occurrence or the threat thereof is imminent. The local disaster emergency shall continue until the town manager finds that the threat or danger has been dealt with to the extent that the emergency conditions no longer exist, and he terminates the state of disaster emergency by

proclamation; however, no state of emergency may continue for longer than seven days unless renewed with the approval of the town council (Appendix D).

The town council may exercise all powers and authority available under federal, state, and local laws.

After the declaration of a local disaster emergency for the Town of Dyer, the town council may request that the governor proclaims a state of disaster emergency under Indiana Code 10-14-3-29 (local disaster emergency) and IC 10-14-3-12 (disaster emergency; emergency gubernatorial powers). The request will be forwarded to the HCEM and/or IDHS EOC, with a copy of the local disaster declaration and the damage assessment summary.

Travel Advisories

There are three levels of travel advisories:

1. Advisory (Yellow)
 - a. The lowest level of local travel advisory. During an "advisory," routine travel or activities may be restricted in areas because of a hazardous situation, and individuals should use caution or avoid those areas.
2. Watch (Orange)
 - a. Conditions are threatening to the safety of the public. During a "watch," local travel advisory, only essential travel, such as to and from work or in emergency situations, is recommended, and emergency action plans should be implemented by businesses, schools, government agencies, and other organizations.
3. Warning (Red)
 - a. The highest level of local travel advisory. Travel may be restricted to emergency management workers only. During a "warning," local travel advisory, individuals are directed to:
 - (A) refrain from all travel,
 - (B) comply with necessary emergency measures,
 - (C) cooperate with public officials and disaster services forces in executing emergency operations plans, and
 - (D) obey and comply with the lawful directions of properly identified officers.

The town council may choose to issue a travel advisory for the incorporated limits of the Town of Dyer. The Town Council may only issue up to a watch level without a disaster declaration. The warning level requires a disaster declaration to be issued for it to be valid. A copy of the disaster declaration must be provided to HCEM for a warning level travel advisory.

It is important to note, only HCEM can issue travel advisories for the unincorporated areas within Lake County. HCEM may only issue up to a watch level without a disaster declaration. A warning level requires a disaster declaration from the county commissioners to be issued for it to be valid. If the county issues a warning level the disaster declaration documentation will be provided to the state.

HCEM is also responsible for changing the overall travel advisory status of the county with the state.

Emergency and Disaster Mass Care Facilities

There are different types of facilities that may be activated to support emergency and disaster response operations to include:

1. Cooling Centers
 - a. A location open to the public to cool off, charge phones, and receive updates. These centers have set hours, but do not operate 24/7. Water and restroom access must be available. Televisions with local news as well as kids' activities and games should be available. It is important to note that this center might transition into a shelter.
 - b. The town may activate and establish it with support from Lake County Emergency Management.
2. Warming Centers
 - a. A location open to the public to warm, charge phones, and receive updates. These centers have set hours, but do not operate 24/7. Water and restroom access must be available. Televisions with local news as well as kids' activities and games should be available. It is important to note that this center might transition into a shelter.
 - b. The town may activate and establish it with support from Lake County Emergency Management.
3. Receptions Centers
 - a. A temporary location to direct people to until a shelter can be established and operational. It may take two to three hours to establish a shelter and be prepared to receive people.
 - b. The town may activate and establish it with support from Lake County Emergency Management.
4. Shelters
 - a. A Red Cross approved location that provides cots, blankets, pillows, comfort kits, food, and drinks for temporary housing. Restroom and shower access must be available.
 - b. The decision to open a shelter is a coordinated process between the town, Lake County Emergency Management, the facility owner, and the American Red Cross.

Current Shelter Options

Here is a listing of the potential current shelter options for the Town of Dyer:

1. Faith Church
2. Village Church
3. Plum Creek Center
4. Kahler Middle School
5. Bibich Elementary
6. Protsman Elementary

Recovery Phase

The Town of Dyer and the special districts and agencies serving the jurisdiction will be involved in recovery operations. There are two recovery phases: short-term and long-term.

Recovery activities involve the restoration of services to the public and returning areas to pre-emergency or pre-emergency and pre-disaster conditions. Recovery activities may be both short-term and long-term, ranging from restoration of essential utilities such as water and power to mitigation measures designed to prevent future occurrences of a given threat. Examples of recovery activities include:

1. Identifying residual hazards.
2. Reestablishing emergency services and facilities.
3. Reestablishing transportation infrastructure.
4. Restoring utilities (e.g., power systems, communications systems and networks, water distribution systems, and sanitary and wastewater systems).
5. Restoring public and private facilities (e.g., schools, libraries, municipal, businesses, and retail).
6. Restoring services generally available in communities such as water, food, and medical assistance.
7. Determining and recovering costs associated with response and recovery.
8. Applying for state and federal assistance programs.
9. Conducting a hazard mitigation analysis and implementation of mitigation measures.

Public information during the recovery process will be handled independently by each agency or jurisdiction; However, information will be coordinated among the agencies and jurisdictions. In the aftermath of a disaster, many citizens will have specific needs that must be met before they can return to their pre-disaster lives. Typically, there will be a need for information concerning:

1. Residual hazards.
2. Emergency services and facilities.
3. Transportation infrastructure.
4. Status and restoration of utilities.
5. Assessment of the extent and severity of damages to homes and other property.
6. Assessment of the extent and severity of damages to public and private facilities.
7. Restoration of services generally available in communities such as water, food, and medical assistance.
8. Costs associated with response and recovery.
9. State and federal assistance programs.
10. Repair of damaged homes and property.
10. Hazard mitigation analysis and implementation of mitigation measures.
11. Professional counseling when the sudden changes resulting from the emergency have led to mental anguish and inability to cope.

The Town of Dyer can help individuals and families recover by ensuring that these services are available and by seeking additional resources if the community needs them.

Short-term Recovery

The goal of short-term recovery is to restore local government to at least a minimal capacity. Short-term recovery includes:

1. Utility restoration.
2. Expanded social, health, medical, and mental health services.

3. Reestablishment of government operations.
4. Reestablishment of Transportation routes.
5. Debris removal.
6. Cleanup operations.
7. Abatement and demolition of hazardous structures.
8. Need for mass care or feeding operation and sheltering, including individuals with access and functional needs, companion animals and pets.
9. Management of donated goods and spontaneous volunteers.

Short-term recovery operations will begin during the response phase of the emergency. The major objectives of short-term recovery operations include:

1. Rapid debris removal and cleanup.
2. Orderly and coordinated restoration of essential services (e.g., electricity, water, and sanitary systems).
3. Short-term recovery operations will include all the agencies participating in the jurisdiction.

Utility companies will coordinate efforts to restore systems and services during recovery operations. Medical services may operate from temporary facilities, as necessary. Dyer Fire Department and Police Department will provide peer support for their personnel. The Health Department will coordinate and conduct Critical Incident Stress Briefings for victims of the disaster. The American Red Cross in coordination with the town, county, and facility owners will provide shelter for disaster victims until housing can be arranged.

The Public Works Emergency Support Function will ensure that debris removal and cleanup operations are expedited. Per the recommendations of the Rapid Impact Assessment Teams, structures that pose a public safety concern will be demolished. If the structure has been damaged/destroyed, communications will be attempted with the property owner. If the property owner cannot be contacted or if the property owner cannot afford or is unable to demolish the structure, Public Works Emergency Support Function, town legal and the Finance/Admin Section will coordinate to secure a contract for demolition of the structure.

For federally declared disasters, the FEMA may establish centers to assist disaster victims and businesses in applying for grants, loans, and other benefits.

Long-term Recovery

The goal of long-term recovery is to restore facilities to pre-disaster conditions if possible. The major objectives of long-term recovery operations include:

1. Coordinated and expanded social, health, medical, and mental health services.
2. Improved land use planning.
3. Improved EOP.
4. Re-establishing the local economy to pre-disaster levels.
5. Recovery of disaster response costs.
6. Effective integration of mitigation strategies into recovery planning and operations.
7. Need for mass care or feeding operation and sheltering, including individuals with access and functional needs, companion animals and pets.
8. Management of donated goods and spontaneous volunteers.

With public safety a primary concern, rapid recovery may require adjustments to policies and procedures to streamline the long-term recovery process. Long-term recovery includes hazard mitigation activities, restoration or reconstruction of public facilities, and disaster response cost recovery. Each affected jurisdiction will be responsible for its own approach to mitigation, which could include zoning variances, building code changes, EOP reviews, seismic safety elements, and other land use planning techniques.

Hazard mitigation actions will need to be coordinated and employed in all activities by all jurisdictions in order to ensure a maximum reduction of vulnerability to future disasters. Refer to the Lake County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan for more details on mitigation activities. The Town of Dyer and special districts will strive to restore essential facilities to their pre-disaster condition by retrofitting, repairing or reconstructing them during long-term recovery operations.

Recovery programs also will be sought for individual citizens and private businesses.

Recovery Organization

For the Town of Dyer, a Recovery Management Team will be established to manage, and direct recovery operations. This group will include members of Emergency Management, Public Works, Building Department, and Planning and Zoning.

During the recovery phase, the Public Works Emergency Support Function will manage and coordinate Recovery Management Teams to complete JPDA. A JPDA should occur to confirm the actual extent of damage and refine the findings from the PDA. The JPDA supports the application process for the various disaster financial assistance programs.

On a regularly scheduled basis, the Recovery Management Team will also convene meetings with department directors and other stakeholders. These meetings will be held to make collective policy decisions and to obtain and disseminate information regarding completed and ongoing recovery operations. Recovery issues involving special districts will be coordinated and managed between the Recovery Management Team and designated representatives.

Documentation

Documentation is key to recovering eligible expenditures related to emergency response and recovery operations. Damage assessment documentation will be critical in establishing the basis for eligibility of disaster assistance programs. Under federal disaster assistance programs, documentation is crucial and must be obtained regarding damages sustained to:

1. Roads.
2. Water control facilities and distribution systems.
3. Sanitary and wastewater control facilities and systems.
4. Public buildings and related equipment.
5. Public utilities (e.g., power and electricity systems, communications networks and systems).
6. Facilities under construction.
7. Recreational and park facilities.
8. Educational institutions.
9. Business and retail facilities and related equipment.
10. Certain private non-profit facilities.
11. Environmental impacts.

Debris removal and emergency response costs incurred by the affected entities also should be documented for cost recovery purposes under the federal programs. It will be the responsibility of the Town of Dyer and special districts to collect documentation of these damages and submit them to the Recovery Management Team. The documenting information should include the location and extent of damage and estimates of costs for debris removal, emergency work, and repairing or replacing damaged facilities to a non-vulnerable and mitigated condition.

The cost of compliance with building codes for new construction, repair, and restoration also will be documented. The cost of improving facilities may be provided under federal mitigation programs.

Disaster Assistance Programs

Disaster assistance programs have been developed to address the needs of four distinct groups: individuals, businesses, governments, and non-profit organizations. Individuals may receive loans or grants for real and personal property, dental, funeral, medical, transportation, unemployment, sheltering, and rental assistance, depending on the extent of damage. Loans for many types of businesses are often made available through the United States Small Business Administration, assisting with physical and economic losses as a result of a disaster or an emergency. Funds and grants are also available to the government and certain non-profit organizations to repair, reconstruct, and mitigate the risk of future damage.

Public Assistance Programs

Dyer Fire and Dyer Police Chiefs' will serve as the primary contact for county, state, and federal field representatives during a public assistance application process. Dyer Fire and Dyer Police Chiefs' will complete the necessary public assistance program application and supporting materials for the Town of Dyer with the assistance of the Department of Public Works. Dyer Fire and Dyer Police Chiefs' will assist special districts with completion of application materials and coordinate with state and federal representatives for public assistance.

IDHS is responsible for processing all subgrants for applicants, including providing technical assistance and advice to subgrantees, providing state support for damage survey activities, ensuring that potential applicants for assistance are aware of available federal assistance, and submitting documents necessary for grant awards. IDHS conducts briefings for public officials and potential applicants.

Individual Assistance Programs

Individuals are expected, whenever possible, to provide for themselves and be responsible for their own personal recovery. However, some may need the government to deliver assistance to them well after the disaster. FEMA has developed a Sequence of Delivery Guide to assist individuals and local governments in determining the flow of individual assistance. The objective of the Town of Dyer is to provide the citizens of the community with all the necessary information to help them recover from the disaster. The sequence of delivery appears as follows:

1. Individual actions for assistance (e.g., family, friends, volunteer organizations, churches, etc.).
2. Recovery/Assistance from private insurance carriers.
3. Disaster Housing Assistance.
4. United States Small Business Administration Assistance.
5. Individual and Family Grant Program Assistance.

The following organizations and programs contribute to individual assistance programs and services:

1. **American Red Cross:** Provides for individuals' critical needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and supplemental medical needs, and the recovery needs such as furniture, home repair, home purchasing, essential tools, and some bill payment.
2. **Cora Brown Fund:** Awarded through FEMA, these funds may be used for disaster-related needs that have not or will not be met by government or other organizations that have programs to address such needs.
3. **Crisis Counseling Program:** Provides grants to state and county mental health departments who in turn provide training for screening, diagnosing, and counseling techniques. Also provides funds for counseling, outreach, and consultation for those affected by disaster.
4. **Department of Veterans Affairs:** Provides damage appraisals and settlements for VA-insured homes and assists with filing of survivor benefits.
5. **United States Department of Agriculture:** Assistance provided includes Federal Crop Insurance, Emergency Conservation Program, Non-Insured Assistance, the Agriculture Conservation Program, Emergency Watershed Protection, Rural Housing Service, Rural Utilities Service, and Rural Business and Cooperative Service.
6. **Federal Financial Institutions:** Member banks of FDIC, FRS or FHLBB may be permitted to waive early withdrawal penalties for Certificates of Deposit and Individual Retirement Accounts.
7. **Individual and Family Grant Program:** Awards grants to individuals or families for disaster related serious needs, such as moving and storage, medical, dental, funeral, essential personal or real property needs. Eligibility is dependent on the seriousness of need and exhaustion of FEMA and SBA funds. Referral to the program is automatic with FEMA registration and SBA application.
8. **Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Tax Relief:** Provides extensions to current year's tax return, allows deductions for disaster losses, and allows amendment of previous tax returns to reflect loss back to three years. Contact the IRS.
9. **Mennonite Disaster Service:** Helps with repair of private residences and community facilities, cleanup and repair for elderly, disabled, and underinsured citizens, and may provide mental health support. Contact the nearest Mennonite Services location.
10. **Salvation Army:** Assistance includes mobile feeding, emergency shelter, applicant registration, collection and distribution of clothing and supplies, counseling, language interpretation, and assistance in locating missing persons.
11. **United States Small Business Administration:** May provide low-interest disaster loans to individuals and businesses who have suffered a loss due to a disaster. Submit request for SBA loan assistance to the State's Southern Region Office of Emergency Services.
12. **Temporary Housing Assistance:** May provide for transient accommodations, rental assistance, mobile homes, furniture rental, mortgage assistance, and emergency home repairs. Individuals should call FEMA to register.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is activated following a presidential disaster declaration. The program's purpose is to fund projects that are cost-effective and substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering resulting from a major natural disaster. Grants are available to eligible applicants in the declared areas only and are delivered as either part of a public assistance grant or as a stand-alone measure. The federal contribution can be up to 75% of the cost of the hazard mitigation project approved for funding, with applicants providing match funding through a combination of either state, local, or private resources. HMGP funds cannot be used as the sole match for other

federally funded programs. Eligible applicants include state agencies, local governments, and private non-profit organizations which own or operate facilities providing essential government services such as education, utilities, emergency and medical services, and custodial care. Although HMGP funds are based on a percentage of public assistance funding, awards are not limited to public projects, but must be sponsored by an eligible public entity. Virtually all types of hazard mitigation projects are eligible, provided they benefit the declared disaster area and meet basic project eligibility. IDHS will establish priorities of funding. Eligible projects must be consistent with the community's long-range hazard mitigation planning goals; represent significant risk if left unresolved; address, when applicable, long-term changes to the areas and entities it protects, and have manageable future maintenance and modification requirements; comply with all applicable codes and standards for the project locale; have a direct beneficial impact upon the designated disaster area; not fund personnel only - except for short-term projects which will result in long-term benefits; not cost more than the anticipated value of the reduction in both direct damages and subsequent negative impacts were future disasters to occur; provide solutions, rather than merely identify or analyze hazards, unless such constitutes a functional portion of a solution; and provide the most practical, effective, and environmentally sound solution, given a well-considered range of options.

Refer to the Lake County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan to view a list of the mitigation priorities.

Mitigation Phase

Mitigation activities can occur during any phase of the disaster cycle as previously mentioned. Mitigation planning requires the identification of natural hazards that impact the community and to identify actions and activities to reduce losses from those hazards. Mitigation activities reduce overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. The FEMA has identified six mitigation measures-prevention, property protection, natural resource protection, emergency services, structural control, and public information. The six mitigation measures are defined as follows:

1. **Prevention:** Measures that are designed to keep the problem from occurring or getting worse.
2. **Property Protection:** Measures that are used to modify buildings subject to hazard damage rather than to keep the hazard away.
3. **Natural Resource Protection:** Opportunities to preserve and restore natural areas and their function to reduce the impact of hazards.
4. **Emergency Services:** Measures that protect people during and after a hazard.
5. **Structural Control:** Physical measures used to prevent hazards from reaching a property.
6. **Public Information:** Activities that advise property owners, potential property owners, and visitors about the hazards, ways to protect themselves and their property from the hazards.

Refer to the Lake County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan to view a list of the mitigation priorities.

Continuity of Operations and Government

A major emergency or disaster could result in the death or injury of key government officials, the partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and the destruction of public and private records essential to continued operations of government. Governments at all levels are responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership and authority, direction of emergency operations, and management of recovery operations. To this end, it is particularly essential that the Town of Dyer continue to function as a government entity. Indiana Code and the Ordinances of the Town of Dyer provide the authority for the government to reconstitute itself in the event incumbents are unable to serve.

Communications

The following means of communications and systems are in place to facilitate the effective communication of information into and out of the EOC.

Operational Communications

Operational communications resources for the town include:

1. 800MHz Radios System in coordination with Lake County Emergency Communications Center
2. Phones.
 - a. Cellular.
 - b. Landline.
 - c. Government Emergency Telecommunications System (GETS).
 - i. GETS provides users with priority access on cellular and landline systems.
3. Email.
4. WebEOC
 - a. Communication of crisis Information and Data

Public Information and Media Relations

The Joint Information Center (JIC) is comprised of staff from the Public Information Officers (PIOs) of the various agencies staffing the EOC which comprise a Joint Information System (JIS) that is responsible for ensuring that the media is informed of all pertinent public information statements originating from the EOC. The JIC is a physical facility that houses the JIS and facilitates coordination between the media and EOC. The JIC shall coordinate the activities of other department PIOs and all information released to the media.

Media Plan

If the EOC is activated, the Joint Information Center will be the sole source of information for dissemination to the media and the public. This is to ensure accuracy of reports from the EOC and other elements of the town's response. No information will be released without the authorization of the EOC and/or Policy Group. As required by the situation, news releases will be provided on a regular schedule, which will be available to media representatives. Press interviews will be conducted only in designated areas. Requests for interviews should be submitted to the Joint Information Center staff. Every effort will be made to accommodate the media, as the duties and responsibilities of officials interviewed permits.

Media representatives must display their press identification badges to obtain entry to the media briefing area and these badges must always be worn. As space in the media area is limited, a maximum of four persons per media entity will be allowed access at any one time.

Reference town and department social media policies.

Media Access to the EOC

At the discretion of the Town Manager, media representatives may be permitted on a very limited basis, during non-critical periods of the response operation.

Training and Exercise

Foundational Training

This level of training provides basic foundational knowledge of the fundamental concepts of emergency management. The FEMA Emergency Management Institute offers the following free online training courses:

1. IS - 100.C: Introduction to the Incident Command System
2. IS - 200.C: Basic Incident Command System for Initial Response
3. IS - 700.B: An Introduction to the National Incident Management System
4. IS - 800.D: National Response Framework, An Introduction
5. IS - 230.E: Fundamentals of Emergency Management
6. IS - 2200: Basic Emergency Operations Center Functions

Advanced Training

This level of training would involve in-depth coursework in the critical aspects of major incident management. Numerous emergency management and homeland security courses are available from state and national organizations. The following courses are highly recommended:

1. ICS - 300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents.
2. ICS - 400: Advanced ICS for Complex Incidents.

Exercises

An exercise program enables exercises to test and evaluate the implementation of plans, procedures, and protocols. Exercises should occur in accordance with the principals of Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). HSEEP compliant exercise includes both discussion - based and operations - based exercises.

Discussion - Based Exercises

Discussion - based exercises familiarize participants with current plans, policies, agreements, and procedures, or may be used to develop new plans, policies, agreements and procedures. Types of discussion - based exercises include:

1. Seminars.
 - a. Seminars are an informal discussion, designed to orient participants to new or updated plans, policies, or procedures.
2. Workshops.
 - a. Workshops resemble a seminar but are utilized to build specific products, such as a draft plan or policy.
3. Tabletop Exercises.
 - a. Tabletop Exercises involve key personnel discussing simulated scenarios in an informal setting and can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures.
4. Games.
 - a. Games are simulations of operations, using rules, data, and procedure designed to depict an actual or assumed real-life situation.

Operations - Based Exercises

Operations - based exercises are utilized to validate plans, policies and procedures, agreements, clarify roles and responsibilities and identify resource gaps. Types of operations - based exercise include:

1. Drills.
 - a. Drills are coordinated and supervised activities usually to test a single specific operation or function.
2. Functional Exercises.
 - a. Functional Exercises examine or validate the coordination, command and control and usually do not involve any “boots on the ground.”
3. Full Scale Exercises.
 - a. Full Scale Exercises are multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, multi-discipline exercises involving actual “boots on the ground” response.

A successful exercise will involve internal town departments, agencies, employees and volunteers and external supporting agencies from county government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and state government. Likewise, the Town of Dyer should also participate in exercises planned conducted by external supporting agencies.

Areas of strength and areas for improvement following an exercise should be documented in an After-Action Report and Improvement Plan.

After-Action Reporting and Improvement Planning

After - Action Report and Improvement Plan

The After - Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP) serves as a source for documenting exercise, emergency, and disaster response activities, identifying areas of strength and areas for improvement, and for developing a work plan to implement improvements. An AAR and IP is well structured, geared to the target audience, written in simple language, brief and well presented.

An AAR and IP provides, at a minimum, the following:

1. Exercise or operational response actions taken.
2. Necessary modifications to plans and procedures.
3. Training needs.
4. Recovery activities to date.

Data for the after-action report is collected from questionnaires and other documents developed during exercise, emergency, or disaster response. Debriefings and interviews with emergency responders may also be used.

The AAR and IP is a composite document for all Emergency Support Functions, providing a broad perspective of the incident and referencing more detailed documents. It includes an overview of the incident, enclosures, and addresses specific areas of the response as necessary. The After-Action Report should correlate with, but not encompass, hazard mitigation. Hazard mitigation efforts may be included in the “recovery actions to date” portion of the report. The Town of Dyer public safety is responsible for the completion and distribution of the AAR and IP. Public safety may coordinate with special districts and other agencies when completing the AAR and IP.

Plan Maintenance

Amendments and Review

The Town of Dyer EOP will be reviewed and revised annually. The EOP may be amended as a result of post - emergency or post - disaster analysis, and post-exercise critiques. It may be further modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to Emergency Management change. Those agencies with assigned responsibilities under the EOP are obligated to inform when changes occur or are imminent. Proposed changes will be submitted in writing. Changes will be published and distributed.

Authorities

Federal

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288, as amended). (42 USC 5121 ET seq).
2. Homeland Security Act of 2002. (6 U.S.C 101).
3. Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act.
4. Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD 5.
5. Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD 7.
6. Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD 8.
7. Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD 9.
8. Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD 21.
9. Post Katrina Reform Act of 2006.
10. National Incident Management System, October 2017.
11. National Response Framework, October 2019.
12. Overview Support Functions, January 2008.
13. Sandy Recovery Improvement Act 2013.
14. National Preparedness Report 2019.
15. Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III).
16. Guide on EOC Management and Operations, IS-2200

State

1. Indiana Code Title 10 Article 14 Emergency Management.
 - a. Indiana Code 10-19-2.
 - b. Indiana Code 10-14-3.
 - c. Indiana Code 10-14-5.
2. Indiana Code 16-19-3.
3. Indiana Code 36-1-3, Home Rule Act. 3.
4. Indiana Executive Order 17-02.

Local

Appendix A-Hazard Identification

This Appendix identifies the top hazards that may be experienced locally. The list of identified hazards include:

1. Fire
3. Hazardous Materials Emergency
4. Flood
5. Disease Epidemic
6. Biological Terrorism (Announced and Covert)
7. Chemical Terrorism
8. Civil Disturbance
9. Hail/Thunder/Wind
10. Tornado
11. Snow/Ice Storms
12. Extreme Temperature
13. Drought
14. Armed Assailants
15. Explosion
16. Earthquake

Appendix B-Incident Management Team Sample Objectives

1. Provide for Responders' safety, health, welfare, and security.
 - a. PPE, work/rest rotation, environmental mitigation.
 - b. Rapid intervention Team.
 - c. Responder family safety.
 - d. Medical unit for injured responders.
 - e. Rehab.
 - f. Health, sanitation, and food.
 - g. Assistant safety officers for applicable hazards: Hazmat, USAR, Wildland fire, Structural, Law, Medical, and Health.
 - h. Critical incident stress debriefings.
 - i. Security: Law Enforcement escorts, body armor, gas masks, etc.
2. Provide for the public's safety, health, welfare, and security by treating the sick and injured, managing fatalities, and providing for the orderly evacuation and care of the displaced and their animals.
 - a. EMS: triage, treatment, and transport.
 - b. Evacuation: shelter in place/evacuate, notify evacuees using alerting systems, and social media.
 - c. Transportation for mass evacuation.
 - d. Mass Care: sheltering of special needs populations (elderly, handicapped, etc.).
 - e. Hospitals: distance, maximum capacity, specialties, contamination, and security.
 - f. Public Health: disease control.
 - g. Points of distribution/dispensing.
 - h. Volunteers: convergence and training.
 - i. Morgue.
 - j. Care for animals.
 - k. Occupant support: assist businesses or residents in putting their lives back together.
3. Maintain civil order and provide for security and investigation.
 - a. Outer Perimeter.
 - b. Explosives: detection/mitigation.
 - c. Intelligence: deterrence/detection/surveillance.
 - d. Inner perimeter: access control points, visible deployment.
 - e. Force protection: mobile field force, rapid deployment teams, or SWAT.
 - f. Investigation: determine crime/cause, identify, locate, and arrest suspects. g. Traffic Control.
 - h. Evacuation.
 - i. Escort Function.
4. Provide for Search and Rescue of the trapped and missing, contain, and mitigate all fires and hazardous substances.
 - a. Light search and rescue.
 - b. Fire containment.

- c. Hazmat: establish Hot, Warm, and Cold zones, safe refuge areas, and Mass Decon.
 - d. Structural defense.
 - e. USAR.
 - f. Environment.
- 5. Restore, control, and maintain access, vital infrastructure, and utilities: identify, isolate, and stabilize all structures that pose a safety threat to responders, the public, and the community.
 - a. Highway/road/street restoration: debris/snow/ice removal, washouts, blockages.
 - b. Critical infrastructure.
 - c. Utilities: sanitation, gas, electric, water for drinking and firefighting.\
 - d. Engineer services: evaluate bridges/roadways, dams/reservoirs, landslides, flood control systems, and buildings.
- 6. Ensure compliance with the agency administrator and stakeholders' priorities.
 - a. Damage assessment.
 - b. Disaster Declaration.
 - c. Cost containment/cost recovery.
 - d. Recovery/rehabilitation.
 - e. Economic impact.
 - f. Natural resources.
 - g. Limitations/expectations.
 - h. Political considerations.
 - i. Public outreach to the businesses, community, schools, residents, local tourism.

Appendix C-Incident Specific Checklist

Aircraft / Train

Task	Completed
Establish Incident Command and Contact appropriate AHJ	
Extinguish fire	
Evacuate passengers (if cabin intact)	
Primary search (aircraft or passenger train)	
Establish Water and Foam supply as needed (double worst case need)	
Foam blanket	
Secondary Search (area around aircraft or train cars)	
Rescue/evacuate/extricate victims on ground	
Specialized rescue resources needed?	
Determine if ordinance is involved (military)	
Contain runoff and fire water, watch for sewer involvement	
Protect Exposures	
Establish staging area	
Cover service area - move up apparatus	

Medical

Task	Completed
Estimate number and severity of casualties	
Declare MCI Level	
Triage	
Treatment	
Estimate the number of patients:	

• Priority 1 (RED) Immediate	
• Priority 2 (Yellow) Delayed	
• Priority 3 (Green) Minimal	
• Priority 4 (Black) Expectant (Deceased)	
Assign an area as a Casualty Collection Point	
Establish a forward medical area	
Secondary triage based on priority	
Establish staging areas	
Recheck/triage walking wounded when time and resources allow	
Contact MESH to determine Hospital capabilities	
Consider requesting Medical Director for complicated entrapment victims	
Distribute patients among hospitals	
Track patient destinations	

Law Enforcement

Task	Completed
Secure scene	
Facilitate traffic flow	
Assist in evacuation as needed	
Notify ISP (317-897-6220)	
Notify FAA (317-247-2242)	
Request airspace to be restricted (if appropriate)	

Support

Task	Completed
Coroner	
Establish temporary morgue	
Obtain body bags/tags	
Emergency Management	
Communications/Command Vehicle	
Light Tower	
Batteries/Radios	
EOC	
Coordinate Damage Assessment	
Conduit for State/Federal Resources	
GIS support	
Peer Support Team	
Public Health Department	
Soil/Air/Water Monitoring	
Red Cross	
Welfare information	
Salvation Army	
Rehab support	
Department of Public Works	
Debris removal	
Heavy Equipment	

Biological Terrorism (Announced and Covert)
Hospital/Medical System

Task	Completed
Identify Incident Command	
Identify Safety, Medical Control, Triage, Staging, and Transportation Officers	
Activate Multi Agency Coordination Center (MACC); MACC shall: Activate District 5 Hospital Incident Representative	
Alert and convene Hospital Leadership	
Identify need and location for Alternate Care Sites/DMAT	
In conjunction with HCHD and the District 5 Hospital Representative, coordinate all patient care resources and venues.	
Retrieve initial patient estimates according to triage color and report to MESH. (Liaison)	
Activate EMResource and create initial event and hospital query if not already done by Medical Control	
Activate HCHD Response. See support.	
Establish Liaisons via WebEOC with Coroner, IDHS, ISDH, Hamilton County Health Department	
Identify Transport Resources-Coordinate ALS and BLS resources, and ensure that enough resources are left to provide service to unaffected areas (BLS, ALS, Busses (Municipal, Private, School), Other)	
Identify and/or confirm staging and routes of egress for transporting resources	
Activate mental health responders	
Establish or confirm the first operation cycle with Incident Command and detail the objectives for the next cycle, such as:	
• Triage	
• Treatment	
• Transport	

• Identification	
• Reunification/Counseling	
• Continued Intelligence gathering and sharing	
• Resource Support	
• Mass Prophylaxis	
• Quarantine	
• Return to daily services	

Public Health

Task	Completed
Monitor surveillance	
Poll emergency departments, clinics, physicians	
Poll veterinary clinics	
Monitor sales of OTC cough and cold medicines	
Conduct epidemiological investigation	
Identify alpha case	
Interview patients and families	
Identify source and transmission mode	
Define commonalities	
Track distribution pattern	
Define population at-risk	
Coordinate with law enforcement investigation	
Determine if mass prophylaxis is appropriate	
Determine if quarantine is appropriate and define	

Assist in diagnosis and treatment recommendations	
Support joint public information center	
Share diagnostic, lab, symptom, epidemiological, and infectious disease information with other hospitals, clinics, and Division of Homeland Security	
Advise Town Manager on declaration of emergency	
Request Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)	
Request USPHS CCRF, DMORT, DMRT response	
Activate mental health services	
Gather samples of product for analysis	
Activate Civil Support Team (CST)	

Field Operations for EMS, Law Enforcement, and Fire

Task	Completed
Establish Incident Command	
Identify Safety Officer, Medical Control, Triage Officer, Staging Officer, and Transportation Officer	
Confirm that there are no radiological hazards	
Identify Hot, Warm, Cold zones for scene	
Search for secondary devices	
Conduct evacuations/shelter-in-place if appropriate	
Decontamination will only be considered in instances of gross contamination where the biological agent is externally adhered to the exposed population. Potentially harmful practices such as bathing patients with bleach solutions are unnecessary and should be avoided, use soap and water only	
Ensure field responders have full PPE (gowns, gloves, mask--mobilize MMRS stockpiles for half-face respirators for all fire, police, and DHS agencies)	
Initiate Triage per Incident Command protocols	

Ensure Field Responders have begun patient identification and tracking	
Establish Casualty Collection Points of Red, Yellow, Green, and Black	
Decon, triage, treat, transport victims as appropriate preserving crime scene and evidence	
Coordinate with Public Health Department determine exposure, prophylaxis, counseling, care of patients	
Establish staging	
Notify Hospitals	
Law enforcement process area as crime scene and conduct criminal investigation	
Identify product and communicate the agent to hospital personnel as quickly as possible	
Law enforcement manage crowd control at scene and/or hospitals	
Emergency Management	
Activate Emergency Operations Center if appropriate	
Advise Town Manager on declaration of emergency	
Coordinate damage assessment with DCE as necessary	
GIS support (technical support using existing data layers and newly acquired data from the field, not data collection) as needed for mapping	
Coroner initiate mass fatality operations utilizing body handling guidelines as set forth by Centers for Infectious Disease Research and Policy (CIDRAP)	

Public Information

Task	Completed
Establish joint information with department PIOs	
Provide information to media (warning if appropriate)	
Any protective actions public should take, especially if contagious	
Any actions public should NOT take	
Mass prophylaxis information if appropriate	

Chemical Terrorism

Fire

Task	Completed
Establish Incident Command	
Establish Hot Zone, Warm Zone, Cold Zone	
Assume all persons in Hot Zone are contaminated	
Defensive fire attack (if any)	
Identify substance (if possible)	
Some agents will have a delayed effect and may not be detected for 8-12 hours	
Determine delivery method (if possible)	
Determine protective measures for responders	
Estimate the number of patients:	
• Priority 1 (RED) Immediate	
• Priority 2 (Yellow) Delayed	
• Priority 3 (Green) Minimal	
• Priority 4 (Black) Expectant (Deceased)	
Remove victims and decontaminate	
Secondary Search	
Conduct evacuations as necessary	
Establish staging area as needed	
Medical Strike Team Support	
Urban Search and Rescue Task Force Support	

Law Enforcement

Task	Completed
Secure scene	
Facilitate one-way traffic flow through incident	
Site access control	
Assist in evacuation as needed	
Initiate investigation	
Coordinate state and federal responses • FBI (639-3301) • ATF (226-7464)	

Medical

Task	Completed
Estimate number and severity of casualties	
Declare MCI Level	
Triage	
Treatment	
Estimate the number of patients:	
• Priority 1 (RED) Immediate	
• Priority 2 (Yellow) Delayed	
• Priority 3 (Green) Minimal	
• Priority 4 (Black) Expectant (Deceased)	
Contact MESH to determine Hospital capabilities	
Consider requesting Metro Medical Director for complicated entrapment victims	
Transport - Track patient destinations	

Recheck/triage walking wounded when time and resources allow	
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Support

Task	Completed
Public Health Department	
Soil/Air/Water Monitoring	
Emergency Management	
Contact IDHS for National Guard Civil Support	
Communications/Command Vehicle	
Batteries/Radios	
EOC	
Coordinate damage assessment	
Conduit for State/Federal resources	
Light Tower	
GIS support	
Coroner	
Establish temporary morgue	
Obtain body bags/tags	
Red Cross	
Sheltering	
Disaster Welfare Information	
Salvation Army	
Rehab support	
Indiana National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package	

Civil Disturbance

Law Enforcement

Task	Completed
Establish Incident Command	
Secure scene	
Identify Staging Areas	
Deploy on-duty Officers	
Disperse crowds	
Isolate instigators	
Site access control (attention to media)	
Assist in evacuations as needed	
Deploy chemical agents as warranted	
Protect vital structures and equipment	
Move/protect vulnerable populations	
Secure shelters	
Forward prisoner processing	
Jail bus for transport	
Cover unaffected areas with patrols	
Beware of distraction incidents	

Fire

Task	Completed
Modify response	
Assign personnel to Unified Command	
Establish a Hot Zone	

Defensive fire attack (if any)	
Determine protective measures for responders	
Beware of explosive or incendiary devices, snipers, brick/bottle throwing	
Be aware of Law Enforcement use of chemical agents	
SCBA for all hot zone activities	
Establish Staging Area(s) as needed	

Medical

Task	Completed
Estimate number and severity of casualties	
Declare MCI Level	
Triage	
Treatment	
Estimate the number of patients:	
• Priority 1 (RED) Immediate	
• Priority 2 (Yellow) Delayed	
• Priority 3 (Green) Minimal	
• Priority 4 (Black) Expectant (Deceased)	
Contact MESH to determine Hospital capabilities	
Consider requesting Metro Medical Director for complicated entrapment victims	
Transport - Track patient destinations	
Recheck/triage walking wounded when time and resources allow	

Support

Task	Completed
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Emergency Management	
Curfew	
Emergency Declaration	
Coordinate Damage Assessment	
Contact IDHS for National Guard/State	
EOC	
Communications/Command Vehicle	
Batteries/Radios	
GIS support	
Coroner	
Establish temporary morgue	
Obtain body bags/tags	
Red Cross	
Sheltering	
Disaster Welfare Information	
Salvation Army	
Rehab support	

Disease Epidemic

Fire/EMS

Task	Completed
Establish Incident Command	
Shelter in place where possible	
Activate shelters as needed (coordinate with American Red Cross)	

Identify Safety Officer, Medical Control, Triage Officer, Staging Officer, and Transportation Office	
Activate District 5 Hospital Coordinator who shall:	
Alert and convene Hospital Leadership	
Identify need and location for Alternate Care Sites/DMAT	
In conjunction with HCHD and the District 5 Hospital Coordinator, coordinate all patient care resources and venues	
Retrieve initial patient estimates according to triage color and report to M.E.S.H. (Liaison)	
Activate EMResource and create initial event and hospital query if not already done by Medical Control	
Activate HCHD Response	
Establish Liaisons with Coroner, IDHS, ISDH, Hamilton County Health Department	
Identify Transport Resources-Utilize EMS Liaison to coordinate ALS and BLS resources, and ensure that enough resources are left to provide service to unaffected areas	
Identify and/or confirm staging and routes of egress for transporting resources	
Ensure field responders have full PPE (gowns, gloves, mask--mobilize MMRS stockpiles for half-face respirators for all fire, police, and DHS agencies)	
Initiate Triage per Incident Command protocols	
Ensure Field Responders have begun patient identification and tracking	
Establish Casualty Collection Points of Red, Yellow, Green, and Black	
Establish or confirm the first operation cycle with Incident Command and detail the objectives for the next cycle, such as: Triage, Treatment, Transport, Reunification/Counseling, Continued intelligence gathering and sharing, Resource Support, Mass Prophylaxis, Quarantine, and Return to daily services	

Law Enforcement

Task	Completed
Guard against contamination of officers/facilities/equipment	

Secure scene	
Facilitate traffic flow	
Facilitate evacuation	
Assist HCHD with the POD Activation Plan	

Support

Task	Completed
Public Health Department	
Determine what pathogen(s) are involved	
Determine transmission etiology	
Determine best course of action from Medical Director/State Board of Health/CDC	
Administer inoculations/antidotes if possible	
Monitoring surveillance (DHS, ED)	
Poll emergency departments, clinics, physicians	
Poll veterinary clinics	
Monitor sales of OTC cough and cold medicines	
Conduct epidemiological investigation	
Identify source and transmission mode	
Interview patients and families	
Define commonalities	
Track distribution pattern	
Define population at-risk	
Determine if mass prophylaxis is appropriate	
POD Site activation	
Determine if quarantine is appropriate and define	

Assist in diagnosis and treatment recommendations	
Support joint public information center	
Share diagnostic, lab, symptom, epidemiological, and infectious disease information with other hospitals, clinics	
Notify and liaison with Center for Disease Control	
Emergency Management	
EOC	
Advise Town Manager on declaration of emergency	
GIS support	

Earthquake

Fire

Task	Completed
Assess Department response ability	
Communications will likely be compromised	
Officers make basic decision about what to save and what to let burn (Do not extinguish gas fires unless gas can be shut off)	
Companies maintain response records	
Companies perform rapid damage assessment in their response area	
Assess utility condition (Water, Gas, Electricity, Telephone)	
Assess critical facilities (hospitals, police, fire, etc.)	
Evacuate compromised structures	
Locate/Evaluate/Extricate trapped victims	
Request Collapse Rescue Team (CRT)	
Request Hazardous Materials Team as needed	

Conduct rapid damage assessment	
Conduct water relay activities with National Guard, DPW, IWC	

Medical

Task	Completed
Estimate number and severity of casualties	
Declare MCI Level	
Triage	
Treatment	
Estimate the number of patients:	
• Priority 1 (RED) Immediate	
• Priority 2 (Yellow) Delayed	
• Priority 3 (Green) Minimal	
• Priority 4 (Black) Expectant (Deceased)	
Consider requesting Metro Medical Director for complicated entrapment victims	
Transport and Track patient destinations	

Law Enforcement

Task	Completed
Secure critical facilities	
Facilitate traffic flow	
Facilitate evacuation	
Prevent looting	
Assist with Damage Assessment	
Assist with shelter protection	

Support

Task	Completed
Emergency Management	
EOC	
Disaster declaration	
Indiana Task Force 1	
IDHS/FEMA assistance	
Civil Air Patrol -Damage Assessment	
Indiana National Guard	
Coordinate Damage Assessment	
Portable shelters	
GIS support	
Utilities/Resources	
Potable water	
Electrical power restoration to critical facilities	
Red Cross	
Shelter administration	
Disaster Welfare Information	
Salvation Army	
Rehab Support	
Dept. of Public Works	
Assess road/sewer infrastructure	
Heavy equipment	
Flood Control to assess dams and levees	
Debris removal	

Public Health Department	
Health Department disease prevention measures	
Activate Coroner as necessary	

Flood

Fire

Task	Completed
Modify response as conditions warrant	
Prepare for and conduct water rescue/evacuation	
Primary search of all impacted areas	
Secondary search of all impacted areas	
Establish staging area as needed	
Assist utilities with shutoff	
Be aware of hazardous materials, Orphan drums, Underground tanks and Caskets	
Wastewater contamination	
Assist with damage assessment	

Medical

Task	Completed
Estimate number and severity of casualties	
Declare MCI Level	
Triage	
Treatment	
Estimate the number of patients:	
• Priority 1 (RED) Immediate	
• Priority 2 (Yellow) Delayed	

• Priority 3 (Green) Minimal	
• Priority 4 (Black) Expectant (Deceased)	
Consider requesting Metro Medical Director for complicated entrapment victims	
Transport and Track patient destinations	

Law Enforcement

Task	Completed
Secure critical facilities	
Facilitate traffic flow	
Facilitate evacuation	
Prevent looting	
Assist with Damage Assessment	
Assist with shelter protection	

Support

Task	Completed
Dept. of Public Works	
Sandbags	
Heavy equipment	
Emergency Management	
Coordinate damage assessment (Civil Air Patrol)	
EOC	
Disaster Declaration	
Conduit for State/Federal resources	
GIS support	
National Weather Service	

Forecast data	
Damage survey	
Red Cross	
Long-term sheltering	
Media	
Advisories	
PSAs with preventive measures	
Public Health Department	
Boil-water orders for water ruptures	
Animal Control	
Assist with animals	
Coroner	
Activate Coroner as necessary	

Explosion

Fire

Task	Completed
Establish Incident Command	
Suppress fire (if any)	
Assess structural integrity	
Determine what exploded (if possible)-THIS MAY BE A CRIME SCENE!	
Assess Hazardous Materials exposure	
Primary Search (all impacted areas)	
Remove victims from surface rubble / voids	
Secondary Search	

Selective debris removal and victim extrication	
Conduct evacuations as necessary	
Establish Staging Area as needed	
Urban Search and Rescue Team support	
Assist Utilities with shutoff	

Medical

Task	Completed
Estimate number and severity of casualties	
Declare MCI Level	
Triage	
Treatment	
Estimate the number of patients:	
• Priority 1 (RED) Immediate	
• Priority 2 (Yellow) Delayed	
• Priority 3 (Green) Minimal	
• Priority 4 (Black) Expectant (Deceased)	
Consider requesting Metro Medical Director for complicated entrapment victims	
Transport and Track patient destinations	

Support

Task	Completed
Dept. of Public Works	
Sandbags	
Heavy equipment	
Emergency Management	

Coordinate damage assessment (Civil Air Patrol)	
EOC	
Disaster Declaration	
Conduit for State/Federal resources	
GIS support	
Notify Utilities	
Gas, Water, and Electric	
Red Cross	
Long-term sheltering	
Welfare Information	
Media	
Advisories	
PSAs with preventive measures	
Public Health Department	
Soil/Air/Water monitoring	
Animal Control	
Assist with animals	
Coroner	
Temporary Morgue	
Body bags/tags	
CISD Team	

Hazardous Material Emergency

Fire

Task	Completed
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Establish Incident Command	
Identify Product and determine toxicity	
Utilize DOT Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Book	
Determine best course of action from DOT Guidebook	
Evacuate/Shelter in place per the situation	
Check weather/wind data regularly	
Establish Hot/Warm/Cold zones	
Stage Rapid Intervention Team	
Establish Water and Foam	
Request Hazmat Team if warranted	
Coordinate ingress and staging of responding apparatus	
Identify an escape route	
Set up decontamination	
Contain runoff and watch for sewer involvement	
Notify HCEM (If not already dispatched)	
Notify Health Department	
Notify IDEM	
Notify NTSB for pipeline, railway, highway	
Notify EPA as needed	
Notify Hospital as quickly as possible of agent/chemical involved and an estimate number and severity of casualties	

Medical

Task	Completed
Estimate number and severity of casualties	
Declare MCI Level	

Triage	
Treatment	
Estimate the number of patients:	
• Priority 1 (RED) Immediate	
• Priority 2 (Yellow) Delayed	
• Priority 3 (Green) Minimal	
• Priority 4 (Black) Expectant (Deceased)	
Consider requesting Metro Medical Director for complicated entrapment victims	
Transport and Track patient destinations	

Law Enforcement

Task	Completed
Determine whether incident was accidental or intentional	
Secure scene-no unprotected, untrained persons	
Secure critical facilities	
Facilitate traffic flow	
Facilitate evacuation	
Prevent looting	
Assist with Damage Assessment	
Facilitate investigation when safe to do so	

Support

Task	Completed
Dept. of Public Works	
Sandbags	
Heavy equipment	

Emergency Management	
Coordinate damage assessment (Civil Air Patrol)	
EOC	
Disaster Declaration	
Conduit for State/Federal resources	
GIS support	
Communications/Command Vehicle	
Notify Utilities	
Gas, Water, and Electric	
Red Cross	
Long-term sheltering	
Welfare Information	
Salvation Army	
Rehab support	
Media	
Advisories	
PSAs with preventive measures	
Public Health Department	
Soil/Air/Water monitoring	
Animal Control	
Assist with animals	
Coroner	
Temporary Morgue	
Body bags/tags	

CISD Team	
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Tornado

Fire

Task	Completed
Establish Incident Command	
Coordinate site access with necessary officials	
Collapse Rescue Teams, INTF-1	
SAR/USAR	
Assess structural integrity of surroundings	
Determine if persons are trapped	
Beware of live utilities	
Evacuate structure(s) and exposures	
Establish water supply as needed	
Establish Staging Area and Officer	
Coordinate ingress and staging of responding apparatus	
Assess hazardous materials involvement	
Extinguish fire(s) as necessary	

Medical

Task	Completed
Estimate number and severity of casualties	
Declare MCI Level	
Triage	
Treatment	

Estimate the number of patients:	
• Priority 1 (RED) Immediate	
• Priority 2 (Yellow) Delayed	
• Priority 3 (Green) Minimal	
• Priority 4 (Black) Expectant (Deceased)	
Consider requesting Metro Medical Director for complicated entrapment victims	
Transport and Track patient destinations	

Law Enforcement

Task	Completed
Secure the scene	
Facilitate foot traffic away from incident and facilitate emergency ingress of responders	
Facilitate traffic flow	
Provide regular traffic condition reports	
Patrol to prevent looting	

Support

Task	Completed
Dept. of Public Works	
Sandbags	
Heavy equipment	
Emergency Management	
Coordinate damage assessment (Civil Air Patrol)	
EOC	
Disaster Declaration	

Conduit for State/Federal resources	
GIS support	
Communications/Command Vehicle	
Notify Utilities	
Gas, Water, and Electric	
Red Cross	
Long-term sheltering	
Welfare Information	
Salvation Army	
Rehab support	
Media	
Advisories	
PSAs with preventive measures	
Public Health Department	
Soil/Air/Water monitoring	
Animal Control	
Assist with animals	
Coroner	
Temporary Morgue	
Body bags/tags	
CISD Team	

Weather Information & Management Procedures

The goal of these procedures is to ensure the safety of our audiences, guests, and employees for large outdoor gatherings in Dyer.

General Procedures and Assignments:

1. Police, Fire/Emergency Services, Parks Administration and Public Works Departments will each have a designated representative. (Unified Command)
2. The representatives will be accessible by phone and/or radio from noon through the completion of each day's event.
3. A phone number list will be distributed as part of the Event Action Plan (EAP). (ICS 205A)

Pre-concert/Event procedures:

1. On concert days when weather conditions may be a factor, the Parks Department Representative will begin monitoring the weather forecast at noon. If rain has been falling in the area prior to the concert day, the Municipal Complex grounds will also be evaluated for saturation.
2. By 4 pm, the Parks Department Representative will assess the weather information and notify the Unified Command Staff if weather and/or ground conditions are in question and what plan has been implemented.
3. If it is determined that weather may become a factor during the pre-concert period of the concert, the Parks Department Representative will confer with the Unified Command Staff to review options available (i.e. send the audience to their cars, shorten intermission, change order of play list, shorten speeches from stage, etc) to safely maximize the amount of the planned concert that is completed.
4. When potentially disruptive weather conditions exist, the Parks Department Representative will ensure that the audience is kept informed of the situation through regular announcements.
5. If the Heat Index falls into the "Danger or "Extreme Danger" Area the event shall be canceled.

Category	Possible heat disorders for people in high-risk groups
Extreme Danger	Heatstroke risk extremely high with continued exposure
Danger	Sunstroke, Heat Cramps and Heat Exhaustion Heatstroke possible with continued exposure and/or physical activity
Extreme Caution	Sunstroke, Heat Cramps and Heat Exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
Caution	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and / or physical activity.

If a concert or event is canceled during the pre-concert period, the Parks Department Representative will initiate the phone tree and assure an orderly communication of the cancellation. The Town Communications Director will notify the media. Information will be added to the web site, Facebook.

Procedures during concerts:

1. If weather conditions become a factor during the concert, and time permits, the Unified Command Staff will meet to review available options based on existing and projected conditions for the evening. Every attempt should be made to finish as much of the concert as possible, but in all cases the safety of the audience, and employees is the first priority. The Fire & Emergency Services Department Representative will make the final call as to whether or not the concert must be stopped. If the Fire/Emergency Services Representative is unavailable it will be the responsibility of the highest-ranking Police Officer on site to make the determination.
2. As threatening or disruptive conditions develop; the Parks Department Representative will ensure that the audience is kept informed of the situation through regular announcements.
3. If the concert is canceled due to weather, a Parks Department Representative will make a stage announcement.

Weather Considerations

1. Begin monitoring weather by 1:00 PM on the day of the concert.
 - a. National Weather Service (phone # 1-800-499-2133)
 - b. Telvent – MxVision WeatherSentry Online, Public Safety Edition (Future Use)
2. Weather action criteria
 - a. If lightning is possible
 - i. Assess time needed to maintain a 10-mile radius lightning free zone based on speed of approach (increase radius to 15 miles if fast moving storm front or conditions warrant)
 - b. Assess time to move to cars based on size, nature of audience
 - c. Based on the total of the 2-time allowances above, determine the perimeter to make the call to end concert, delay, etc and move audience to their cars:
 - i. E.g. storm moving 20 mph, 10 mile radius = 30' + 30' required to evacuate to cars = 10 miles, therefore safety perimeter in miles = 10 + 10 = 20 miles from venue.
 - d. Continuously monitor storm front location relative to that radius
 - e. Determine script for announcer and update as necessary
3. If lightning is not indicated, assess the amount of rain and wind conditions to determine if the concert can continue.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES:

1. Once it has been determined that the audience should be moved to their cars for safety or a concert has been canceled, the following procedures are carried out:
 - a. An announcement is made from the stage giving the audience specific instructions for evacuation. (Basic scripts attached)
 - b. Dyer Police Department is notified to prepare for a vehicular egress. c. Parkers are returned to the fields to direct a safe vehicle egress.
2. If the weather clears and the concert can be resumed, the message will be communicated via:

- a. Dyer Police Department will use their vehicle PA systems to notify patrons in their cars.
- b. An announcement will be made from the stage.
- c. A message will be sent via Dyer Alerting System.
- d. Facebook and website posting

The following is an overview of operational considerations for municipalities when responding to significant impacts of a widespread severe weather incident.

Considerations:

1. Severe weather occurs and public safety responds.
 - a. Determine area of operation.
 - b. Establish incident command post and staging area.
 - c. Consider medical treatment and transport areas.
 - d. Conduct primary and secondary searches.
2. Mass Care
 - a. Establish a reception center – an initial place for people to go and may conduct accountability and first aid (community buildings, parks, churches, etc.).
 - b. Determine need for a shelter – cots, meals, etc. HCEM has a Red Cross trailer.
 - c. Establish a shelter – HCEM will set up the shelter, Red Cross will manage the shelter.
 - d. Transport people from reception center to the shelter – school buses
3. Assessments
 - a. At first light, the National Weather Service may conduct an assessment for scientific categorization of weather (downburst, straight line winds, or level of tornado (EF0-5) with HCEM and municipality.
 - b. Conduct damage assessment consistent with FEMA standards.
 - c. Consider habitability inspections.
 - d. If a major disaster declaration is received, a joint damage assessment of the same area will be conducted by HCEM, IDHS, FEMA, and the municipality
 - e. May conduct aerial assessment – drones, Civil Air Patrol, etc.
4. Debris
 - a. Conduct debris clearance operations – emergency clearance.
 - i. Task forces might be established to expedient clearance (street dept., power company, phone company, and law enforcement)
 - b. Conduct debris management operations.
 - c. Public messaging on cleanup (what will be picked up and how to sort)
 - i. Insurance will pay to clean up damage.
 - ii. What will the municipality be willing to take and how will it be documented? 1.
Typically, FEMA will only reimburse for limited pickup of debris.
2. Detailed documentation must be completed for reimbursement.
 - iii. Considerations with contractors – public messaging, licensing, attorney general's assistance
5. Recovery
 - a. Restoration

Appendix D-Disaster Declaration

IC 10-14-3-29

Local disaster emergency

(a) A local disaster emergency:

- (1) may be declared only by the principal executive officer of a political subdivision; and
- (2) may not be continued or renewed for more than seven (7) days except by or with the consent of the governing board of the political subdivision.

Any order or proclamation declaring, continuing, or terminating a local disaster emergency shall be given prompt and general publicity and shall be filed promptly in the office of the clerk of the political subdivision.

(b) The effect of a declaration of a local disaster emergency is to:

- (1) activate the response and recovery aspects of all applicable local or interjurisdictional disaster emergency plans; and
- (2) authorize the furnishing of aid and assistance under the plans.

(c) An interjurisdictional agency or official may not declare a local disaster emergency unless expressly authorized by the agreement under which the agency functions. However, an interjurisdictional disaster agency shall provide aid and services according to the agreement.

(d) If a local disaster emergency is declared under this section, the political subdivision may not prohibit individuals engaged in employment necessary to:

- (1) maintain a safe rail system;
- (2) restore utility service; or
- (3) provide any other emergency public service;

from traveling on the highways within the political subdivision during the local disaster emergency.

(e) If a local disaster emergency is declared under this section, the political subdivision may not prohibit individuals trained and certified as first response broadcasters, as set forth in section 22.5 of this chapter, from traveling on the highways within the political subdivision during the local disaster emergency.

(f) If a local emergency is declared under this section, the political subdivision may not prohibit individuals trained and certified as first response communications service providers, as set forth in section 22.6 of this chapter, from traveling on the highways within the political subdivision during the local disaster emergency.

(g) If a local emergency is declared under this section, the political subdivision must comply with sections 12.5 and 12.7 of this chapter

Authored by: Fire Chief Joe Martin

