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Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
Part I - Emergency Management Overview

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Part I - Emergency Management Overview

Introduction

A. INTRODUCTION

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis defines the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural and man-made disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies in or affecting the Consolidated City of Indianapolis.

The CEMP accomplishes the following:

- Establishes the emergency management organization required to mitigate any significant emergency or disaster affecting the Consolidated City of Indianapolis
- Identifies the policies, responsibilities and procedures required to protect the health, welfare and safety of Consolidated City of Indianapolis communities and public and private property
- Establishes the operating concepts and procedures associated with field response to emergencies, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities and the recovery process

The CEMP establishes a flexible framework to implement the emergency management systems for Consolidated City of Indianapolis. It is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between the Consolidated City of Indianapolis and local governments, special districts, and state and federal agencies during emergency operations in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The CEMP is intended to remove all barriers among the functions making all departments, agencies, volunteer and private organizations part of a single process to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size or complexity.

The CEMP both defines operations and serves as a planning reference. Emergency Support Functions (ESF) with roles and responsibilities identified by the CEMP develop emergency operations plans and emergency response checklists based on provisions of the CEMP. The CEMP will be used in conjunction with the *Indiana State Emergency Plan*, *The National Incident Management System* and the *National Response Framework (NRF)*.

The CEMP is designed to guide the reader or user through each phase of an emergency: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. It is divided into the following parts:

Part I -- focuses on the preparedness phase and is an overview of the structure of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis emergency management organization, its responsibilities and operational concepts for multi-hazard emergency preparedness, response and recovery.

Part II -- focuses on initial emergency response. It is the initial operations guide. It includes a series of hazard-specific checklists designed to provide field-level responders with the basic considerations and actions necessary for effective emergency response. It provides field-level responders with the framework to implement incident command. Part II is primarily concerned with street level, traditional emergency response.

Part III -- addresses extended emergency operations (response), outlining the operational procedures for Emergency Support Functions to conduct extended emergency operations, coordinated by the Emergency Operations Center. It also addresses the transition to the recovery phase. Part III includes the Emergency Support Functions, which outline the responsibilities of the various departments, agencies, private and volunteer organizations that are the lead coordinators in the extended response to and recovery from a disaster. The Emergency Support Functions establish at least one organization as the Primary Coordinators 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 of the Support Agencies

Part IV -- addresses recovery activities. It describes procedures to coordinate recovery operations within the Consolidated City of Indianapolis, procedures to mitigate future events, and procedures for obtaining state and federal disaster assistance funds for damage restoration and mitigation projects.

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Authorities

B. AUTHORITIES

The following cites emergency authorities for conducting and/or supporting emergency operations:

1. Federal

- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, as amended). (50 USC App 2251)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288, as amended). (42 USC 5121 ET seq).
- Homeland Security Act of 2002. (6 U.S.C 101)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, February 28, 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD –8, National Preparedness, December 17, 2003
- National Incident Management System, March 1, 2004
- National Response Framework, January 2008

2. State

- Indiana Code Title 10 Article 14 Emergency Management.
- Indiana Code 36-1-3, Home Rule Act.

3. Local

- Ordinance 161, Title 1, Chapter 251 Department of Public Safety, Article IV Emergency Management Division.

Refer to Appendix A – Statutes and Ordinances [State and Local attached]

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Emergency Management Organization

C. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

The direction and control of major disaster preparation, response and recovery is centered on two groups generally located at the Emergency Operations Center.

1. POLICY GROUP: The Policy Group consists of the:

- Mayor of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis
- Deputy Mayor
- Deputy Mayor for Neighborhoods
- Deputy Mayor
- Chief of Staff
- Sheriff of Marion County
- Director of Public Safety; and
- Additional department directors, elected officials or technical advisors as designated by the Mayor based upon the emergency.

The head of the Policy Group is the Mayor, who is responsible for the prompt, efficient execution of the CEMP, or so much as is necessary to:

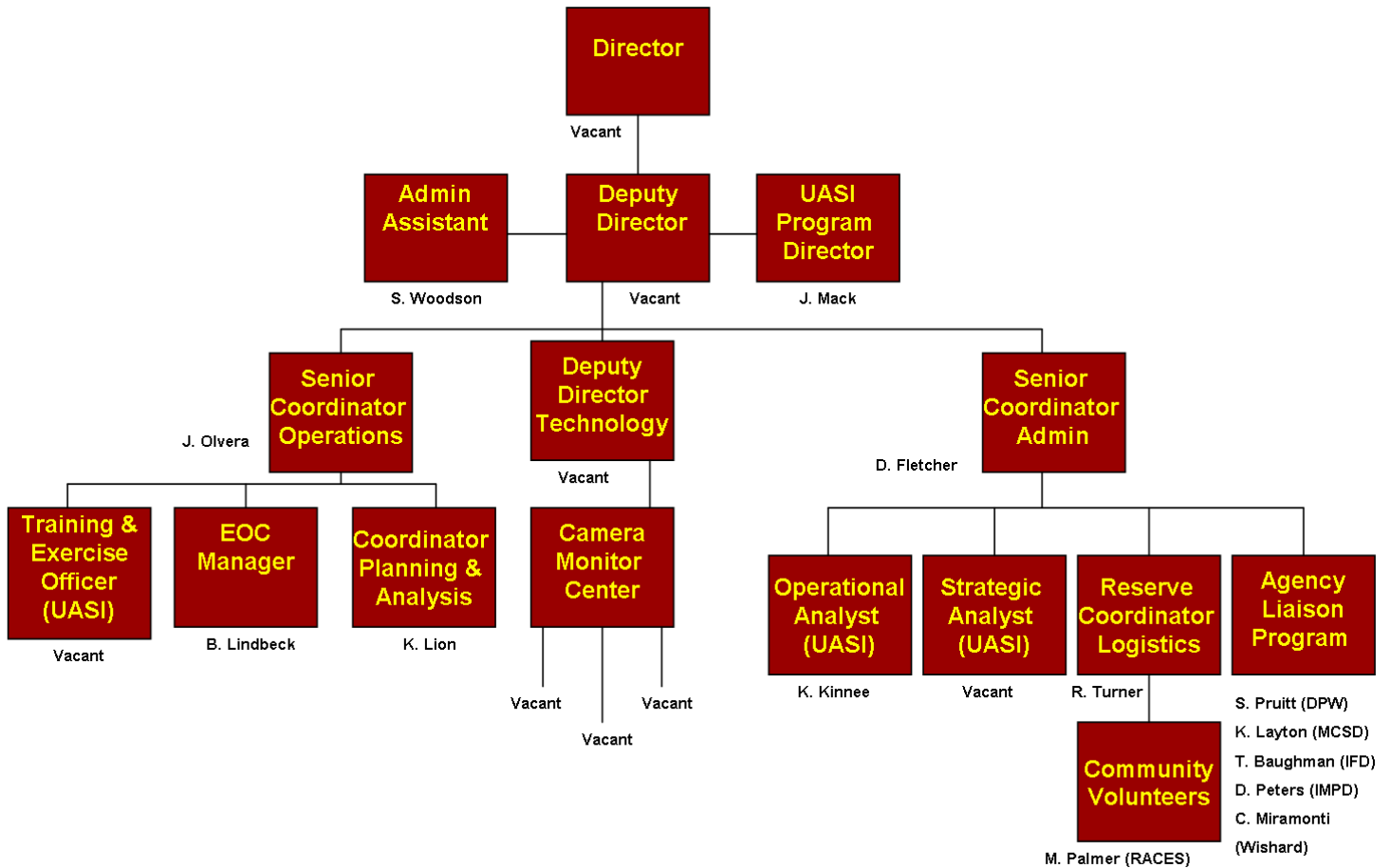
- Reduce the vulnerability of the people and of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis to loss of life, injury, and damage or loss of property
- Prepare for and execute rescue, care and treatment of persons victimized or threatened by disaster
- Provide a setting conducive to the rapid and orderly start of restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by a disaster

2. OPERATIONS GROUP: The Operations Group is divided in 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.

Refer to Appendix C: Emergency Support Function Checklists

Refer to Appendix D: Emergency Support Function Descriptions, ESF 1-17

3. ORGANIZATION CHART:



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Concept of Operations

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. General

The CEMP addresses the entire spectrum of contingencies, ranging from relatively minor incidents to large-scale disasters, such as an earthquake or an act of terrorism. Some emergencies will be precipitated by a buildup or warning period, providing sufficient 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 CEMP as well as an efficient and coordinated mobilization and deployment of resources. All Emergency Support Functions of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis must be prepared to respond promptly and effectively to any foreseeable emergency, taking all appropriate actions, including requesting and providing assistance.

2. Emergency Phases

Emergency management activities during peacetime and national security emergencies often are associated with the three phases utilized by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation

3. Preparedness Phase

The preparedness phase involves activities undertaken in advance of an emergency or disaster. Preparedness involves an integrated 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.

a. 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 Consolidated City of Indianapolis. Readiness activities include:

- Implementing hazard mitigation projects
- Developing hazard analyses
- Developing and maintaining emergency plans and procedures
- Conducting general and specialized training
- Conducting exercises
- Developing mutual aid agreements
- Improving emergency public education and warning systems
- Amending local ordinances and statutes, such as zoning ordinances, building codes, and other enforcement codes
- Initiating structural retrofitting measures
- Assessing tax levies or abatements
- Providing public education and awareness
- Reviewing and altering land use planning

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

- Assessment of Consolidated City of Indianapolis resources
- Comparison and analysis of anticipated resource requirements and actual resources; and
- Identification of local sources to meet anticipated resource "shortfall"

4. Response Phase

The response phase includes increased readiness, initial response and extended response activities. Upon receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency situation is imminent or likely to occur, the Consolidated City of Indianapolis will initiate actions to increase its readiness.

Events that may trigger increased readiness activities include:

- Issuance of a credible disaster prediction
 - Receipt of a severe storm, flood advisory or other special weather statement
 - An expansive hazardous materials incident
 - Information or circumstances indicating the potential for acts of violence or civil disturbance
 - An international situation that could lead to an attack upon the United States and warrants a heightened state of alert
-

a. **Increased readiness** activities include:

- Briefing the Mayor and other key officials or employees of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis
- Reviewing and updating the CEMP
- Increasing public information efforts
- Accelerating training efforts
- Inspecting critical facilities and equipment, including testing warning and communications systems
- Recruiting additional staff and volunteers
- Warning threatened elements of the population;
- Conducting precautionary evacuations in the potentially impacted area(s)
- Mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment
- Contacting state and federal agencies that may be involved in field activities

b. **Initial response** activities are primarily performed at the field response level. Emphasis is placed on minimizing the effects of the emergency or disaster.

Part II *Initial Response Operations*, provides hazard-specific guidance to the Emergency Support Functions that are responsible for initial response operations.

Examples of initial response activities include:

- Making all necessary notifications, including Emergency Support Function personnel, other political subdivisions within the Consolidated City of Indianapolis, and the Indiana State Emergency Management Agency
- Disseminating warnings, emergency public information and instructions to the citizens of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis
- Conducting evacuations and/or rescue operations
- Caring for displaced persons and treating the injured
- Conducting initial damage assessments and surveys
- Assessing the need for mutual aid assistance
- Restricting traffic and unnecessary access to affected areas; and
- Developing and implementing Action Plans

c. **Extended response** activities are primarily conducted in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Extended response activities involve the coordination and management of personnel and resources to mitigate an emergency and facilitate the transition to recovery operations.

Part III *Extended Response*, provides specific guidance for the conduct of extended operations, including those functions performed by the EOC staff.

Examples of extended response activities include:

- Preparing detailed damage assessments
- Operating mass care facilities
- Conducting coroner operations
- Procuring required resources to sustain operations
- Documenting situation status
- Protecting, controlling and allocating vital resources
- Restoring vital utility services
- Tracking resource allocation
- Conducting advance planning activities
- Documenting expenditures
- Developing and implementing Action Plans for extended operations
- Disseminating emergency public information
- Declaring a Local Disaster Emergency; and
- Coordinating with state and federal agencies working within the county.

5. Recovery Phase

Recovery activities involve the restoration of services to the public and returning the affected area to pre-emergency 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.

Part IV *Recovery Operations*, describes in detail the roles and responsibilities of each level of government following a disaster. Part IV addresses the procedures for accessing federal and state programs available for individual, business and public assistance after a disaster.

Examples of recovery activities include:

- Restoring utilities
- Applying for state and federal assistance programs
- Conducting hazard mitigation analyses
- Identifying residual hazards
- Determining and recovering costs associated with response and recovery

6. Mitigation Phase

Mitigation activities can occur during any phase of the disaster cycle. Mitigation planning requires the local government to identify natural hazards that impact their respective community and then to identify actions and activities to reduce any 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 Federal Emergency Management Agency (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:

- **Prevention:** Measures that are designed to keep the problem from occurring or getting worse. According to the Marion County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, the multi-hazard goal for prevention for the Marion County National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) communities is to continue to manage the development of land and buildings to reduce the impact of hazards on people and property. Prevention measures will be implemented through improvements in land use planning and zoning, better floodplain management, additional safe rooms and community shelters, continued tree maintenance program, participation in the Community Ratings System (CRS) program, and the use and location of utility lines.

- **Property Protection:** Measures that are used to modify buildings subject to hazard damage rather than to keep the hazard away. The multi-hazard goal for property protection for the Marion County NFIP communities is to modify the buildings subject to hazard damage to protect people and property from the impacts of hazards. Property protection measures will be implemented by ensuring buildings are protected and insured.

- **Natural Resource Protection:** Opportunities to preserve and restore natural areas and their function to reduce the impact of hazards. The multi-hazard goal for natural resource protection for the Marion County NFIP communities is to preserve and maintain the function of existing natural resources to reduce the impact of hazards to people and property. Natural resource protection measures will be implemented through improved stormwater management and better floodplain management.

- **Emergency Services:** Measures that protect people during and after a hazard. The multi-hazard goal for emergency services for the Marion County NFIP communities is to improve the efficiency, timing and effectiveness of warning, as well as response and recovery efforts before, during, and after a hazard. Emergency services will be implemented through improvements to emergency warning systems, through the training of Marion County Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), and by developing a voluntary immunization program for emergency responders.

- **Structural Control:** Physical measures used to prevent hazards from reaching a property. The multi-hazard goal for structural control projects for the Marion County NFIP communities is to continue to use structural control projects, where feasible, to minimize the potentially damaging effects of hazards on people and property. Structural control measures will be implemented through the maintenance and management of high hazard dams.

- **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. The multi-hazard goal for public information for the Marion County NFIP communities is to continue to educate and inform the public about the risks of hazards and ways to protect themselves and their property. Public information measures will be implemented through increased participation at community events, availability, and distribution of hazard preparedness literature.

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Incident Command System

E. INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

1. General

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a management system designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications during operating within a common organizational structure. ICS is a nationally used, standardized on-scene emergency management concept. It is specifically designed to organize its user to address single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries

2. Functions

The five functions of the ICS organization are:

- *Command* - directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency or delegated authority.
- *Operations* - the coordinated tactical response of all field operations directly applicable to or in support of the mission in accordance with the Incident Action Plan.
- *Planning* - the collection, evaluation, documentation, and use of information about the development of the incident.
- *Logistics* - providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and tracking the status of resources and materials in support of the incident.
- *Finance/Administration* - all financial and analytical aspects of the incident and administrative tasks not handled by other functions.

3. Concepts and Principles

The ICS principles require the system to provide the following operations, including single jurisdictional/agency involvement, single jurisdictional responsibility with multiple agency involvement, and multiple jurisdictional responsibilities with multiple agency involvement. The system's organizational structure adapts to any emergency or incident to which emergency response agencies would expect to respond. The system will be applicable and acceptable to all user agencies. The system is readily adaptable to new technology. The system expands in a rapid and logical manner from an initial response to a major incident and contracts just as rapidly as organizational needs or the situation decrease.

4. Management Characteristics

ICS is based on proven management characteristics. Each contributes to the strength and efficiency of the overall system.

- Common terminology
- Modular organization
- Management by Objectives
- Reliance on Incident Action Plans
- Manageable span-of-control
- Pre-designated Incident Location and Facilities
- Comprehensive resource management
- Integrated communications
- Establishment and Transfer of Command
- Chain of Command and Unity of Command
- Unified command structure
- Accountability
- Deployment
- Information and Intelligence Management

a. **Common terminology** ICS establishes common terminology that allows diverse incident management and support entities to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios. This common terminology includes: organizational functions, resource descriptions, and incident facilities.

b. **Modular organization** refers to the method by which the ICS organizational structure develops based upon the type and size of an incident. The organization's staff assembles from the top down as the incident grows, with responsibility and performance initially placed with the Incident Commander.

c. **Management by Objectives** represents an approach communicated throughout the ICS organization. This includes establishing overarching policies, developing and issuing assignments, plans and procedures, establishing specific measurable objectives, and documenting results.

d. **Reliance on Incident Action Plans** provide a clear way to communicate the overall incident objectives of the operation.

e. **Manageable span-of-control** within ICS is a limitation on the number of emergency response personnel who effectively can be supervised or directed by an individual supervisor. The type of incident, the nature of the response or task, distance, and safety will influence the span-of-control range. The ordinary span-of-control range is between three and seven personnel.

f. **Pre-designated incident facilities** are established in the vicinity of the incident to accomplish a variety of purposes, such as decontamination, donated goods processing, mass care, and evacuation. The facilities and locations will be selected based upon the requirements of the situation.

g. **Unified command structure** refers to a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, autonomy, responsibility or accountability.

h. **Comprehensive resource management** is maintaining an accurate and timely picture of resources that are available for assignment in support of incident management and emergency response activities.

- i. **Integrated communications** are managed through the use of a common communications plan and an incident-based communications center established for the use of tactical and support resources assigned to the incident.
- j. **Establishment and Transfer of Command** allows for the identified individual with command to transfer command to another individual while capturing all the essential information to ensure a continued safe and effective operation.
- k. **Chain of Command and Unity of Command** refers to the orderly line of authority within the ranks of the organization. Each individual has a designated supervisor, which clarifies reporting relationships and eliminates confusion caused by multiple, conflicting directives.
- l. **Unified Command** is necessary in incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or a single jurisdiction with multiagency involvement. Unified command allows agencies with different legal, geographic and functional responsibilities to work together effectively without affecting individual agency authority, accountability or responsibility.
- m. **Accountability** is essential at all function levels during an operation. This includes check in of responders, incident action plans, unity of command, span of control and resource tracking.
- n. **Deployment** involves the dispatching of only properly equipped personnel and equipment by the appropriate agency.
- o. **Information and Intelligence Management** is critical for establishing a process for gathering, sharing and managing incident related information.

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Hazard Analysis

F. HAZARD ANALYSIS

1. General

The analysis of potential hazards is the basic component of any community's comprehensive emergency management plan. Consideration of the community's geography, demographics and land use trends is essential to minimize loss of life, human suffering and damage to property associated with major natural or man-made emergencies or disasters. This data assists emergency managers to identify potential hazards and prepare an organized response to an emergency.

The hazard analysis involves identification of hazards that may occur in the Consolidated City of Indianapolis and those individuals and property at risk from a particular hazard. This analysis assists in determining whether present capabilities are adequate in preparing for, mitigating and responding to an emergency. If capabilities are found to be inadequate, the emergency managers then may identify procedures needed to upgrade these capabilities.

2. The Consolidated City of Indianapolis is the capital city of the State of Indiana.

The Consolidated City of Indianapolis is 404 square miles. Within its borders, there are nine townships (Center, Decatur, Franklin, Lawrence, Perry, Pike, Warren, Washington, and Wayne) and four excluded cities or towns (Beech Grove, Lawrence, Southport, and Speedway).

The Consolidated City of Indianapolis is located in the center of the State of Indiana. It is bounded on the north by the cities or towns of Carmel, Fishers and Zionsville. Its southern boundary is the city of Greenwood. According to the 2000 census the population of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis is 860,454 with a population of 1,607,486 in the metropolitan area.

3. Highways and Roads

A total of six Interstate highways (I-65, I-69, I-70, I-74, I-465, I-865) and eight state highways (US 31, US 36, US 40, US 52, US 136, SR 37, SR 67, and SR 135) converge within the county.

4. Railroads

Five railroads operate within the county: CSX Transportation, Hoosier Heritage Port Authority, Indiana Railroad, Indiana Southern, Louisville and Indiana Railroad.

5. Pipelines

Major pipelines passing through the jurisdiction are operated by BP Pipelines (North America) Inc., Buckeye Pipeline Company, L. P., Marathon Ashland Pipe Line L.L.C., Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company, Shell Pipeline Company, L.P., Texas Eastern Products Pipeline Company, Vectren Energy Delivery.

6. Airports

BAA Indianapolis LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of BAA plc. BAA was selected by the Indianapolis Airport Authority in 1995 to manage its system of airports including Indianapolis International, four general aviation airports and the Heliport in downtown Indianapolis.

After thirty years of planning, the new Indianapolis Airport facility was unveiled in early November 2008 and features a new passenger terminal, concourses, a parking garage and airfield and apron improvements. The old Indianapolis International Airport had three runways and was a Class C facility occupying approximately 7,700 acres on the county's west side. The new facility occupies approximately 1.2 million square feet and has direct highway access from Interstate 70 on the west side of the county located approximately 16 miles from downtown Indianapolis. The new FAA Tower is the third tallest in the United States. The new facility has 38 domestic gates and two international gates, compared to the 33 gates in the old terminal. The new facility also has a total of 5,900 public parking spaces and 1,200 spaces for rental cars.

The old airport was served by 10 major and 19 national/regional passenger airlines. In 2007, the Indianapolis International airport handled approximately 8.27 million passengers, had on average 181 daily aircraft departures, on average 40 non-stop destinations, and conducted 203,176 operations (including landings and takeoffs). Indianapolis currently has the nation's second largest Federal Express hub, which accounted for more of the 1.3 million tons of cargo handled in 2007, the 8th largest amount in the nation and 20th largest in the world.

7. Hospitals

A combination of twenty major and specialty hospitals provide medical care for the area.

8. Hazard Impacts

The Consolidated City of Indianapolis is subject to a wide variety of negative impacts from various hazards and threats. The three broad categories of hazards are natural, technological and domestic security threats.

Natural Hazards

- Tornadoes (primarily March-July but have occurred in all months)
- Floods

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- Winter Storms (December-March)
- Extreme Heat/Cold
- Drought
- Earthquake (New Madrid Fault, Wabash Valley Fault)
- Wildland fire (May-October)

Technological Hazards

- Hazardous Material
- Transportation Emergencies
- Train accident
- Major truck accident
- Airplane crash
- Utility Failure
- Dam Failure

Domestic Security Threats

- Civil Unrest
- Terrorism

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Hazards and Threats

G. HAZARDS AND THREATS

1. Severe Weather and Floods

The Consolidated City of Indianapolis has experienced damage associated with severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, hail, flooding, severe winter storms, blizzards, and ice storms. Severe weather can cause residential and business structural damage, property damage, power loss, street blockages, and flooding. The Consolidated City of Indianapolis experiences an average of one week of heat and two weeks of cold annually where temperatures are extreme enough to warrant monitoring for danger to the population.

2. Earthquakes

The Consolidated City of Indianapolis is located in a zone that will experience damage and injuries in the event of a Richter 7.0+ earthquake with an epicenter located in the New Madrid fault. This would have the effect of a Richter 5.5-6.1 earthquake with an epicenter located within Indianapolis.

3. Hazardous Materials

Based on historical data, most serious hazardous materials incidents occur at fixed facilities within the capital city of Indianapolis. There are more than 175 facilities within the jurisdiction that stock reportable quantities of substances on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Extreme Hazardous Substance notification list.

Rail carriers routinely transport hazardous substances throughout the jurisdiction, including through the downtown area.

Vehicle carriers routinely transport hazardous substances along the major highways through the jurisdiction. Pursuant to a local ordinance, carriers may only transport hazardous materials on I-65 within the I-465 loop unless the transport ends or originates therein.

A number of petroleum pipelines transport products across the southwest, northwest, north, and northeast portions of the jurisdiction.

4. Aircraft Accidents

The majority of standard instrument approaches to the Indianapolis International Airport bring flight traffic across the county at distances of five, ten, and fifteen miles from the airport. These patterns cover approximately half the geographical area of the county on a line stretching from the northwest to the southeast corners of the county. Straight-in approaches bring aircraft traffic over the Castleton area and just north of the

downtown mile square. Air cargo operations depart and arrive mainly between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. on weekdays.

According to the Indianapolis Airport Authority, the Indianapolis International Airport experiences approximately 600 passenger aircraft cycles per day; air cargo operations account for approximately 130 more cycles at night. An irregular number of air courier flights take place daily. Federal Express has a transport facility at the airport.

In addition to Indianapolis International Airport, there are four other airports either in Marion County or in close enough proximity to affect the county. These are: Eagle Creek Airport in Indianapolis, Greenwood Airport in Johnson County, Mount Comfort Airport in Hancock County, and Indianapolis Metropolitan Airport in Hamilton County. These airports serve both private and corporate flight operations.

5. Utility Failures

Power failures are a possibility, especially if severe weather like high winds or ice storms causes widespread failure of power lines. AES-IPALCO provides all electrical transmission lines within the Consolidated City and County of Indianapolis. AES-IPALCO has mutual aid agreements with other local and regional power companies to share resources and repair capabilities. Redundancies in the local power distribution systems decrease the likelihood of prolonged power disruptions in the county.

Citizens Gas and Coke delivers natural gas products, steam and chilled water to commercial and residential customers throughout the county. Additionally, CGCU provides energy management services to the Indianapolis and Greenfield Eli Lilly Campuses.

SBC provides local telephone services to approximately 90% of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis. Its distribution network is redundant and capable of being rerouted around local failures. Ten other local telephone service providers comprise the remaining 10% of the service.

Indianapolis Water provides drinking water for most of the county. It maintains water treatment facilities, as do the towns of Cumberland, Lawrence and Speedway. Main water sources are the White River, regulated by the Morse Reservoir; Fall Creek, regulated by Geist Reservoir; Eagle Creek, regulated by Eagle Creek Reservoir; and ground water wells.

Time Warner and Indianapolis Comcast provide cable television services to the county. Both cable operators have franchise agreements including the provision of Emergency Alert System information as necessary on behalf of local government.

6. Domestic Security Threats

Although all areas of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis may be subject to civil unrest, the downtown area is the most likely area for acts of civil disorder due to the presence of state and local government offices and the abundance of sports, convention and entertainment venues.

The Consolidated City of Indianapolis has not experienced direct incidents of terrorism. We have dealt with anthrax hoaxes and consider bioterrorism a potential threat. The public health community and the Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, are developing a separate plan to respond to bioterrorism.

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Continuity of Government

H. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

1. Introduction

A major 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.

Government at all levels is 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 Consolidated City of Indianapolis and all the cities and towns within the jurisdiction continue to function as government entities. Indiana Code and the Ordinances of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis provide the authority for the government to reconstitute itself in the event incumbents are unable to serve.

2. Executive Succession

Provisions governing executive succession in the Consolidated City of Indianapolis are found in the following sources (each is attached as an exhibit to the CEMP):

- Indiana Code Sections 36-3-3-3 and 36-3-3-4;
- Indiana Code Chapters 3-13-8 and 3-13-11;
- Revised Code of the Consolidated City and County, Sec. 251-408; and
- Executive Order No. 1, 2004.

In the event of the incapacity of the mayor, then the deputy mayor designated by the mayor shall be acting mayor, or, if such designation is not in effect, then the president of the city-county council shall be acting mayor. Executive Order No. 1, 2004 provides a line of succession in the event the designation is not in effect and the president of the city-county council is incapacitated. An acting mayor will exercise the powers of the office only until the mayor is restored from his or her incapacity.

The office of mayor becomes “vacant” under state law when the mayor dies, resigns, is removed from office, ceases to be a resident of Marion County, or is incapacitated to the extent that the mayor is unable to perform his duties for more than six months. The deputy mayor (or, if the

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deputy mayor is incapacitated, then an officer in the line of succession provided in Executive Order No. 1, 2004) would become acting mayor until the vacancy is filled pursuant to state election law.

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I. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN MAINTENANCE

The Consolidated City of Indianapolis CEMP will be reviewed and revised by the Emergency Management Division at a minimum of every six months pursuant to Executive Order No. 1, 2002. The CEMP may be modified as a result of post-incident analysis or post-exercise critiques. It may be further modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to emergency management and operations change.

Those agencies with assigned responsibilities under the CEMP are obligated to inform the Emergency Management Division when changes occur or are imminent. Proposed changes will be submitted, in writing, to the Emergency Management Division. Changes will be published and distributed to Emergency Support Functions and operational area cities.