



**STATE OF LOUISIANA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

**GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY
AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

**1 July 2007
Master Document**

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SUPPLEMENTS PUBLISHED SEPARATELY:

- 1 – Louisiana Shelter Operations Plan
- 2 – Peacetime Radiological Response Plan
- 3 – Disaster Recovery Manual
- 4 – State of Louisiana Terrorist Incident Plan
- 5 – State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan
- 6 – Emergency Support Functions Support Plans

State of Louisiana



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. KBB 2006 - 34

LOUISIANA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

- WHEREAS,** the state of Louisiana must be prepared to respond in a coordinated, effective, and efficient manner to all emergencies and disasters to which it is subjected;
- WHEREAS,** it is the policy of the state of Louisiana for all homeland security and emergency preparedness functions to follow the principles outlined in the National Incident Management System, or its successor, La. R.S. 29:722(C); and
- WHEREAS,** the state of Louisiana will best achieve effective coordinated emergency planning by updating the state's current emergency operations plan through the replacement of Executive Order No. KBB 2005-18, issued on July 11, 2005, and by the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness updating its emergency operations plan;

NOW THEREFORE I, KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO, Governor of the state of Louisiana, by virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution and laws of the state of Louisiana, do hereby order and direct as follows:

- SECTION 1:**
- A. The director of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (hereafter "director"), shall direct the state of Louisiana's emergency and/or disaster operations; and
 - B. The director, or the director's designee, shall also coordinate the activities of all non-state agencies, departments, and/or organizations involved in emergency management within the state of Louisiana.

- SECTION 2:**
- A. The director shall supplement the provisions of this Order by prescribing rules, regulations, and procedures, which combined with the revisions of this Order, shall constitute the Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (hereafter "Plan");
 - B. The Plan shall follow the principles outlined in the National Incident Management System, or its successor, and also provide for the emergency operations that may be implemented should an emergency and/or disaster strike the state of Louisiana or an area within the state of Louisiana; and
 - C. The Plan shall be binding on all departments, commissions, boards, agencies, organizations and employees of the state of Louisiana, and on all local governments or political subdivisions of the state authorized or directed to conduct homeland security and emergency management operations.

- SECTION 3:**
- A. The director shall control the activation and/or implementation of the Plan and the conclusion and/or deactivation of the Plan;
 - B. The director shall also control the activation and deactivation of the State Emergency Operations Center (hereafter "Center"); and
 - C. The activation of the Center shall constitute the implementation of the Plan.

SECTION 4: The departments, offices, agencies and organizations of the state of Louisiana government have primary and support responsibilities for the following Emergency Support Functions (ESF):

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
ESF 1	Transportation	Department of Transportation and Development	P
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Department of Agriculture and Forestry	S
		Department of Corrections	S
		Department of Education	S
		Office of the Governor - Office of Elderly Affairs	S
		Department of Health and Hospitals	S
		Louisiana Public Service Commission	S
		Louisiana Board of Regents	S
		Louisiana State Police	S
		Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	S
		Volunteer Organizations	S

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
ESF 2	Communications	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	P
		Louisiana National Guard	P
		Louisiana State Police	P
		Department of Agriculture and Forestry	S
		Department of Corrections	S
		Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism	S
		Department of Economic Development	S
		Department of Education	S
		Department of Environmental Quality	S
		Office of the Governor - Division of Administration	S
		Office of the Governor - Office of Elderly Affairs	S
		Office of the Governor - Oil Spill Coordinator	S
		Louisiana State University- Health Sciences Center	S
		Department of Health and Hospitals	S
		Department of Justice	S
		Department of Labor	S
		Louisiana Public Service Commission	S
		Louisiana Board of Regents	S
		Department of Revenue	S
		Department of Social Services	S
		Department of Transportation and Development	S
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	S		
Volunteer Organizations	S		

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
ESF 3	Public Works & Engineering	Department of Transportation and Development	P
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Office of the Governor - Division of Administration	S
		Department of Health and Hospitals	S
		Department of Natural Resources	S
		Volunteer Organizations	S

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
ESF 4	Firefighting	Department of Agriculture and Forestry	P
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Department of Environmental Quality	S
		Louisiana State Fire Marshal	S
		Department of Transportation and Development	S
		Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	S
Volunteer Organizations	S		

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
ESF 5	Emergency Management	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	P
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Department of Agriculture and Forestry	S
		Department of Corrections	S
		Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism	S
		Department of Economic Development	S
		Department of Education	S
		Department of Environmental Quality	S
		Office of the Governor - Division of Administration	S
		Office of the Governor - Office of Elderly Affairs	S
		Office of the Governor - Office of Indian Affairs	S
		Office of the Governor - Oil Spill Coordinator	S
		Louisiana State University- Health Sciences Center	S
		Department of Health and Hospitals	S
		Department of Justice	S
		Department of Labor	S
		Department of Natural Resources	S
		Louisiana Public Service Commission	S
		Louisiana Board of Regents	S
		Department of Revenue	S
		Secretary of State	S
		Department of Social Services	S
		Louisiana State Police	S
		Department of Transportation and Development	S
Department of the Treasury	S		
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	S		
Volunteer Organizations	S		

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
ESF 6	Mass Care, Housing and Human Services	Department of Social Services	P
		Department of Corrections	P
		Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	S
		Louisiana Family Recovery Corps	S
		Louisiana Housing Finance Agency	S
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Department of Agriculture and Forestry	S
		Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism	S
		Louisiana State Fire Marshal	S
		Office of the Governor - Office of Elderly Affairs	S
		Department of Health and Hospitals	S
		Louisiana State University- Health Sciences Center	S
		Department of Insurance	S
		Department of Labor	S
		Department of Natural Resources	S
		Louisiana Board of Regents	S
		Department of Veterans Affairs	S
		Department of Revenue	S
Volunteer Organizations	S		

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
ESF 7	Resource Support	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	P
		Louisiana National Guard	P
		Department of Agriculture and Forestry	S

Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism	S
Department of Economic Development	S
Department of Environmental Quality	S
Office of the Governor - Division of Administration	S
Louisiana State University- Health Sciences Center	S
Department of Health and Hospitals	S
Department of Labor	S
Department of Natural Resources	S
Louisiana Board of Regents	S
Department of Social Services	S
Louisiana State Police	S
Department of Transportation and Development	S
Department of the Treasury	S
Volunteer Organizations	S

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
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ESF 8	Public Health & Medical Services	Department of Health and Hospitals	P
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Department of Agriculture and Forestry	S
		Department of Corrections	S
		Department of Environmental Quality	S
		Louisiana State University- Health Sciences Center	S
		Louisiana Board of Regents	S
		Louisiana State Fire Marshal	S
		Department of Transportation and Development	S
		Department of Veterans Affairs	S
		Volunteer Organizations	S

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
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ESF 9	Search & Rescue	Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	P
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Department of Agriculture and Forestry	S
		Department of Corrections	S
		Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism	S
		Louisiana State Fire Marshal	S
		Louisiana State Police	S
		Department of Transportation and Development	S
		Louisiana State University- Health Sciences Center	S
		Volunteer Organizations	S

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
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ESF 10	Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological	Office of the Governor - Oil Spill Coordinator	P
		Louisiana State Police	P
		Department of Environmental Quality	P
		Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	S
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Department of Agriculture and Forestry	S
		Louisiana State Fire Marshal	S
		Louisiana State University- Health Sciences Center	S
		Department of Health and Hospitals	S
		Department of Natural Resources	S
		Department of Transportation and Development	S
		Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	S
		Volunteer Organizations	S

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
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ESF 11	Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Forestry	P
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Department of Corrections	S
		Department of Environmental Quality	S
		Department of Health and Hospitals	S
		Louisiana Board of Regents	S
		Louisiana State University- Health Sciences Center	S
		Department of Transportation and Development	S
		Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	S
		Volunteer Organizations	S

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
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ESF 12	Energy	Department of Natural Resources/Intrastate Natural Gas	P
		Louisiana Public Service Commission/Power	P
		Louisiana National Guard	S

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
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ESF 13	Public Safety & Security	Louisiana State Police	P
		Department of Justice	P
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Department of Agriculture and Forestry	S
		Department of Corrections	S
		Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism	S
		Office of the Governor - Division of Administration	S
		Louisiana Board of Regents	S
		Department of Revenue	S
		Department of Transportation and Development	S
		Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	S
		Louisiana Youth Services	S

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
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ESF 14	Community, Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Stabilization	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	P
		Department of Economic Development	P
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Department of Agriculture and Forestry	S
		Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism	S
		Department of Education	S
		Department of Environmental Quality	S
		Office of the Governor - Division of Administration	S
		Office of the Governor - Office of Financial Institutions	S
		Louisiana State University- Health Sciences Center	S
		Department of Health and Hospitals	S
		Department of Insurance	S
		Department of Justice	S
		Department of Labor	S
		Department of Natural Resources	S
		Louisiana Public Service Commission	S
		Louisiana Board of Regents	S
		Department of Revenue	S
		Department of Social Services	S
		Secretary of State	S
		Louisiana State Police	S
		Department of Transportation and Development	S
		Department of the Treasury	S
		Volunteer Organizations	S

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
ESF 15	Emergency Public Information	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	P
		Louisiana National Guard	S
		Department of Agriculture and Forestry	S
		Department of Corrections	S
		Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism	S
		Department of Economic Development	S
		Department of Education	S
		Department of Environmental Quality	S
		Louisiana State Fire Marshal	S
		Office of the Governor - Division of Administration	S
		Office of the Governor - Office of Elderly Affairs	S
		Office of the Governor - Office of Financial Institutions	S
		Office of the Governor - Office of Indian Affairs	S
		Office of the Governor - Oil Spill Coordinator	S
		Louisiana State University- Health Sciences Center	S
		Department of Health and Hospitals	S
		Department of Justice	S
		Department of Insurance	S
		Department of Labor	S
		Department of Natural Resources	S
		Louisiana Public Service Commission	S
		Louisiana Board of Regents	S
		Department of Revenue	S
		Department of Social Services	S
		Secretary of State	S
		Louisiana State Police	S
		Department of Transportation and Development	S
		Department of the Treasury	S
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	S		
Volunteer Organizations	S		

<u>ESF</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY/ SUPPORT</u>
ESF 16	Military Support to Civilian Affairs	Louisiana National Guard	P
		Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	S

SECTION 5: The head of each department, office, agency, and organization (hereafter "department") identified in Section 4 of this Order shall designate both an emergency coordinator and an alternate emergency coordinator to act on the department's behalf during an emergency situation, and furnish the director with their names and all telephone numbers. The head of each department shall also designate a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) coordinator who will prepare and maintain plans, procedures, arrangements, and agreements to ensure that the organization will continue to carry out its mission in an emergency or disaster.

SECTION 6: The head of each department assigned a primary ESF responsibility in Section 4 of this Order shall submit implementing procedures to the director that set forth the department's procedures for carrying out its assigned emergency support functions. The head of each department shall submit annual updates of their implementing procedures to the director.

SECTION 7: The head of each department assigned a support ESF responsibility in Section 4 of this Order shall assist its primary department in the preparation of their procedures and/or any other documents necessary to support the Plan.

- SECTION 8:** The head of each department assigned a primary and/or a support ESF responsibility in Section 4 of this Order will:
- A. Staff the Center with personnel during training exercises and emergencies as requested by the director;
 - B. Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability in the department headquarters, or in the department's designated emergency operations center, when the Plan is implemented;
 - C. Participate in exercises of the Plan when scheduled by the director;
 - D. Participate in, and conduct, training essential to implementation of the department's assigned emergency service;
 - E. Conduct an annual internal review to update the details of the department's implementing procedures and advise the director of any needed modifications to the department's implementing procedures; and
 - F. Maintain logs, records, and a reporting system required by all state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

SECTION 9: All departments, commissions, boards, agencies, and officers of the state, or any political subdivision thereof, are authorized and directed to cooperate in the implementation of the provisions of this Order.

SECTION 10: Executive Order No. KBB 2005-18, issued on July 11, 2005, is hereby terminated and rescinded.

SECTION 11: This Order is effective upon signature and shall continue in effect until amended, modified, terminated or rescinded by the governor, or terminated by operation of law.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand officially and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of Louisiana, at the Capitol, in the city of Baton Rouge, on this 3rd day of August, 2006.

Kathleen Babineaux Blanco
GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

ATTEST BY
THE GOVERNOR

[Signature]
SECRETARY OF STATE

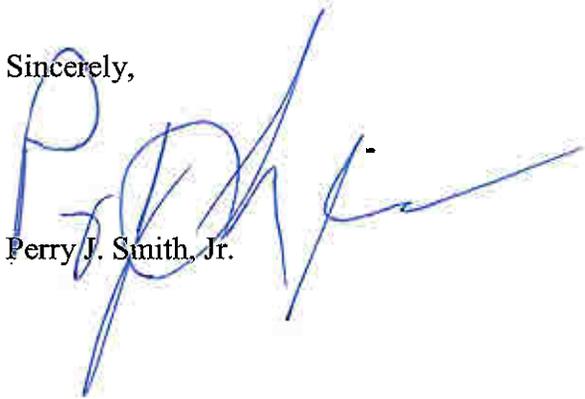
FOREWORD

This edition of the Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan includes guidance for preparedness for the full range of natural, technological, terrorist, and attack-related emergencies and disasters. It conforms to federal law and regulations and the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act as amended.

The Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness has the responsibility for formulating and updating plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements, and for coordinating emergency and disaster operations under the direction of the Governor. This Plan provides a general framework, within which State agencies, Parish agencies, volunteer groups, and private organizations can develop detailed Continuity of Government (COG) procedures, arrangements, and agreements.

The planning process is continuous. Recipients of this Emergency Operations Plan are expected to develop detailed plans, procedures, arrangements, and agreements for their agencies; train their personnel to implement those plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements regularly; and make changes as needed. Each agency assigned as either a primary or support Emergency Support Function should have resources in plans and a means of obtaining resources prior to an emergency or disaster. Changes to this Plan will be issued as appropriate. Supplements to this Plan which deal with particular hazards and with regional planning problems will be issued periodically. State agencies and parishes should consider addressing, within their plans, citizens with disabilities or unique needs wherever applicable. Agencies or organizations which find areas of the Plan that need improvement should advise this office so that changes may be incorporated in an orderly manner.

Sincerely,

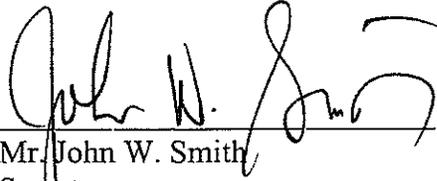


Perry J. Smith, Jr.

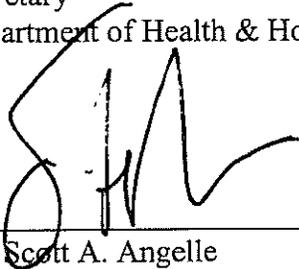
SIGNATORIES TO THE LOUISIANA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



Frederick P. Cerise, M.D., M.P.H.
Secretary
Department of Health & Hospitals



Mr. John W. Smith
Secretary
Department of Labor



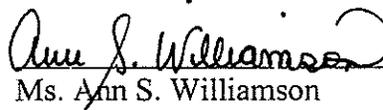
Mr. Scott A. Angelle
Secretary
Department of Natural Resources



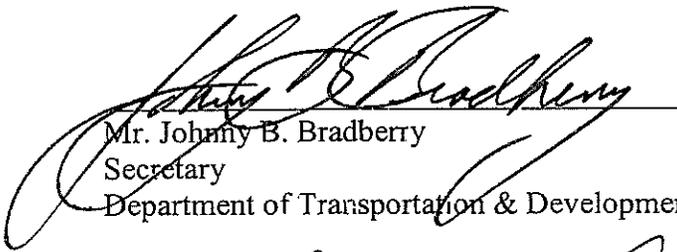
Ms. Cynthia Bridges
Secretary
Department of Revenue



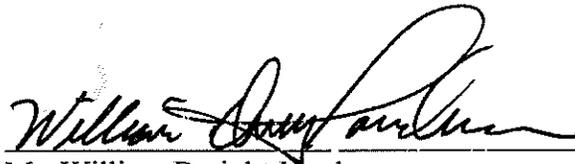
COL Henry L. Whitehorn
Deputy Secretary
Department of Public Safety



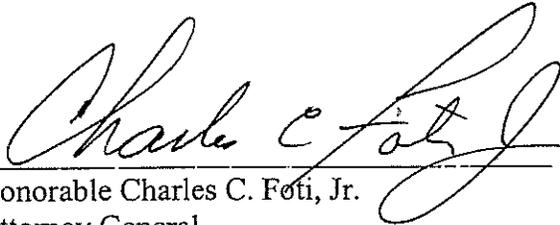
Ms. Ann S. Williamson
Secretary
Department of Social Services



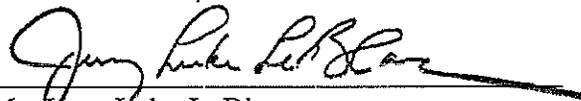
Mr. Johnny B. Bradberry
Secretary
Department of Transportation & Development



Mr. William Dwight Landreneau
Secretary
Department of Wildlife & Fisheries



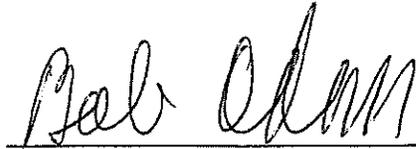
Honorable Charles C. Foti, Jr.
Attorney General
Department of Justice



Mr. Jerry Luke LeBlanc
Commissioner
Division of Administration



MG Bennett C. Landreneau.
Adjutant General
Military Department



Honorable. Bob Odom
Commissioner
Department of Agriculture & Forestry



Mr. Richard L. Stalder
Secretary
Department of Public Safety & Corrections



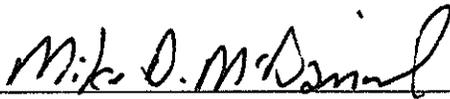
Ms. Angele Davis
Secretary
Department of Culture, Recreation, &
Tourism



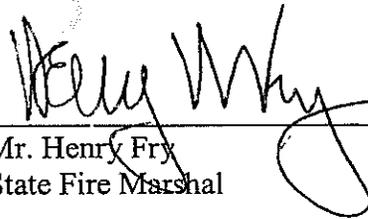
Mr. Michael J. Olivier
Secretary
Department of Economic Development



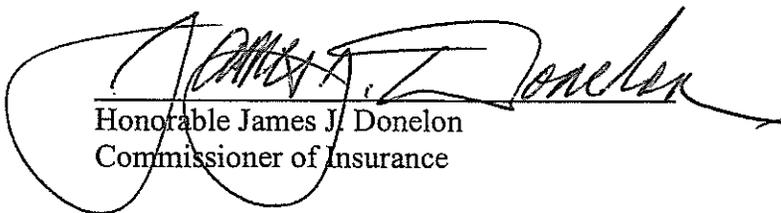
Mr. Cecil J. Picard
State Superintendent of Education
Department of Education



Mr. Mike McDaniel
Secretary
Department of Environmental Quality



Mr. Henry Fry
State Fire Marshal



Honorable James J. Donelon
Commissioner of Insurance

Mr. Jason Rabalais
Vice President/Acting President
Louisiana Housing Finance Agency

Raymond Jetson
Chief Executive Officer
Louisiana Family Recovery Corps

Mr. Roland Guidry
Oil Spill Coordinator
Governor's Oil Spill Coordinators Office

Mr. Godfrey White
Executive Director
Governor's Office of Elderly Affairs

Mr. William L Jenkins
Louisiana State University System President

Mr. Joey Strickland
Director
Governor's Office of Indian Affairs

Mr. Lawrence C. Blanc
Secretary
Louisiana Public Service Commission

Dr. E. Joseph Savoie
Commissioner
Louisiana Board of Regents

Honorable Alan R. Ater
Secretary of State
Department of State

Honorable John Neely Kennedy
State Treasurer
Department of the Treasury

John Ducrest
Commissioner
Office of Financial Institutions

Brigadier General Hunt Downer
Secretary
Department of Veterans Affairs

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RECORD OF
CHANGES TO
PLAN

**Record of Changes
For
State of Louisiana
Emergency Operations Plan
Changes Effective July 1, 2007**

Last Updated: August 15, 2006

#	As Reads	Page Number	Change to Read	Date
1	...regional planning problems will be issued periodically.	xiii paragraph 3	...regional planning problems will be issued periodically. It is expected that all State agencies and parish plans address citizens with disabilities or unique needs whenever applicable.	6-27-07
2	Louisiana' geographic location	2-1	Louisiana's geographic location	6-27-07
3	Attachment 2 Potential Hazards	2-2	Added pages 2-2 through 2-60	7-24-07
4	Emergency Support Function 12- Energy Annex	iii	Emergency Support Function 12-Energy and Utilities Annex	7-24-07
5	Louisiana State University	3-1	Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
6	e. ESF 9 – Search and Rescue	4-E-1	Remove ESF 9 as Support Function	6-27-07
7	4-O Louisiana State University	4-1	4-O Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
8	Reverse order of 2.b. and 2.c.	4-F-1	2. b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management c. ESF 7 – Resources	6-27-07
9	3. Required actions: a. Primary Functions: (1) & (2)	4-I-1	3. Required Actions: a. Primary Functions: None	6-27-07
10	LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	4-O-1	LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM	6-27-07
11	3. Required actions: None	4-O-1	3. Required actions:	6-27-07
12	3. b. As emergencies progress tribal people will be given the same level of life saving and sustaining support as the citizens of the state.	5-2	3. b. As emergencies progress tribal people will be given the same level of life saving and sustaining support as the other citizens of the state.	6-27-07
13	State Support column last cell "BOR"	ESF 1-5	Remove Last cell "BOR"	6-27-07
14	11. Louisiana State University	ESF 2-3	11. Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
15	Row Louisiana State University	ESF 2-5	Row Louisiana State University System	6-27-07

#	As Reads	Page Number	Change to Read	Date
16	State Support column 2 eight cell "LSU"	ESF 2-6	State Support column 2 eight cell "LSU-S"	6-27-07
17	State Support column first cell "LANG"	ESF 2-6	Remove First Cell "LANG"	6-27-07
18	State Support column second cell "DAF"	ESF 4-5	Remove Second cell "DAF"	6-27-07
19	State Primary "GOHSEP"	ESF 4-5	State Primary " DAF"	6-27-07
20	12. Louisiana State University	ESF 5-3	12. Louisiana State University	6-27-07
21	Row Louisiana State University	ESF 5-5	Row Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
22	State Support column 2 thirteenth cell "LSU"	ESF 5-6	State Support column 2 thirteenth cell "LSU-S"	6-27-07
23	8. The Louisiana State University	ESF 6-3	8. The Louisiana State University	6-27-07
24	Row Louisiana State University	ESF 6-5	Row Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
25	State Support column seventh cell "LSU"	ESF 6-6	State Support column seventh cell "LSU-S"	6-27-07
26	State Support column does not have "DOL"	ESF 6-6	Add cell for "DOL"	6-27-07
27	A. MITIGATION: ...will designate an ESF 7 Resource Support Coordinator...	ESF 7-1	A. MITIGATION: ...will designate an Unified Logistics Branch Chief...	6-27-07
28	6. Louisiana State University	ESF 7-2	6. Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
29	Row Louisiana State University	ESF 7-4	Row Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
30	State Support column 2 fifth cell "LSU"	ESF 7-5	State Support column 2 fifth cell "LSU-S"	6-27-07
31	State Support column does not have "DEQ"	ESF 7-5	Add cell for "DEQ"	6-27-07
32	2. Louisiana State University	ESF 8-3	2. Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
33	Row Louisiana State University	ESF 8-5	Row Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
34	State Support column fifth cell "LSU"	ESF 8-6	State Support column fifth cell "LSU-S"	6-27-07
35	II. Scope: State assistance under this ESF shall include the identification, mobilization, and coordination of all State, private industry and volunteer personnel and resources for the following activities:	ESF 9-1	II. Scope: State assistance under this ESF shall include the identification, mobilization, and coordination of all State and private industry and resources for the following activities:	6-27-07
36	ESF 12 Energy ... Service Commission/Power	ix	...Service Commission/Power Louisiana Department of Health	7-24-07

#	As Reads	Page Number	Change to Read	Date
			and Hospitals (Water/Wastewater Utilities) P Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (Wastewater Utilities) S Louisiana Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (LaWARN) S Louisiana Rural Water Association S Louisiana National Guard S	
37	Column ESF #12 Energy	3-1	Column ESF #12 Energy and Utilities	7-24-07
38	Row Louisiana State University	ESF 9-4	Row Louisiana State University – Fire Training Institute	6-27-07
39	j. ESF 12 - Energy	4-B-1	j. ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities	7-24-07
40	State Support column ninth cell “LSU”	ESF 9-5	State Support column ninth cell “LSU-FTI”	6-27-07
41	6. Louisiana State University	ESF 10-2	6. Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
42	Row Louisiana State University	ESF 10-4	Row Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
43	State Support column fourth cell “LSU”	ESF 10-5	State Support column fourth cell “LSU-S”	6-27-07
44	A. MITIGATION: The Commissioner of Agriculture and will designate...	ESF 11-1	A. Mitigation: The Commissioner of Agriculture will designate...	6-27-07
45	6. Louisiana State University	ESF 11-2	6. Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
46	V. COMMAND & CONTROL Command and control will be exercised as provide in the Basic Plan.	ESF 11-2	V. COMMAND & CONTROL Command and control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.	6-27-07
47	Row Louisiana State University	ESF 11-4	Row Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
48	State Support column sixth cell “LSU”	ESF 11-5	State Support column sixth cell “LSU-S”	6-27-07
49	State Support column last cell “DNR”	ESF 11-5	Remove last cell “DNR”	6-27-07
50	B. 9. ...and damages that could result form the act of storm.	ESF 13-2	B. 9. ...and damages that could result from the act of storm.	6-27-07
51	C. 1. Bases on the type of emergency...	ESF 13-2	C. 1. Based on the type of emergency...	6-27-07
52	C. 3. ...as the needs to become apparent, ...	ESF 13-2	C. 3. ...as the needs become apparent, ...	6-27-07

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53	8. Louisiana State University	ESF 14-2	8. Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
54	Row Louisiana State University	ESF 14-4	Row Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
55	State Support column 2 sixth cell "LSU"	ESF 14-5	State Support column 2 sixth cell "LSU-S"	6-27-07
56	14. Louisiana State University	ESF 15-3	14. Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
57	Row Louisiana State University	ESF 15-5	Row Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
58	State Support column 1 eleventh cell "LSU"	ESF 14-5	State Support column 1 eleventh cell "LSU-S"	6-27-07
59	C. 1. ...when an emergency begin, and will...	ESF 16-1	C. 1. ...when an emergency begins, and will...	6-27-07
60	MILITARY SUPPORT...	ESF 16-4	MILITARY SUPPORT	6-27-07
61	(Missing Crosswalk)	ESF 16-4	Add Crosswalk	6-27-07
62	Attachment 4-O-Louisiana State University	ii	Attachment 4-O-Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
63	ESF 2 Communications Louisiana State University	vi	ESF 2 Communications Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
64	ESF 5 Emergency Management Louisiana State University	vii	ESF 5 Emergency Management Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
65	ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Services Louisiana State University	viii	ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Services Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
66	ESF 7 Resources Support Louisiana State University	viii	ESF 7 Resources Support Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
67	ESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services Louisiana State University	viii	ESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
68	ESF 9 Search & Rescue Louisiana State University	viii	ESF 9 Search & Rescue Louisiana State University – Fire Training Institute	6-27-07
69	ESF 10 Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological Louisiana State University	ix	ESF 10 Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
70	ESF 11 Agriculture Louisiana State University	ix	ESF 11 Agriculture Louisiana State University System	6-27-07

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71	ESF 14 Community Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Stabilization Louisiana State University	x	ESF 14 Community Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
72	ESF 15 Emergency Public Information Louisiana State University	x	ESF 15 Emergency Public Information Louisiana State University System	6-27-07
73	ESF 11 – Agriculture ...	4-H-1	ESF 11 – Agriculture ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities (Waste and Wastewater Utilities)	7-24-07
74	ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services ...	4-P-1	ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services ESF 12 – Water and Wastewater Utilities	7-24-07
75	ESF 12 – Energy – Intrastate Natural Gas.	4-T-1	ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities – Intrastate Natural Gas	7-24-07
76	ESF 12 – Energy, Electric Power.	4-W-1	ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities, Electric Power	7-24-07
77	k. ESF 11 – Agriculture. ...	4-GG-1	k. ESF 11 – Agriculture. l. ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities (Water and Wastewater).	7-24-07
78	D. RECOVERY: Oil Spill/HAZMAT and Radiological...	ESF 10-2	D. RECOVERY: Oil Spill/HAZMAT and Radiological ...	7-24-07
79	Column ESF #12 Energy	3-1	Add “S” to DEQ, DHH, and Volunteers	7-26-07
80	I. Louisiana Board of Regents ...AgCenter as a principle educator	ESF 11-9	I. Louisiana Board of Regents ...AgCenter as a principal educator	7-26-07
81	VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS Therefore, Memorandums of ...	ESF 11-10	VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS Therefore, Memoranda of ...	7-26-07
82	PURPOSE: ESF 12 outlines detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions associated with the maintenance and restoration of natural gas and electric utility service; and oil and natural gas production and transportation during and after a disaster, includes the roles and responsibilities of the primary responsible agencies, the Louisiana Public Service	ESF 12-1	PURPOSE: ESF 12 outlines detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions associated with the maintenance and restoration of natural gas and electric utility service; oil and natural gas production and transportation during and after a disaster, and water and wastewater utilities includes the roles and responsibilities of the primary responsible agencies,	7-26-07

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	commission (LPSC) and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR), and that of support agencies including, but not limited to, the Louisiana National Guard (LANG), provides for a coordinated State response to maintain or reestablished natural gas and electric utility services within a disaster area to best serve the needs of the State's population.		the Louisiana Public Service commission (LPSC), the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR), and the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, and that of support agencies including, but not limited to, the Louisiana National Guard (LANG), the Louisiana Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (LaWARN), and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality provides for a coordinated State response to maintain or reestablished natural gas, electric, and water and wastewater utility services within a disaster area to best serve the needs of the State's population.	
83	SCOPE: ...natural gas and electric utilities and oil ...	ESF 12-1	SCOPE ...natural gas, electric utilities, and water and wastewater utilities, and oil ...	7-26-07
84	MITIGATION: and the Executive Director of the Public Service Commission (LAPSC) will designate Coordinators for ESF 12, Energy.	ESF 12-1	MITIGATION: and the Secretary of the Public Service Commission (LAPSC) will designate Coordinators for ESF 12, Energy and Utilities.	7-26-07
85	ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES: A...the portions of the Energy ESF 12...	ESF 12-4	ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES: A...the portions of the Energy and Utilities ESF 12...	7-26-07
86	ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES: B...the portions of the Energy ESF 12...	ESF 12-4	ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES: B...the portions of the Energy and Utilities ESF 12...	7-26-07
87	ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES: C. The Support Agencies for Energy operations are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures and asset inventories to support the ESF 12 Coordinators. Support Agencies	ESF 12-4	ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES: C. The Support Agencies for Energy and Utilities operations are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures and asset inventories to support the ESF 12	7-26-07

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	include, but are not limited to Louisiana National Guard.		Coordinators. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to Louisiana National Guard, Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, the Louisiana Rural Water Association, and the Louisiana Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network.	
88	VII.B. ...emergency Energy support...	ESF 12-4	VII.B. ... emergency Energy and Utilities support...	7-26-07
89	VIII. ...The ESF 12 Energy Coordinators...	ESF 12-4	VIII. ... The ESF 12 Energy and Utilities Coordinators...	7-26-07
90	APPENDIX 1 – ESF 12 ENERGY RESPONSIBILITY CHART	ESF 12-5	APPENDIX 1 – ESF 12 ENERGY AND UTILITIES RESPONSIBILITY CHART	7-26-07
91	Columns ... Construction & Repairs	ESF 12-5	Add 3 Columns Damage Assessment Operate and Perform Analyses Permit Use (Water and Wastewater)	7-26-07
92	Row for LANG Support	ESF 12-5	Add 4 Rows for Support agencies LaWARN (water/wastewater) La. Dept. of Environmental Quality La. Rural Water Association La. Dept. of Health & Hospitals	7-26-07
93	State Support column LANG	ESF 12-6	Add 4 cells under State Support LaWARN LDEQ LRWA LDHH	7-26-07
94	Federal Primary column	ESF 12-6	Add to cell EPA COE	7-26-07
95	APPENDIX 2 – ESF 12 ENERGY ANNEX STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK	ESF 12-6	APPENDIX 2 – ESF 12 ENERGY AND UTILITIES ANNEX STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK	7-26-07
96	III.A. MITIGATION ...Military Support To Civil Affairs...	ESF 16-1	III.A. MITIGATION ...Military Support to Civil Affairs...	7-26-07
97	Appendix 3	ESF 7-5	Added pages ESF 7-6 through ESF 7-11	7-26-07

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98	SUPPLEMENTS ... 1A – Southwest Louisiana Hurricane and Evacuation Plan 1B – Southwest Louisiana Hurricane and Evacuation Plan 1C – Louisiana Shelter Operations Plan	iv	SUPPLEMENTS ... 1 – Louisiana Shelter Operations Plan	8-9-07
99	III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS ... The Louisiana State University...	ESF 8-1	<p>III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS ... THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY...</p> <p>The Parishes shall have primary responsibility for their citizens to include addressing health and medical activities and needs. Towards this end, the parishes shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop comprehensive plans to include health and medical needs of their parish (ie. Inclusive of hospitals, nursing homes, and home health agencies that are in their parish) - Identify gaps - Facilitate efforts to close gaps <p>Local assets should be used before requesting state assistance. Once the parishes have exhausted local assets, the State shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the parishes by developing the necessary contingency contracts for medical resources (ie. Ambulances, personnel, etc) - Coordinate the request of parishes so as to develop a comprehensive state plan <p>Home Health patients are part of the general community as are</p>	8-9-07

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			<p>other vulnerable individuals that may self-present during an evacuation. The City has a responsibility to identify these individuals and to coordinate with the state the possible transportation assets that they may need (that exceed their parish efforts). Regardless of an individuals' disability, there are only so many types of transportation vehicles that can be 'chopped' to the parish to support their evacuation plans – school bus, coach bus, ambulance, para-transit vehicles or plane. The parishes are responsible for getting their citizens to Parish Pick-Up Points.</p>	
100	<p>IV. ORGANIZATION ... C. LSU ... D. The Support Agencies...</p>	ESF 8-3	<p>IV. ORGANIZATION ... C. State ESF-8 has done due diligence in identifying/developing a contract for surge ambulances (support to ESF-1) and in identifying/securing special needs shelters and Federal medical shelters (support to ESF-6) to support the parishes from the parish-pick-up points to shelters across the state. EXPECTATIONS: Parishes: Parishes are responsible for getting their citizens to Parish Pick-Up Points.</p> <p>State: ESF8 Supplement 6 plans have plans for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical Special Needs Shelter Network – 7 operated by the State (completed) - Federal Medical Stations – 3 sites operated by 	8-9-07

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			Feds (completed) - Surge Ambulance Contract – up to 100 ambulances (RFP closes on August 16, 2007) - Medical Institution Evacuation Plan D. LSU ... E. The Support Agencies...	

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STATE OF LOUISIANA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASIC PLAN

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes the policies and structure for State Government management of emergencies and disasters. The EOP prescribes the phases of emergencies and disasters; Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery. The EOP is an all-hazard plan. It assigns responsibilities for actions and tasks that the State will take to provide for the safety and welfare of its citizens against the threat of natural, technological, and national security emergencies and disasters. The EOP is designed to coordinate closely with the National Response Plan (NRP) and with Parish Emergency Operations Plans. It establishes a base on which further plans, procedures, guidelines, arrangements, and agreements can be elaborated.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Louisiana is in the Gulf Coastal Plain and covers an area of approximately 51,000 square miles. Fourteen percent of the land area is covered with water in the form of lakes, rivers, streams, bayous and wetlands. The overall terrain ranges from flat to gently rolling hills; from below sea level in the southern portion to slightly more than 535 feet above sea level at Driskill Mountain in Bienville Parish.
2. The climate is moderate with normally mild, wet winters and warm to hot summers with high relative humidity. Temperatures range from 100 degrees in the summer to near 0 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter and the average annual rainfall varies from 44 inches in the northern part of the State to more than 64 inches in the southern and southeastern areas.
3. The State of Louisiana has sixty-four (64) major political subdivisions called parishes and a population estimated at 4,496,334 (2003 estimate). Parishes are further subdivided into cities, towns, and villages and are usually governed by a president-council form of government or a police jury headed by a president. Cities, towns, and villages have a mayor-council governing body of elected officials. The state is also home to Indian Tribes recognized by the Federal Government. The tribes are dealt with by the Federal Government on a government-to-government basis by the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs. The state deals with the tribes through the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs. The state encourages close cooperation among tribes, parish governments, and state agencies to ensure the protection of people's lives and property. Further detail is contained in Attachment 5.
4. Louisiana faces a variety of natural, technological, and national security hazards which pose a significant threat to the people of the state. They include, but are not limited to, hurricanes, severe storms, tornadoes, floods, dam failures, freezes, winter storms, earthquakes, subsidence, erosion, drought, water shortages,

wildfires, nuclear power plant incidents, transportation and other hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents, industrial accidents, nuclear attack, chemical/biological warfare, terrorist incidents, civil disturbances or riots, and resource shortages (utility and energy), or a combination of any of these. A more comprehensive list of hazards is included in Attachment 2.

5. During an emergency or disaster, the State will take immediate and appropriate action to determine, direct, mobilize, and coordinate resource needs. The State Government will suspend or cancel normal operations and redirect resources to save lives, relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, protect property, and repair essential facilities.
6. Many of the potential risks e.g. hurricanes, floods and other severe weather, nuclear facility incidents and enemy attack would be preceded by a period of increased alertness, giving public officials time to take preventive, precautionary or protective measures to reduce loss of life and minimize damages.
7. The State has designed, built, equipped, and staffed an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) from which all emergency activities will be managed. The State requires all parish governments to have EOC's from which the parishes can manage emergency operations at the parish level and communicate with the state EOC to ensure close cooperation in emergencies and disasters.

B. Assumptions

1. The State is primarily responsible for natural and technological emergency preparedness, but has a shared responsibility with the Federal government for national security preparedness and for catastrophic natural and technological hazards..
2. The State's responsibility necessitates the development of an all-hazard plan, with functional annexes and detailed procedures, supported by parish and local emergency plans. Planning efforts are made as general as possible to insure flexibility to combat the impact of all types of hazards.
3. The probability of a terrorist or war-related emergency or disaster that would involve mass fatalities and casualties, major devastation and disruption of vital services is low, but it does exist.
4. Emergencies or disasters could, individually or in combination, cause a grave emergency condition in any area of the State. Emergencies can vary in scope and intensity, from a small local incident with minimal damage to a multi-parish disaster with extensive devastation and loss of life.
5. The initial actions of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery operations are conducted by local government. Local authorities will exhaust their resources, and then use mutual aid agreements with volunteer groups, the private sector, and/or neighboring parishes.

6. State assistance will supplement local efforts and federal assistance will supplement State and local efforts when it is clearly demonstrated that it is beyond local and State capability to cope with the emergency/disaster.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The Emergency Operations Plan is based on the premise that the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) performed by the various agencies and organizations during emergency operations generally parallels their normal day-to-day functions. The same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases. Day-to-day tasks and operations that do not contribute directly to the emergency may be suspended or redirected for the duration of any emergency or disaster, and efforts that would normally be assigned to those tasks will be channeled toward emergency and disaster ESF as assigned.

B. Execution and Implementation

The Governor has delegated to the Director of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) the responsibility for implementation of this plan. The Director will implement this plan and procedures when the situation warrants. Should the Governor declare a state of emergency, the plan will automatically be activated.

C. State of Louisiana Incident Management System

The Federal Government has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to manage emergency incidents and disasters from the first responder level to the highest levels of the Federal Government. It is based on the Incident Command System and the Unified Command System (ICS/UCS) and is flexible and appropriate to all types of incidents. The State of Louisiana Incident Management System (SLIMS) will use the same flexible structure to manage all types of incidents, particularly those that require the establishment of Incident Command Posts at or near an incident site. The state adopts the NIMS guidance by reference. The operation of the Louisiana Unified Command System (LUCS) is contained in Attachment 6 to this plan.

D. Emergency Action Levels

1. Emergency Action Levels (EAL) have been established to provide a general indicator of the level of seriousness of an incident and related guidance for response and protective actions so that all emergency response forces have a common basis by which they can implement actions necessary to handle the situation. Refer to the Implementation Procedures for specific actions that response agencies will take for the appropriate action level declared. Procedures are on file in the State EOC. The four EAL that shall be used are:
 - a. LEVEL IV – Normal operations are ongoing. GOHSEP staffing is in accordance with authorized agency manning levels.

- b. LEVEL III – Events involve a potential or actual threat to the safety and welfare of the people in a threatened area(s). The GOHSEP Crisis Action Team is activated and the Situation Cell is operational with minimal staffing. The State EOC may be activated with selected ESF's by functional branch.
 - c. LEVEL II – Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an imminent or actual major impact on the safety of the people in a stricken area(s). The EOC is activated for 24-hour operation and staffed by GOHSEP personnel and State Augmenters. The EOC activation may include selected staffing from state, ESF's, federal, and volunteer agencies. This status will be maintained and the situation monitored closely until conditions escalate or de-escalate.
 - d. LEVEL I – Events are in progress which continue previously declared action levels and require response activities. The EOC is fully activated. All state, ESF's, federal, and volunteer agencies report to the EOC as requested for 24-hour operations. This status will be maintained until the threat is over and the emergency is terminated. As imminent danger is reduced, operations will be initiated for the return of the stricken area(s) to pre-disaster status.
2. For the purpose of incident management, State and local government will use the same emergency situation terminology used by federal agencies:
- a. Natural Disaster (National Weather Service)
 - (1) Watch
 - (2) Warning
 - (3) Impact
 - (4) Recovery
 - b. Fixed Nuclear Facility (NRC/FEMA Joint Guidance NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, REV.1.)
 - (1) Unusual event
 - (2) Alert
 - (3) Site area emergency
 - (4) General emergency
 - c. Homeland Security Threat Conditions (NRP)
 - (1) Green – Low Risk
 - (2) Blue – Guarded Risk
 - (3) Yellow – Elevated Risk
 - (4) Orange – High Risk
 - (5) Red – Severe Risk

D. Phases of Emergency Management

Since this EOP is concerned with the many hazards to which the State and its citizens may be exposed before, during and after an emergency/disaster occurs, responsible authorities operate in accordance with the five (5) phases of emergency management prescribed by the federal government:

1. Prevention – Preventive actions are taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Such actions are primarily applicable to terrorist incidents. They may include the application of intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include deterrence, heightened security for potential targets, investigations to determine the nature and source of the threat, public health and agricultural surveillance and testing, and public safety law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting or disrupting illegal activities and apprehending perpetrators.
2. Mitigation – Actions may be taken to eliminate or reduce the impact of a disaster. Such measures include zoning and land-use measures, formulating and enforcing building codes that recognize the hazards faced by the community, public education about hazards and protective measures, hazard and vulnerability analysis and preventative health care.
3. Preparedness – Actions may be taken in advance of an emergency/disaster to develop operational capabilities and help communities respond to and recover from a disaster. Such measures include the construction and equipping of EOC's with warning and communications systems, recruitment, and training of emergency management personnel, development of plans, procedures, arrangements, and agreements, and exercises of personnel and systems.
4. Response – Response actions are taken before, during, or after an emergency/disaster to save lives, minimize damages and enhance recovery operations. Such measures include activation of: emergency operation centers, plans and procedures, arrangements and agreements, the emergency alert system, public warning, notification of public officials, provision of mass care, shelter, search and rescue, and security.
5. Recovery – Recovery actions are taken over the short-term to return vital life-support systems to minimum standards, and long-term to return life to normal or improved levels. Such measures include damage assessment, supplemental assistance to individuals and public entities, assessment of plans, procedures, arrangements, and agreements, and the development of economic impact studies and methods to mitigate damages. Recovery measures are detailed in the Louisiana Disaster Recovery Manual, Supplement 3 to this EOP.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

By direction of the Governor, each State department, agency, commission, special district, and board with emergency or disaster responsibilities, along with local government, will have all-hazard emergency operations plans and implementing procedures. Authority and responsibility are to be as decentralized as possible to field

units and to individuals responsible for actual performance of operations. State personnel must be trained in their responsibilities and working relationships and must have the authority to respond to emergency or disaster requests from the GOHSEP Director.

B. Responsibilities

1. The Governor has the overall responsibility for emergency management in the state and is assisted in these duties by the GOHSEP Director. Tasks for those elements listed which have been given a primary or secondary shared responsibility for emergency/ disaster situations are contained in Attachment 3, Emergency Support Function (ESF) Responsibility Chart. General responsibilities for all agencies are as follows:
 - a. Every department, agency or office that has a primary responsibility for an ESF will organize, supervise and coordinate all the activities that take place in that functional area. Primary departments are responsible for specifying the actions of supporting departments and establishing clear coherent requirements that supporting departments can carry out effectively and efficiently.
 - b. Every department, agency, or office that has a support responsibility for an ESF will respond as required to carry out the missions that are assigned.
2. State Government departments, agencies, and offices having emergency responsibilities are required to carry out the responsibilities designated in Attachment 3, State Agency Emergency Support Functions. Depending on its functions, a state agency may have a primary or support role.
3. State government departments, agencies, and offices which do not have specific ESF responsibilities will serve as a reserve of material and manpower resources which may be required to perform previously unassigned tasks or supplement other response agencies. They will provide for resource management, direction, and control of their personnel, continuity of government (COG), continuity of operations (COOP) and situation intelligence and reporting during emergency/disaster situations.

C. Local

1. The Parish and Municipal governments' Chief Executive has overall responsibility by law for the direction and control of emergency/disaster operations and is assisted by a Local Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness Director. Such responsibilities include the development and implementation of emergency management programs to provide for rapid and effective action to direct, mobilize, staff, train, and coordinate use of local resources. The local director will plan for the protection of life and property for his citizens during times of emergency/disaster incidents.
2. Local organization structure parallels that of State government. Governments having state agencies located in their jurisdictions may integrate these agencies into their EOP and seek to have them serve on local emergency/disaster staff.

D. Federal

The Federal Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), has the responsibility for the coordination of federal emergency/disaster operations and resources in support of state and local government capabilities, and for directing and coordinating the delivery of federal disaster relief assistance programs. Assistance efforts are organized and coordinated according to the policies and procedures detailed in the National Response Plan (NRP), dated 2004 and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), dated 2004.

E. Volunteer and Others

1. Volunteer organizations are generally organized into the Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) and its Louisiana affiliate, LAVOAD. Such organizations give direct aid and assistance of all kinds to victims of emergencies and disasters.
2. The American Red Cross (ARC) has a primary response function to mitigate suffering by providing emergency mass care, food, clothing, shelter, first aid, supplementary nursing care, and aid to individual families. The ARC may also furnish medical care, health items, essential household furnishings, occupational supplies, equipment, and emergency rental for housing, transportation, and temporary repairs.
3. Other volunteer, non profit, charitable and religious organizations may provide assistance for registration, identification, medical assistance, shelter, mass feeding, collection of clothing, food commodities, furniture, bedding and cleaning supplies, as well as cleanup, restoration, temporary repairs and rehabilitation of housing, evacuation, and search and rescue.
4. Volunteer organizations may provide for the immediate cleanup, restoration, temporary repairs, and rehabilitation of residences and vital facilities. At time of warning, they may provide assistance in evacuation and search and rescue.
5. Radio and communications volunteers affiliated with various communications organizations may be called in to supplement conventional communications systems in emergencies and disasters.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Governor is responsible for the coordinated delivery of all emergency services, public, quasi-volunteer, and private, during a natural, technological, and/or national security emergency/disaster situation. The Governor has delegated the GOHSEP Director the authority to implement this plan, and to direct State-level emergency operations through the regularly constituted governmental structure.
- B. In the event of an emergency/disaster, the needed elements of State government will be in the State EOC located at 7667 Independence Boulevard in Baton Rouge. Should the primary EOC become inoperative, isolated, and/or unusable, the GOHSEP Director shall

issue relocation instructions to deployment teams for the preparation of the alternate State EOC at Camp Beauregard or at another location to be determined at the time.

- C. Each State department or agency shall be under the general control of its respective Secretary/Director, etc., through his or her designated emergency representative. The emergency representative shall be empowered to make decisions, and expend resources (personnel, materials, supplies, equipment, facilities, and funds) in providing operational and technical support to State and Local governments during any emergency/disaster incident.
- D. Local governments are responsible under all applicable laws, executive orders, proclamations, rules, regulations, and ordinances for emergency management within their respective jurisdiction. Local emergency management organizations shall function from designated EOC's and are subject to the direction and control of the executive heads of government, in coordination with the Governor and the GOHSEP Director.
- E. Upon activation of the State EOC, GOHSEP staff and state agencies shall insure that the necessary personnel and resources are available. Those agency representatives should bring or have pre-positioned plans, procedures, resource inventories, supplies, and notification lists needed to facilitate emergency/disaster operations.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT/CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

- A. Disasters can interrupt, paralyze, and/or destroy the ability of State, or local governments to carry out their executive, legislative, and judicial functions. Therefore, it is imperative that each level of government build this capability to preserve, maintain, and/or reconstitute its ability to function under the threat or occurrence of any emergency/disaster that could disrupt governmental operations and services.
- B. To have an effective comprehensive emergency management system, operations depend upon Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations from the highest to the lowest level: (1) Lines of succession for officials; and (2) the preservation of records which are essential to the effective functioning of government and for the protection of rights and interests of the State and its citizens under emergency conditions.
- C. The Louisiana Constitution Article IV vests in the Governor the chief executive power of the State. It establishes the emergency powers of the Governor and provides for the line of succession, which is:
 - 1. Governor
 - 2. Lieutenant Governor
 - 3. Secretary of State
 - 4. Attorney General
 - 5. Treasurer
 - 6. Presiding Officer of the Senate

7. Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives

- D. The legislature has enacted Acts 111, 112, 113 and 114 of 1963, all which mandate the designation of no less than three nor more than seven emergency interim successors for the State Executive, Judicial, Legislative and Local Executive branches of government, respectively.
- E. All department heads shall designate a primary and two (2) alternate interim emergency successors, as a minimum, for key supervisory positions, which will ensure the continuance of the leadership, authority, and responsibilities of their departments. Each agency/office head shall further designate a primary and alternate interim emergency successor for key positions.
- F. Designated emergency successors shall be instructed on their responsibilities, order of succession, when they will assume these positions, and when they will be terminated. Normally, an interim emergency successor may assume leadership whenever the incumbent becomes unavailable to perform their functions or when requested to do so during periods of emergencies/disasters. They shall hold these positions until relieved by the incumbent or the emergency/disaster has been brought to a successful conclusion. Agencies will avoid the practice of designating key officials to succeed each other. Agencies will set up a system for internal status reporting on manpower and other resources, estimates of damages, and actions taken to deal with emergencies.
- G. Each agency shall develop and maintain Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) that describe the plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements by which agencies can overcome emergencies that could inflict major damages on their normal facilities, staff, records, equipment and communications, and continue to provide services for the state and its people. The agencies will update and maintain departmental emergency operating procedures that prescribe in detail how the department or office will operate in an emergency, including notification of key personnel, setting up 24-hour shifts, and other measures.
- H. Each agency head or his/her primary assistant shall insure essential records and documents required for COG and COOP are properly stored, classified, indexed, filed and segregated from non-essential documents. Insure the maintenance and safeguarding of key records and documents through the use of duplicate files in dispersed locations or other measures.
- I. The records and documents which require safeguarding fall into three (3) general types: (1) records that protect the rights and interests of individuals; vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, articles of incorporation, etc.; (2) records required for effective emergency operations; plans, procedures, resource inventories, lists of succession, maps, memoranda of understanding, agreements, and lists of regular and auxiliary personnel; (3) records required to re-establish normal governmental functions and protect the rights and interests of government; federal/state laws, statutes, constitutions, charters, executive orders, proclamations, rules and regulations, official proceedings, financial and court records.

- J. Duplicate records and documents of the three- (3) general types will be made on a continuing basis. Duplicates will be stored at a dispersed location, designated by the Department Head.
- K. Key supervisory personnel and interim emergency successors will be informed as to the location and content of the dispersed records and/or documents. Procedures shall be formulated for the retrieval of those records and documents from the dispersed site during periods of National Security and other catastrophic emergencies/disasters, should they be required.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. During an emergency/disaster, some administrative procedures may be suspended, relaxed, or made optional. Such action will be carefully considered, and the consequences should be projected realistically. Departures from usual methods will be stated in the Governor's State of Emergency order, and in emergency plans.
- B. State and Local response elements will include provisions for documenting all emergency/disaster related expenditures using generally accepted accounting procedures as outlined in the State's Administrative Plan. Receipts, invoices, purchase orders, rental agreement, etc., will serve as a basis for settlement of claims and will support the State's request for supplemental federal assistance.
- C. When an emergency/disaster occurs, rapid steps will be undertaken to assess deaths and injury to persons and damage to private and public property. After local and neighboring resources have been exhausted, assistance requests shall be submitted to the GOHSEP Director.
- D. There exists a system of Emergency Communications between Local, State, Federal, and Private organizations for the coordination and direction of emergency/disaster relief efforts. This system is composed of internal, external or support communications located in the EOC's or Sheriff's Offices.
- E. During increased readiness periods, each State EOC emergency representative and local government shall ensure that property, personnel, supplies, equipment, and vehicles are accounted for and protected and, if necessary, dispersed to a designated area, and maintained in operational condition at all times.
- F. All elements of State and local government agencies shall implement resource controls to determine the availability and accessibility of required resources. Further, they shall identify any additional requirements needed to support emergency/disaster operations.
- G. Funding to meet the needs of emergencies and disasters may be available if appropriate local, Parish, State and Federal Disaster Declarations are made. The first recourse shall be to use funds regularly appropriated to State agencies. If the demands exceed available funds, the Governor may make additional funds available with the concurrence of the Interim Emergency Board.
- H. Training of emergency operations staff will be conducted annually through in-house sessions, exercises, actual operations, or GOHSEP/DHS/FEMA sponsored classes.

During increased readiness conditions, accelerated/refresher training on operations and radiological preparedness will be conducted for EOC staff by the respective State/Local training officer.

- I. The State of Louisiana is a signatory to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), as stated in the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act of 1993 as amended. If an emergency becomes too widespread or serious for parish and state resources, the Director GOHSEP will process a request for assistance through EMAC.
- J. If an emergency or disaster becomes too widespread or serious for parish, state and EMAC resources, the Director GOHSEP will process a request for supplemental federal assistance from the Governor's office, through DHS/FEMA, for Presidential approval.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The Governor, under the Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act of 1993, has directed the GOHSEP Director to develop the State's EOP and has assigned to the Director, overall responsibility for the State's planning effort. The Director has been delegated the authority to implement the EOP as necessary and will provide the necessary assistance, guidance, and coordination to ensure that the EOP addresses an all-hazard approach, including natural, technological and/or a national security emergency or disaster situation, and is flexible enough to allow users to adjust to emergency situations.
- B. The various State departments, agencies, special districts, commissions, boards, volunteer, quasi-volunteer and private sector groups with emergency responsibilities shall integrate their operational, COG and COOP efforts in the development, maintenance, implementation and testing of this EOP and its procedures. Local government has been tasked to develop, implement, and maintain EOPs and shall adhere to policies and tasks outlined within this EOP as much as possible.
- C. All plans, annexes, appendices, implementing procedures and resource (personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities) inventories shall be based on those potential hazards to which the State is subject, along with the support needed to assist local government before, during, and after any emergency/disaster incident. Plans, annexes, appendices, and procedures will detail who, what, when, where and how emergency tasks and responsibilities will be conducted.
- D. This EOP, its annexes, appendices, procedures, resource inventories, and notification/recall lists shall be maintained and kept current by all parties in the following manner: The EOP and its annexes and appendices, COG and COOP provisions will be reviewed every year, with a comprehensive review and update every four (4) years. Any agency changes or additions will be forwarded to the Director, GOHSEP by 31 March every year. Resource inventories and notification/recall lists should be reviewed on a six (6) month basis or as changes occur. Procedures will be reviewed following critiques of actual emergency/disaster operations and/or exercises, where deficiencies were noted.
- E. Major changes that affect the Situation and Assumptions, Concept of Operations, Assignment of Responsibilities, and Direction and Control will be made as required.

Major changes shall be approved by the respective Department Head. The emergency representative has the authority to revise and/or update routine changes, i.e., implementing procedures, resource inventories, and notification/recall lists.

- F. All changes, revisions, and/or updates shall be forwarded to GOHSEP for review, editing, publication and distribution to all holders of the Louisiana EOP (see distribution list.) If no changes, revisions, and/or updates are required, GOHSEP shall be notified in writing by the respective department head that plan, appendices, procedures, etc., have been reviewed and are considered valid and current, signed by the respective department head.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. Federal

1. Public Law 93-234, as amended The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.
2. Public law 93-288, The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 100-707, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988.
3. Title 44, The Code of Federal Regulations, Part 206.
4. Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA-64, Emergency Action Planning Guidelines for Dams, 1985.
5. Federal Emergency Management Agency, SLG 101 State and Local Guide
6. Federal Emergency Management Agency, SLG101A State and Local Guide
7. National Response Plan, 2004
8. National Incident Management System, 2004.
9. All other Public Laws or Executive Orders enacted or to be enacted which pertain to emergencies/disasters.

B. State

1. The Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act of 1993 as amended...
2. Act 111, Emergency Interim State Executive Succession Act of 1963.
3. Act 112, Emergency Interim Judicial Succession Act of 1963.
4. Act 113 as amended, Emergency Interim Legislative Succession of 1963.
5. The Louisiana State Administrative Plan dated 1992, as amended.
6. Louisiana Significant/High Hazard Dam Safety Plan 1989.

7. State Executive Order included in the preface to this plan.
8. Louisiana Disaster Recovery Manual dated January 2005, as amended.
9. Other Acts, Executive Orders, Proclamations, Compacts, Agreements, and Plans pertaining to emergencies and/or disasters that has been or will be developed or enacted.

C. Local

1. Ordinances or resolutions enacted or to be enacted pursuant to requirements of the authorities cited in Paragraph A. and B. above as they pertain to emergencies/disasters.
2. Act 114, Emergency Interim Local Executive Succession Act of 1963.
3. Local Emergency Operations Plans.
4. Mutual Aid, Letters of Agreement, and or Memorandums enacted or to be enacted.

D. Volunteer

1. Louisiana Revised Statutes, Chapter 29:650, Civil Air Patrol.
2. Act 58-4-1905, American Red Cross (ARC). Mennonite Disaster Services/FEMA Agreement. Salvation Army Charter, May 12, 1974 and Memorandums of Understanding between Louisiana and the agencies above.
3. Other directives as appropriate

X. GLOSSARY/DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The following is a glossary of terms, acronyms, abbreviations, and definitions that are used in this plan and are unique to emergency/disaster operations.

Congregate Care Facilities – Public or private buildings in a reception area that may be used to lodge and care for evacuees.

D&C – Direction and Control

Disaster – Any occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a Natural, Technological, and/or National Security incident, including but not limited to earthquake, explosion, fire, flood, high water, hostile military actions, hurricanes, landslide, mudslide, storms, tidal wave, tornadoes, wind driven water or other disasters.

Disaster Recovery Manager – Official appointed by the Director, GOHSEP, to coordinate post disaster recovery activities.

Emergency Action Level (EAL) – A system that classifies the seriousness of an emergency/disaster situation. There are four (4) levels: LEVEL IV, LEVEL III, LEVEL II, and LEVEL I. The State may escalate to a more serious class if conditions deteriorate or are expected to deteriorate. The State may de-escalate to a less serious class if response actions have resolved the situation.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) – A network of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during a state of public disaster or other natural emergency, as provided by the Emergency Broadcasting System Plan.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – Is a protected site from which public officials issue warnings and exercise direction and control during an emergency/disaster. It is equipped and staffed to provide support in coordinating and guiding emergency/disaster operations.

EOP – Emergency Operations Plan.

EPI – Emergency Public Information.

FCO – Federal Coordinating Officer.

ESF –Emergency Support Functions

DHS/FEMA – The Federal Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) – The person named by the Governor in the Federal-State Agreement (normally the GOHSEP Director or his designee) to execute on behalf of the State all necessary documents for disaster assistance following a declaration of an emergency or major disaster, including certification of applicants for public assistance.

GOHSEP – Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness.

Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) – Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops, or property when released into the environment. The four traditional classes are: chemical, biological, radiological, explosive.

Implementing Procedures (IP's) – A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those specific actions which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness during the conduct of emergency/disaster operations.

LEVEL IV – Normal operations are ongoing. GOHSEP staffing is in accordance with authorized agency manning levels.

LEVEL III – Events involve a potential or actual threat to the safety and welfare of the people in a threatened area(s) and has the potential of escalating.

LEVEL II – Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an imminent or actual major impact on the safety of the people in a stricken area(s).

LEVEL I – Events that are in progress which continue previously declared action levels and to initiate those actions that begin to lead the return of stricken area(s) back to a state of normalcy and pre-disaster design and use.

Local Government – Any parish, city, town, village or other legal political subdivision within the State of Louisiana.

National Security Emergency – Events include nuclear, conventional, chemical, biological warfare, civil disorder, terrorism, and/or energy shortages.

Natural – Events include floods, hurricane/tropical storm, erosion, drought, tornado, wildfire, earthquake subsidence, dam failure, severe storms, and winter storm/freeze.

Resources – Include materials (raw, basic, or finished), supplies, equipment, manpower, facilities, services, finished goods, and products.

State – Generically, the term State is used to include the political subdivisions, boards, special districts, commissions, and Indian tribes or authorized tribal organizations.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO) – The State Official designated by the Governor to act as principal assistant in the coordination and supervision of the Disaster Assistance Program and to act in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Office (FCO) for the purpose of coordinating disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government.

Technological – Events include hazardous materials (stationary and transportation), nuclear power facility, transportation accidents, and power failure.

Attachments to Basic Plan:

Attachment 1 – State Organizational Chart

Attachment 2 – List of Potential Hazards

Attachment 3 – State Agency Emergency Support Function (ESF) & Responsibility Chart

Attachment 4 – State Agency Emergency Support Functions

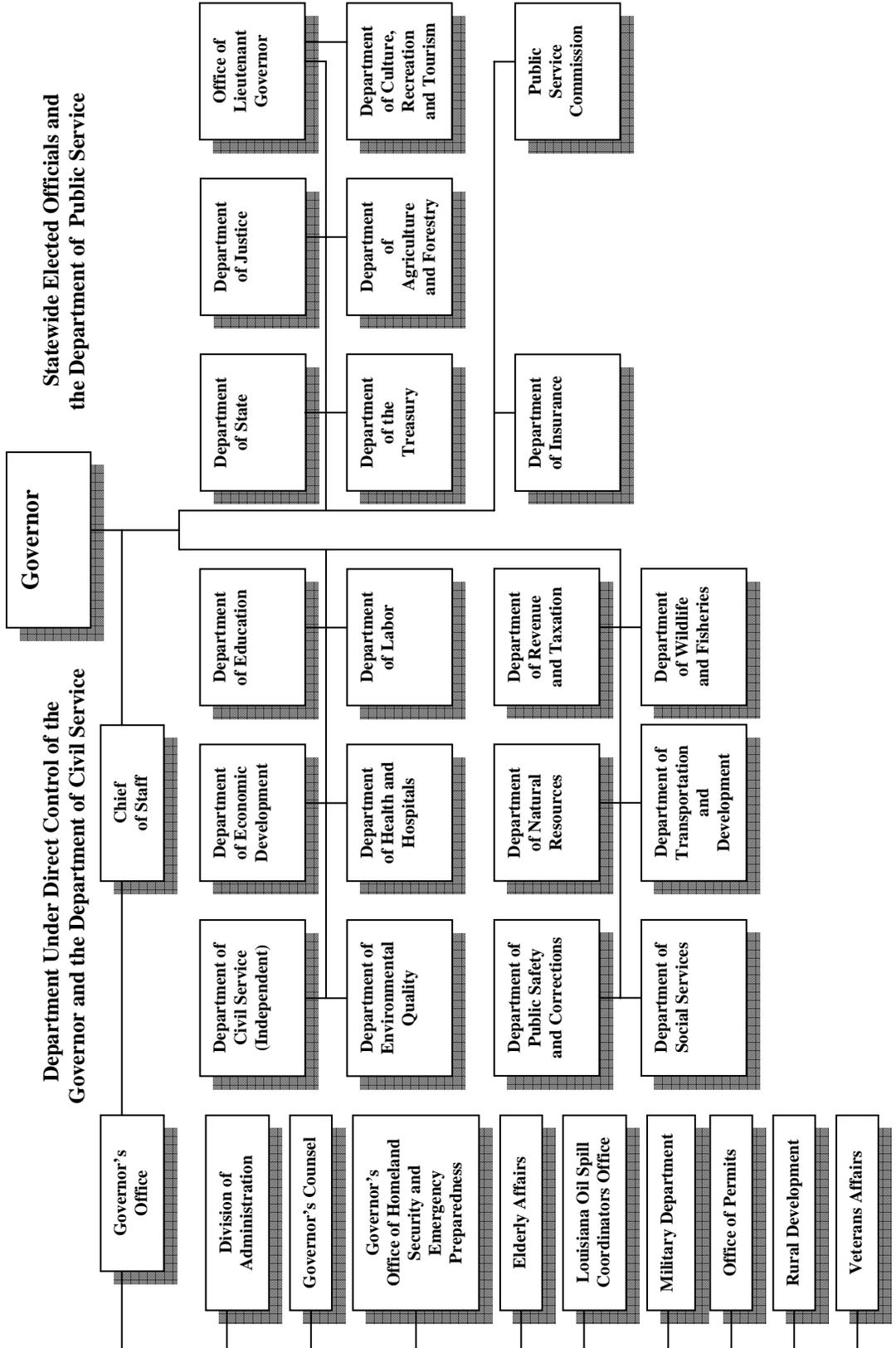
Attachment 5 – Tribal Relations

Attachment 6 – Louisiana Unified Command System (LUCS)

LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT

ATTACHMENT 1

STATE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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ATTACHMENT 2

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Louisiana's geographic location and industrial and population distribution subject the State and its people to a variety of hazards. The following list includes, but is not limited to, the most serious likely hazards, separated into natural, technological, human-caused, and biological categories:

1. Natural Hazards:
 - A. Coastal Erosion
 - B. Drought
 - C. Earthquake
 - D. Flood
 - E. Fog
 - F. Hailstorm
 - G. Hurricanes (Tropical Cyclone)
 - H. Ice Storm
 - I. Severe Storms, including lightning and high winds (Thunderstorms)
 - J. Subsidence
 - K. Severe Summer Weather/Extreme Heat
 - L. Storm Surge
 - M. Tornado
 - N. Wildfire

2. Technological Hazards:
 - A. Airplane Crash
 - B. Dam Failure
 - C. Levee Failure
 - D. Hazardous Materials Fixed Facility Incident
 - E. Hazardous Materials Transportation Incident
 - F. Nuclear Fixed Facility Incident
 - G. Nuclear Transportation Incident
 - H. Offshore Oil Spill
 - I. Utilities Failure (Energy)
 - J. Utilities Failure (Telecommunications)
 - K. Utilities Failure (Sewer and Water Systems)

3. Human-caused Hazards (Intentional Acts):
 - A. Civil Disorder
 - B. Terrorist/Enemy Attack
 - C. Cyber Terrorism

4. Biological Hazards:
 - A. Animal Disease
 - B. Pandemic Infectious Disease

Coastal Erosion - Attachment 2.1

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on subsidence, effects of storms and saltwater intrusion.

Frequency of Occurrence

There are 25-35 square miles of wetlands being lost per year due to coastal erosion.

Vulnerability

- Population – 3
- Property – 4
- Environment - 5
- Government Operations – 3

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Low impact – There is minimal potential for injury or loss of life.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact – There is minimal impact on personnel responding.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact – This is unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Extensive impact – There is extensive impact on property, facilities and infrastructure.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact – There is a minimal impact to the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Catastrophic impact – The entire coastal ecosystem is affected.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Catastrophic impact – As the wetlands are lost there are many businesses that will be affected including fishing, fish-related products, petroleum and shipping.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

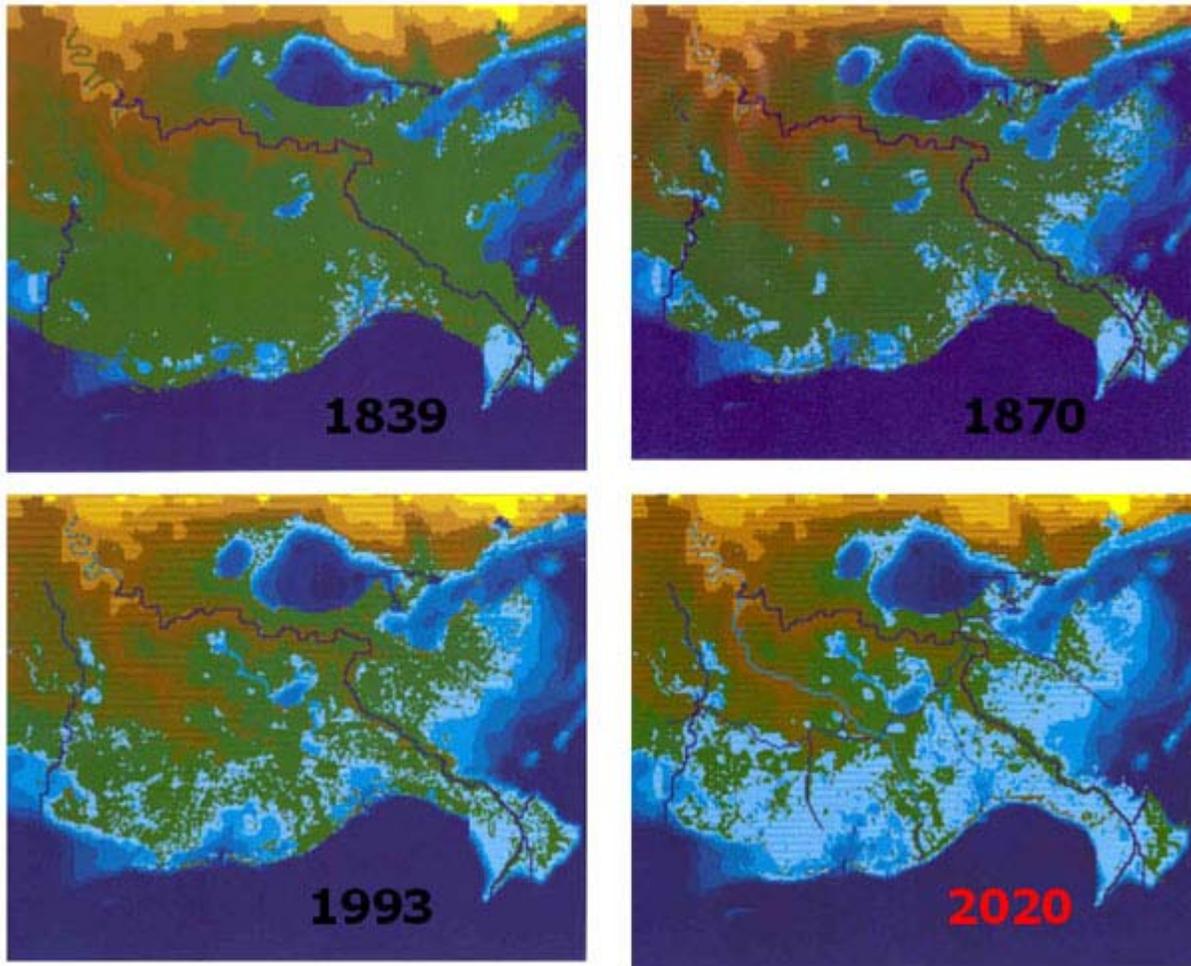
High impact – The regulatory and contractual obligations such as Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act are impacted.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

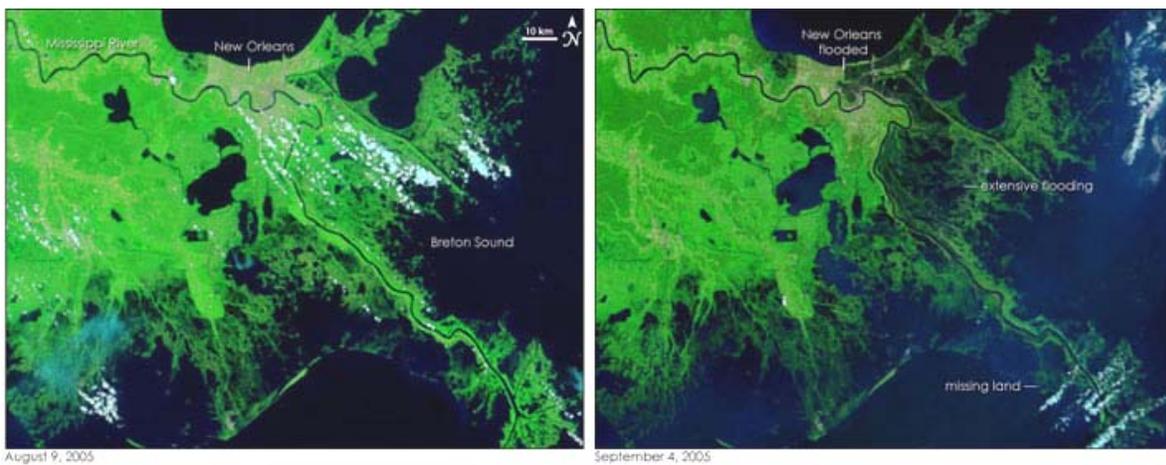
With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 2, 3

Figure 2.1



Washing Away: Historic and Projected Erosion Along Louisiana's Coast



Coastal wetlands flooding in southeast Louisiana, pre- and post-Katrina

Photos courtesy of the MODIS Rapid Response Team, NASA GSFC

Drought - Attachment 2.2

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the location and duration of impact.

Frequency of Occurrence

Drought impacts have occurred in every parish. Impacts that would need emergency operations (water shortage and fire) have occurred less than once per year over the last 10 years.

Vulnerability

- Population – 1
- Property – 1
- Environment - 2
- Government Operations - 1

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Drought conditions may require water rationing. The impact is low for injury or loss of life.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact - Emergency personnel should avoid dehydration.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Low impact – Drought is unlikely to have a detrimental effect on property, facilities and infrastructure.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact - The delivery of services should not be affected.

Impact on the Environment

Moderate impact – Vegetation, forestry, and wildlife would be most affected.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

High impact - The economic and financial condition of the state would be affected due to the loss of agricultural crops, businesses that require water for production and parishes that depend on the rivers and gulf for commerce.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

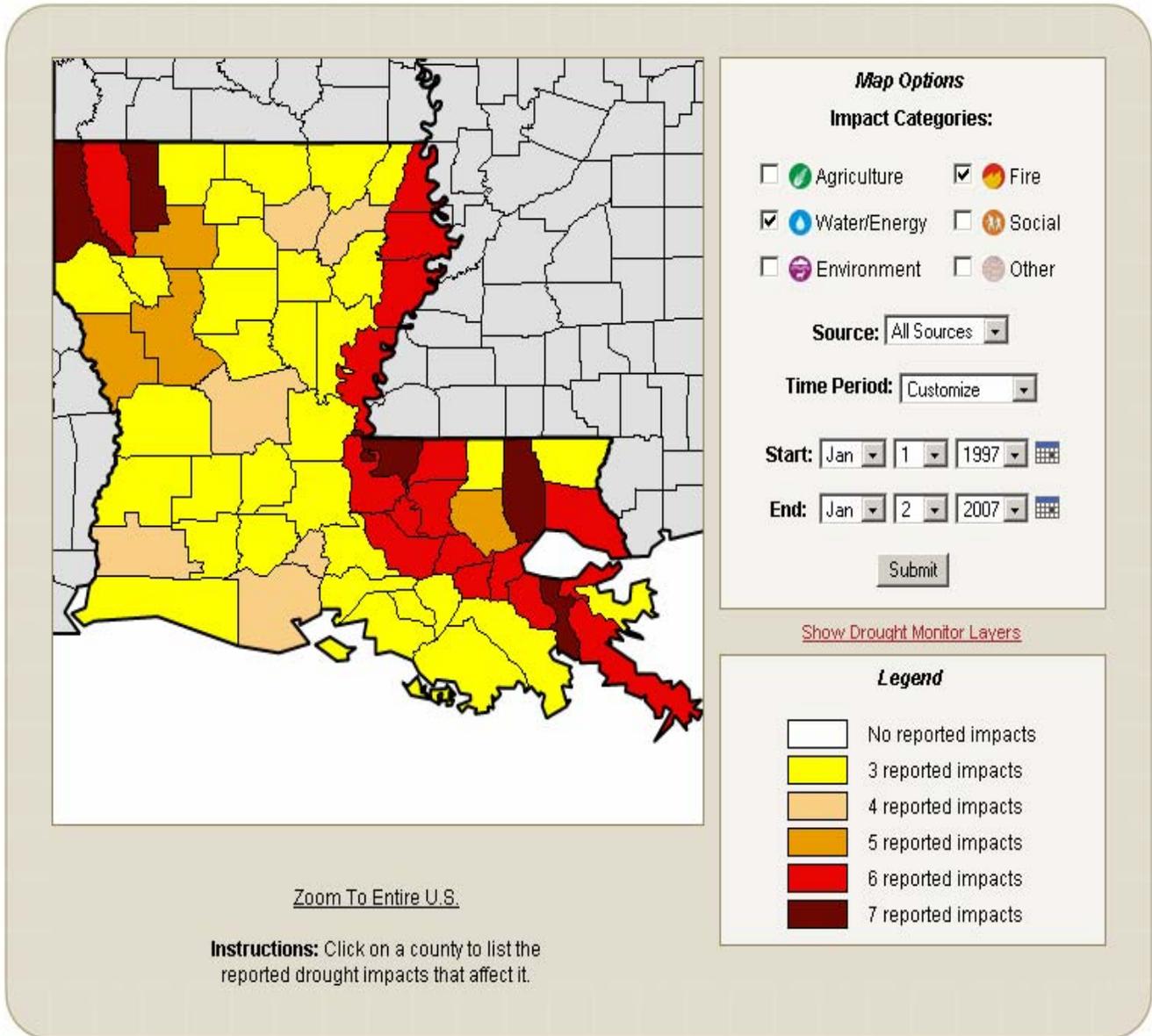
Low impact - If the drought is prolonged transportation regulations may need to be waived temporarily to allow for water to be transported to the most severely affected areas.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 1, 4

Figure 2.2



Source: http://droughtreporter.unl.edu/map.jsp?Cmd=filter&scn=sv&st=Louisiana&c_ag=on&c_fire=on&c_water=on&c_social=on&c_environment=on&c_other=on&src=&daterange=custom&month1=1&day1=1&year1=1997&month2=1&day2=1&year2=2007

Earthquake - Attachment 2.3

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the duration, magnitude and frequency during the event.

Frequency of Occurrence

There have been a number of earthquakes reported; the most severe occurred October 19, 1930. It had a magnitude of 4.2. The most recent occurred on December 19, 2005 with a magnitude of 3.0.

Vulnerability

- Population – 1
- Property – 1
- Environment - 1
- Government Operations – 1

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Low impact - The potential for injury or loss of life is minimal. All of the earthquakes that have occurred in Louisiana were of low intensity.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact - Personnel responding would not be impacted.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Low impact – There would be minimal impact to property, facilities and infrastructure.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact – There would be minimal impact to the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the environment.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the economic and financial condition.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Low impact – There would be no impact on the regulatory and contractual obligations.

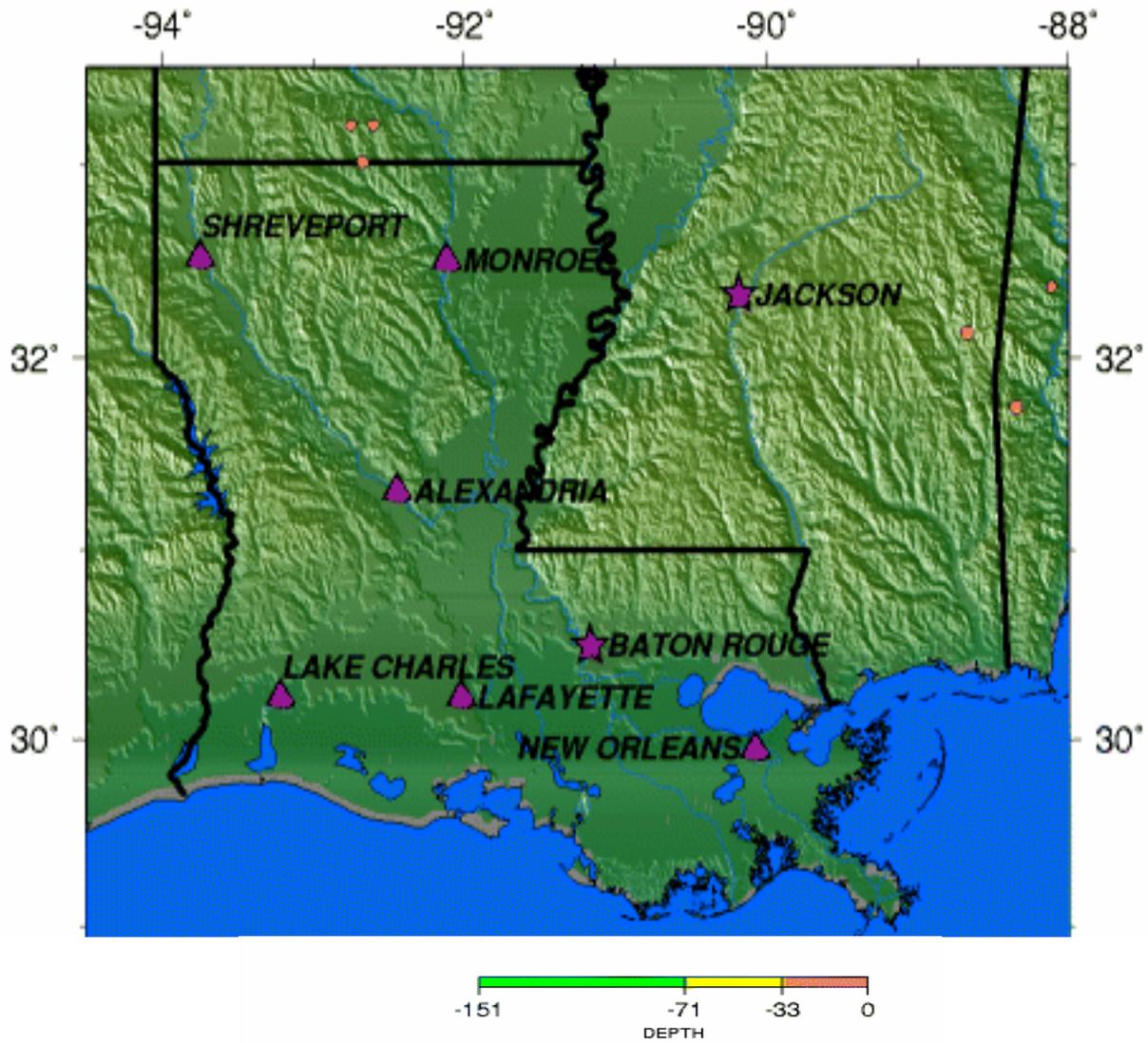
Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 1, 5, 6

Figure 2.3

Seismicity of Louisiana 1990 - 2001



Purple Triangles: Cities
Purple Star: Capital City
Circles: Earthquakes (color represents depth range)

Earthquake locations are from the USGS/NEIC PDE catalog.

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/states/louisiana/seismicity.php>

Flood - Attachment 2.4

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the location and cause of the flooding. (urban, riverine, flash or sheet)

Frequency of Occurrence

Floods occur each year in Louisiana. In the years from 1991 - 2006, there were 81 Presidential Disaster Declarations in Louisiana.

Vulnerability

- Population – 3
- Property – 4
- Environment - 4
- Government Operations – 4

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

High impact - There is potential for injury or loss of life from being swept away by flood waters.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

High impact – Personnel responding need to be protected from hazards and environmental concerns.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

High impact -Loss of power increases response time.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Extensive impact - Property, facilities and infrastructure are impacted by water infiltration.

Impact on Delivery of Services

High impact - The delivery of services are impacted due to the loss of power.

Impact on the Environment

High impact - The environment is impacted by salt water infiltration and over saturation.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Extensive impact - The economic and financial condition is impacted as clean up from a flood is time consuming and there is a loss of revenue during this time.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

High impact - The impact affects regulatory and contractual obligations such as the Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFE) and International Building Codes (IBC).

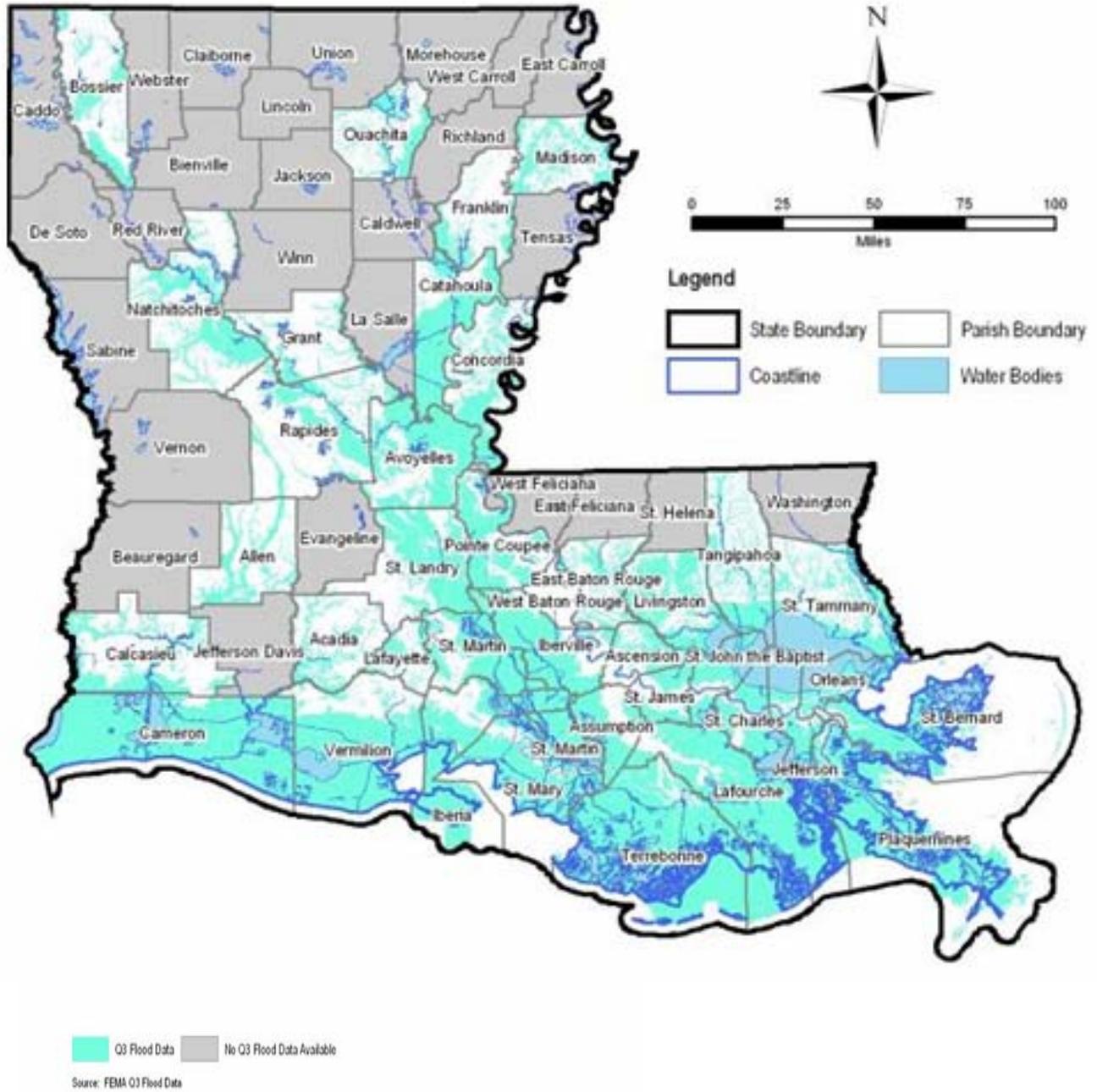
Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

Coordinated participation of the agencies is essential for the public to remain confident that the program can function efficiently.

Resources: 1, 7, 8

Figure 2.4

Flood Hazards



Fog - Attachment 2.5

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent the intensity, location and duration.

Frequency of Occurrence

Fog events occur often in Louisiana, however, only a few are reported.

Vulnerability

	<u>Key</u>
▪ Population – 1	1- Low
▪ Property – 1	2- Moderate
▪ Environment - 1	3- High
▪ Government Operations – 1	4- Extensive
	5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Low impact - The potential for injury or loss of life is possible due to auto accidents.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact – There is minimal impact on the personnel responding.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Low impact – There is minimal impact on facilities and infrastructure, however, there may be property damage due to low visibility.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact – There is minimal impact on the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Low impact - There is minimal impact on the environment.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Low impact –There is minimal impact on the economic and financial condition.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Low impact – There is minimal impact on the regulatory and contractual obligations.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 8, 9

Figure 2.5

Reported Fog Events 1995 - 2006



Hailstorm - Attachment 2.6

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the size of the hail, duration of storm and location.

Frequency of Occurrence

On average there are 17 hailstorms per year with a median size hailstone of 1 inch.

Vulnerability

- Population – 1
- Property – 1
- Environment - 1
- Government Operations – 1

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Low impact -The potential for injury or loss of life is minimal.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact – There is minimal impact on the personnel responding.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Moderate impact – There is a moderate impact to property, facilities and infrastructure due to hail damage.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact – There is a minimal impact on the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Low impact – There is minimal impact on the environment.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Moderate impact - Cumulative costs may be felt if the storm occurs across a large metro area.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

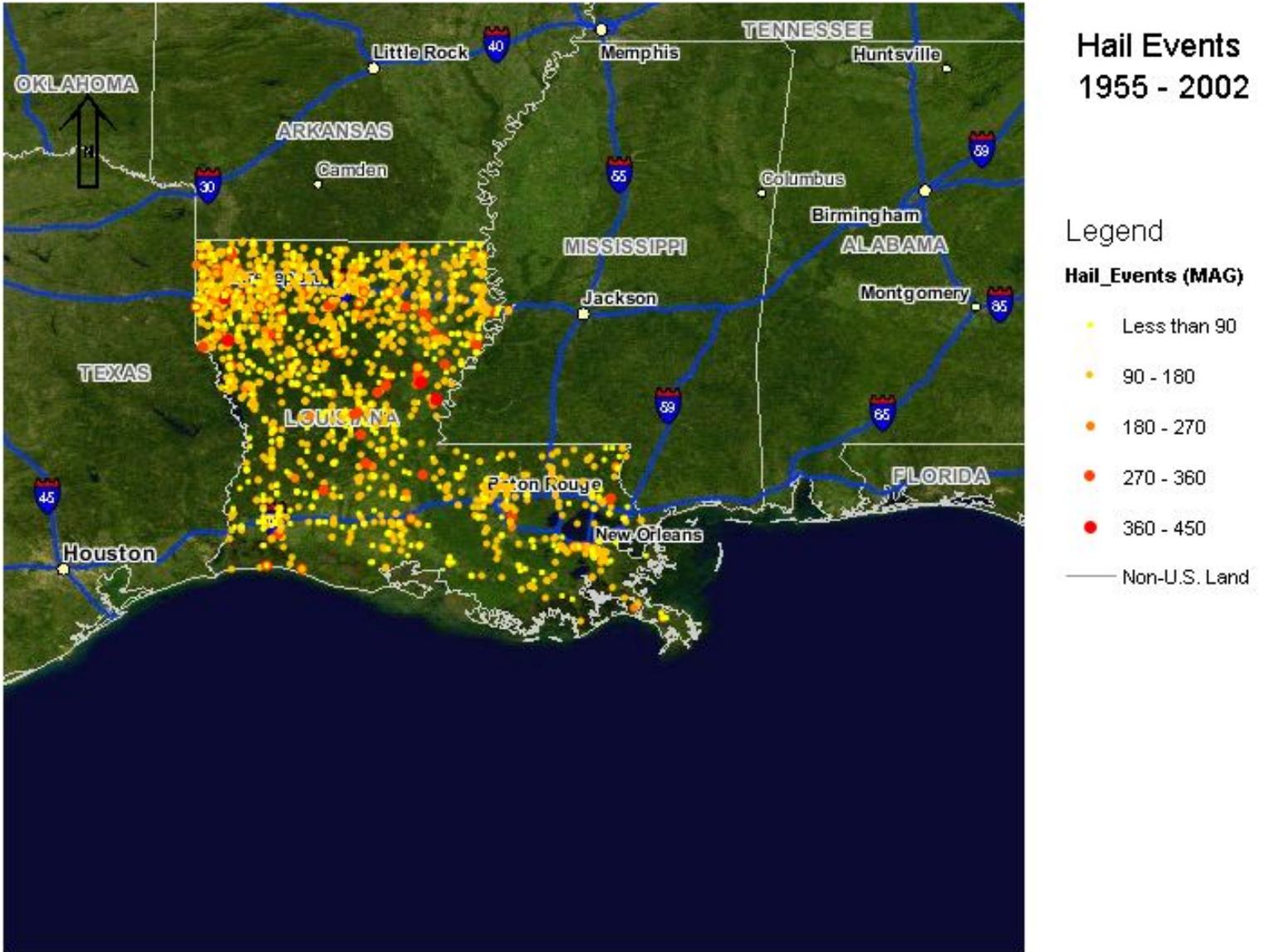
Low impact – There is minimal impact on the regulatory and contractual obligations.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 1

Figure 2.6



Hurricane - Attachment 2.7

Slow moving with large amount of water

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on area of impact, the water content and the rating of the hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson scale. For this analysis the hurricane is category 2 which is moving slowly and carries a large amount of water.

Frequency of Occurrence

There have been 31 hurricane/tropical storm events in the past 10 years. The most recent were Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005.

Vulnerability

- Population – 5
- Property – 5
- Environment - 5
- Government Operations – 5

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Catastrophic impact – A hurricane which contains large amounts of water and is slow moving creates major flooding along with storm surge. This creates the potential for large numbers of injuries and loss of life.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Extensive impact - Personnel responding are impacted due to flooding and other hazardous conditions that exist after a hurricane.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Extensive impact - Continuity of operations could be delayed due to the flooding and debris.

Impact on property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact -Facilities and infrastructure impacts are flooding and infiltration of systems.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Extensive impact - The delivery of services is impacted due to the flooding.

Impact on the Environment

High impact - The environment is impacted by salt water infiltration and over saturation.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Catastrophic impact - Billions of dollars of damage can be caused by a hurricane of this type.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

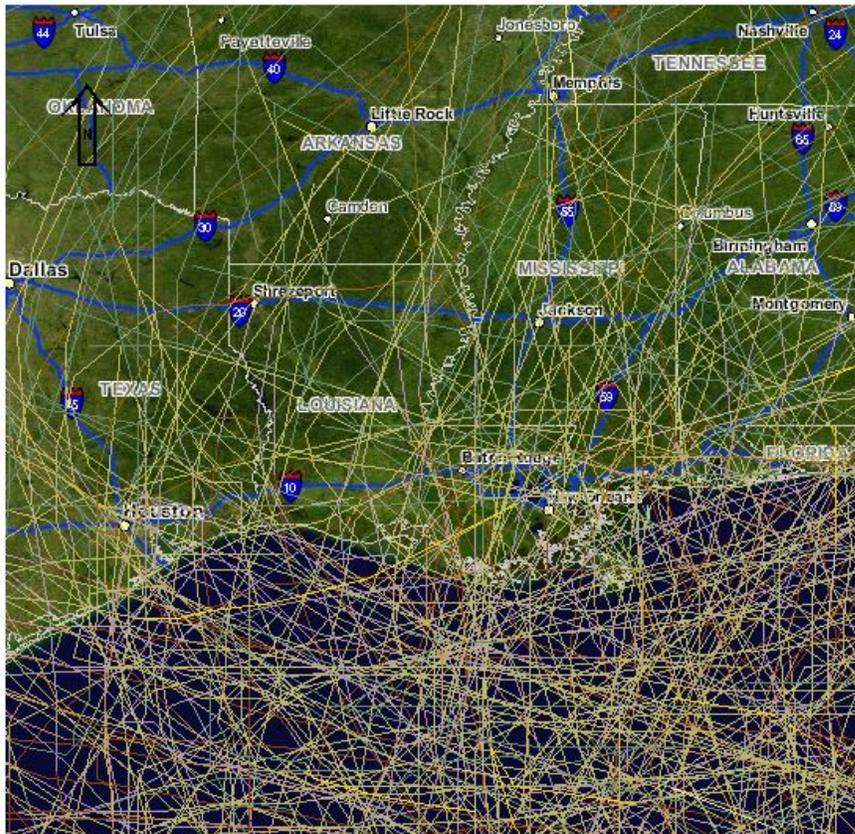
High impact - Regulatory and contractual obligations as a hurricane of this magnitude would cause a disruption of all entities in the affected area.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

Coordinated participation of the agencies is essential for the public to remain confident that the program can function efficiently.

Resources: 1, 7, 12, 13, 14

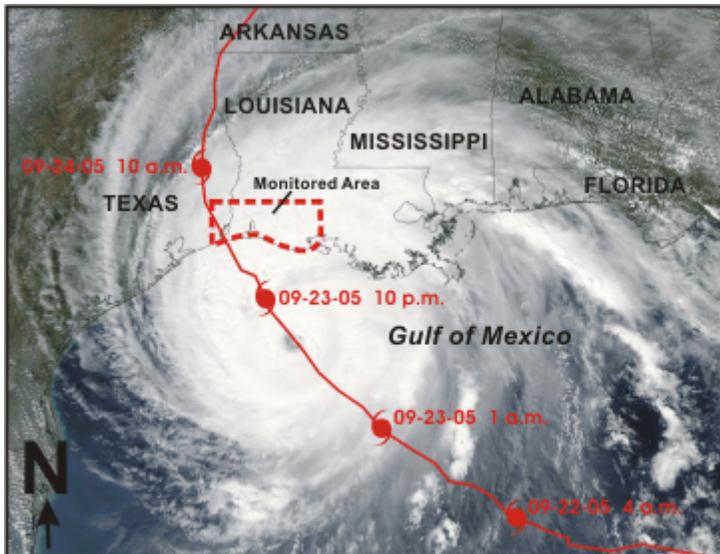
Figure 2.7



Atlantic Hurricanes
1851 - 2004

Legend

- hurall020 (CATEGORY)
- D
 - SD
 - TS
 - W
 - SS
 - H5
 - L
 - H4
 - H3
 - H2
 - H1
 - TD
 - E
 - Non-U.S. Land



Path of Hurricane Rita
September 22-24, 2005
study in southwestern Louisiana and
southeastern Texas.

Hurricane Rita satellite imagery obtained from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), 2006

Hurricane - Attachment 2.8

Fast moving with low amount of water

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on area of impact, the water content and the rating of the hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson scale. For this analysis the hurricane is category 5, which is moving rapidly and is carrying a low amount of water.

Frequency of Occurrence

There have been 31 hurricane/tropical storm events in the past 10 years. The most recent were Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005.

Vulnerability

- Population – 5
- Property – 5
- Environment - 5
- Government Operations – 5

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Catastrophic impact - A fast moving hurricane has very powerful wind force and storm surge which creates the potential for large numbers of injuries and loss of life.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Extensive impact - Personnel responding would be impacted by the wind damage and other hazardous conditions that exist after a hurricane.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Extensive impact - Continuity of operations could be delayed due to the wind damage.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact - Facilities and infrastructure are impacted due to wind damage and infiltration of systems with water and debris.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Extensive impact - The delivery of services is impacted by the wind damage and debris.

Impact on the Environment

High impact - The environment is impacted by the force of the storm surge and wind damage.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Catastrophic impact - Billions of dollars of damage can be caused by a hurricane of this type.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

High impact - Regulatory and contractual obligations are impacted as a hurricane of this magnitude would cause a disruption of all entities in the affected area.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

Coordinated participation of the agencies is essential for the public to remain confident that the program can function efficiently.

Resources: 1, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15

Figure 2.8

Hurricane Katrina



Observation Device: GOES-12 1 km visible imagery.
Visualization Date: August 29, 2005 10:29:45

Ice Storm - Attachment 2.9

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the duration of cold temperatures, humidity, accumulation and location.

Frequency of Occurrence

Ice storms occur about once a year, especially in the NW region of the state.

Vulnerability

- Population – 2
- Property – 3
- Environment - 2
- Government Operations – 1

Key

- 1- Low -
- 2- Moderate -
- 3- High -
- 4- Extensive -
- 5- Catastrophic -

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Moderate impact - During ice storms there are power outages and falling trees which damage houses and create a likelihood of injury or death.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact - The emergency personnel should take actions to protect themselves from the cold.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Moderate impact - The ice is likely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Moderate impact - Utility outages along with broken pipes and sewer lines would be a major concern.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Moderate impact - There is likely to be a delay due to icy roadways.

Impact on the Environment

Moderate impact - The ice causes trees to break.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

High impact - The loss of income from businesses closing, livestock deaths and the cost and time lost to repair the damages caused by the ice storm.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

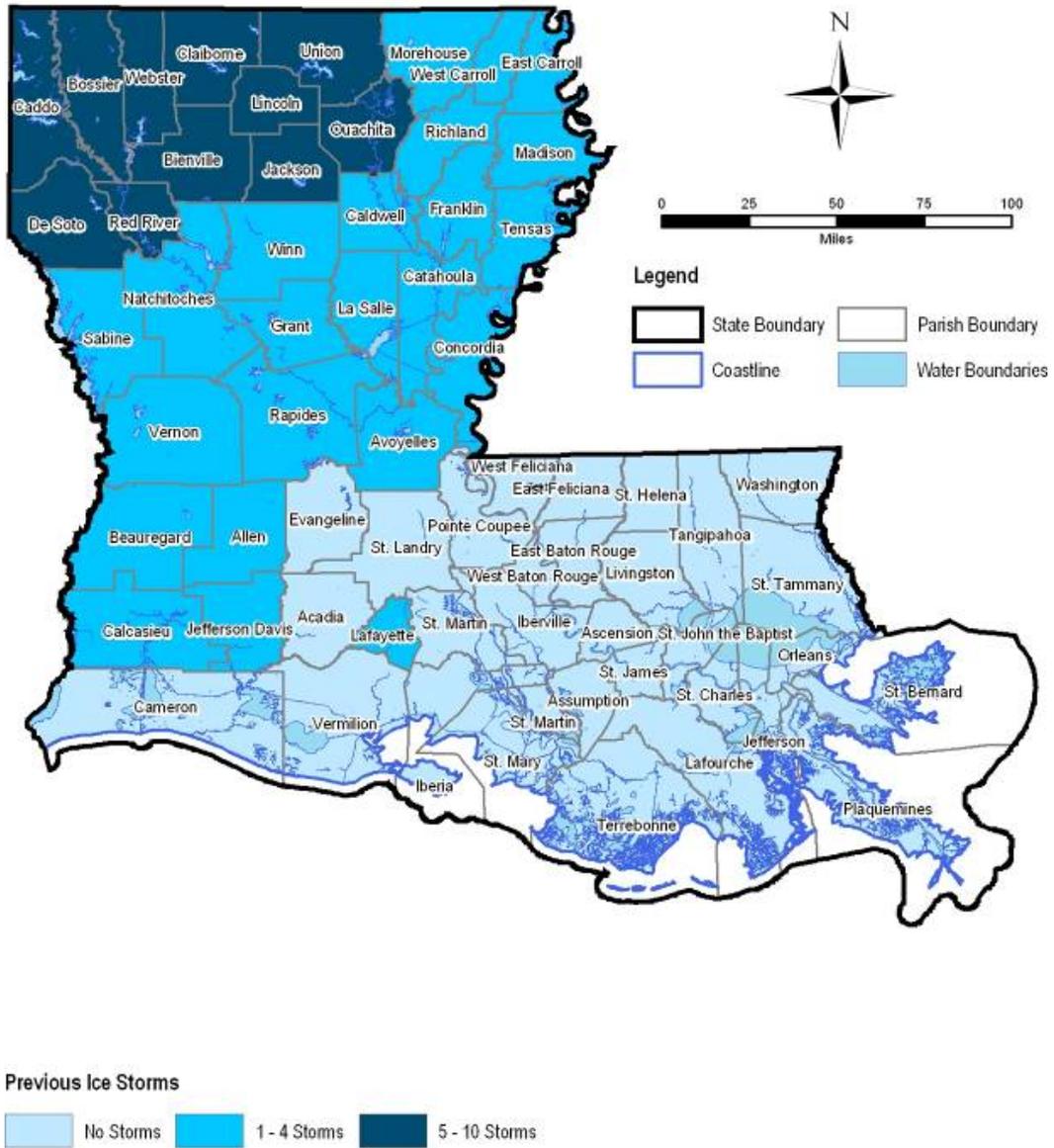
Low impact – There is a minimal impact on the regulatory and contractual obligations

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 1, 16

Figure 2.9



Severe Storms - Attachment 2.10

Thunderstorms, Wind and Lightning

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the severity, duration and location.

Frequency of Occurrence

On average there are 137 thunderstorms a year and 241 lightning events.

Vulnerability

- Population – 3
- Property – 4
- Environment - 4
- Government Operations – 3

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

High impact - The likelihood of injury or death is possible due to lightning strikes.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact – There is minimal impact for the emergency personnel.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

High impact – There is likely to be a disruption of the operations in affected areas.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Extensive impact - Utility outages would be a major concern.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Moderate impact – There would be an impact on the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Extensive impact - Severe tree damage caused by high winds and an occasional fire is caused by lightning.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Moderate impact – There would be an impact on the economic and financial condition.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

High impact - The regulatory and contractual obligations such as the Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFE) and International Building Codes (IBC) would be implemented.

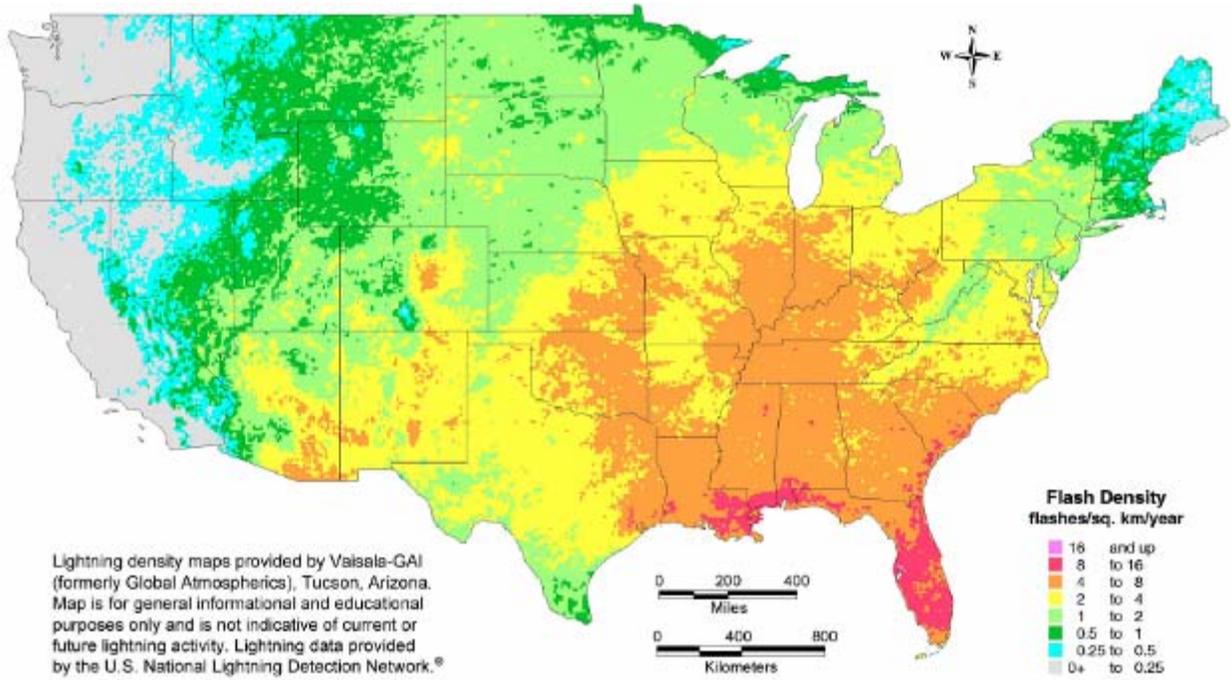
Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 1, 17

Figure 2.10

Flash Density



Severe Summer Weather - Attachment 2.11

Extreme Heat

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the duration and intensity of the event.

Frequency of Occurrence

There is an average of 3 days a year that have extreme heat.

Vulnerability

- Population – 2
- Property – 1
- Environment - 1
- Government Operations – 1

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Moderate impact - There have been 45 deaths over the last 10 years from extreme heat.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact – The impact is minimal for the emergency personnel as long as they keep themselves hydrated.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Low impact – There is minimal impact to property, facilities and infrastructure.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact – There is minimal impact the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Low impact – There is minimal impact on the environment.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Low impact – There is minimal impact on the economic and financial condition.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Low impact – There is minimal impact on the regulatory and contractual obligations.

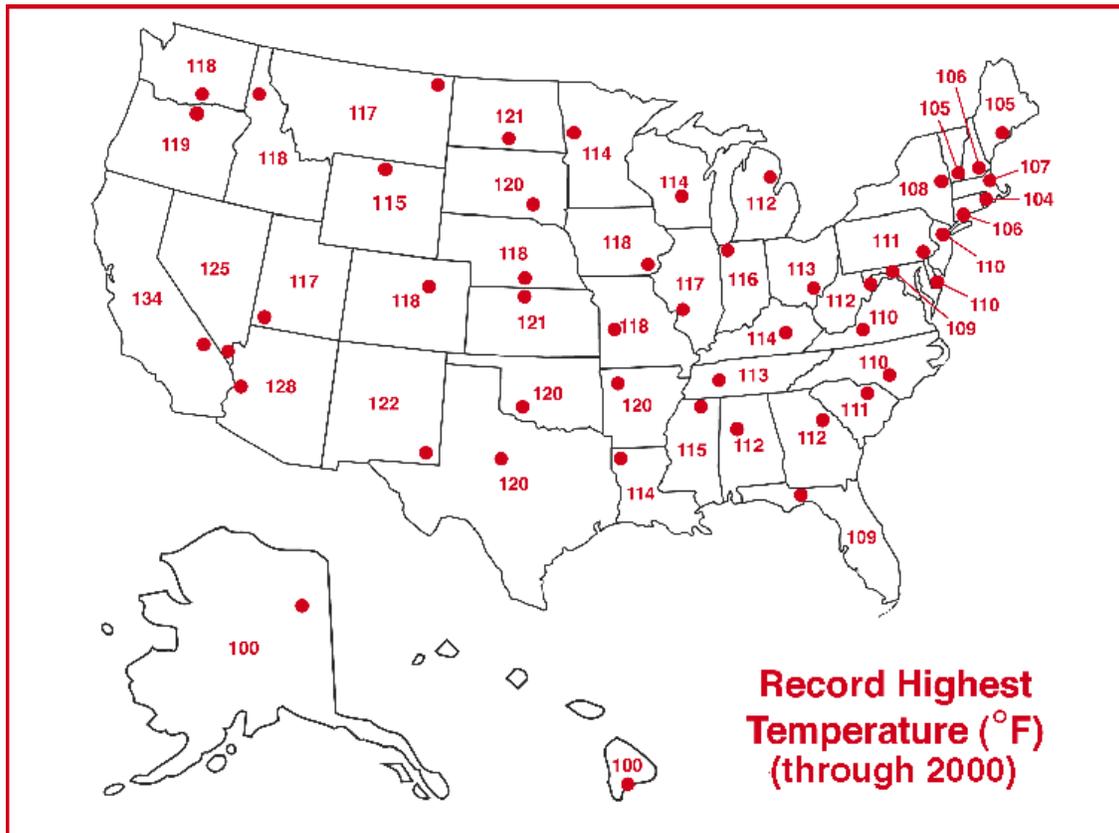
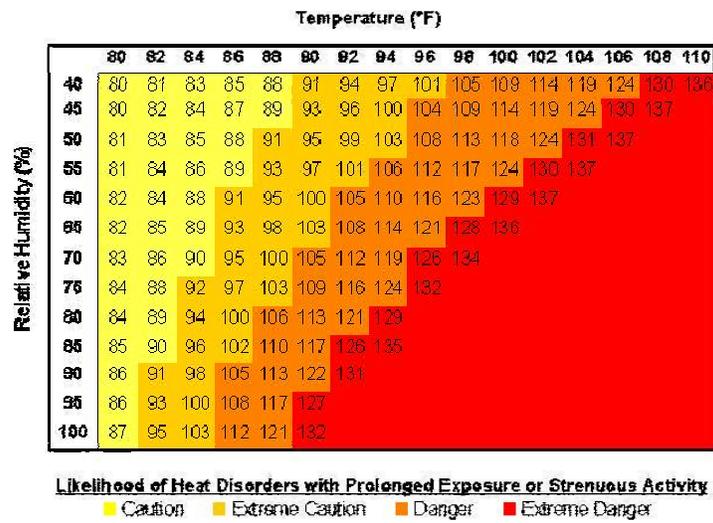
Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 1, 18

Figure 2.11

**NOAA's National Weather Service
Heat Index**



Storm Surge - Attachment 2.12

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the intensity of storm, height of the waves, duration and location.

Frequency of Occurrence

The most recent and devastating storm surges occurred in 2005. Hurricane Katrina had a surge of 28 feet and Hurricane Rita had a surge of 14.9 feet.

Vulnerability

- Population – 5
- Property – 5
- Environment - 5
- Government Operations – 5

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Catastrophic impact - Evacuation of the area is necessary before the surge or there will be injuries and loss of life.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Extensive impact – There is an extensive impact on personnel responding due to the hazardous conditions that exist after a storm surge.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Extensive impact - Continuity of operations could be delayed due to the flooding.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact – There is a catastrophic impact on facilities and infrastructure due to flooding and infiltration of systems.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Extensive impact – There is an extensive impact on the delivery of services due to the flooding.

Impact on the Environment

Catastrophic impact – Catastrophic impacts on the environment include coastal erosion, contamination of groundwater and soil due to broken pipelines and damaged storage tanks.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Catastrophic impact - Billions of dollars of damage can be caused by a storm surge.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

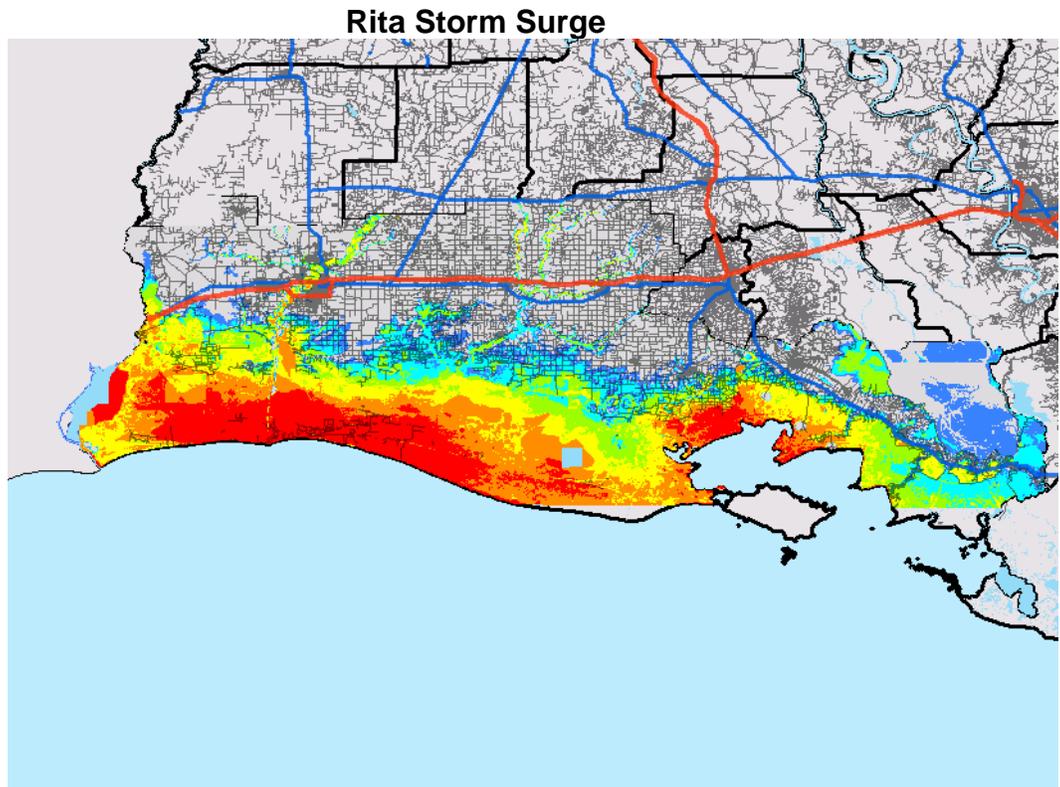
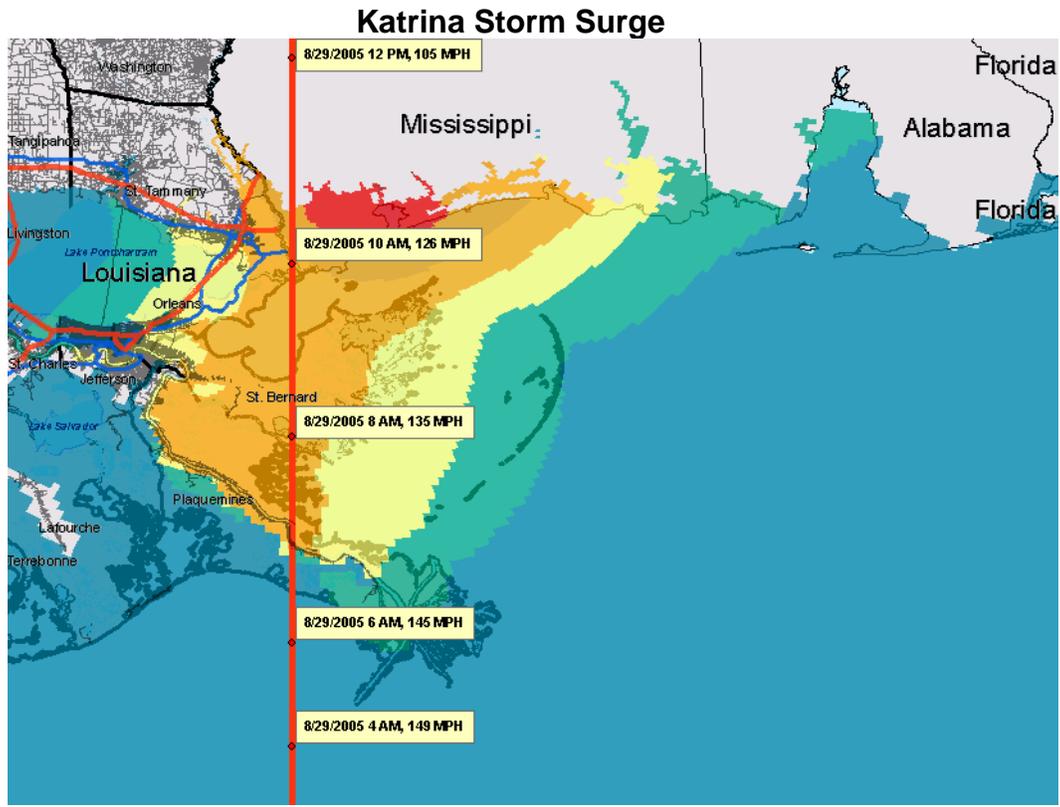
High impact - Regulatory and contractual obligations are impacted due to the disruption of all entities in the affected area.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 1, 14, 19, 20, 21

Figure 2.12



Tornado - Attachment 2.13

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the area of impact, the intensity and duration of time on the ground.

Frequency of Occurrence

There is an average of 32 tornados per year. The worst was an F5 in 1971 in Madison Parish. The most recent was in February 2007.

Vulnerability

- Population – 2
- Property – 5
- Environment - 4
- Government Operations – 1

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Moderate impact - The likelihood of injury or death is increased if people do not take precautions by seeking the proper shelter.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact - The emergency personnel will have minimal impact as long as they protect themselves from the hazards created by the tornado.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact - Tornados will destroy whatever is in their path.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact - There would be minimal impact to the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Extensive impact - Any vegetation or animal in the path will be destroyed. Hazardous materials may be released as a result of damaged building/storage.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

High impact - Depending on the path of the tornado; the economic condition could be affected if tornado hit a metro area.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

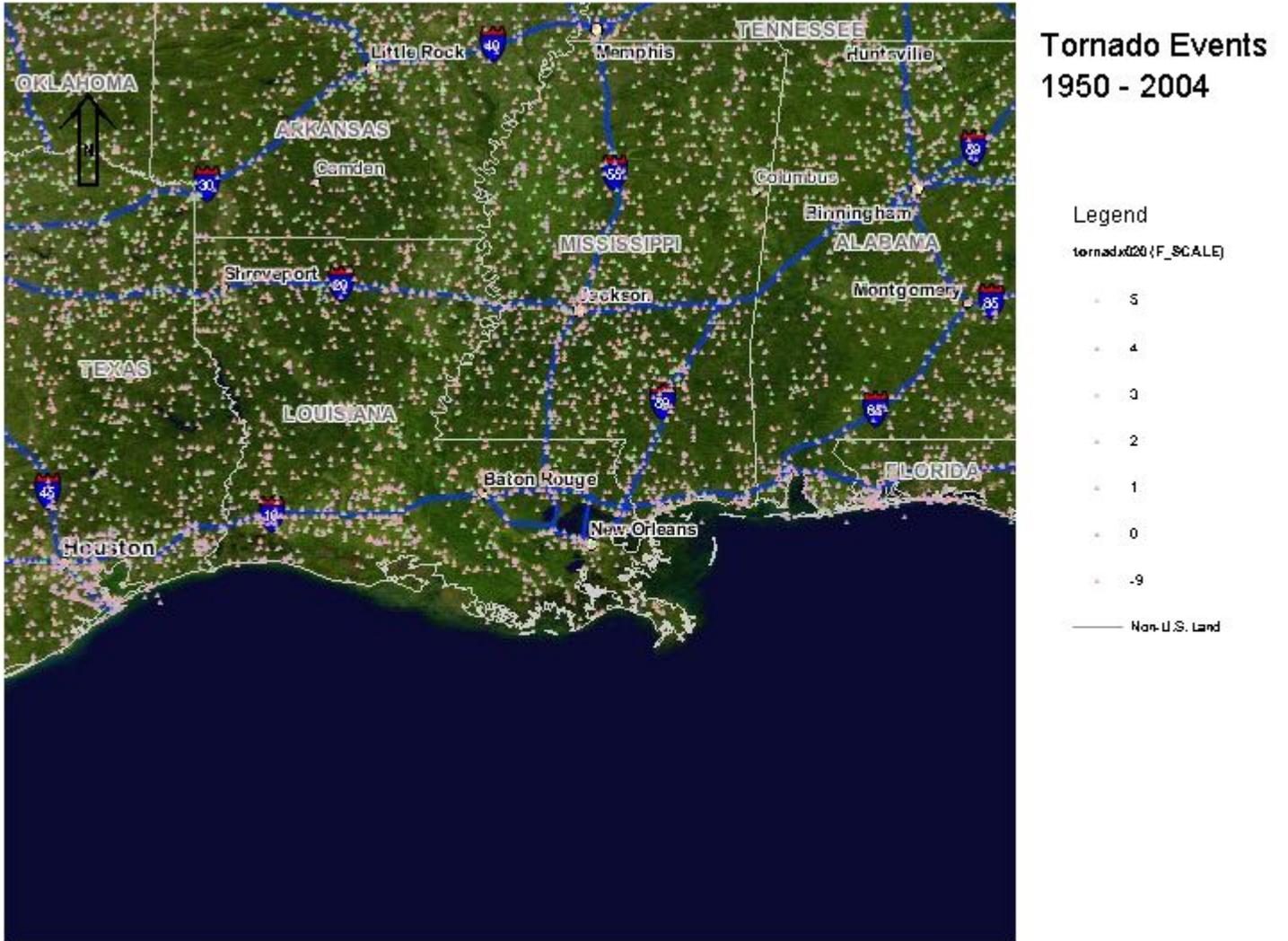
Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the regulatory and contractual obligations.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With planning and coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public confidence in the program should be positive.

Resources: 1, 14, 22, 23

Figure 2.13



Wildfire - Attachment 2.14

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the lack of rainfall, humidity levels, wind and location.

Frequency of Occurrence

Over a 10 year period records indicate an average of 3,822 wildfires that burned 45,978 acres. Most of these fires were low intensity and ground burning.

Vulnerability

- Population – 1
- Property – 1
- Environment - 4
- Government Operations – 1

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Low impact - The potential for injury or death is minimal.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

High impact - Emergency personnel are impacted by the dangers associated with firefighting.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Low impact - Most areas where wildfires occur would not cause problems with property, facilities or infrastructure.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact – The impact on the delivery of services is minimal.

Impact on the Environment

Extensive impact - A fire not only destroys vegetation but also kills wildlife.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Low impact – There is minimal impact on the economic and financial condition.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

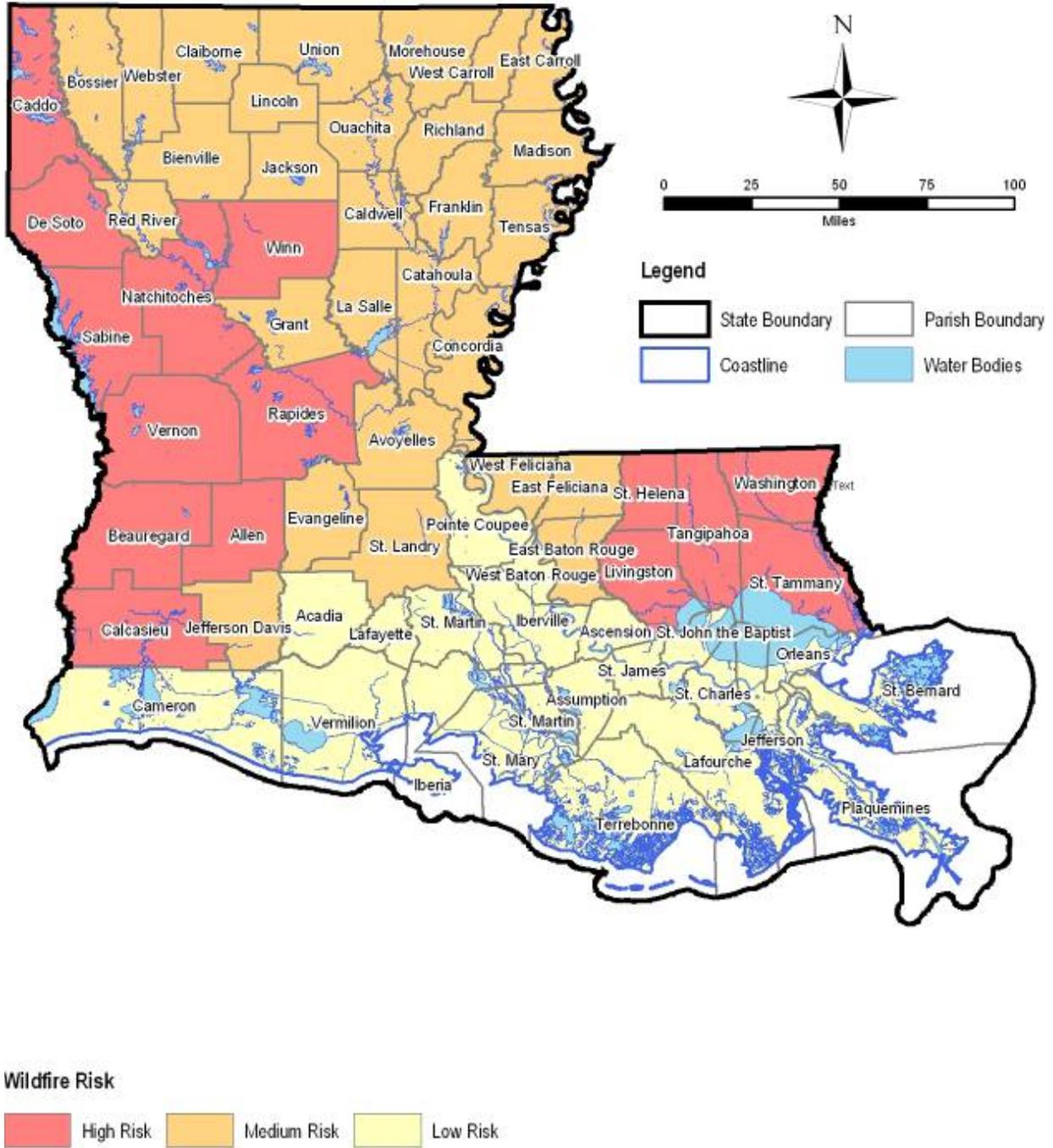
Low impact – There is minimal impact on the regulatory and contractual obligations.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With planning and coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public confidence in the program should be positive.

Resources: 1, 24

Figure 2.14



Source: Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry

Airplane Crash - Attachment 2.15

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the area of impact, fuel on the plane, weather conditions.

Frequency of Occurrence

The most recent crash in Louisiana was in 1982, Pan Am Flight 759.

Vulnerability

- Population – 5
- Property – 5
- Environment - 2
- Government Operations – 1

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Catastrophic impact - The likelihood of injury or death is very probable.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact – There is minimal impact for the emergency personnel.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact – The impact at the crash site would be catastrophic.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact – There would be minimal impact to the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Moderate impact - The area around the crash site would be damaged and the release of fuel could contaminate the area.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the economic and financial condition.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

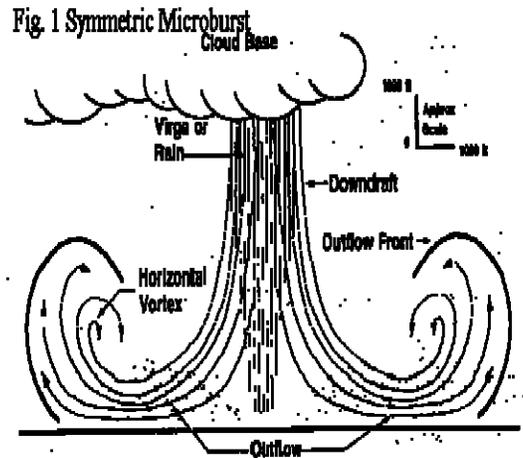
Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the regulatory and contractual obligations.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 25, 26

Figure 2.15



Downdrafts associated with Micro bursts are typically only a few hundred to a few thousand feet across. When the downdraft reaches the ground, it spreads out horizontally and may form one or more horizontal vortex rings around the downdraft. The outflow is typically 6-12 thousand feet across and the vortex ring may rise 2 thousand feet above the ground. Fig. 1 shows a diagram of a Microburst. This picture shows the Microburst coming straight down, which is a symmetric Microburst.

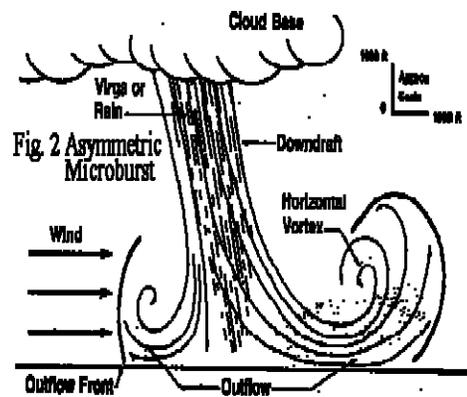


Fig. 2 shows an asymmetric Microburst. The outflow is greater in one direction than the other.

Dam Failure - Attachment 2.16

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on location of dam, the amount of water impounded; density, type, topography and development downstream determine the potential severity of dam failure.

Frequency of Occurrence

No dam failures have been reported in Louisiana, however, there are 15 high hazard potential, 63 significant hazard potential, and 287 low hazard potential dams.

Vulnerability

	<u>Key</u>
▪ Population – 2	1- Low
▪ Property – 2	2- Moderate
▪ Environment - 2	3- High
▪ Government Operations – 2	4- Extensive
	5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Moderate impact - The population downstream from the dam have the greatest likelihood of injury or death.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Moderate impact - Personnel responding will need to be protected from flood waters, hazards and environmental concerns.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Moderate impact - The continuity of operations is affected by the flooding.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

High impact on facilities and infrastructure due to flooding and infiltration of systems.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Moderate impact - Due to the flood water and infiltration of systems.

Impact on the Environment

High impact - The large amount of water released would inundate a significant area.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Moderate impact- Damage that is caused by a dam failure can close businesses.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

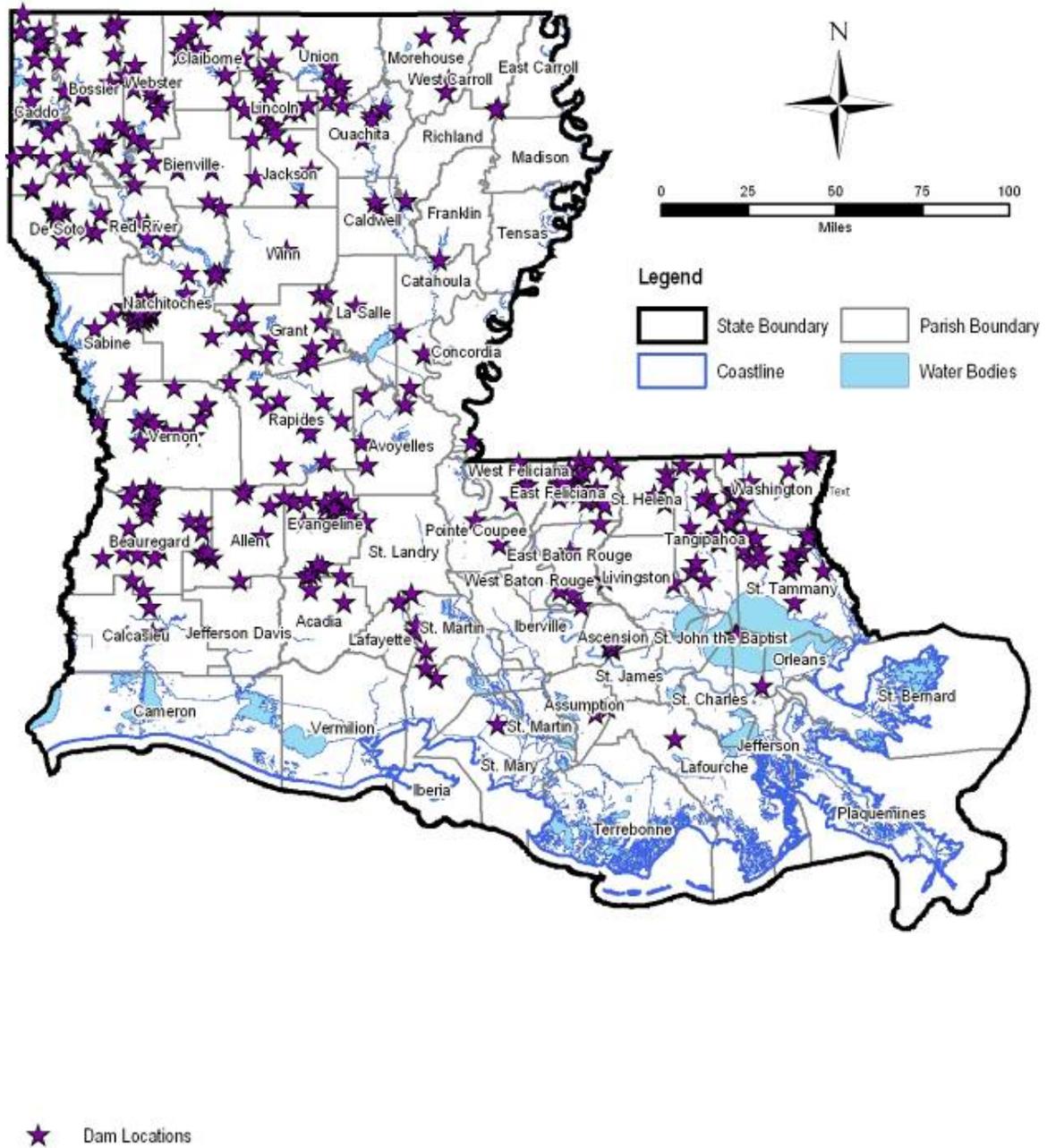
High impact - The regulations and contractual obligations would need to be reviewed and changed if necessary.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

Coordinated participation of the agencies is essential for the public to remain confident that the program can function efficiently.

Resources: 1, 27

Figure 2.16



Source: U.S. Army Corp of Engineers National Inventory of Dams

Levee Failure - Attachment 2.17

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts of levee failure include flooding which occurs when water overflows or breaches the levee and scouring and erosion of sand from the river bank causes instability of the upper bank.

Frequency of Occurrence

The most recent levee failure occurred in August 2005.

Vulnerability

- Population – 5
- Property – 5
- Environment - 5
- Government Operations – 5

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Catastrophic impact - The likelihood of injury or death is very probable.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Catastrophic impact - Personnel responding will need to be protected from flood waters, hazards and environmental concerns.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Catastrophic impact - The continuity of operations is affected by the flooding.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact- Facilities and infrastructure would be impacted due to flooding and infiltration of systems.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Catastrophic impact - Due to the flood and infiltration of systems.

Impact on the Environment

Catastrophic impact - The large amount of water released would inundate a significant area.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Catastrophic impact - Billions of dollars of damage can be caused by a levee failure.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

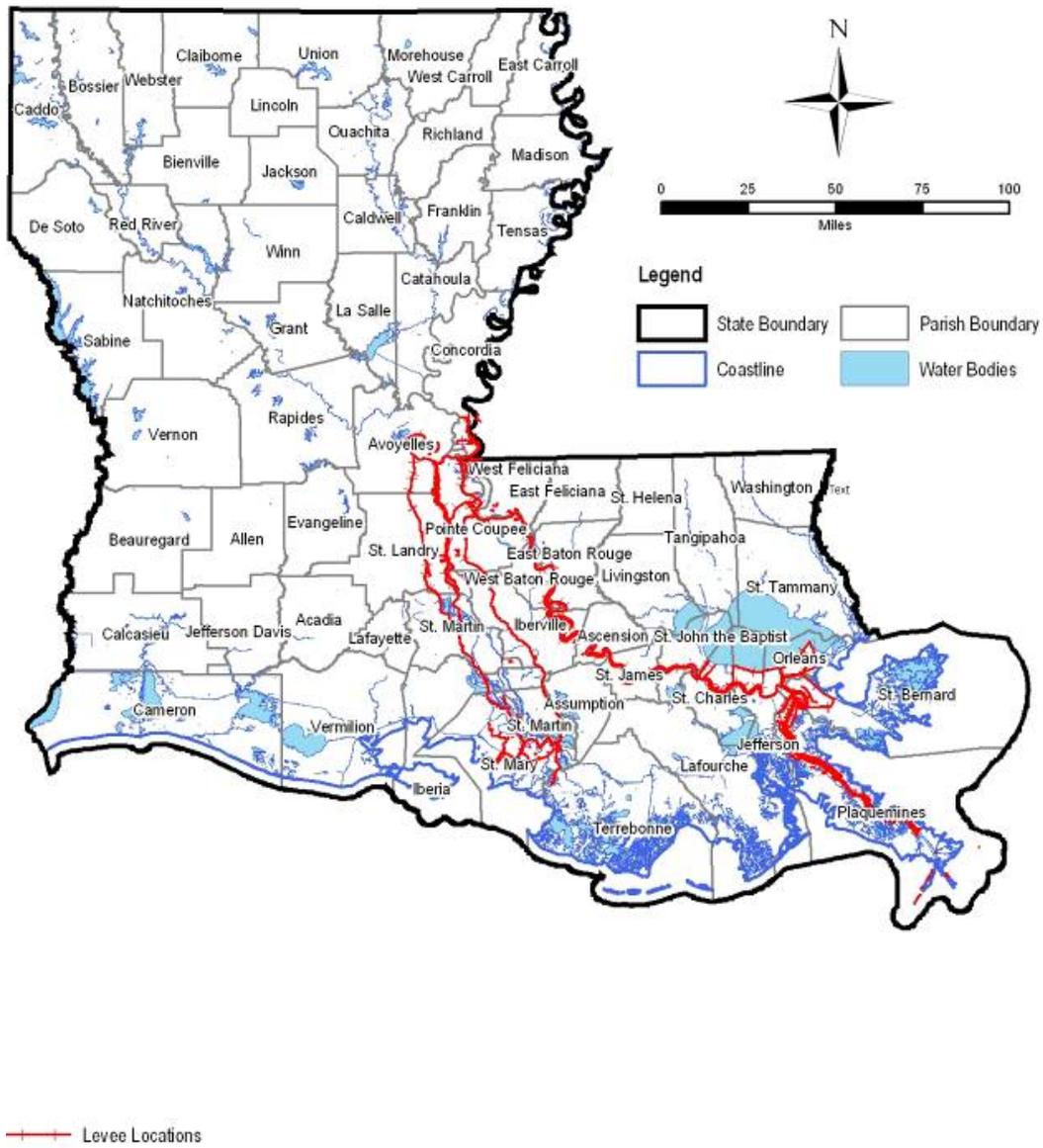
Extensive impact - The regulations and contractual obligations would need to be reviewed and changed if necessary.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

Coordinated participation of the agencies is essential for the public to remain confident that the program can function efficiently

Resources: 1, 27

Figure 2.17



Source: U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

Hazardous Materials - Attachment 2.18

Fixed Facility Incident

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the type of material released, amount and the proximity to populations, wetlands and waterways.

Frequency of Occurrence

In 2004 there were 474 hazardous materials incidents at fixed facilities.

Vulnerability

- Population – 5
- Property – 5
- Environment - 5
- Government Operations – 3

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Catastrophic impact - Depending on the type of material released the likelihood would increase for injury or death.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Extensive impact - The emergency personnel need to protect themselves from exposure to the hazardous materials.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

High impact - Likely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact - At the facility site that the event takes place.

Impact on Delivery of Services

High impact - The delivery of services would be greatly impacted.

Impact on the Environment

Catastrophic impact - The release of hazardous materials will contaminate the air, water or soil.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Extensive impact- The closing of the facility during clean up and repair will have an affect on the economy.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Extensive impact- The regulations and contractual obligations would need to be reviewed and changed if necessary.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

Coordinated participation of the agencies is essential for the public to remain confident that the program can function efficiently.

Resources: 1, 28

Figure 2.18

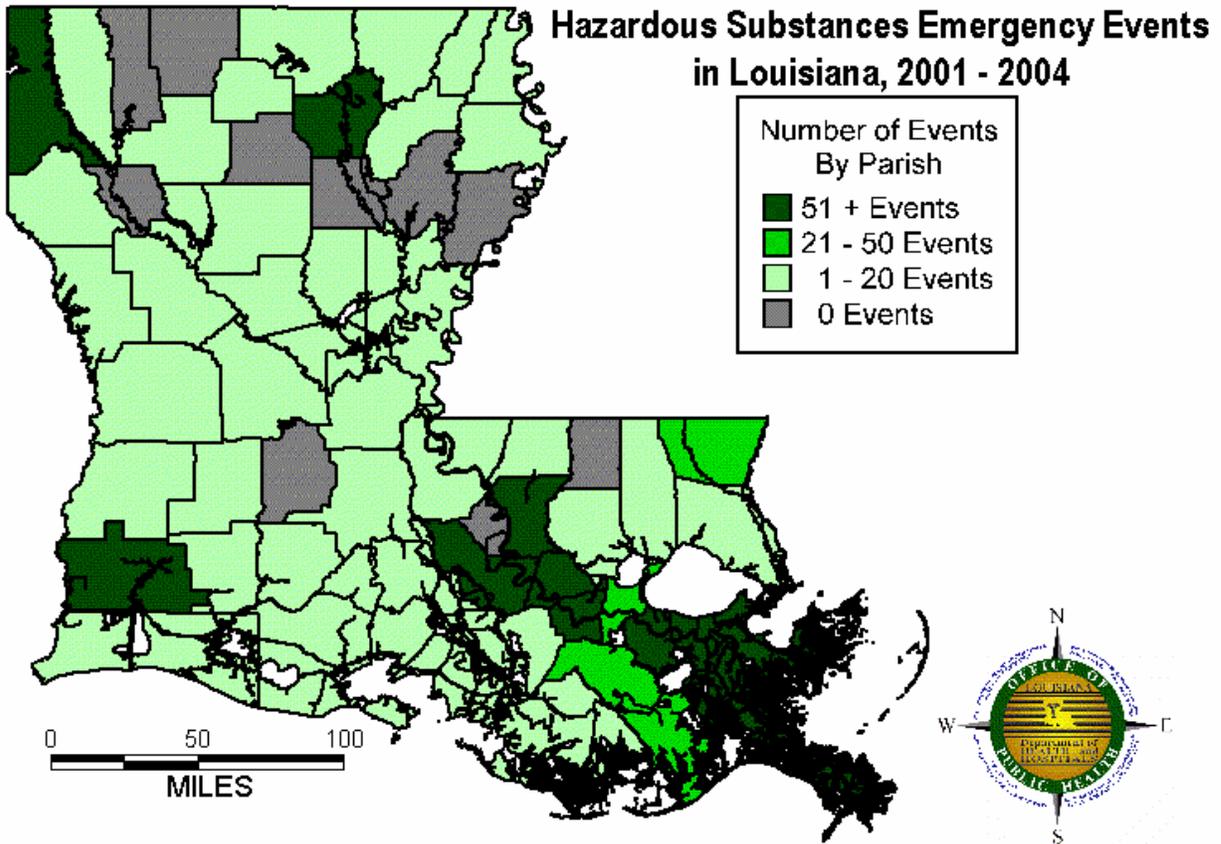
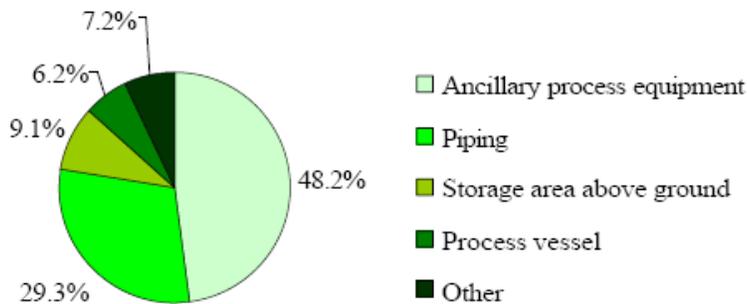


Figure 1.- Areas of fixed facilities involved in events—Louisiana Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2005



Hazardous Materials- Attachment 2.19 Transportation Incident

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the type of material released, amount and the proximity to populations, wetlands and waterways.

Frequency of Occurrence

In 2004 there were 90 hazardous materials incidents during transportation.

Vulnerability

- Population – 5
- Property – 5
- Environment - 5
- Government Operations – 2

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Catastrophic impact - The likelihood of injury or death would increase when certain materials are released.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Extensive impact - The emergency personnel will need to protect themselves from exposure to the hazardous materials.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Moderate impact - Likely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact - At the accident site and surrounding area the impact will be highest.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Moderate impact -The delivery of services will be impacted.

Impact on the Environment

Catastrophic impact - The release of hazardous materials will contaminate the air, water or soil.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Extensive impact- The closing of roads and other contaminated areas will affect the economy.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Extensive impact - The regulations and contractual obligations would need to be reviewed and changed if necessary.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

Coordinated participation of the agencies is essential for the public to remain confident that the program can function efficiently.

Resources: 1, 28

Figure 2.19

Figure 2.- Distribution of transportation-related events, by type of transport—Louisiana Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2005

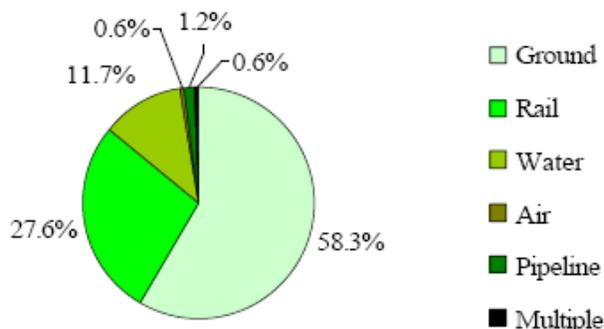


Table 9.- Cumulative data by year—Louisiana Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance, 2001-2005*

Year	Type of event			No. substances released	No. victims	No. deaths	Events with victims	
	Fixed facility	Transportation	Total				No.	%†
2001	684	131	815	1163	63	2	20	2.5
2002	630	122	752	1205	30	1	20	2.7
2003	587	87	674	1113	42	1	8	1.2
2004	474	90	564	1053	176	0	25	4.4
2005	704	163	867	1514	95	3	48	5.5
Total	3079	593	3672	6048	406	7	121	3.3

* Numbers in the table may differ from those reported in previous years because of adjustments in HSEES qualification requirements for events.

† Percentage of events with victims.

The number of substances released increased from 2003- 2005. The percentage of events with victims was highest in

2005 (5.5%) and lowest in 2003 (1.2%). The average percentage of events with victims during 2001-2005 was 3.3%.

Nuclear Fixed Facility Incident - Attachment 2.20

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the type of material released, the amount released and the proximity to populations, wetlands and waterways.

Frequency of Occurrence

There are 3 nuclear facilities in Louisiana with no reports of major incidents.

Vulnerability

	<u>Key</u>
▪ Population – 5	1- Low
▪ Property – 5	2- Moderate
▪ Environment - 5	3- High
▪ Government Operations – 5	4- Extensive
	5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Catastrophic impact - Exposure to radiation or radioactive materials are very likely to cause injury and death.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Extensive impact - The clean up of radioactive materials is very dangerous and the need for the proper protective attire would be essential for emergency personnel.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

High impact - The continuity of operations could be affected if key personnel or facilities are within the 10 mile zone of the facility.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact - The facility site and surrounding area would be greatly impacted.

Impact on Delivery of Services

High impact - The nuclear plants in are used in production of electricity

Impact on the Environment

Catastrophic impact - The release of radioactive materials will contaminate the air, water and/or soil.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Extensive impact- The closing of the facility during clean up and repair will have an affect on the economy

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Extensive impact - The regulations and contractual obligations would need to be reviewed and changed if necessary.

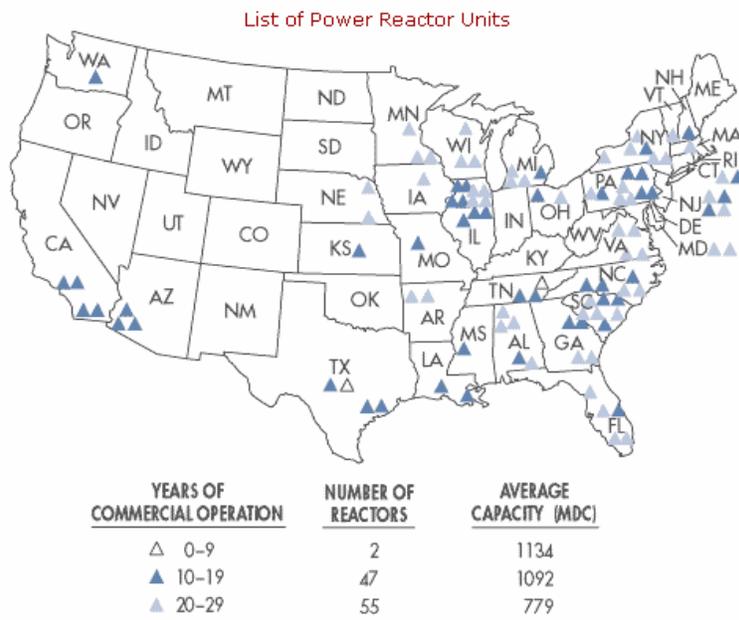
Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

Coordinated participation of the agencies is essential for the public to remain confident that the program can function efficiently.

Resources: 1, 29, 30

Figure 2.20

Map of Power Reactor Sites



Note: There are no commercial reactors in Alaska or Hawaii. Calculated data as of 12/00.

Nuclear Transportation Incident - Attachment 2.21

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the type of material released, the amount released and the proximity to populations, wetlands and waterways.

Frequency of Occurrence

There are 3 nuclear facilities in Louisiana with no reports of major incidents.

Vulnerability

	<u>Key</u>
▪ Population – 5	1- Low
▪ Property – 5	2- Moderate
▪ Environment - 5	3- High
▪ Government Operations – 5	4- Extensive
	5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Catastrophic impact - Exposure to radiation or radioactive materials are very likely to cause injury and death.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Extensive impact - The clean up of radioactive materials is very dangerous and the need for the proper protective attire would be essential for emergency personnel.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

High impact - The continuity of operations could be affected if key personnel or facilities are within the 10 mile zone of the accident.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact- The accident site and surrounding area would be greatly impacted.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact - The delivery of services would have minimal impact.

Impact on the Environment

Catastrophic impact - The release of radioactive materials will contaminate the air, water and/or soil.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Extensive impact- The closing of roads and other contaminated areas will affect the economy.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Extensive impact - the regulations and contractual obligations would need to be reviewed and changed if necessary.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

Coordinated participation of the agencies is essential for the public to remain confident that the program can function efficiently.

Resources: 1, 29, 30

Off Shore Oil Spill - Attachment 2.22

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability to oil rigs includes hurricanes and equipment failure; impacts are dependent on quantity of spill, currents and distance off shore.

Frequency of Occurrence

In 2002 a 90,000 gallon crude oil spill occurred off the southeast Louisiana coast.

Vulnerability

- Population – 1
- Property – 1
- Environment - 5
- Government Operations – 1

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Low impact - The potential for injury or death is minimal.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact -The emergency personnel would need to protect themselves from the hazards created by oil.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Low impact - Property, facilities and infrastructure would have minimal impact.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact - The delivery of services would have minimal impact.

Impact on the Environment

Catastrophic impact - Petroleum products are toxic to marine life and crude oil is less toxic but persists in the environment longer. Oil spills can also cause ocean fires.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Extensive impact - People who depend on coastal areas for fishing and tourism will have economic and financial consequences.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Extensive impact - the regulations and contractual obligations would need to be reviewed and changed if necessary.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With planning and coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public confidence in the program should be positive.

Resources: 31

Figure 2.22

INCIDENT SUMMARY

On January 21, 2007, the NOAA SSC was notified of a suspected well head or pipeline blowout in Lake Perot, LA. The source is unconfirmed and may be an abandoned wellhead or pipeline. There is a significant plume of oil condensate jetting into the air and a trailing plume of brown condensate on the water.



Utilities Failure - Attachment 2.23

Energy

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability to power failure includes severe weather events; impacts are dependent upon the place of impact and repair feasibility.

Frequency of Occurrence

Utility failure usually coincides with severe storms.

Vulnerability

- Population – 4
- Property – 1
- Environment - 1
- Government Operations – 4

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Extensive impact - The potential for injury or death is possible.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact – There would be minimal impact for the emergency personnel.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Moderate impact - Unlikely to cause major disruption of operations since most emergency centers have a generator for back up power.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Low impact – There would be minimal impact to property, facilities and infrastructure.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact-There would be minimal impact to the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Low impact – Minimal impact on the environment.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Low impact – Minimal impact on the economic and financial condition.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Low impact – Minimal impact on the regulatory and contractual obligations.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well

Utilities Failure - Attachment 2.24 Telecommunications

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability to power failure includes severe weather events; impacts are dependent upon the place of impact and repair feasibility.

Frequency of Occurrence

Telecommunications failure usually coincides with accidents or storms which cause cable damage.

Vulnerability

- Population – 3
- Property – 1
- Environment - 1
- Government Operations – 4

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

High impact - The potential for injury or death is increased by the inability to call for emergency help.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact- Minimal impact for the emergency personnel.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

High impact - The lack of telecommunications would result in the use of radio communications which is not as efficient.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Low impact - Minimal impact to property, facilities and infrastructure.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact – Minimal impact to the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Low impact – Minimal impact on the environment.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Low impact – Minimal impact on the economic and financial condition.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Low impact-The impact on the regulatory and contractual obligations would be minimal.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Utilities Failure - Attachment 2.25 Sewer and Water

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability to power failure include severe weather events; impacts are dependent upon the place of impact and repair feasibility.

Frequency of Occurrence

Sewer and water failure usually coincides with the infiltration of storm water into the system.

Vulnerability

- Population – 4
- Property – 5
- Environment - 1
- Government Operations – 4

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Extensive impact - The potential for injury or death is increased due to the lack of fresh water and the bacteria from sewerage.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact – There would be a minimal impact for the emergency personnel.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact – The impact would be mainly from a sewer or water backflow into property, facilities and infrastructure.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Extensive impact - The environment would be impacted as sewerage may contaminate waterways or surface waters.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Low impact - The economic and financial condition would have minimal impact.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Low impact - The regulatory and contractual obligations would have minimal impact.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Civil Disorder - Attachment 2.26

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the location, number of people involved and the temperament of the crowd.

Frequency of Occurrence

There were cases of civil disorder in the past, but the most recent was the by the people in New Orleans following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Vulnerability

- Population – 3
- Property – 3
- Environment - 1
- Government Operations – 3

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

High impact - Depending on the temperament of the crowd and weapons involved; injury and death are a possibility.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

High impact - Emergency personnel responding to civil disorder are put into a line of fire and need protection during the unrest.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

High impact - Depending on the temperament of the crowd, there can be a great deal of destruction of property, facilities and infrastructure.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact – There would be minimal impact to the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the environment.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the economic and financial condition.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the regulatory and contractual obligations.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With planning and coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public confidence in the program should be positive.

Resources: 37

Terrorist / Enemy Attack - Attachment 2.27

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the type and place of attack.

Frequency of Occurrence

The most memorable terrorist/enemy attack was on 9/11/01. They are not predictable and they can occur anywhere and anytime.

Vulnerability

- Population – 5
- Property – 5
- Environment - 5
- Government Operations –5

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Catastrophic impact - Depending on the type and place of the attack; likelihood of injury or death is possible.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Catastrophic impact - Depending on the place and type of attack; emergency personnel could be in danger.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Catastrophic impact - If the attack centers on governmental centers the continuity of operations would be in jeopardy.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Catastrophic impact - If the attack is aimed toward a particular structure or facility the impact would be catastrophic.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Catastrophic impact – There would be a catastrophic impact if the attack is centered on the water supply or food supply.

Impact on the Environment

Catastrophic impact - If chemicals were used for the attack the impact would be catastrophic.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Catastrophic impact - The economy and financial conditions would have a catastrophic impact during recovery from a terrorist attack.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Extensive impact - The regulations and contractual obligations would need to be reviewed and changed to better protect against terrorist attack

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 38, 39

Cyber Terrorism - Attachment 2.28

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the type of intrusion and its consequences and the systems that are affected by the intrusion.

Frequency of Occurrence

Cyber terrorism began in the 1980's.

Vulnerability

- Population – 2
- Property – 1
- Environment - 1
- Government Operations – 2

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Low impact - The potential for injury or loss of life is minimal.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Low impact – There would be minimal impact for the emergency personnel.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Moderate impact - A virus in the governmental computers could cause a disruption in the continuity of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Low impact – There would be minimal impact to property, facilities and infrastructure.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact – There would be minimal impact to the delivery of services.

Impact on the Environment

Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the environment.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

High impact - If a cyber terrorist infiltrated the financial institutions the affect on the economy could be felt.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

Extensive impact - the regulations and contractual obligations would need to be reviewed and changed to better protect against cyber terrorist.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Animal Disease - Attachment 2.29

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the type of disease, how it is contracted, the cure or action to be taken to combat the disease.

Frequency of Occurrence

There have been outbreaks of bird flu and mad cow disease in the recent past.

Vulnerability

- Population – 3
- Property – 1
- Environment - 1
- Government Operations – 1

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

High impact - The chance of contracting the human strain of the disease is the greatest risk.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Moderate impact - Personnel responding to the report of an infected group of animals needs to take the proper precautions to avoid exposure to the disease.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

Low impact - Unlikely to cause disruption of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

Low impact - Property, facilities and infrastructure would have minimal impact.

Impact on Delivery of Services

Low impact - The delivery of services would have minimal impact.

Impact on the Environment

Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the environment.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Moderate impact - The destruction of large groups of infected animals causes an affect on the economy.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

High impact - Regulatory conditions could be adjusted to help prevent the spread of the disease.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public should remain confident that the program functions well.

Resources: 32

Figure 2.29

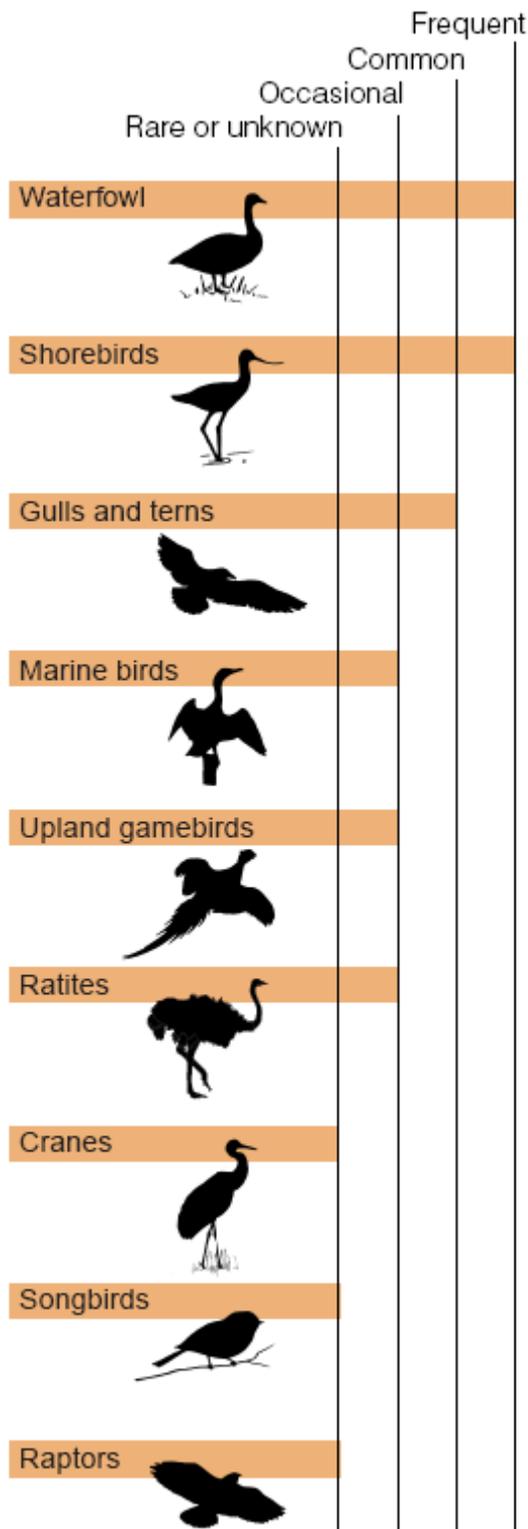


Figure 22.1 Relative occurrence of avian influenza virus in various bird groups.

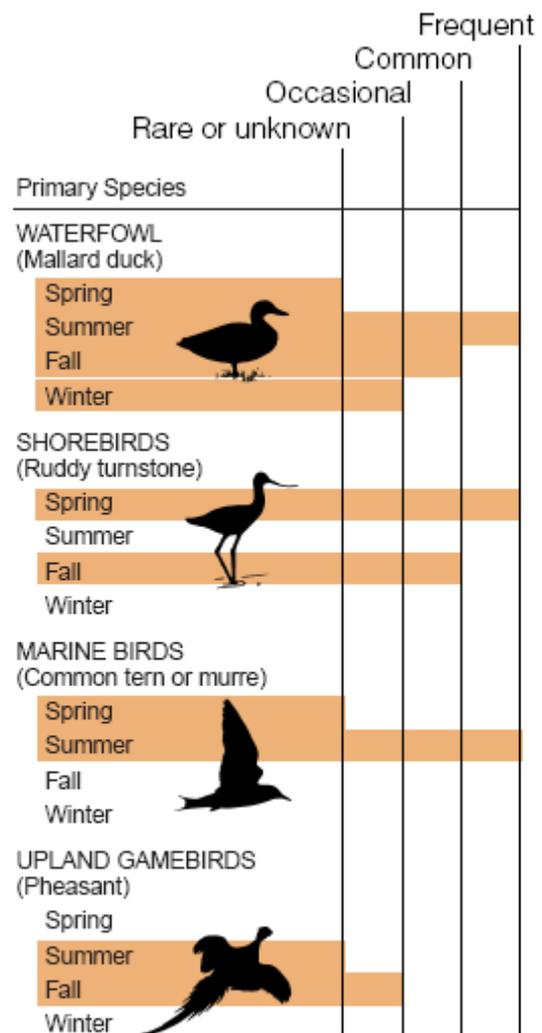


Figure 22.3 Relative seasonal occurrence of influenza A in birds.

Pandemic Infectious Disease - Attachment 2.30

Vulnerability and impacts

Vulnerability and impacts are dependent on the type of disease, how it is contracted, the cure or action to be taken to combat the disease. Pandemic influenza is the most highly probable to occur.

Frequency of Occurrence

The influenza pandemic in 1918 resulted in 20 million deaths. In 2001 there was an encephalitis outbreak in Monroe, West Monroe and Richland, Morehouse and Franklin Parishes.

Vulnerability

- Population – 5
- Property – 1
- Environment - 1
- Government Operations – 3

Key

- 1- Low
- 2- Moderate
- 3- High
- 4- Extensive
- 5- Catastrophic

Impact on Health and Safety of Persons in the Affected Area at the Time of the Incident (Likelihood of Injury and Death)

Catastrophic impact - A pandemic infectious disease could cause millions of deaths.

Impact on Health and Safety of Personnel Responding to the Incident

Extensive impact - Emergency personnel would be exposed to the disease and would need proper attire and any prophylactic medications available.

Impact on Continuity of Operations

High impact – There will be a disruption on the continuity of operations.

Impact on Property, Facilities and Infrastructure

High impact - Hospitals would be overcrowded with patients.

Impact on Delivery of Services

High impact - The delivery of services would be impacted due to quarantined areas.

Impact on the Environment

Low impact – There would be minimal impact on the environment.

Impact on Economic and Financial Condition

Moderate impact - The economy would suffer due to the number of people unable to work.

Impact on Regulatory and Contractual Obligations

High impact - Regulatory conditions could be adjusted for limited travel to help prevent the spread of the disease.

Impact on Credibility or Public Confidence in the Program

With planning and coordinated participation of the agencies involved; the public confidence in the program should be positive.

Resources: 33, 34, 35, 36

Resources

Natural Hazards

1. Document: “State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Strategy.” Louisiana Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. April 15, 2005. Volume I, Section Four, Pages 1-32 thru 1-35. Justification: The State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Strategy has a comprehensive risk assessment and hazard vulnerability for the State.

Coastal Erosion

2. Website: “The Crisis: Coastal Erosion.” Restore or Retreat. Armand Communications. Fall 2006. Justification: Restore or Retreat (ROR) is a non-profit coastal advocacy group created by coastal Louisiana residents and stakeholders who recognize that the Barataria and Terrebonne basins are the two most rapidly eroding estuaries on earth, and that this erosion represents an economic and ecological crisis. With a growing membership of over 250 businesses and individuals, ROR seeks to identify and expedite the implementation of aggressive, large-scale restoration projects to protect this irreplaceable region.
<http://www.restoreorretreat.org/coastal_erosion.html>
3. Report: “Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, (CWPPRA): A Response to Louisiana’s Land Loss.” Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force. CWPPRA. April 17, 2006. Justification: Five federal agencies sit on the Louisiana CWPPRA task force. These agencies include U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

<<http://lacoast.gov/reports/program/CWPPRA%20A%20Response%20to%20Louisiana's%20Land%20Loss.pdf>>

Drought

4. Website: “Drought Impact Reporter.” National Drought Mitigation Center. University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Updated on a weekly basis. Dates chosen for this purpose; start 01/01/1997 and end 01/01/2007. Justification: The National Drought Mitigation Center developed the Drought Impact Reporter in response to the need for a national drought impact database for the United States. Drought impacts are inherently hard to quantify, therefore there has not been a comprehensive and consistent methodology for quantifying drought impacts and economic losses in the United States. The Drought Impact Reporter is intended to be the initial step in creating a comprehensive database.
<http://droughtreporter.unl.edu/map.jsp?Cmd=filter&scn=sv&st=Louisiana&c_ag=on&c_fi=on&c_wa=on&c_so=on&c_en=on&c_ot=on&src=&daterange=custom&month1=1&day1=1&year1=1997&month2=1&day2=1&year2=2007>

Earthquake

5. Website: “Louisiana Earthquake History.” U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). February 5, 2007. Justification: As an unbiased, multi-disciplinary science organization that focuses on biology, geography, geology, geospatial information, and water, we are dedicated to the timely, relevant, and impartial study of the landscape, our natural resources, and the natural hazards that threaten us.

<<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/states/louisiana/history.php>>

6. Website: “Preliminary Earthquake Report.” U.S. Geological Survey National Earthquake Information Center. U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). April 17, 2006. Justification: The mission of the National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC) is to determine rapidly the location and size of all destructive earthquakes worldwide and to immediately disseminate this information to concerned national and international agencies, scientists, and the general public. The NEIC and World Date Center (WDC) for Seismology compiles and maintains an extensive, global seismic database on earthquake parameters and their effects that serve as a solid foundation for basic and applied earth science research.
<http://neic.usgs.gov/neis/last_event_states/states_louisiana.html>

Floods

7. Report: “Louisiana Disaster History 1991-2006.” Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP). October 20, 2006. Justification: GOHSEP prepared a comprehensive summary of the Louisiana Major Presidential Disaster Declarations. A complete listing of the parishes, damages, costs, and assistance required is included.
8. Report: “Flood Hazards – A National Threat.” US Department of the Interior, US Geological Survey (USGS). January 2006. Justification: As an unbiased, multi-disciplinary science organization that focuses on biology, geography, geology, geospatial information and water, USGS is dedicated to the timely relevant and impartial study of the landscape, our natural resources and the natural hazards that threaten us.
<<http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2006/3026/2006-3026.pdf>>

Fog

9. Website: “National Climatic Data Center, US Department of Commerce, Storm Events.” NOAA Satellite and Information Service, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS). Fog events reported from 1/1/1995 to 10/31/2006. Justification: NESDIS provides timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, & enhance the Nation's economy, security, environment, & quality of life.
<<http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwevent~storms>>
10. Report: “Fog Forecasting for the Southern Region: A Conceptual Model Approach.” American Meteorological Society (AMS). Volume 12, Issue 3, September 1997. Justification: The mission of the AMS is to advance the atmospheric and related sciences, technologies, applications, and services for the benefit of society.
<[http://ams.allenpress.com/perlserv/?request=get-document&doi=10.1175%2F1520-0434\(1997\)012%3C0545%3AFFFTSR%3E2.0.CO%3B2](http://ams.allenpress.com/perlserv/?request=get-document&doi=10.1175%2F1520-0434(1997)012%3C0545%3AFFFTSR%3E2.0.CO%3B2)>

Hailstorm

11. Website: “Hail.” University of Louisiana at Monroe. Justification: Study done by Louisiana University with data source from Storm Prediction of the National Weather Service.
<http://www.ulm.edu/~geos/wx_hail.htm>

Hurricane

12. Website: “National Climatic Data Center, US Department of Commerce, Storm Events.” NOAA Satellite and Information Service, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS). Hurricane and Tropical Storm events reported from 1/1/1995 to 10/31/2006. Justification: NESDIS provides timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, & enhance the Nation's economy, security, environment, & quality of life.
<<http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwevent~storms>>
13. Report: “Hurricane Rita Surge Data, Southwestern Louisiana and Southeastern Texas, September to November 2005.” US Department of the Interior, US Geological Survey (USGS). Data Series 220. Justification: As an unbiased, multi-disciplinary science organization that focuses on biology, geography, geology, geospatial information and water, USGS is dedicated to the timely relevant and impartial study of the landscape, our natural resources and the natural hazards that threaten us.
<<http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/2006/220/>>
14. Data Base: “ArcIMS (Internet Mapping System.” Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP). March 2007. Justification: GOHSEP created a data base in which maps with multiple layers could be produced and localized for specific studies.
15. Website: “Year 2005 Storm Events, Hurricane Katrina.” NOAA Satellite and Information Service, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS). Justification: NESDIS provides timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, & enhance the Nation's economy, security, environment, & quality of life.
<http://www.nnvl.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/index.cgi?page=items&ser=109667>

Ice Storms

16. Website: “Winter Storms...The Deceptive Killers.” Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness. Justification: The Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness provides the leadership and support to reduce the loss of life and property through an all-hazards emergency management program of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
<<http://www.ohsep.louisiana.gov/factsheets/Deceptivewinterstorms.htm>>

Severe Storms (Thunderstorms)

17. Website: “National Climatic Data Center, US Department of Commerce, Storm Events.” NOAA Satellite and Information Service, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS). Thunderstorm events reported from 10/31/2005 to 10/31/2006. Justification: NESDIS provides timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, & enhance the Nation's economy, security, environment, & quality of life.
<<http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwevent~storms>>

Severe Weather (Extreme Heat)

18. Website: “National Climatic Data Center, US Department of Commerce, Storm Events.” NOAA Satellite and Information Service, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS). Extreme temperature events reported from 10/31/1956 to

10/31/2006. Justification: NESDIS provides timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, & enhance the Nation's economy, security, environment, & quality of life.

<<http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwevent~storms>>

Storm Surge

19. Website: “Storm Surge.” National Hurricane Center, Hurricane Preparedness. Justification: The goal of this Hurricane Preparedness Web site is to inform the public about the hurricane hazards and provide knowledge which can be used to take action.
<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/HAW2/english/storm_surge.shtml>
20. News Article: “Storm surge the fatal blow for New Orleans, Levees fail to hold back water.” Cable News Network (CNN). September 7, 2005. Justification: CNN.com is among the world's leaders in online news and information delivery.
<<http://www.cnn.com/2005/WEATHER/09/01/orleans.levees/index.html>>
21. News Release: “Mapping Hurricane Rita Storm surge: USGS Storm-Surge Data Available Online.” US Department of the Interior, US Geological Survey (USGS). October 12, 2006. Justification: As an unbiased, multi-disciplinary science organization that focuses on biology, geography, geology, geospatial information and water, USGS is dedicated to the timely relevant and impartial study of the landscape, our natural resources and the natural hazards that threaten us.
<<http://www.usgs.gov/newsroom/article.asp?ID=1564>>

Tornado

22. Website: “Tornadoes.” NOAA's National Severe Storms Laboratory. Adapted from US Department of Commerce Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Weather Service, September 1992. Justification: NOAA's National Severe Storms Laboratory studies severe and hazardous weather processes and develops tools to help National Weather Service forecasters, and federal, university and private sector partners use weather information more effectively
<<http://www.nssl.noaa.gov/edu/safety/tornadoguide.html>>
23. Website: “National Climatic Data Center, US Department of Commerce, Storm Events.” NOAA Satellite and Information Service, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS). Tornado events reported from 10/31/2001 to 10/31/2006. Justification: NESDIS provides timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, & enhance the Nation's economy, security, environment, & quality of life.
<<http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwevent~storms>>

Wildfire

24. Website: “Forest Protection.” Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Justification: The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for administering many of the programs and enforcing the regulations that impact every aspect of the state's agriculture and forestry.
<<http://www.ldaf.state.la.us/divisions/forestry/forestprotection/default.asp>>

Technological Hazards

Airplane Crash

25. Website: "AirDisaster.Com, Solutions for safer skies." Chris Kilroy. Justification: We strive to present the most complete, accurate resource for aviation safety related information on the internet.
<<http://www.airdisaster.com/special/special-pa759.shtml>>
26. Website: "Brief Description of Microburst/Downbursts." Southern Region Headquarters, National Weather Service (NWS). Justification: The NWS mission is to provide information to save lives, protect property, and support the economic well being of our nation.
<<http://www.srh.noaa.gov/jax/events/windshear.html#figure1>>

Dam Failure

Levee Failure

27. Website: "Dam Index." Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness. Justification: The Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness provides the leadership and support to reduce the loss of life and property through an all-hazards emergency management program of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
<<http://www.ohsep.louisiana.gov/hlshazards/damindex.htm>>

Hazardous Materials Fixed Facility Incident

Hazardous Materials Transportation Incident

28. Report: "Louisiana Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance (HSEES) System." Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals Office of Public Health Section of Environmental Epidemiology and Toxicology. 2004: A Summary Report & 2005: A Summary Report. Justification: The Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance (HSEES) system, maintained by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), actively collects information to describe the public health consequences of acute releases of hazardous substances in participating states.
<<http://www.bcsh.dhh.louisiana.gov/offices/page.asp?ID=205&Detail=6731>>

Nuclear Fixed Facility Incident

Nuclear Transportation Incident

29. Website: "Map of Power Reactor Sites." United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission. List of Power Reactor Units. Justification: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) was established by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974.
<<http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/map-power-reactors.html>>
30. Website: "Nuclear Index." Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness. Justification: The Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness provides the leadership and support to reduce the loss of life and property through an all-hazards emergency management program of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
<<http://www.ohsep.louisiana.gov/hlshazards/nuclearindex.htm>>

Off Shore Oil Spill

31. Website: “Bayou Perot Louisiana Oil Well Blowout.” National Oceanic and atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Justification: NOAA is a federal agency focused on the condition of the oceans and the atmosphere.
<http://www.noaawatch.gov/2007/bayou_perot_oilspill.php>

Civil Disorder

37. News Article: “The Big Uneasy: Anger Over new Orleans’ Building Moratorium.” Times –Picayune Newspaper. January 14, 2006. Justification: Local newspaper.
<<http://www.planetizen.com/node/18526>>

Terrorist / Enemy Attack

38. Website: “Terrorism Index.” Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness. Justification: The Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness provides the leadership and support to reduce the loss of life and property through an all-hazards emergency management program of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

<<http://www.ohsep.louisiana.gov/factsheets/terrorfacts.htm>>

39. Website: “Terrorism Fact Sheet.” Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness. Justification: The Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness provides the leadership and support to reduce the loss of life and property through an all-hazards emergency management program of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

<<http://www.ohsep.louisiana.gov/hlshazards/terrorismindex.htm>>

Biological Hazards

Animal Disease

32. Manual: “Chapter 22, Avian Influenza.” US Department of Health and Human Services. Justification: The US Department of Health and Human Services works toward improving the health and well being of America.

<http://www.nwhc.usgs.gov/publications/field_manual/chapter_22.pdf>

Pandemic Infectious Disease

33. Website: “PELICAN PARISH PANDEMIC PLANNING GUIDE.” Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness. Justification: The Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness provides the leadership and support to reduce the loss of life and property through an all-hazards emergency management program of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

<<http://www.ohsep.louisiana.gov/plans/PELICANPANPLANGUIDE07.doc>>

34. Website: “The Great Pandemic of 1918: State by State.” US Department of Health and Human Services. Justification: The US Department of Health and Human Services works toward improving the health and well being of America.

<<http://www.pandemicflu.gov/general/greatpandemic2.html#la>>

35. Report: “Louisiana Statewide Draft Pandemic Influenza Plan.” Office of Public Health Department of Health and Hospitals. September 2006. Justification: The mission of the Department of Health and Hospitals is to protect and promote health and to ensure access to medical, preventive, and rehabilitative services for all citizens of the State of Louisiana.

http://www.dhh.state.la.us/offices/publications/pubs276/Pandemic%20Influenza%20Plan_100906.pdf

- 36.** Website: “St. Louis encephalitis outbreak in Louisiana in 2001.” Office of Public Health Department of Health and Hospitals. Nov-Dec 2002. Justification: The mission of the Department of Health and Hospitals is to protect and promote health and to ensure access to medical, preventive, and rehabilitative services for all citizens of the State of Louisiana.
- http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12517026&dopt=Abstract

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ATTACHMENT 3

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITY CHART

	ESF #1 – Transportation	ESF #2 – Communications	ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering	ESF #4 – Firefighting	ESF #5 – Emergency management	ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	ESF #7 – Resources Support	ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical	ESF #9 – Search and Rescue	ESF #10 – Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials, and Radiological	ESF #11 – Agriculture	ESF #12 – Energy and Utilities	ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security	ESF #14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization	ESF #15 – Emergency Public Information	ESF #16 – Military Support To Civil Affairs
Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness		P			P	<i>S</i>	P			<i>S</i>				P	P	<i>S</i>
Louisiana National Guard	<i>S</i>	P	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	P	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	P
Department of Agriculture and Forestry	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		P	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	P		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Corrections	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>	P		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism		<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>					<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Economic Development		<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>							P	<i>S</i>	
Department of Education	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>												<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Environmental Quality		<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		P	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
State Fire Marshal				<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>						<i>S</i>	
Governor – Division of Administration		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>						<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Governor – Office of Elderly Affairs	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>									<i>S</i>	
Governor – Office of Financial Institutions														<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Governor – Office of Indian Affairs					<i>S</i>										<i>S</i>	
Governor – Oil Spill Coordinators Office		<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>					P					<i>S</i>	
Louisiana State University System		<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Health and Hospitals	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	P		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Insurance						<i>S</i>								<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Justice		<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>								P	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Labor		<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>							<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Natural Resources			<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>		P		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Louisiana Family Recovery Corps						<i>S</i>										
Louisiana Housing Finance Agency						<i>S</i>										
Louisiana Public Service Commission	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>							P		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Louisiana Board of Regents	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Revenue		<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>							<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Social Services		<i>S</i>			<i>S</i>	P	<i>S</i>							<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Secretary of State					<i>S</i>									<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Louisiana State Police	<i>S</i>	P			<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	P			P	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Transportation and Development	P	<i>S</i>	P	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Treasury					<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>							<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Department of Veterans Affairs						<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>									
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>				P	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	
Volunteer Organizations	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	
Louisiana Youth Services													<i>S</i>			

Key:

- P = Primary.
- S = Support.

Some associations and organizations are not listed in this chart. They are listed in the ESF Annexes.

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ATTACHMENT 4

AGENCY EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

4-A	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
4-B	Louisiana Army and Air National Guard
4-C	Department of Agriculture and Forestry
4-D	Department of Corrections
4-E	Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
4-F	Department of Economic Development
4-G	Department of Education
4-H	Department of Environmental Quality
4-I	State Fire Marshal
4-J	Governor – Division of Administration
4-K	Governor – Office of Elderly Affairs
4-L	Governor – Office of Financial Institutions
4-M	Governor – Office of Indian Affairs
4-N	Governor – Oil Spill Coordinators Office
4-O	Louisiana State University System
4-P	Department of Health and Hospitals
4-Q	Department of Insurance
4-R	Department of Justice
4-S	Department of Labor
4-T	Department of Natural Resources
4-U	Louisiana Family Recovery Corps
4-V	Louisiana Housing Finance Agency
4-W	Louisiana Public Service Commission
4-X	Louisiana Board of Regents
4-Y	Department of Revenue
4-Z	Department of Social Services
4-AA	Secretary of State
4-BB	Louisiana State Police
4-CC	Department of Transportation and Development
4-DD	Department of the Treasury
4-EE	Department of Veterans Affairs
4-FF	Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
4-GG	Volunteer Organizations

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ATTACHMENT 4-A

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

1. Primary Functions:
 - a. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - c. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
 - d. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
 - e. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
 - b. ESF 10 – Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological.
 - c. ESF 16 – Military Support to Civil Affairs
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations when needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-B

LOUISIANA ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD

1. Primary Function:
 - a. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - b. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
 - c. ESF 16 – Military Support to Civilian Affairs.

2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
 - b. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering.
 - c. ESF 4 – Fire Fighting.
 - d. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - e. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
 - f. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services.
 - g. ESF 9 – Search & Rescue.
 - h. ESF 10 – Oil Spill and Hazardous Materials.
 - i. ESF 11 – Agriculture.
 - j. ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities.
 - k. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.
 - l. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
 - m. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations when needed.

- (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.

b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations as requested to do so by the primary agency.

ATTACHMENT 4-C

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

1. Primary Functions:
 - a. ESF 4 – Fire Fighting.
 - b. ESF 11 – Agriculture.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
 - b. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - c. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - d. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
 - e. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
 - f. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services.
 - g. ESF 9 – Search and Rescue.
 - h. ESF 10 – Oil Spill and Hazardous Materials.
 - i. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.
 - j. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
 - k. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and are prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of

actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

ATTACHMENT 4-D

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

1. Primary Functions:
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
 - b. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - c. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - d. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services.
 - e. ESF 9 – Search & Rescue
 - f. ESF 11 – Agriculture.
 - g. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.
 - h. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be altered and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and are prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-E

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION, AND TOURISM

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 2 – Communications.
- b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
- c. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
- d. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- e. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.
- f. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Stabilization.
- g. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

- a. Primary Functions: None.
- b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the departments, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-F

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Primary Functions:
ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management
 - c. ESF 7 – Resources
 - d. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-G

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
- b. ESF 2 – Communications.
- c. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
- d. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Stabilization
- e. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

- a. Primary Functions: None.
- b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-H

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1. Primary Functions:
ESF 10 – Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - b. ESF 4 – Firefighting.
 - c. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - d. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
 - e. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services.
 - f. ESF 11 – Agriculture.
 - g. ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities (Water and Wastewater Utilities)
 - h. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
 - i. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare Peacetime Radiological Response Plan and detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and are prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-I
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 4 – Fire Fighting
- b. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
- c. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- c. ESF 9 – Search and Rescue
- d. ESF 10 – Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials, and Radiological
- e. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

a. Primary Functions: None

b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-J

GOVERNOR – DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 2 – Communications.
- b. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering.
- c. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
- c. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- d. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.
- e. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
- f. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

- a. Primary Functions: None.
- b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-K

GOVERNOR – OFFICE OF ELDERLY AFFAIRS

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
- b. ESF 2 – Communications.
- c. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
- d. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
- e. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

- a. Primary Functions: None.
- b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-L

GOVERNOR – OFFICE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

a. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.

b. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

a. Primary Functions: None.

b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-M

GOVERNOR – OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1. Primary Function:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
- b. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

- a. Primary Functions: None.
- b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-N

GOVERNOR – OIL SPILL COORDINATORS OFFICE

1. Primary Functions:
ESF 10 – Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - c. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing plans and procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-O

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 2 – Communications.
- b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management
- c. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
- d. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- e. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services.
- f. ESF 10 – Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological.
- g. ESF 11 – Agriculture
- h. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
- i. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

- a. Primary Functions: None.
- b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

1. Primary Functions:
 - ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services.
 - ESF 12 – Water and Wastewater Utilities.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
 - b. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - c. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering.
 - d. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - e. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
 - f. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
 - g. ESF 10 – Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological.
 - h. ESF 11 – Agriculture.
 - i. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
 - j. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support

functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-Q

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

1. Primary Function:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
- b. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Stabilization.
- c. ESF 15 – Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

- a. Primary Functions: None.
- b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-R

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1. Primary Functions:
ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - c. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Stabilization.
 - d. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-S
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 2 – Communications.
- b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
- c. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
- d. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- e. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
- f. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

a. Primary Functions:

None.

b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-T

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Primary Functions:
ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities – Intrastate Natural Gas.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering.
 - b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - c. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
 - d. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
 - e. ESF 10 – Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological.
 - f. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
 - g. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary actions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-U

LOUISIANA FAMILY RECOVERY CORPS

1. Primary Function:

None.

2. Support Functions:

a. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.

3. Required Actions:

a. Primary Functions: None.

b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-V

LOUISIANA HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

1. Primary Function:

None.

2. Support Functions:

a. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.

3. Required Actions:

a. Primary Functions: None.

b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-W

LOUISIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1. Primary Functions:

ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities, Electric Power.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
 - b. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - c. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - d. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
 - e. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-X

LOUISIANA BOARD OF REGENTS

1. Primary Function:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
- b. ESF 2 – Communications.
- c. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
- d. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
- e. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- f. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services.
- g. ESF 11 – Agriculture.
- h. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security
- i. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
- j. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

- a. Primary Functions: None.
- b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-Y

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 2 – Communications.
- b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
- c. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
- d. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.
- e. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
- f. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

- a. Primary Functions: None.
- b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-Z

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Primary Functions:
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - c. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
 - d. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
 - e. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-AA
SECRETARY OF STATE

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
- b. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
- c. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

- a. Primary Functions: None.
- b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-BB
LOUISIANA STATE POLICE

1. Primary Functions:
 - a. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - b. ESF 10 – Oil Spill Hazardous Materials and Radiological.
 - c. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.

2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
 - b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - c. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
 - d. ESF 9 – Search & Rescue.
 - e. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
 - f. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.

 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-CC

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Primary Functions:
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
 - b. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - b. ESF 4 – Firefighting.
 - c. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - d. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
 - e. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services.
 - f. ESF 9 – Search & Rescue.
 - g. ESF 10 – Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological.
 - h. ESF 11 – Agriculture.
 - i. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.
 - j. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
 - k. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of

actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

ATTACHMENT 4-DD

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
- b. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- c. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
- d. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

a. Primary Functions:

None.

b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-EE

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

1. Primary Function:

None.

2. Support Functions:

a. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.

b. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services.

3. Required Actions:

a. Primary Functions: None.

b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-FF

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

1. Primary Function:

ESF 9 – Search and Rescue.
2. Support Functions:
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
 - b. ESF 2 – Communications.
 - c. ESF 4 – Firefighting.
 - d. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
 - e. ESF 10 – Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological.
 - f. ESF 11 – Agriculture.
 - g. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security.
 - h. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.
3. Required Actions:
 - a. Primary Functions:
 - (1) Prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
 - (2) Prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to insure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.
 - b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 4-GG
VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

1. Primary Functions:

None.

2. Support Functions:

- a. ESF 1 – Transportation.
- b. ESF 2 – Communications.
- c. ESF-3 – Public Works and Engineering
- d. ESF 4 – Firefighting.
- e. ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
- f. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
- g. ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- h. ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services
- i. ESF 9 – Search & Rescue.
- j. ESF 10 – Oil Spill, Hazardous Materials and Radiological.
- k. ESF 11 – Agriculture.
- l. ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities (Water and Wastewater)
- m. ESF 14 – Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization.
- n. ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information.

3. Required Actions:

a. Primary Functions:

None.

b. Support Functions:

Coordinate with the department, agency, or office having the primary responsibility for each function. Learn what types of support and what kinds of actions are required. Develop detailed implementing procedures for all support

functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if requested to do so by the primary agency.

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ATTACHMENT 5

TRIBAL AFFAIRS

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This attachment recognizes the status of Indian Tribes located in Louisiana and outlines the policies that the state and parishes will follow in order to ensure that the people in the tribes are afforded the opportunity to participate in and benefit from the state and parish Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness policies, programs and activities.

II. SITUATION

The Federal Government recognizes Indian Tribes as self-governing “sovereign domestic dependent nations,” and deals with them on a “government-to-government basis.” The Federal Government recognizes the right of Indian Tribes to deal directly with state and local government officials. Several such federally recognized tribes are situated in Louisiana. The Governor’s Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA) maintains a cooperative relationship with the tribes and with non-tribally-affiliated Indian Peoples. Tribes may deal directly with parish governments in order to coordinate their emergency operations planning and operations for mutual benefit.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General:

The state will encourage tribes and parishes to work together to coordinate planning and operations, since most emergencies arise at the parish or local level.

B. Phases of Emergency Management:

1. Mitigation:

GOHSEP and Parish OHSEP will make emergency operations plans, procedures, agreements, and arrangements available to Indian Tribes on a direct, government-to-government basis.

2. Preparedness:

a. GOHSEP will invite tribes to participate in state level emergency planning, training and exercising.

b. Parishes will invite tribes to join in emergency planning, training and exercising.

c. The state and parish governments will execute such mutual aid agreements with tribes as are mutually advantageous.

3. Response:

- a. When emergencies arise, state and parish OHSEP will transmit emergency information and warnings to tribal authorities and coordinate activities, such as evacuation and sheltering.
- b. As emergencies progress tribal people will be given the same level of life saving and sustaining support as the other citizens of the state.
- c. Parish and state governmental organizations will work with the tribes and the GOIA to ensure the status of tribal members is accounted for and reported.

4. Recovery:

When an emergency or disaster has ended, parish and state authorities will work to the best of their ability with tribal authorities to arrange for the restoration of tribal members to their pre-emergency status.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES:

Indian Tribes may deal with federal, state and parish governmental bodies on a government-to-government basis. The GOIA is responsible for overall liaison and coordination with the tribes.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL:

Indian Tribes are independent entities under their own control, and are not subordinate to state or parish authorities. They may take such advice and direction in an emergency as they have previously agreed for the safeguarding of the lives and property of their members.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Tribes will take such measures as they deem necessary to ensure the continuance of their internal governmental structure. Any difficulties in locating or communicating with tribal authorities will be handled by the GOIA.

VII ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

Administration and logistics will be worked out between parishes and tribes on the basis of mutual aid agreements.

VIII. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE:

This attachment will be updated and added to by GOHSEP as more detailed plans, procedures, arrangements, and agreements are developed. The GOIA is responsible for developing and updating such components.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are contained in the Basic Plan.

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ATTACHMENT 6

LOUISIANA UNIFIED COMMAND SYSTEM

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE:

This attachment describes the structure of the Louisiana Unified Command System (LUCS) and outlines the functioning of the system in emergencies and disasters. It sets out the policies, programs, procedures and activities that will be followed by the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and all the State Government ESF's.

II. SITUATION:

The Federal Government's National Response Plan requires governmental emergency management functions at all levels to be organized according to the National Incident Management System (NIMS). In the federal system, operations that respond to specific incidents are organized in the Incident or Unified Command System (ICS/UCS). The State of Louisiana, in turn, has the overall State of Louisiana Incident Management System (SLIMS). State operations that respond to specific incidents are organized in the Louisiana Unified Command System (LUCS).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. General:

The Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) is responsible for acting as the Governor's agent in organizing state government departments and agencies to work together to coordinate planning and operations. When an emergency arises, GOHSEP opens the State Emergency Operations Center to deal with the situation by activating LUCS.

B. Phases of Emergency Management:

1. MITIGATION:

GOHSEP has made provisions with emergency operations plans, procedures, agreements and arrangements to deal with emergencies, and will continue to review, update and perfect those measures.

2. PREPAREDNESS:

- a. GOHSEP will continue to perfect this plan and its attachments, annexes and supplements, and add such materials as are appropriate and required by changing circumstances.
- b. GOHSEP will engage in a continuing dialog with state agencies and parish governments to review and evaluate existing emergency plans and procedures, so as to improve them.

- c. GOHSEP will educate and train state agency emergency coordinators and such other employees as are deemed to require familiarization in the operation of LUCS.
- d. GOHSEP will conduct at least one major training exercise a year to practice LUCS, and will evaluate the results of the exercise for possible improvements to emergency plans and procedures.

3. RESPONSE:

When emergencies arise, GOHSEP will activate LUCS and coordinate activities as needed.

4. RECOVERY:

When an emergency or disaster has ended, GOHSEP will conduct after-action reviews and consult with state agencies to solicit recommendations for improvements of the system.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES:

LUCS is organized on a functional basis. It is designed to expedite requests for state government assistance to parishes and to state agencies operating in the field.

A. Flow of Resource Requests:

- 1. All parish requests for resources should first be passed to neighboring parishes for mutual aid within the region to determine if assistance is available.
- 2. If resources in the region are not sufficient to cope with the emergency, requests for state assistance will be submitted from parish Offices of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness or from state agencies. The process is diagrammed in Appendix 1, Resource Requests.
- 3. As valid requests for resources are received by GOHSEP, they are processed by GOHSEP Operations and passed to the appropriate ESF for action.
- 4. When parish and state resources are not adequate to meet the needs of an emergency, GOHSEP will forward requests for resource assistance to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or to FEMA. The requests will be forwarded in accordance with the best estimate of which organization can fill the needs with the most resources in the least amount of time.
- 5. The prescribed Resource Request Flow is detailed in Appendix 1. Samples of mission flows are contained in Appendix 2.

B. LUCS Organization:

The LUCS Organization features four mission areas; Operations, Plans and Intelligence, Unified Logistics and Administration and Finance. The Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) and functions of state government are grouped under the four mission areas. The structure of LUCS is detailed in Appendix 3.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL:

The GOHSEP Director exercises overall control of the operations of state emergency activities through LUCS. The Director may delegate the control of day-to-day operations as needed.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of Government will be as prescribed in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

Administration and Logistics will be as prescribed in the Basic Plan.

VIII. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE:

This attachment will be updated and added to by GOHSEP as more detailed plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements are developed. The attachment will be reviewed every year before May 31 to ensure that any lessons learned are incorporated into it.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are contained in the Basic Plan.

Appendices:

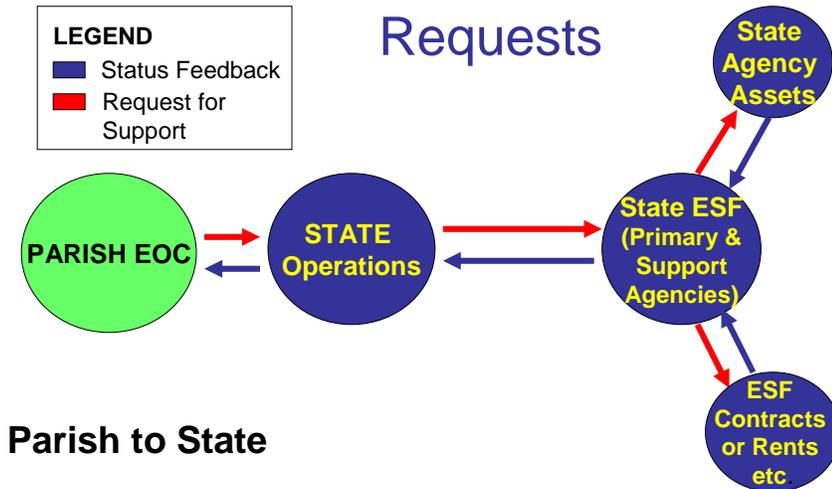
1. Resource Request Flow Charts.
2. Sample Mission Flow Charts.
3. Unified Command Structure Charts.

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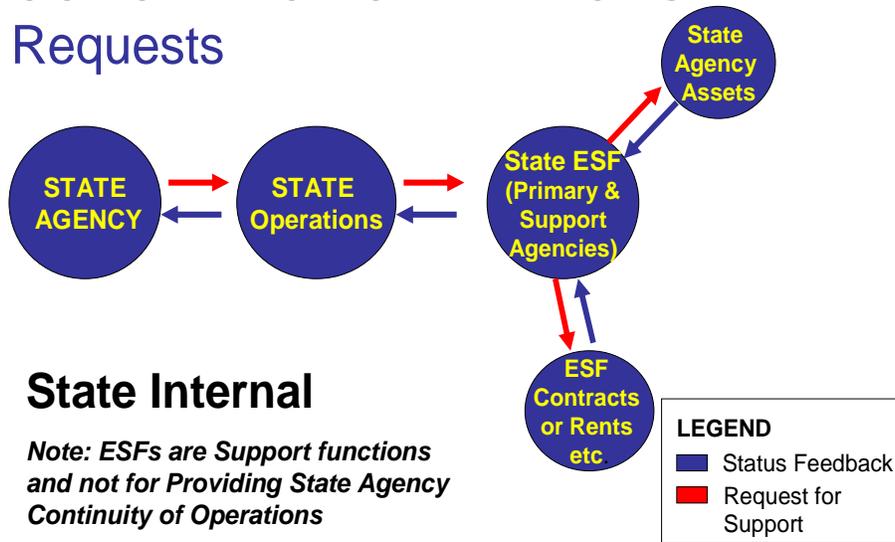
APPENDIX 1 – ATTACHMENT 6
RESOURCE REQUEST FLOW CHART



CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

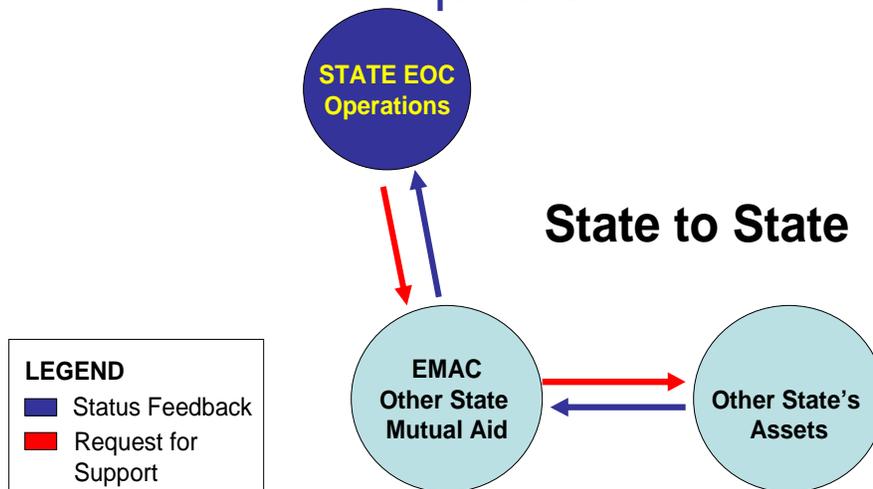


CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS Requests



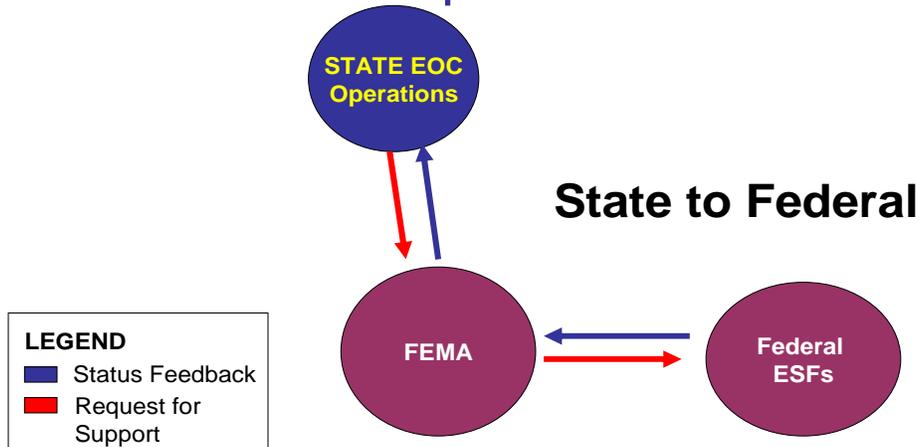
CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Requests



CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Requests



APPENDIX 2 – ATTACHMENT 6

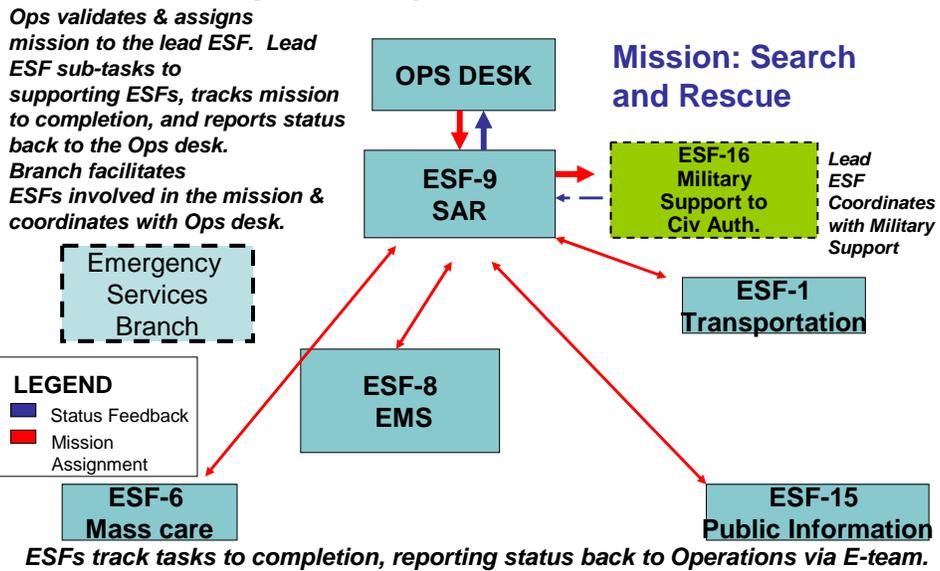
SAMPLE MISSION FLOW CHART



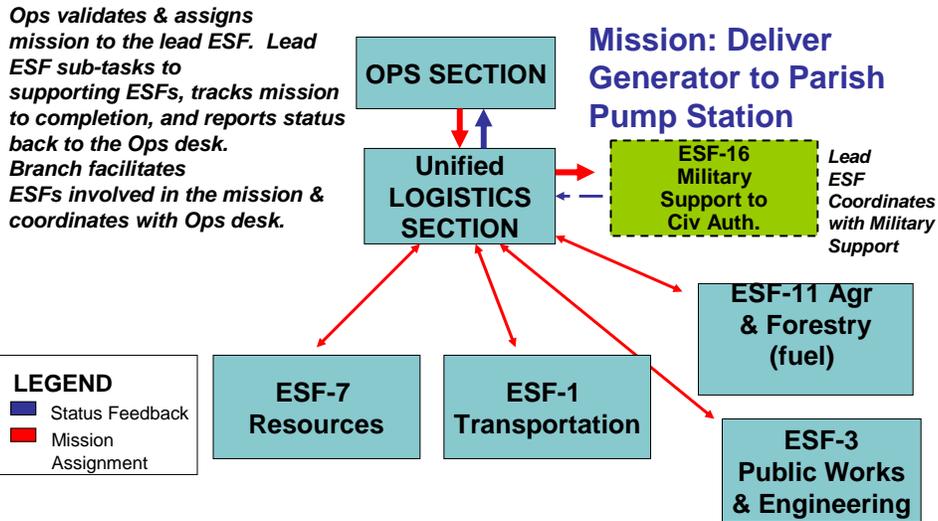
Example of Unplanned Mission Flow



Example of Unplanned Mission Flow



Example of Unplanned Mission Flow

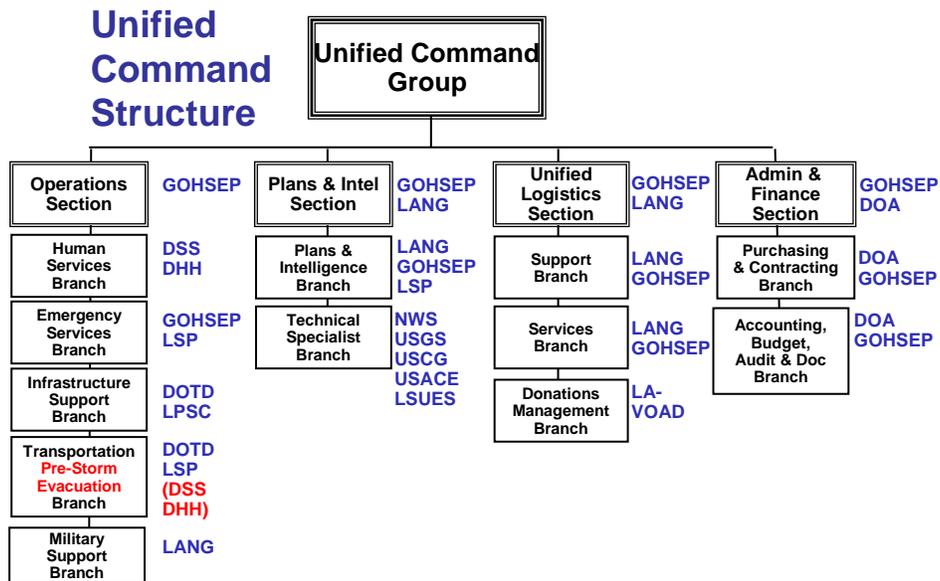


ESFs track tasks to completion, reporting status back to Operations via E-team.

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APPENDIX 3 – ATTACHMENT 6

UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE CHARTS



**Unified
Command
Group**

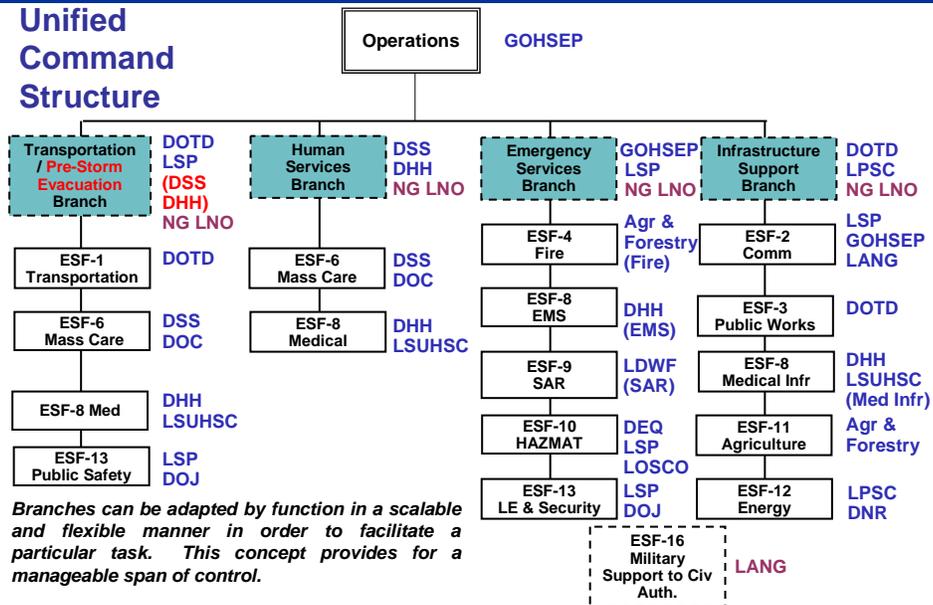
Unified Commander [Governor]
Deputy Unified Commander [Director GOHSEP]

Unified Command Staff
ESF-6, ESF-14 (SCO),
ESF-16 (Joint Information Center)

<u>Lead Agency Secretaries</u>	<u>ESF</u>
Secretary of Transportation and Development	ESF- 1 & 3
Superintendent of State Police	ESF- 2*, 10*, 13*
The Adjutant General	ESF- 2*, 7*, 16*
Commissioner of Agriculture	ESF- 4 & 11
Secretary of Social Services	ESF- 6*
Secretary of Public Safety & Corrections	ESF- 8
Secretary of Health and Hospitals	ESF- 8*
Louisiana State University	ESF- 8*
Secretary of Wildlife & Fisheries	ESF- 9
Secretary of Environmental Quality	ESF- 10*
Secretary of Natural Resources	ESF- 12*
Public Service Commission	ESF- 12*
The Attorney General	ESF- 13*
Governor's Oil Spill Coordinator	ESF- 10*

All logistics issues are handled by the Unified Logistics Section, which is ESF 7.

Unified Command Structure



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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1

TRANSPORTATION ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 1 provides transportation out of a disaster area for people in need, and provides transportation essential to support emergency response in the event of a disaster.

II. SCOPE:

The State services provided under this ESF will include the identification, mobilization, and coordination of available state owned, private industry and volunteer transportation equipment, manpower and technical expertise to meet the requirements of providing essential emergency response in the event of an emergency or disaster.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. MITIGATION:

The Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Development will designate an ESF 1 Emergency Transportation Coordinator (ETC) to organize and coordinate transportation services.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The Coordinator will develop plans and procedures to mobilize transportation to support emergency evacuation for at risk populations and to support other operations of State Agencies. Plans will include coordination with the Louisiana State Police on the lifting of laws and regulations regarding load limits and other hindrances to rapid deployment.
2. The Coordinator will maintain information about transportation resources, with particular emphasis on resources in or near state risk areas.

C. RESPONSE:

1. The Coordinator will process requests for transportation and arrange for National Guard, state agency, private industry and volunteer resources to be allocated to the highest priority missions.
2. The Coordinator will continue to acquire, allocate and monitor transportation resources as the emergency continues.

D. RECOVERY:

When the emergency is concluded, the ESF 1 Transportation Coordinator will release transportation assets to their responsible owners and compile an after action report on the operation.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The Department of Transportation and Development has the Primary Responsibility for Emergency Transportation. That responsibility includes coordinating with support agencies to make sure that they develop and maintain plans and procedures.
- B. The Support Agencies for Emergency Transportation are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures, and asset inventories to support the ESF 1 Coordinator. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. The Louisiana National Guard.
 - 2. Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
 - 3. The Department of Corrections.
 - 4. The Department of Education.
 - 5. Governor – Office of Elderly Affairs.
 - 6. Department of Health and Hospitals.
 - 7. The Public Service Commission.
 - 8. Louisiana Board of Regents.
 - 9. Louisiana State Police.
 - 10. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
 - 11. Volunteer Organizations.
- C. In a catastrophic event, some support agencies would contribute little or no support because they would be overwhelmed carrying out their primary responsibilities.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and control will be exercised as provided in the basic plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the basic plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If transportation needs exceed available resources, the ESF 1 Coordinator will report the situation to the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, which will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

- B. Every agency providing emergency transportation support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal sources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

This ESF 1 Emergency Transportation Coordinator is responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

1. ESF 1 Responsibility Chart.
2. State-Federal Crosswalk.

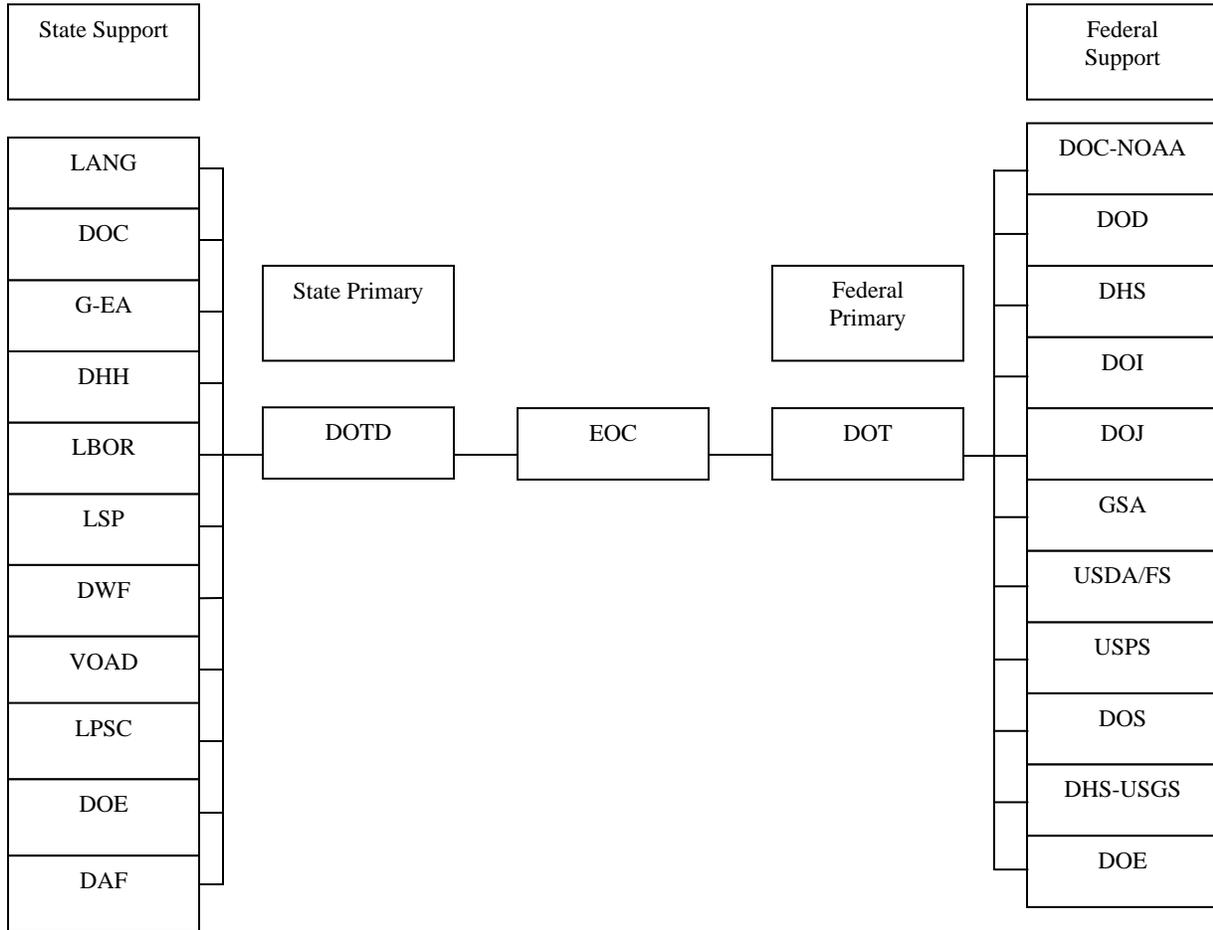
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 1

TRANSPORTATION RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development	Transportation – Air	Transportation – Land	Transportation – Water	Transportation – Operators	Traffic Control & Routing	Mobile Communications	Fuel Supply
Louisiana National Guard	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Department of Agriculture and Forestry						X	X
Department of Corrections		X		X		X	
Governor – Office of Elderly Affairs		X		X			
Department of Education		X					
Department of Health and Hospitals		X					
Public Service Commission		X					
Louisiana Board of Regents	X	X		X			
Louisiana State Police	X	X			X	X	
Department of Wildlife & Fisheries			X	X	X	X	
Volunteer Organizations *	X	X	X	X			

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 1

TRANSPORTATION STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 2

COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 2 provides a means of defining, specifying, and maintaining the functions of communications and information technology in, with and among appropriate State, Federal, and local agencies to minimize loss of life and property in the event of an emergency or natural disaster.

II. SCOPE:

State services under this ESF consist of the identification, mobilization and coordination of available state owned, private industry and volunteer personnel and equipment essential to gather, coordinate and disseminate information before, during and after an impending or actual disaster situation. In the event that normal means of communications become overburdened or destroyed, communications and information processing personnel shall use private industry, amateur radio teams and Federal assistance while re-establishing primary communication systems.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. MITIGATION:

The Director of GOHSEP, Louisiana National Guard and the Louisiana State Police will designate ESF 2 Emergency Communications Coordinators to organize and coordinate communications.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The Coordinators will develop plans and procedures to mobilize communications to support emergency operations of State Agencies. Plans will include coordination with the Division of Administration's Office of Telecommunications Management, as well as other Federal, State and local agencies. The Coordinators will provide planning and technical assistance to state and local officials and organizations
2. The Coordinators will maintain the statewide communications and warning network which integrates the equipment and resources of State and local warning networks. The Coordinator will initiate agreements and contracts to ensure equipment and system maintenance during times of emergency on a 24 hour basis.
3. The Coordinators will provide training for communications personnel and periodically test the communications and warning systems, including alternate communications systems.

C. RESPONSE:

1. In the event of an imminent or actual disaster, the Coordinators will activate the statewide communications, and warning network. Every effort will be made to support local equipment and personnel needs when requested and to integrate local resources, when appropriate, to a regional or statewide response.
2. The State will operate and maintain necessary equipment in the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to provide 24 hour-a-day, 7 day-a-week operational communications capability on appropriate government radio networks. Mobile equipment will be provided by ESF 2 lead agencies to GOHSEP staff personnel having on-the-scene or coordinating responsibilities.
3. Advisories will be made throughout State and local communications networks as appropriate to alert local governments to conditions. As the imminent threat of disaster warrants, warning systems will be employed until stable conditions return.
4. The GOHSEP will maintain contact with FEMA Region VI, other states, and parish emergency management agencies and major cities.

D. RECOVERY:

The Communications Coordinators will canvas State, Federal and local communicators to ensure that all communications and information processing media have been restored to normal operations. The Coordinator will see to it that all leased and borrowed personnel and equipment is returned to the owners.

The Coordinator will compile an after-action report on the operation, with recommendations for future operations.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The GOHSEP, Louisiana National Guard (LANG) and Louisiana State Police (LSP) have Primary Responsibility for initiating, organizing, and coordinating all aspects of Communications.
- B. The Support Agencies for ESF 2 are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures, and asset inventories to support the Primary Coordinator. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 1. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
 2. The Department of Corrections.
 3. The Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism.
 5. The Department of Economic Development.
 6. The Department of Education.

7. The Department of Environmental Quality.
8. The Office of the Governor – Division of Administration.
9. The Office of the Governor – Elderly Affairs.
10. The Office of the Governor – Oil Spill Coordinators Office.
11. Louisiana State University System
12. The Department of Health and Hospitals.
13. The Department of Justice.
14. The Department of Labor.
15. The Louisiana Public Service Commission.
16. The Louisiana Board of Regents.
17. The Department of Revenue.
18. The Department of Social Services.
19. The Department of Transportation and Development.
20. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
21. Volunteer Organizations.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and control will be exercised as provided in the basic plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the basic plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

The ESF 2 Coordinators will initiate and maintain mutual aid agreements with communications and information processing individuals and organizations in order that they will be able to participate in emergency operations when the need arises.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 2 Coordinators are responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements, and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

1. ESF 2 Responsibility Chart.
2. State – Federal Crosswalk.

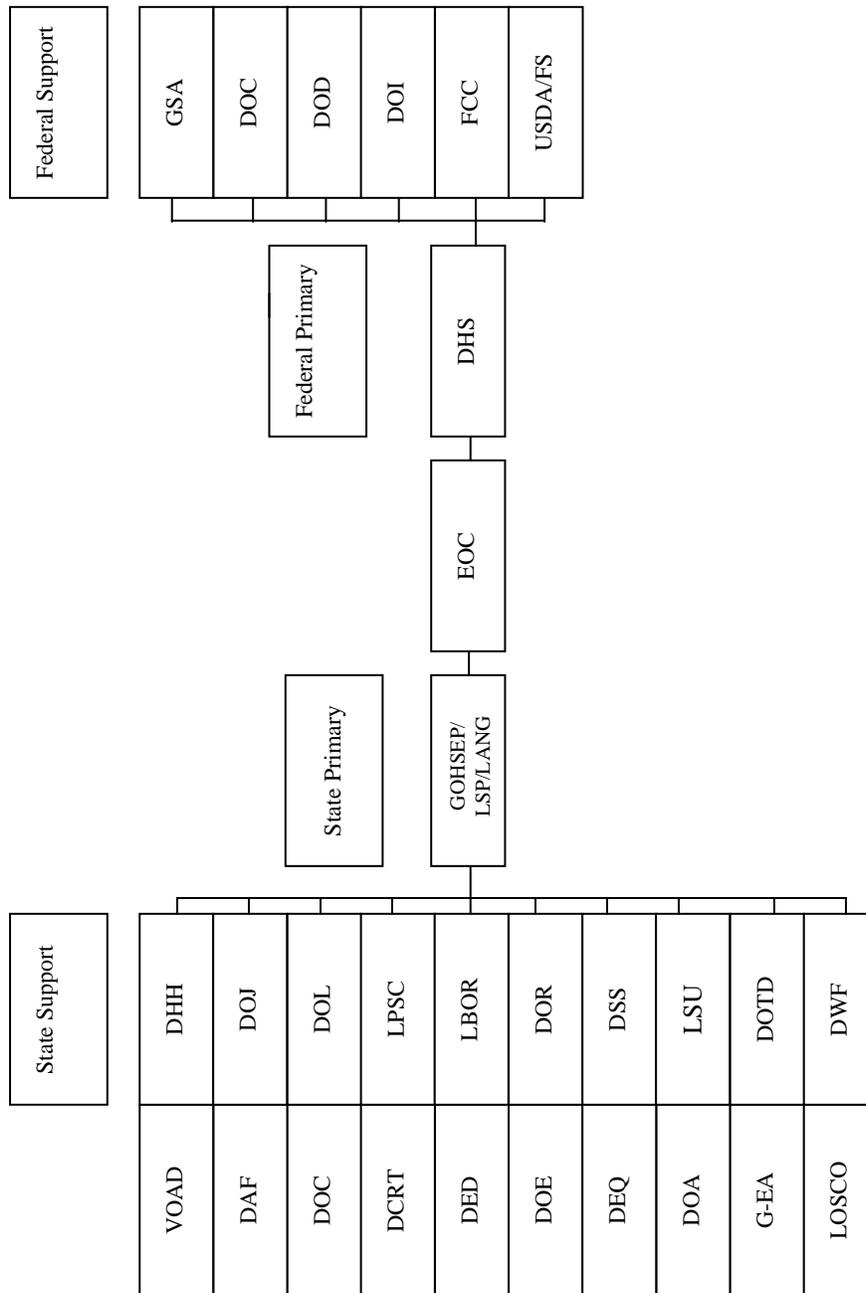
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 2

COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, Louisiana State Police and Louisiana National Guard	Authority / Policy	Coordination	EOC Operations	Analysis	Personnel	Fixed Sites	Mobile Sites
Department of Agriculture & Forestry		X	X	X	X	X	X
Department of Corrections		X	X	X	X	X	X
Department of Culture, Recreations & Tourism			X	X	X	X	X
Department of Economic Development			X	X	X		
Department of Education			X	X	X		
Department of Environmental Quality			X	X	X		
Governor - Division of Administration	X	X	X	X	X		
Governor – Office of Elderly Affairs			X	X	X		
Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinators Office			X	X	X		
Louisiana State University System			X	X	X		
Department of Health and Hospitals			X	X	X		
Department of Justice			X	X	X		
Department of Labor			X	X	X		
Louisiana Public Service Commission	X	X	X	X	X		
Louisiana Board Of Regents		X	X	X	X	X	
Department of Revenue			X	X	X		
Department of Social Services			X	X	X		
Department of Transportation and Development			X	X	X	X	X
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries			X	X	X	X	X
Volunteer Organizations *			X		X	X	X
* To include private relief organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, etc.); private industry; professional associations and participants in mutual aid agreements, etc.							

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 2

COMMUNICATIONS STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3

PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 3 provides for and coordinates all available engineering and construction resources and expertise in an emergency or disaster.

II. SCOPE:

The State assistance provided under this function will include the identification of critical infrastructure and topographic problems, shortcomings and damages, and the mobilization and coordination of state owned, private industry and volunteer resources to fix and improve them. The Department of Transportation and Development will have primary responsibility for this ESF.

- A. ESF 3 will encompass the development, maintenance and repair of hurricane and flood evacuation routes and their associated state highways and bridges; construction, maintenance and repair of state flood control works, emergency ice and snow removal; coordination of technical expertise regarding the structural safety of damaged public buildings and coordination of emergency repairs to public facilities, including appropriate construction services (i.e., electrical, plumbing, soils, etc.).
- B. ESF 3 will coordinate removal of debris and wreckage accumulated on public lands, waterways, roadways and bridges as a result of a disaster.
- C. ESF 3 will coordinate the evaluation of the degree of coastal and watershed erosion and impairment and take action to coordinate the repair and restoration of the affected areas.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. MITIGATION:

The Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Development will appoint an ESF 3 Coordinator, who will oversee all activities in this category. The ESF 3 Coordinator will formulate and coordinate plans for the construction of works for the prevention and mitigation of future damages from emergencies and disasters.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The ESF 3 Coordinator will develop plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements to ensure that the activities required by ESF 3 can be carried out effectively and efficiently.
2. The ESF 3 Coordinator will initiate contacts with other state agencies and organizations, in particular, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation

Service (USDA – NRCS), the U.S. Corps of Engineers (USCOE), Levee Boards and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to ensure cooperation in emergencies and disasters.

3. The ESF 3 will work with emergency organizations such as GOHSEP and regional emergency task forces to ensure that the state's infrastructure is adequate to support traffic flows in large scale evacuations. Particular attention will be paid to hurricane evacuation routes in the southern part of the state. ESF 3 will coordinate with appropriate organizations to ensure that levees and flood control structures will be designed, built and maintained to control potential large scale floods.

C. RESPONSE:

1. When an emergency is imminent, the ESF 3 Coordinator will assess the potential impact of the threat on the state's infrastructure and work with other authorities to ensure that any necessary immediate repairs or arrangements for critical state structures and facilities are initiated.
2. The ESF 3 Coordinator will work with all state and local authorities to support the evacuation of people in the threatened area(s).
3. As the emergency progresses, the Coordinator will monitor the status of the infrastructure and effect emergency repairs where needed and feasible.
4. The ESF 3 Coordinator will monitor the status of debris on critical state evacuation routes and initiate emergency debris clearance and repairs to save lives where needed and feasible.

D. RECOVERY:

1. When an emergency has passed, the ESF 3 Coordinator will assess damages to critical state infrastructure and initiate debris clearance and repairs.
2. The ESF 3 Coordinator will coordinate the assessment of damages to coastal zones and watersheds and coordinate the planning and accomplishment of restoration work.
3. The ESF 3 Coordinator will use the information on disaster damage to formulate plans for structures and measures to prevent and mitigate damages from future emergencies and disasters.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The Department of Transportation and Development has Primary Responsibility for obtaining, organizing and coordinating Public Works and Engineering.
- B. The Support Agencies for Public Works and Engineering are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures and asset inventories to support the Primary Coordinator. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:

1. The Louisiana National Guard.
2. The Office of the Governor – Division of Administration.
3. The Department of Health and Hospitals.
4. The Department of Natural Resources.
5. Volunteer Organizations.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and Control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If local, parish and state resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned, the ESF 3 Coordinator will advise GOHSEP to seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- B. Every agency providing Resource Support services will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal resources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 3 Coordinator is responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements, and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

1. ESF 3 Responsibility Chart.
2. State – Federal Crosswalk.

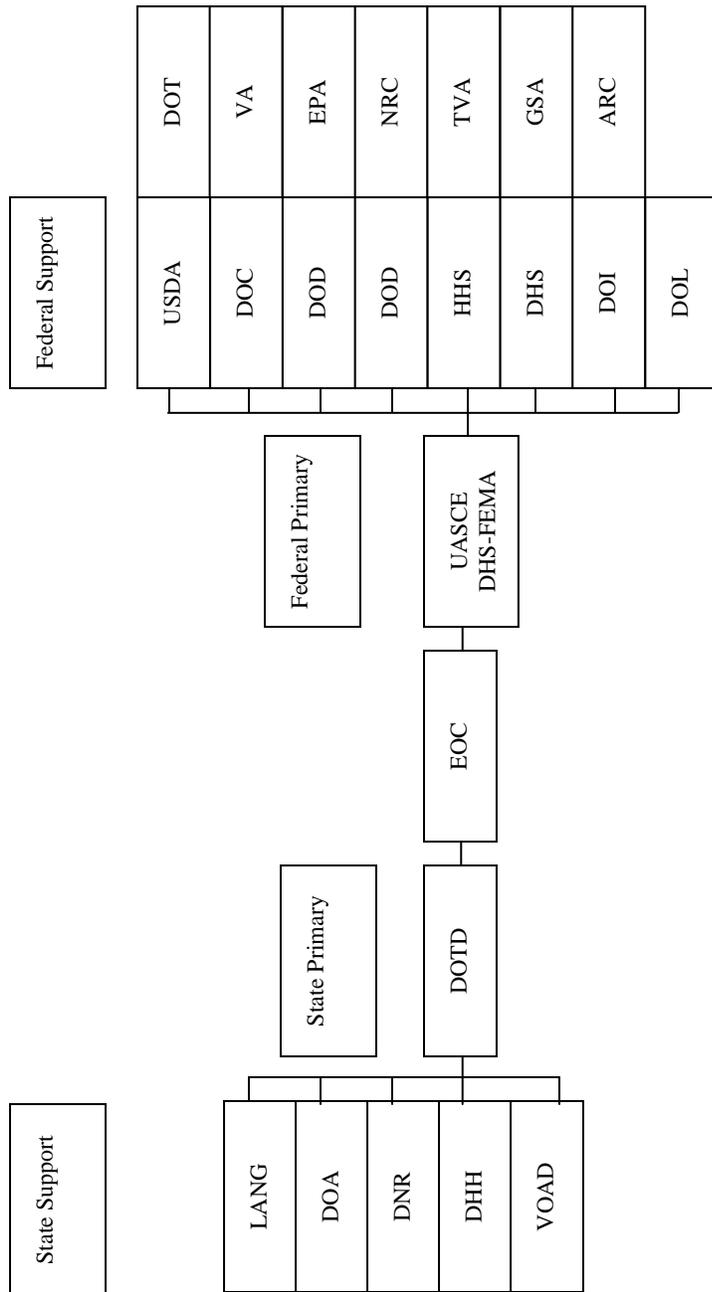
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 3

PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development	Engineering Personnel and Equipment	Debris Removal	Debris Disposal	Coastal Restoration	Watershed Protection
Louisiana National Guard	X	X	X		X
Division of Administration	X	X	X	X	X
Department of Health and Hospitals			X		
Department of Natural Resources			X	X	X
Volunteer Organizations		X	X	X	X

APPENDIX 7 – ESF 3

PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



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Emergency Support Function 4

FIREFIGHTING ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 4 provides for the detection, control, and suppression of rural and urban fires, caused by or incident to natural or technological events

II. SCOPE:

State services provided under this ESF shall include actions taken through the application of equipment, manpower, and technical expertise to control and suppress fires that have or threaten to become disasters. Provision of such services will be in accordance with mutual aid compact agreements with local governments, private industry, other States, the Federal Government and established recognized standards of fire fighting methods.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

The Commissioner of Agriculture & Forestry is responsible for ESF 4, including the development, implementation and administration of all State programs, mutual aid agreements, and participation in this function as related to emergency or disaster assistance.

A. MITIGATION:

The Commissioner of Agriculture will designate an ESF Coordinator to organize and coordinate all state involvement in emergency fire services.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The ESF 4 Coordinator will develop plans, procedures and agreements with State, Federal and local departments, agencies and groups.
2. The Coordinator will work with State, Federal and local departments, agencies and groups to ensure that their people and resources are trained and exercised periodically.
3. The Coordinator will monitor fire conditions throughout the state to maintain awareness of threats.

C. RESPONSE:

1. When a fire becomes too widespread or too intense for local and parish authorities to control and a State of Emergency is declared, the ESF 4 Coordinator will mobilize State mutual aid and private industry and volunteer resources to assist in fighting and suppressing the fire. Additional resources will operate according to the Incident Command System.

2. If available State and private industry and volunteer resources are inadequate to contain and suppress the fire the Coordinator will call on resources from other states and the Federal Government through existing mutual aid agreements.

D. RECOVERY:

After the fire is contained and suppressed State, private industry, volunteer and Federal resources will be withdrawn as soon as feasible and after-action reports will be compiled and consolidated. Any lesson learned from the action will be used to develop Mitigation measures.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry has the Primary Responsibility for Firefighting. That responsibility includes the coordination with support agencies to make sure that they develop and maintain plans and procedures.
- B. The support Agencies for Firefighting are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures and asset inventories to support the ESF 4 Coordinator. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 1. The Louisiana National Guard.
 2. The Department of Environmental Quality.
 3. State Fire Marshal.
 4. The Department of Transportation and Development.
 5. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
 6. Volunteer Organizations.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan. The Incident Command System will be used.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

The ESF 4 Coordinator will pursue mutual aid agreements through EMAC and other agreements.

Every agency providing Firefighting support and resources will maintain records of their operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from State or Federal sources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 4 Coordinator will develop, maintain and coordinate plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

1. ESF 4 Responsibility Chart.
2. State-Federal Crosswalk.

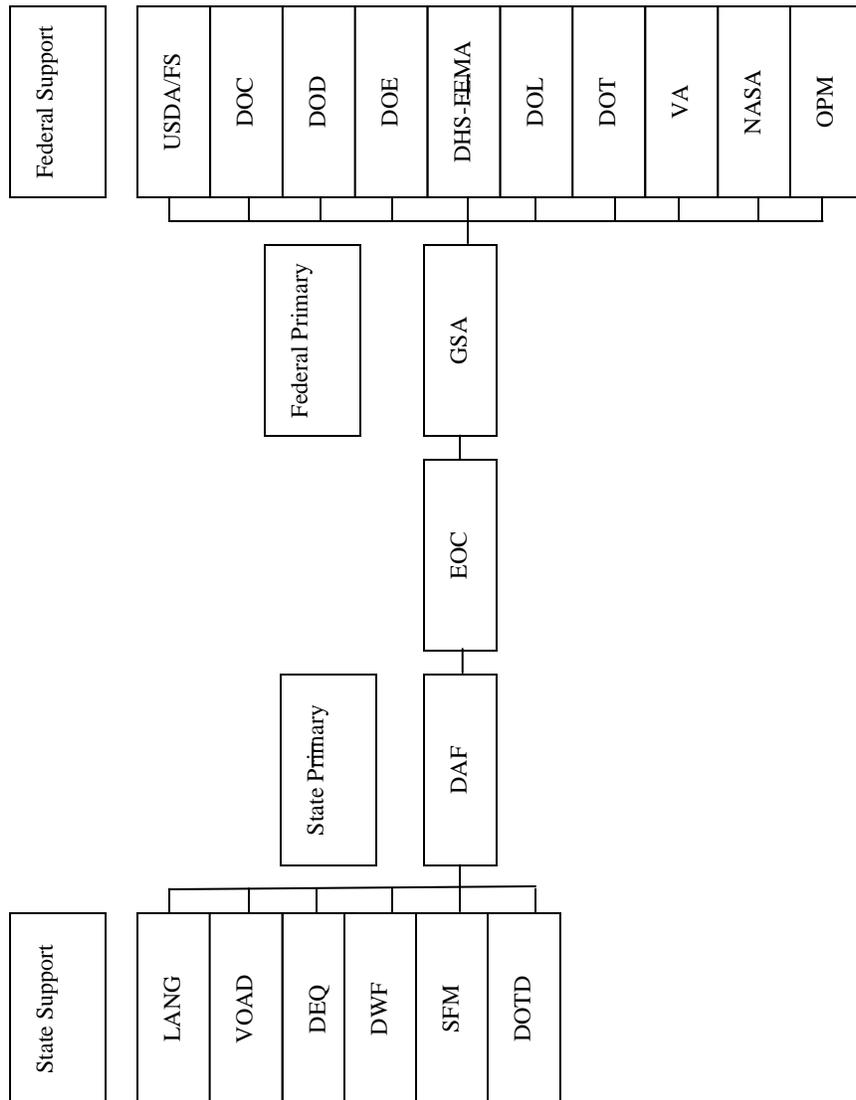
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 4

FIREFIGHTING RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	Fire Fighting Equipment and Personnel	Petroleum & Fuels Service	Training and Technical Assistance	Transportation – Air	Transportation – Water	Transportation – Land
Louisiana National Guard	X	X	X	X		X
Department of Environmental Quality			X			
State Fire Marshal			X			
Department of Transportation and Development	X	X	X			X
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	X			X	X	X
Volunteer Organizations *	X		X	X		X
* To include private relief organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, etc.); private industry; professional associations and participants in mutual aid agreements, etc.						

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 4

FIREFIGHTING STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 5

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 5 Emergency Management provides for operational direction, control and management of State, local and parish activities and resources available for or committed to emergency or disaster operations.

II. SCOPE:

ESF 5 Emergency Management encompasses all emergency activities conducted by state, local and parish governments, private industry and volunteer organizations before, during and after natural and technological emergencies and disasters. The ESF includes planning and preparations before emergencies, collecting, communicating and analyzing information about impending and impacting emergencies, assessing the impact and damages from emergencies, setting all available resources into motion and restoring the affected people and property to their pre-disaster condition, wherever possible.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

The GOHSEP Director has Primary Responsibility for the Emergency Management ESF. Actions will be carried out in accordance with policy guidance controlling the use of State resources (personnel, physical, fiscal) established by the Governor.

A. MITIGATION:

The Director of GOHSEP will designate an ESF 5 Emergency Management Coordinator to organize and administer the ESF.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The ESF 5 Coordinator will develop plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements to identify, acquire and mobilize all the resources in and of the state in pursuit of raising the preparedness of the state.
2. The ESF 5 Coordinator will develop and maintain information and liaison with agencies and organizations at local, parish, state and federal government, private industry and volunteer organizations that could furnish assistance in an emergency or disaster.
3. The ESF 5 Coordinator will build, equip, organize and maintain the Emergency Operations Center as a control and coordination facility for state departments and agencies, private industry and volunteer groups to come to work together to deal with the potential and actual consequences of emergencies and disasters.

C. RESPONSE:

1. As an emergency threatens, the ESF 5 Coordinator will assess the threat and, potential needs, and alert and mobilize appropriate state agencies, private industry

and volunteer organizations whose capabilities would best be suited to responding to the emergency.

2. As an emergency threatens, the ESF 5 Coordinator will establish and monitor information gathering and reporting activities to get the best possible information on the situation.
3. If an emergency generates needs that grow beyond local, parish and state government, private industry and volunteer organizations' resources, the ESF 5 Coordinator will call for resources to be brought in from elsewhere, including from other states and the federal government.

D. RECOVERY:

1. Emergency Management response activities will continue as long as they are needed. The Coordinator will continue to monitor resource needs to determine when activities can be turned to recovery.
2. As soon as possible after the emergency has passed, all agencies involved in the emergency will conduct damage assessment activities. Damage assessments will be used to define the need for resources and strategies needed for recovery. The Disaster Recovery Manual, known as "The Red Book," will be used to guide all damage assessment, analysis, documentation and reporting of damages.
3. The ESF 5 Coordinator will work with local, parish, state and federal government agencies, private industry, and volunteer organizations to ensure that relief and restoration efforts are channeled to the areas in the greatest need.
4. The ESF 5 Coordinator will gather, collate and analyze information about the emergency or disaster and use that information to create plans and initiatives to mitigate and prevent future disasters.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The GOHSEP has Primary Responsibility for initiating, organizing, and coordinating all aspects of Emergency Management.
- B. The Support Agencies for ESF 5 are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures, and asset inventories to support the Primary Coordinator. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 1. The Louisiana National Guard.
 2. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
 3. The Department of Corrections.
 4. The Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism.
 5. The Department of Economic Development.

6. The Department of Education.
7. The Department of Environmental Quality.
8. The Office of the Governor – Division of Administration.
9. The Office of the Governor – Elderly Affairs.
10. The Office of the Governor- Indian Affairs.
11. The Office of the Governor – Oil Spill Coordinators Office.
12. Louisiana State University System
13. The Department of Health and Hospitals.
14. The Department of Justice.
15. The Department of Labor.
16. The Department of Natural Resources.
17. The Louisiana Public Service Commission.
18. The Louisiana Board of Regents.
19. The Department of Revenue.
20. The Department of Social Services.
21. The Secretary of State.
22. The Louisiana State Police.
23. The Department of Transportation and Development.
24. The Department of the Treasury.
25. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
26. Volunteer Organizations.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and Control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If local, parish and state resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned; the ESF 5 Coordinator will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- B. Every agency providing ESF 5 services will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal resources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 5 Resource Support and Logistics Coordinator is responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

- 1. ESF 5 Responsibility Chart.
- 2. State-Federal Crosswalk.

APPENDIX 1 – ESF 5

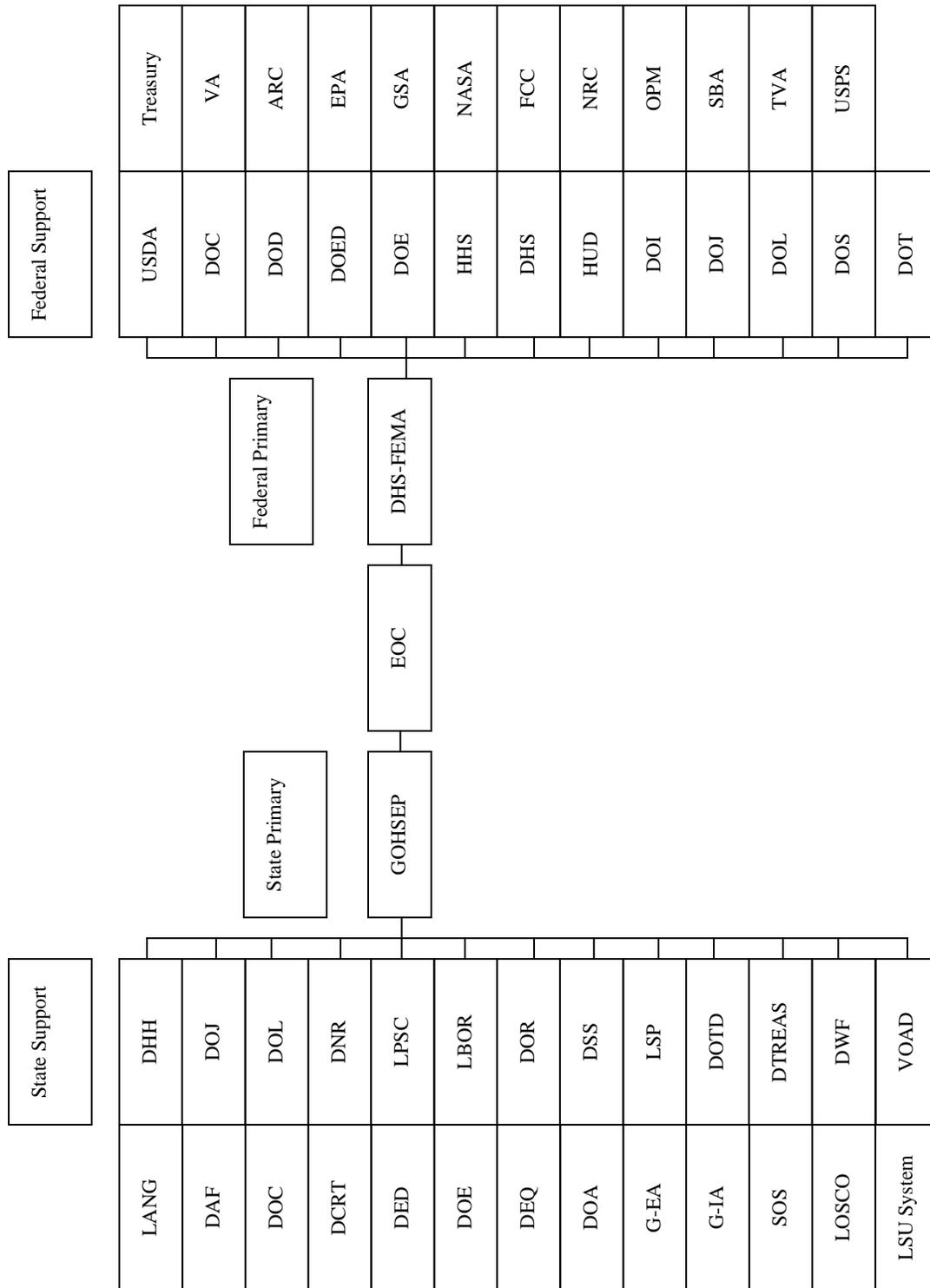
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CHART

Agency support to the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	Authority / Policy	Coordination	EOC Operations	Analysis	Damage Assessment	Damage Reporting	Economic Analysis
Louisiana National Guard	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Department of Agriculture & Forestry			X	X	X	X	X
Department of Corrections			X	X	X	X	
Department of Culture, Recreations & Tourism			X	X	X	X	
Department of Economic Development			X	X	X	X	X
Department of Education			X	X	X	X	X
Department of Environmental Quality			X	X	X	X	
Governor - Division of Administration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Governor – Office of Elderly Affairs			X	X	X	X	
Governor – Office of Indian Affairs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinators Office			X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana State University System			X	X	X	X	
Department of Health and Hospitals			X	X	X	X	
Department of Justice	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Department of Labor			X	X	X	X	X
Department of Natural Resources			X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana Public Service Commission			X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana Board of Regents			X	X	X	X	X
Department of Revenue			X		X	X	X
Department of Social Services			X	X	X	X	X
Secretary of State	X	X	X		X		
Louisiana State Police	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Department of Transportation and Development			X	X	X	X	
Department of Treasury	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries			X	X	X	X	X
Volunteer Organizations *			X		X	X	

* To include private relief organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, etc.); private industry; professional associations and participants in mutual aid agreements, etc.

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 5

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 6

MASS CARE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 6 Provides Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services support for victims of natural and technological emergencies and disasters.

II. SCOPE:

State assistance provided under ESF 6 will encompass the following functions and services to promote the delivery of services and the implementation of programs to assist victims of emergencies and disasters.

- A. Mass Care includes shelter provided during the emergency period and immediately following the disaster, in which individuals and families of victims are housed as a result of evacuation or, on a limited basis, pending repair of dwellings or assignment and movement into temporary housing. Emergency shelter is not intended for prolonged periods of occupancy due to the emergency nature of the activity and the requirements for mass feeding, bedding and adequate sanitary facilities.
- B. Mass Care will include the mass feeding of victims and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food and such commodities as water, ice and other basic needs.
- C. Mass Care will coordinate with the Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) to ensure the provision of emergency first aid for victims and emergency workers at shelters and designated sites, and referral to appropriate medical facilities.
- D. Mass Care will collect and provide information about individuals in the emergency area through a Disaster Welfare Information System (DWIS). Such information will be used to aid reunion of families and individuals separated by the emergency or disaster.
- E. Housing activities will provide for short- and long- term housing needs of emergency and disaster victims. Housing activities will identify solutions to provide rental assistance, temporary housing, and loans for house repair and/or replacement of primary residences.
- F. Human services include all State government and relief organization actions to provide immediate assistance to victims of emergencies and disasters. It will include the provision and expedited processing of federal benefits claims, including, but not limited to Social Security, disaster unemployment assistance, Veterans benefits, tax refunds, and food stamps.
- G. Human services may include, as appropriate case management, crisis counseling and supportive mental health services.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

ESF 6 has two Primary Responsible agencies. The Department of Social Services (DSS) has the Primary Responsibility for coordinating mass care, housing and human services. The Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DOC) has the Primary Responsibility for coordinating mass feeding.

A. MITIGATION:

The Secretary of DSS will designate a DSS ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Services Coordinator and the Secretary of DOC will designate an ESF 6 Mass Feeding Coordinator.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The ESF 6 Coordinators will develop plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements to identify, acquire and mobilize the organizations, individuals and resources that will be needed to carry out Mass Care, Housing and Human Services in emergencies and disasters.
2. The ESF 6 Coordinators will develop and maintain information and liaison with organizations and individuals, including local, parish, state and federal government, private industry and volunteer organizations, such as LAVOAD, who can play significant supportive roles in emergencies and disasters.
3. The DSS ESF 6 Coordinator will give particular emphasis to maintaining and updating the statewide shelter inventory.

C. RESPONSE:

1. When an emergency develops, the ESF 6 Coordinators will activate and mobilize their respective personnel, facilities, and material resources.
2. The DSS ESF 6 Coordinator will assess the need for public sheltering, including Regional Special Needs Shelters, and initiate the opening, staffing and supplying of shelters in cooperation with local, parish and state government agencies, private industry and volunteer organizations and individuals.
3. DSS personnel will be made available to assist in the operations of local general population and special needs shelters, but the responsibility for opening, operating and closing such shelters lies with local government authorities.
4. Both ESF 6 Coordinators will initiate contacts and enter into close cooperation with local and parish shelter and feeding authorities and volunteer organizations to ensure the prompt and effective relief of immediate human needs.
5. The DOC ESF 6 Coordinator will assess the needs for mass feeding support to shelters and to emergency workers outside shelters and coordinate the provision of feeding support to satisfy such needs.

6. As an emergency or disaster progresses, the DSS ESF 6 Coordinator will continue to coordinate the operation of shelters, and will cooperate with federal and other authorities to move people into temporary housing as needed. The DSS Coordinator will cooperate with the Federal government to facilitate the set up and operation of Disaster Recovery Centers and other relief activities.

D. RECOVERY:

Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services will be continued for as long as they are needed.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The Department of Social Services (DSS) has Primary State Responsibility for the implementation and administration of Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services to disaster victims.
- B. The Department of Corrections has Primary State Responsibility for Mass Feeding.
- C. The Support Agencies for Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures, and asset inventories to support the Primary Coordinators. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 1. The Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
 2. The Louisiana National Guard.
 3. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
 4. The Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism.
 5. The Office of the Governor – Elderly Affairs.
 6. The Office of the State Fire Marshal.
 7. The Department of Veterans Affairs.
 8. The Louisiana State University System.
 9. The Department of Health and Hospitals.
 10. The Department of Insurance.
 11. The Department of Labor.
 12. The Department of Natural Resources.
 13. The Department of Revenue.
 14. The Louisiana Board of Regents.

15. The Louisiana Family Recovery Corps.
16. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency.
17. Volunteer Organizations.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and Control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of Government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If state resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned, the ESF 6 Coordinators will report the situation and the needs to GOHSEP, which will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- B. Every agency providing emergency Mass Care, Housing and Human Services support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal resources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services Coordinators are responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements, and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

X. APPENDICES:

1. ESF 6 Responsibility Chart.
2. State-Federal Crosswalk.

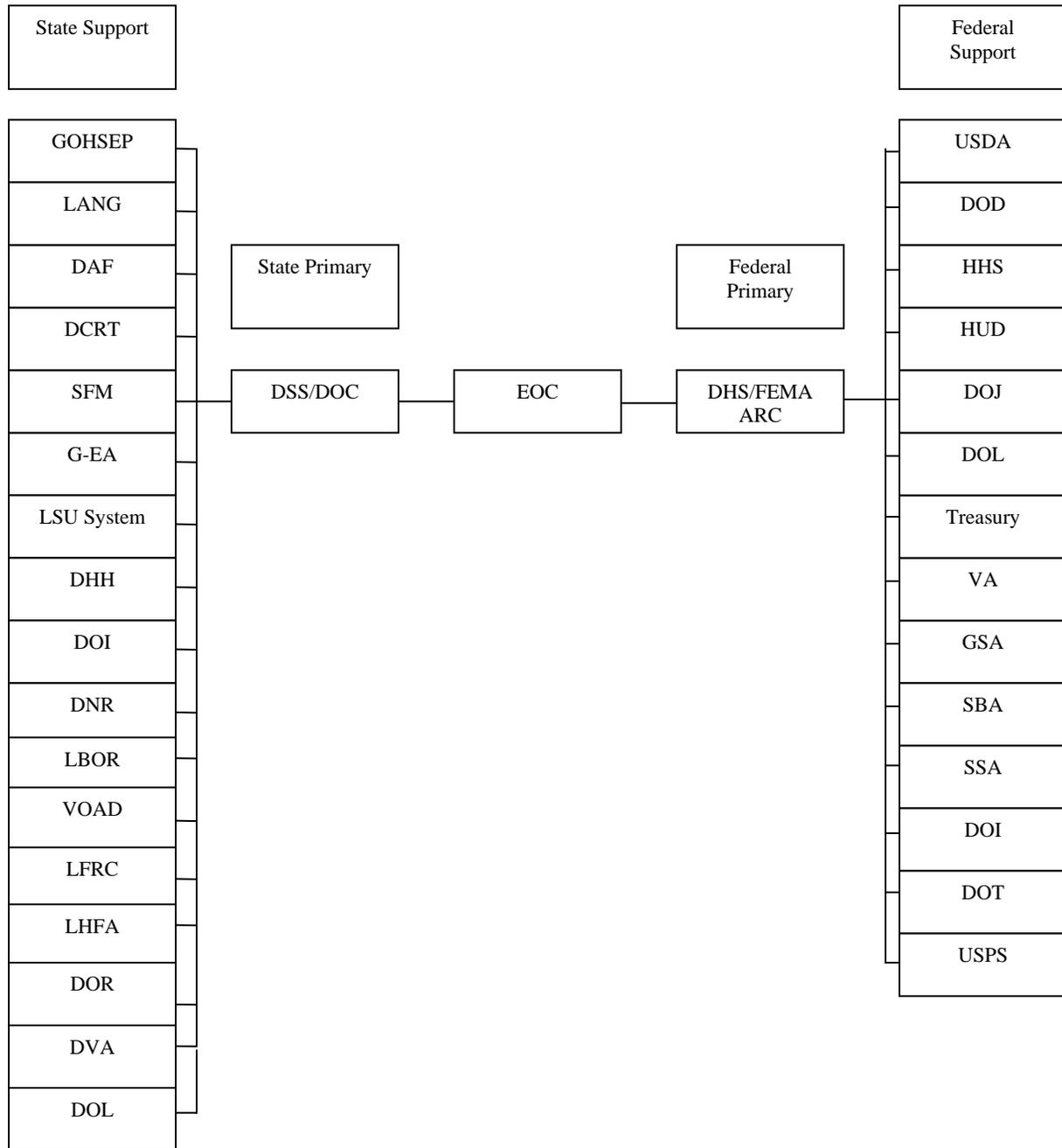
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 6

MASS CARE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Louisiana Department of Social Services and the Department of Corrections	Shelter	Mass Feeding	Housing	Individual Assistance	Community Action
Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	X		X	X	X
Louisiana National Guard		X			
Department of Agriculture & Forestry		X			
Department of Culture, Recreations & Tourism	X				
Louisiana State Fire Marshal	X				X
Governor – Office of Elderly Affairs	X			X	X
Louisiana State University System	X			X	
Department of Health and Hospitals	X			X	
Department of Insurance			X	X	
Department of Labor				X	
Department of Natural Resources	X				
Louisiana Family Recovery Corps			X	X	X
Louisiana Housing Finance Agency			X		X
Louisiana Board of Regents	X	X	X		X
Department of Revenue				X	
Department of Veterans Affairs	X		X		
Volunteer Organizations *	X	X	X	X	X
* To include private relief organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, etc.); private industry; professional associations and participants in mutual aid agreements, etc.					

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 6

MASS CARE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 7

RESOURCE SUPPORT ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 7 provides the Resource Support activities needed in emergencies and disasters.

II. SCOPE:

ESF 7 Resource Support deals with the personnel, services, facilities, equipment, materials and supplies needed for emergency and disaster operations, whether from governmental, private, or volunteer sources.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

ESF 7 Resource Support has GOHSEP and Louisiana National Guard as the Primary Responsible agencies. It encompasses activities of all state agencies, private industry, and volunteer organizations.

A. MITIGATION:

The Director of GOHSEP and the Adjutant General will designate an ESF 7 Resource Support Coordinator to organize and administer the ESF.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The ESF 7 Coordinator will develop plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements to identify, acquire and mobilize resources for emergencies and disasters.
2. The ESF 7 Coordinator will develop and maintain information and liaison with agencies and organizations at local, parish, state and federal government, private industry and volunteer organizations that could furnish assistance in an emergency or disaster.

C. RESPONSE:

1. As an emergency develops, the ESF 7 Coordinator will assess the impact of the threat and potential needs for resources. Based on the initial assessment, the Coordinator will activate and mobilize those resource agencies whose capabilities would best be suited to responding to that emergency.
2. If an emergency creates needs that grow beyond local, parish and state resources, the ESF 7 Coordinator will call for resources to be brought in from elsewhere, including donated goods. The Coordinator will activate staging areas, warehouses and other storage and logistics facilities and request volunteer organizations to process and distribute the resources to the areas of greatest need.

3. ESF 7 coordinator will see that people who volunteer to help provide emergency services are screened and supervised to ensure their suitability and productivity.
4. The ESF 7 Coordinator will ensure that load limits and other restrictions on trucks carrying emergency supplies are suspended where needed, and escorts are provided for critical shipments.

D. RECOVERY:

Resource Support activities will continue as long as they are needed after the conclusion of the emergency or disaster. The Coordinator will continue to monitor resource needs to determine when activities can cease.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The GOHSEP and Louisiana National Guard have Primary Responsibility for obtaining, organizing, and coordinating Resource Support.
- B. The Support Agencies for Resource Support and Logistics are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures, and asset inventories to support the Primary Coordinator. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 1. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
 2. The Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism.
 3. The Department of Economic Development.
 4. The Department of Environmental Quality.
 5. The Office of the Governor – Division of Administration.
 6. Louisiana State University System.
 7. The Department of Health and Hospitals.
 8. The Department of Labor.
 9. The Department of Natural Resources.
 10. The Louisiana Board of Regents.
 11. The Department of Social Services.
 12. The Louisiana State Police.
 13. The Department of Transportation and Development.
 14. The Department of the Treasury.

15. Volunteer Organizations.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and Control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If local, parish and state resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned; the ESF 7 Coordinators will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- B. Every agency providing Resource Support services will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal resources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 7 Resource Support Coordinators are responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements, and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

- 1. ESF 7 Responsibility Chart.
- 2. State-Federal Crosswalk.
- 3. Donations Management and Volunteer Coordination Plan.

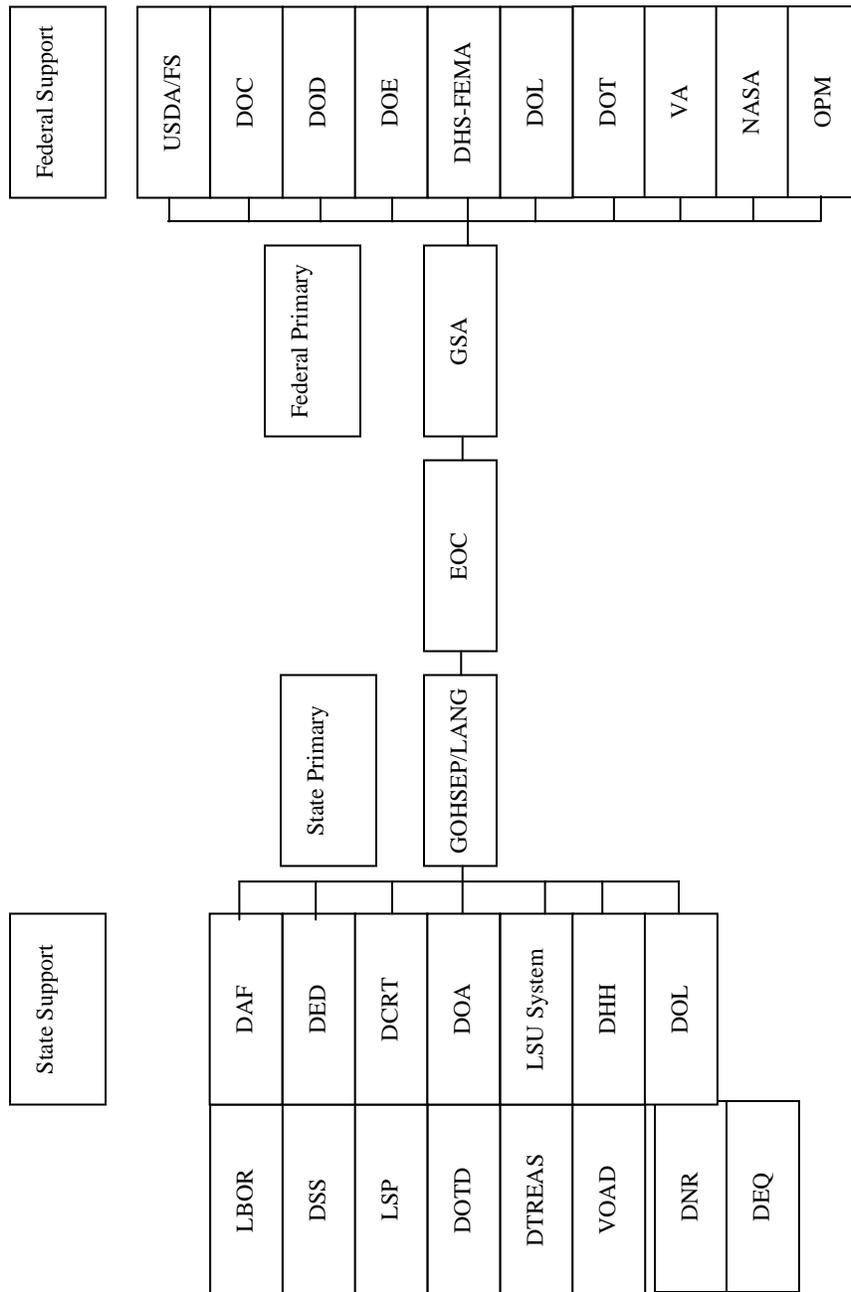
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 7

RESOURCE SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and the Louisiana National Guard.	Resource Listing	Mutual Aid Agreements	Manpower	Equipment	Warehousing
Department of Agriculture & Forestry	X	X	X	X	
Department of Culture, Recreations & Tourism	X	X	X		
Department of Economic Development	X	X	X		
Department of Environmental Quality	X	X	X		
Governor - Division of Administration	X	X	X		
Louisiana State University System	X	X	X	X	
Department of Health and Hospitals	X	X	X	X	
Department of Labor	X	X	X		
Department of Natural Resources	X	X	X		
Louisiana Board of Regents	X	X	X	X	X
Department of Social Services	X	X	X		
Louisiana State Police	X	X	X		
Department of Transportation and Development	X	X	X		
Department of Treasury	X	X			
Volunteer Organizations *	X	X	X	X	X
* To include private relief organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, etc.); private industry; professional associations and participants in mutual aid agreements, etc.					

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 7

RESOURCE SUPPORT STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



APPENDIX 3

DONATIONS MANAGEMENT AND VOLUNTEER COORDINATION

PRIMARY AGENCY: Governors Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP).

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS: Department of Transportation and Development; Louisiana Department of Health & Hospitals; Division of Administration; Office of Economic Development; Board of Regents; Louisiana Association of Volunteer Center Directors; Louisiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster; Adventist Community Services; Louisiana Serve Commission and 2-1-1 Service Providers.

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. State assistance under this function consists of two components: donated goods and volunteer services. Donated goods consist of commodities provided by public and private sources without charge to the government. Volunteer services consist of assistance provided by personnel without charge to the government.
- B. Historically, the public has responded to disasters with offers of donated goods and volunteer services. In large-scale disasters, public response is often significant and there is a need to manage the volume of this assistance and ensure the expeditious delivery of donated goods and volunteer services to the affected area(s).

II. PURPOSE

- A. In accordance with the National Response Plan, the purpose of ESF-7, Appendix 3, is to ensure the most efficient and effective use of unsolicited donated goods and spontaneous volunteers during incidents of significance in Louisiana. It is not the state's intent to alter, divert or otherwise impede the normal operation or flow of goods or services through voluntary organizations, but to help coordinate offers of donated goods or services.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The primary function of Emergency Support Function 7, Appendix 3 is to coordinate the provision of donated resources to meet the needs of the impacted area(s). A State coordination group comprised of voluntary organizations and State agencies will be activated to facilitate the provision of volunteers and donations based on assessed needs. ESF-7 will not be activated in all disasters, but only in response to a verifiable need within the impacted area(s).
- B. During an emergency or disaster, the primary and support organizations of ESF-7 will report directly to the State Office of Emergency Preparedness, 7667 Independence Blvd., Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
- C. Because it is extremely important that only carefully stated, factual information be disseminated, a joint media management and coordination system will be established. All media information will be coordinated through the State Public Information Officer. Local, state and federal governmental news releases should be coordinated prior to release, and statements will come from the Governor's Office.

IV. POLICIES

- A. The state will maintain a centralized Volunteer and Donations Management system during disaster operations to manage appropriate offers of donated goods, monies and volunteer services.
- B. The State will maintain a central toll-free phone number (bilingual and TTY) for handling donations inquiries, maintain a database system for recording offers of donated goods, and use an online volunteer management website for recording offers of volunteer services.
- C. The State encourages the donation of cash rather than clothing, food or other items to established LAVOAD member organizations.
- D. The State looks principally to those private voluntary organizations with established donation structures already in place to receive and deliver appropriate donated goods to disaster victims.
- E. The State encourages individuals to affiliate with a recognized NVOAD or LAVOAD member organization to facilitate their involvement in relief activities.
- F. Donations will be managed so as to minimize waste and enhance the recovery of the local economy.
- G. All available means will be used to educate the public, the emergency management community, elected officials and the media on the donations strategy.
- H. Local governments and participating voluntary agencies will be encouraged to develop and implement plans in accordance with these policies.
- I. The State will not maintain lists of the dead and injured at the Volunteer and Donations Management desk or the Phone Bank. Inquiries will be referred to the American Red Cross Disaster Welfare Inquiry System.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The Director of GOHSEP shall determine when this plan will be implemented and will notify appropriate federal and state emergency management personnel, local government officials, and participating voluntary organizations prior to public notification.
- B. Assignment of Responsibilities
 - 1. Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)
 - a.) Designate a State Donations Coordination Team (DCT)/ Volunteer Coordination Team (VCT) Officer and identify additional GOHSEP staff to work with the DCT/VCT.
 - b.) Identify and designate work spaces with telephones and computer down link for the Governor's Call Center to house DCT/VCT.
 - c.) Provide DCT/VCT with names, telephone numbers and other pertinent information about local government and voluntary agencies to ensure effective communications process.
 - d.) Assign GOHSEP staff to help receive incoming telephone calls at the Governor's Call Center from donors of goods and services, and provide information to them.

- e.) Identify possible warehouse space through the Office of Economic Development and Division of Administration Office of Facility Planning & Control.
 - d.) Assign GOHSEP staff to the Needs Assessment/ Allocations Team.
2. Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD):
- a.) Identify and manage checkpoints and/or staging areas for incoming donations.
 - b.) Provide convoy escort if necessary.
 - c.) Provide signage to direct vehicles and trucks to designated checkpoints or staging areas.
 - d.) Provide load movement permits and waivers as necessary.
 - e.) Coordinate Weigh Station, checkpoint, and staging area activities with Donations Coordination Team.
 - f.) Assign GOHSEP staff to the Needs Assessment/ Allocations Team.
3. Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH):
- a.) Provide health guidelines, medical rules, and regulations for acceptance and handling of donated goods and services.
 - b.) Provide professional advice concerning communicable disease control as it relates to distribution of donated goods.
 - c.) Assign GOHSEP staff to the Needs Assessment/ Allocations Team.
4. Division of Administration (D of A):
- a.) Establish a State Cash Donations Receipt System.
 - b.) Provide support in managing cash donations.
 - c.) Provide finance and accounting assistance, as necessary.
5. Office of Economic Development (OED)

Provide assistance identifying warehouse space with adequate space and features, i.e., loading docks, climate control, etc., in safe location near disaster area.

6. Board of Regents

- a.) Provide facilities available through the university system for use as donations/volunteer centers; warehousing, receiving centers, distribution centers; call centers, etc.
- b.) Provide personnel (students and faculty) to staff the above facilities.

7. Louisiana Association of Volunteer Center Directors (LAVCD)

The members of the LAVCD are: The Extra Mile Region VII, Greater New Orleans Disaster Recovery Partnership Volunteer Connection, United Way 2-1-1, United Way of Acadiana Volunteer Center, Volunteer Ascension, Volunteer! Baton Rouge and the Volunteer Center of Southwest Louisiana.

- a.) Provide representation in the Governor's Call Center upon activation.
- b.) Collect offers to volunteer and refer spontaneous volunteers to agencies needing volunteers.
- c.) Identify and post requests by the nonprofits, local governmental groups and faith-based organizations for volunteer services.
- d.) At the local Parish OEP request, open a Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) to process large numbers of spontaneous volunteers. The VRC will be located near the disaster site and provide 1) a walk-in location for spontaneous volunteers to register to serve and, 2) a place for nonprofit agencies, governmental agencies, and faith-based organizations to register their need for volunteer services.

8. Voluntary organizations

- a.) Louisiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (LAVOAD)
 - 1.) Provide liaison for DCT/VCT and Reception Center/Staging Area.
 - 2.) Facilitate matching of unsolicited and solicited donated goods and services with all organizations involved, in conjunction with the DCT/VCT.
 - 3.) Coordinate registration and/or referral of emergency volunteers with local government.

- 4.) Coordinate designated donations that are specifically solicited by their parent agency.
 - 5.) Furnish telephone numbers and other pertinent voluntary agency information to the DCT/VCT in order to provide an effective communications process.
 - 6.) Assist coordination of and provide input for acceptance/disposition of unsolicited donations when received or asked for by the DCT.
- b.) Adventist Community Services
- 1.) Provide liaison for DCT/VCT and Reception Center/Staging Areas.
 - 2.) Coordinate designated shipments and donations solicited by ACS.
 - 3.) Inform and update DCT with logistical information regarding designated shipments.
 - 4.) Furnish names and telephone numbers and other pertinent information to the DCT/VCT.
 - 5.) Develop procedures for acceptance/disposition of unsolicited donations.
 - 6.) Provide services as defined in the “Statement of Understanding Between Adventist Community Services and Louisiana Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness”
- c.) Any responding voluntary agency
- 1.) Provide liaison for DCT/VCT and Reception Center/Staging Area.
 - 2.) Coordinate designated shipments and donations specifically solicited by individual voluntary agency.
 - 3.) Inform and update DCT with logistical information regarding designated shipments.
 - 4.) Furnish names and telephone numbers and other pertinent information to DCT/VCT.
 - 5.) Develop procedures for acceptance/disposition of unsolicited donations.

9. Louisiana Serve Commission (LSC)

The Louisiana Serve Commission (LSC) was established in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor in 1993 to act as a clearing-house for national service programs operating in Louisiana.

- a. Provide and promote www.volunteerlouisiana.gov as a means to recruit, refer and register active volunteers proactively before a disaster/emergency occurs.
- b. Call on national service members to serve in response to the disaster/emergency and prepare a 'ready to serve' list of members with assignments.
- c. Provide representation in the governor's call center when activated.
- d. Place national service members (americorps, nccc, etc.) With agencies that need manpower (such as volunteer reception centers throughout the state).

9. 2-1-1 Service Providers

- a. Provide representation in the Governor's Call Center upon activation.
- b. Provide referral information to individuals needing assistance during a disaster.
- c. Provide crisis counseling to individuals calling the Governor's Call Center.

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 8 provides public health and sanitation, emergency medical, dental and hospital services, crisis counseling and mental health services to disaster victims and workers, to supplement and support disrupted or overburdened local medical personnel and facilities and relieve personal suffering and trauma.

II. SCOPE:

- A. Public Health and Sanitation refers to the services, equipment and staffing needed to protect the health and general welfare of the public from communicable diseases, contamination and epidemics; the development and monitoring of health information; inspection of food and water quality and sanitation measures; immunizations; laboratory testing; animal and vector control; inspection of public drinking water supplies and sewage treatment services.
- B. Medical care refers to emergency and resident medical and dental care; doctors, technicians, supplies, equipment, ambulance and emergency medical services, hospitals, clinics and units, planning and operation of facilities and services.
- C. Crisis Counseling and Mental Health refer to the provision of professional personnel, services and facilities essential to relieve victim trauma and mental health problems caused or aggravated by a disaster or its aftermath.
- D. Pre-hospital emergency services and medical transport refers to the coordination of Emergency Medical System (EMS) professionals, equipment and supplies to address disaster response surge, triage, treatment and transport.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

The Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) is the primary responsible agency for public health, sanitation, medical and health assistance to Special Needs shelter operations, and mental health and crisis counseling. DHH is the primary agency for working with support agencies to facilitate health care and hospital planning and actions with private hospitals and other facilities.

The Louisiana State University (LSU) is responsible for coordinating the provision of hospital care and shelter support for nursing home and home health patients with acute care requirements, whose condition may have been caused by or aggravated by emergencies and disasters. LSU shall support the special needs shelter operations with available resources. LSU and DHH will coordinate hospital planning and actions with private hospitals and other facilities.

The Parishes shall have primary responsibility for their citizens to include addressing health and medical activities and needs. Towards this end, the parishes shall:

- Develop comprehensive plans to include health and medical needs of their parish (ie. Inclusive of hospitals, nursing homes, and home health agencies that are in their parish)

- Identify gaps
- Facilitate efforts to close gaps

Local assets should be used before requesting state assistance. Once the parishes have exhausted local assets, the State shall:

- Support the parishes by developing the necessary contingency contracts for medical resources (ie. Ambulances, personnel, etc)
- Coordinate the request of parishes so as to develop a comprehensive state plan

Home Health patients are part of the general community as are other vulnerable individuals that may self-present during an evacuation. The parish has a responsibility to identify these individuals and to coordinate with the state the possible transportation assets that they may need (that exceed their parish efforts). Regardless of an individuals' disability, there are only so many types of transportation vehicles that can be 'chopped' to the parish to support their evacuation plans – school bus, coach bus, ambulance, para-transit vehicles or plane. The parishes are responsible for getting their citizens to Parish Pick-Up Points.

A. MITIGATION:

The Secretary of DHH will designate an ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services Coordinator to organize and administer the ESF.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The ESF 8 Coordinator will develop plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements to identify, acquire and mobilize public health and medical resources for emergencies and disasters.
2. The ESF 8 Coordinator will develop and maintain information and liaison with public health and medical resources in local, parish, state government, federal government, private industry and volunteer organizations that could furnish assistance in an emergency or disaster.

C. RESPONSE:

1. As an emergency develops, the ESF 8 Emergency Coordinator will activate and mobilize personnel, facility and material resources.
2. The ESF 8 LSU Coordinator will ensure that the state hospitals and facilities under LSU control are ready to deal with the situation and that arrangements have been made to work with public and private hospitals and facilities to meet the medical needs of the situation.
3. The ESF 8 Public Health Coordinator will have the disaster area surveyed as soon as possible to determine whether the disaster has created any public health problems or threats. The Coordinator will direct the appropriate resources to the area to remove and solve problems and suppress any threats to health and sanitation.

4. The ESF 8 Public Health Coordinator will assess the public health impact of utility damages and outages and recommend the allocation of generators, potable water and other resources to areas that are in need. The Coordinator will compile lists of particular health, medical and sanitation facilities that are in need of priority utility restoration and forward that information to the appropriate utility providers.

D. RECOVERY:

Public Health and Medical services and activities will continue as long as necessary after the conclusion of the emergency or disaster. The ESF 8 Coordinator will continue to gather information on the restoration of health, medical and sanitation facilities and assets to acceptable levels.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The Department of Health and Hospitals has primary responsibility for providing and coordinating public health, sanitation, medical and health assistance to Special Needs shelter operations and mental health and crisis counseling.
- B. DHH also has primary responsibility for providing and coordinating hospital care and shelter for nursing home and home health patients with acute care requirements, as well as working with support agencies. LSU shall support the special needs shelter operations with available resources.
- C. State ESF-8 has done due diligence in identifying/developing a contract for surge ambulances (support to ESF-1) and in identifying/securing special needs shelters and Federal medical shelters (support to ESF-6) to support the parishes from the parish-pick-up points to shelters across the state.

EXPECTATIONS:

- Parishes:
 - Parishes are responsible for getting their citizens to Parish Pick-Up Points
 - State:
 - ESF-8 Supplement 6 includes plans for the following:
 - ❖ Medical Special Needs Shelter Network – 7 operated by the State (completed)
 - ❖ Federal Medical Stations – 3 sites operated by Feds (completed)
 - ❖ Surge Ambulance Contract – up to 100 ambulances (RFP closes on August 16, 2007)
 - ❖ Medical Institution Evacuation Plan
- D. LSU has responsibility for coordinating the provisions of hospital care for those with acute care requirements that may be caused by or aggravated by emergencies and disasters. LSU shall support the special needs shelter operations with available resources.
- E. The Support Agencies / Organizations for Public Health and Medical Services are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures and asset inventories to support the Primary Coordinator. Support Agencies / Organizations include, but are not limited to:

1. The Louisiana National Guard.
2. Louisiana State University System.
3. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
4. The Department of Corrections.
5. The Department of Environmental Quality.
6. The Louisiana State Fire Marshal.
7. The Louisiana Board of Regents.
8. The Department of Veterans Affairs.
9. The Department of Transportation and Development.
10. Volunteer Organizations.
11. Louisiana Hospital Association.
12. Louisiana Nursing Home Association.
13. Louisiana Primary Care Association.
14. Rural Ambulance Association.
15. Louisiana Ambulance Association.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and control will be directed by the Department of Health & Hospitals (DHH) as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If state resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned, the ESF 8 Coordinator will report the situation and the needs to GOHSEP, which will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- B. Every agency providing emergency Public Health and Medical services support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal sources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services Coordinator are responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements, and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

1. ESF 8 Responsibility Chart.
2. State-Federal Crosswalk

APPENDIX 1 – ESF 8

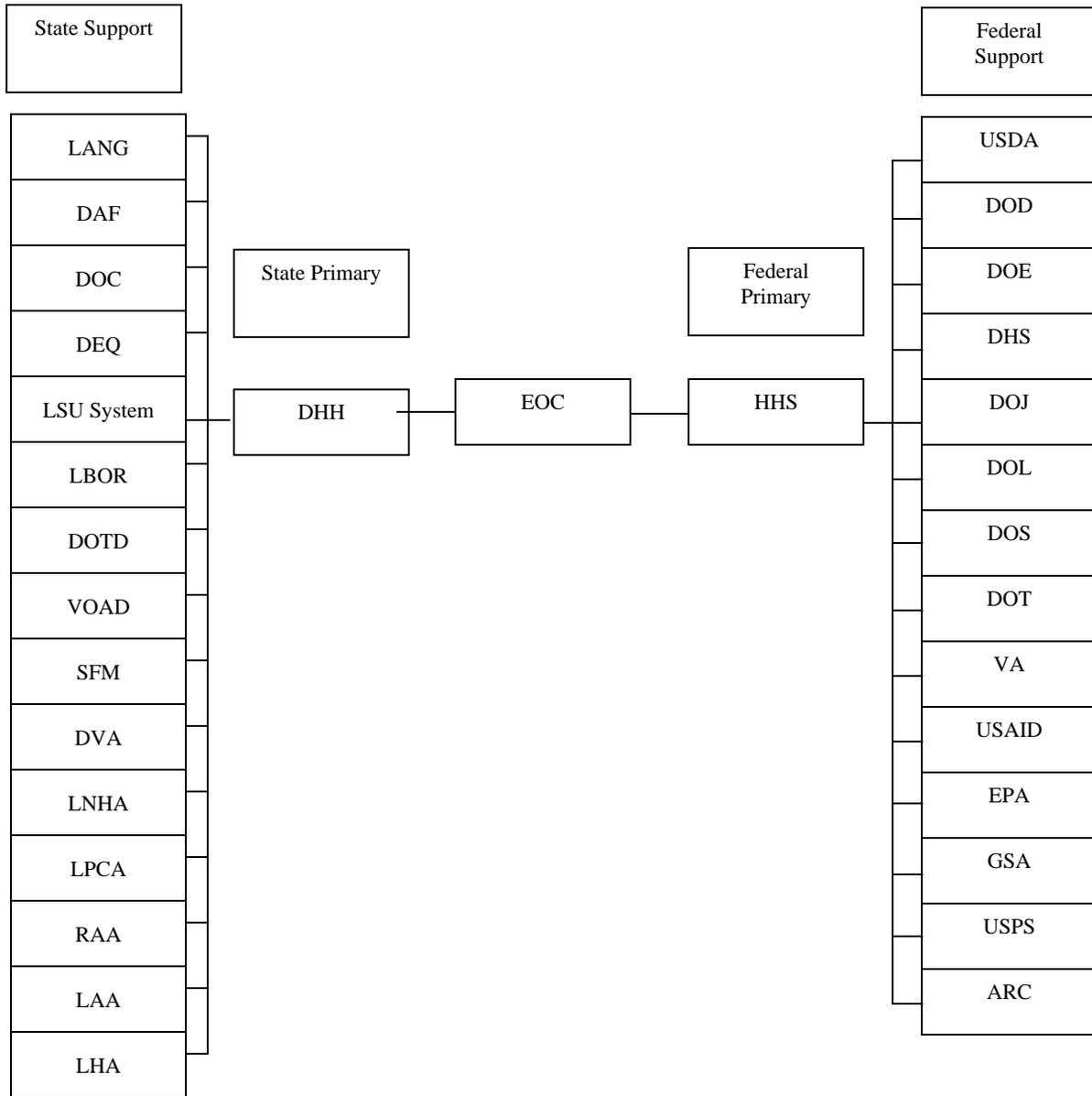
PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals.	Medical – Facilities	Medical – Personnel, Supplies, & Equipment	Medical Consultation	Laboratory Facilities	Medial – Field Hospitals	Medical – Emergency Procurement	Technical Assistance – Food Quality	Water Quality Control & Waste Treatment	Communications Equipment	Transportation – Air	Transportation – Land
Louisiana National Guard	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana State University System	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Department of Agriculture & Forestry				X			X		X	X	X
Department of Corrections	X	X	X								
Department of Environmental Quality				X				X			X
Louisiana Board of Regents		X	X							X	X
Department of Transportation and Development				X				X	X		X
Department of Veterans Affairs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Louisiana State Fire Marshal											
Volunteer Organizations *	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana Hospital Association	X	X	X	X		X					
Louisiana Nursing Home Association	X	X	X								
Louisiana Primary Care Association		X	X			X					
Rural Ambulance Association		X							X	X	X
Louisiana Ambulance Association		X							X	X	X

* To include private relief organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, etc.); private industry; professional associations and participants in mutual aid agreements, etc.

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 8

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9

SEARCH AND RESCUE ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 9 provides assistance in all activities associated with Search and Rescue (SAR) operations which are beyond the capabilities of the local governments within the affected areas, to coordinate the integration of personnel and equipment resources.

II. SCOPE:

State assistance under this ESF shall include the identification, mobilization, and coordination of all State and private industry and resources for the following activities:

- A. Search – All activities directed toward locating individuals missing or reported missing, in jeopardy, or possible jeopardy, of life and limb.
- B. Rescue – All activities directed toward and requiring the utilization of organized and trained personnel to extricate persons trapped in damaged buildings, shelters, vehicles and other enclosures, or from remote or contaminated areas; and to provide first aid or emergency medical treatment and arrange for removal of persons to safety.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. MITIGATION:

The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries will appoint an ESF 9 Search and Rescue Coordinator to organize and coordinate SAR services.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

The Coordinator will develop plans, procedures, and agreements to mobilize SAR resources for operations on land, water and in the air in case of need.

C. RESPONSE:

The Coordinator will mobilize SAR resources as needed for both general area and focused search and rescue missions.

D. RECOVERY:

The Coordinator will continue to coordinate SAR missions as requested. When SAR is no longer required the Coordinator will close out all missions and render a report.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has the Primary Responsibility for Search and Rescue. That responsibility includes coordination with support agencies to make sure that they develop and maintain plans and procedures.

B. The Support Agencies for Search and Rescue are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures, and asset inventories to support the ESF 9 Coordinator. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:

1. The Louisiana National Guard.
2. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
3. The Department of Corrections.
4. The Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism
5. State Fire Marshal.
6. Louisiana State University – Fireman Training Institute.
7. Louisiana State Police.
8. The Department of Transportation and Development.
9. Volunteers Organizations.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

A. If SAR needs exceed available resources, the ESF 9 Coordinator will report the situation to the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, which will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

B. Every agency providing SAR support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal sources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 9 SAR Coordinator is responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements, and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

1. ESF 9 Responsibility Chart.
2. State-Federal Crosswalk.

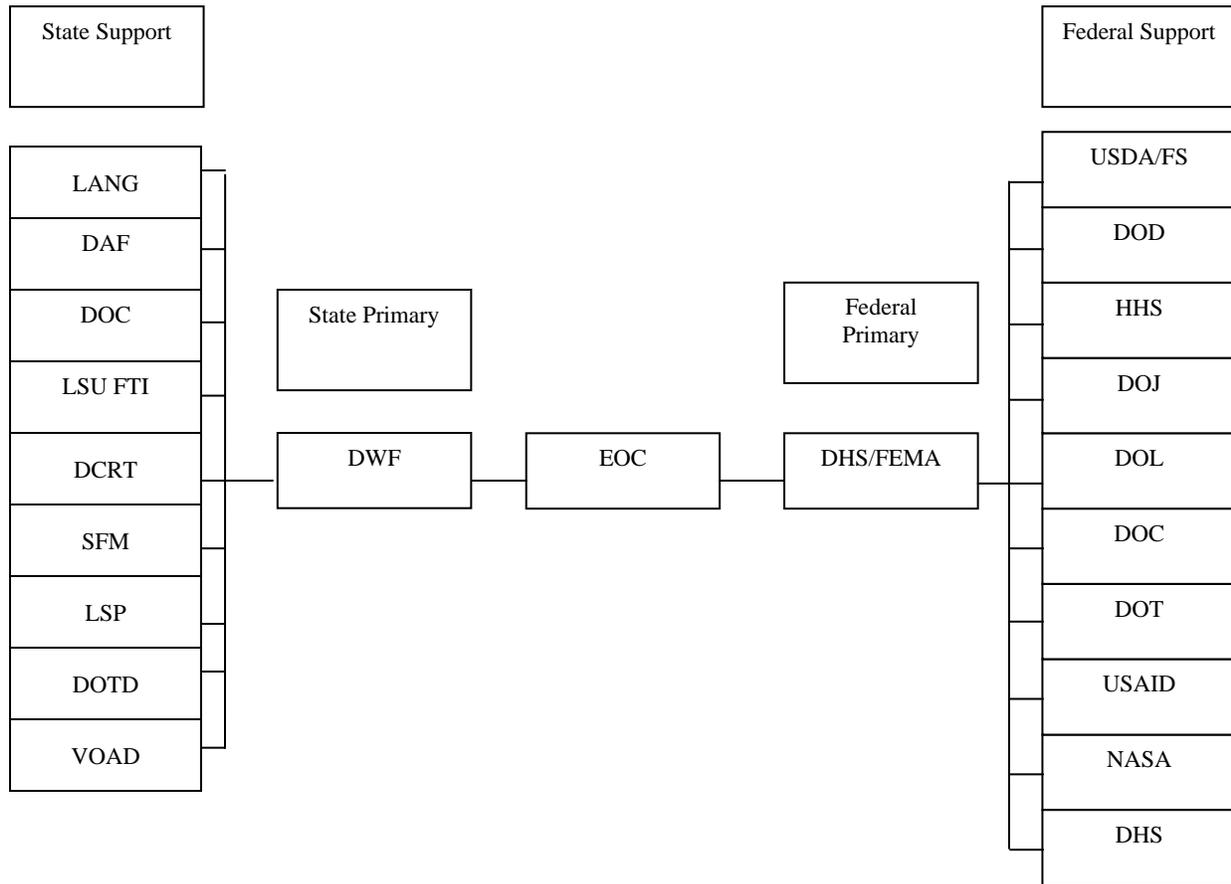
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 9

SEARCH AND RESCUE RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries	Search & Rescue, Recovery – Land	Search & Rescue, Recovery – Air	Search & Rescue, Recovery – Water	Identification / Investigation	Transportation – Air	Transportation – Land
Louisiana National Guard	X	X	X		X	X
Department of Agriculture & Forestry	X	X			X	
Department of Corrections	X					
Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism	X					X
State Fire Marshal	X	X				X
Louisiana State University Fireman Training Institute	X	X				
Louisiana State Police	X	X		X	X	X
Department of Transportation and Development	X	X	X		X	X
Volunteer Organizations *	X	X	X		X	X
* To include private relief organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, etc.); private industry; professional associations and participants in mutual aid agreements, etc.						

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 9

SEARCH AND RESCUE STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10

OIL SPILL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND RADIATION ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 10 provides for an effective and efficient response to and recovery from Oil Spill and Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) and Radiation incidents that threaten the lives and property of the citizens of Louisiana and the environment of the state. This ESF coordinates state resources responding to and remediating oil spills.

II. SCOPE:

State action in this function can range from the detection of a release or spill, through the provision of assistance to local government and support of response actions, to procurement of a contractor, to coordination of joint local, parish, state and federal operations, to the final inspection and approval of remedial and restoration work.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

ESF 10 has three Primary Responsible agencies. The Governor's Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator (LOSCO) is responsible for Oil Spill response and recovery. The Louisiana State Police (LSP) is responsible for HAZMAT response and recovery. The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is responsible for incidents involving radioactive substances.

A. MITIGATION:

The Governor's Oil Spill Coordinator, Deputy Secretary, LSP and Secretary, DEQ, will designate ESF 10 Oil Spill, HAZMAT and Radiation Coordinators to organize and administer the ESF.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The ESF 10 Coordinators will develop plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements to identify, mobilize and coordinate Oil Spill and HAZMAT expertise and resources.
2. ESF 10 Coordinators will develop and maintain information and liaison with public and private agencies and organizations that could furnish expertise and assistance to ensure smooth working relationships in case of emergency or disaster.
3. ESF support agencies have additional responsibilities detailed in Supplement 6 ESF support plans.

C. RESPONSE:

1. The owners, processors, transporters and custodians of oil and petroleum products and hazardous materials have the first responsibility for reporting releases and

spills, activating response and remediation activities and paying for the cost of such activities incurred by governmental or private organizations.

2. When an oil spill is detected, the Oil Spill Coordinator will alert, activate and mobilize resources to assess the spill's impact and determine the extent of the needed response. When a spill is in coastal or navigable waters, the Coordinator will ensure that the U.S. Coast Guard is notified and cooperating.
3. When a HAZMAT leak, spill or release is detected the LSP Coordinator will ensure that any people who might be affected by the incident are alerted to take appropriate protective action. The Coordinator will alert, activate and mobilize resources to assess the spill's impact and determine the extent of the needed response. When a spill is in coastal or navigable waters, the Coordinator will ensure that the U.S. Coast Guard is notified and cooperating.
4. Coordinators may establish Incident Command Posts as needed.

D. RECOVERY:

Oil Spill/HAZMAT and Radiological operations will continue until the leak, spill or release has been stopped, contained and cleaned up and the area has been restored to its previous condition.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator has the Primary Responsibility for Oil Spill operations.
- B. The Louisiana State Police have the Primary Responsibility for HAZMAT operations.
- C. The Department of Environmental Quality has Primary Responsibility for Radiation incidents.
- D. The Support Agencies for Oil Spill and HAZMAT operations are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures and asset inventories to support the ESF 10 Coordinators. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 1. Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
 2. The Louisiana National Guard.
 3. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
 4. State Fire Marshal.
 5. The Department of Health and Hospitals.
 6. The Louisiana State University System.
 7. The Department of Natural Resources.

8. The Department of Transportation and Development.
9. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
10. Volunteer Organizations.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and Control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of Government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If State resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned, the ESF 10 Coordinators will report the situation to the GOHSEP, which will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- B. ESF Coordinators may find it necessary to contract with Private Industry for specialized remedial action to stop the release or leak and restore the area to its previous condition.
- C. Every agency providing Oil Spill/HAZMAT support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to recover costs from the responsible party or from state or federal sources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 10 Oil Spill/HAZMAT Coordinators are responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

1. ESF 10 Responsibility Chart.
2. State-Federal Crosswalk.

APPENDIX 1 – ESF 10

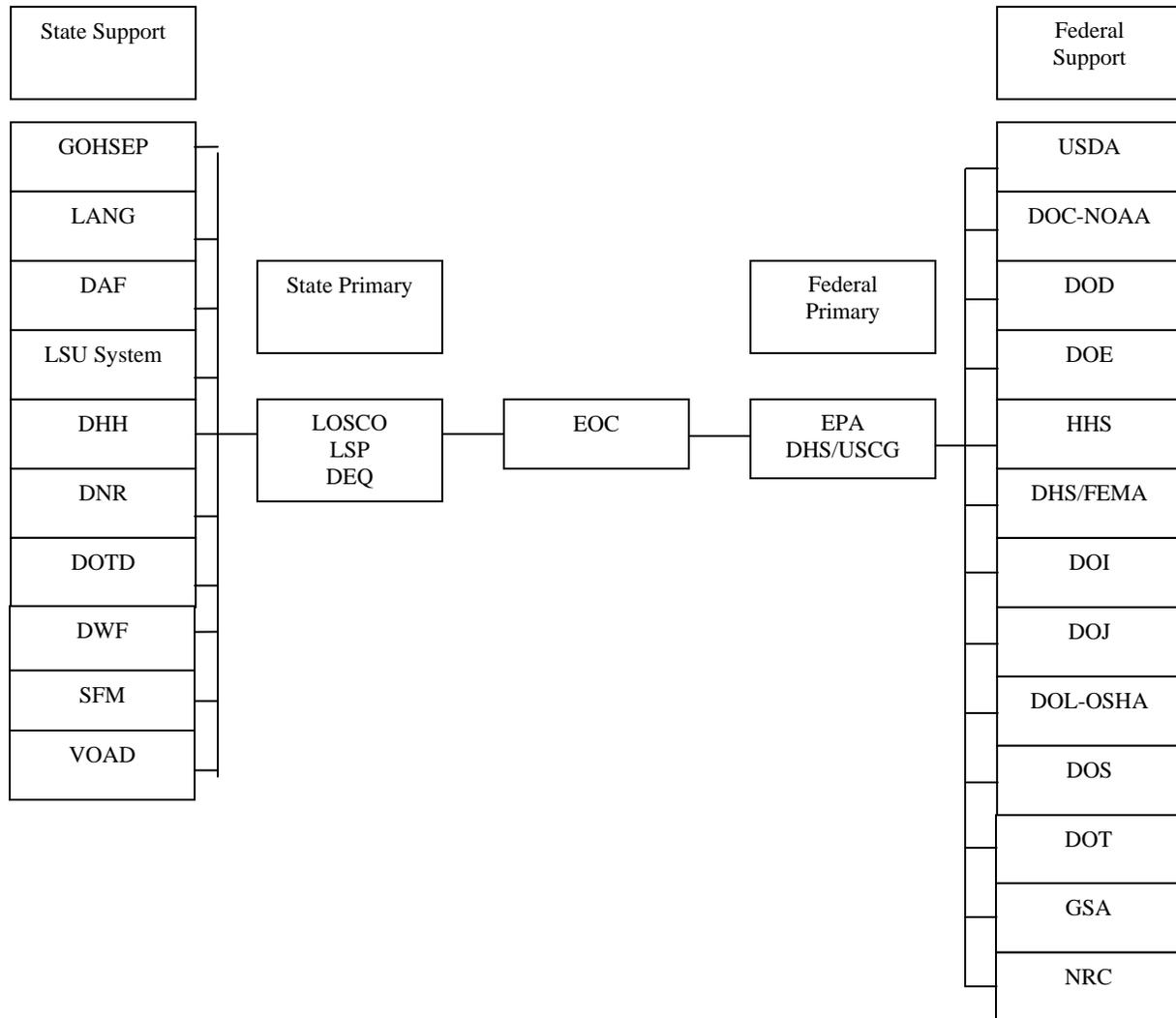
OIL SPILL, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, AND RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinators Office, the Louisiana State Police, and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality	Coordination	Analysis Support	Personnel	Equipment	Communications	Remediation
Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	X				X	
Louisiana National Guard			X	X	X	
Department of Agriculture and Forestry		X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana State University System		X	X			
State Fire Marshal			X	X	X	
Department of Health and Hospitals		X	X			
Department of Natural Resources		X	X			X
Department of Transportation and Development		X	X	X	X	X
Department of Wildlife & Fisheries			X	X	X	X
Volunteer Organizations *		X	X	X	X	

* To include private relief organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, etc.); private industry; professional associations and participants in mutual aid agreements, etc.

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 10

OIL SPILL, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, AND RADIOLOGICAL STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11

AGRICULTURE ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 11 provides protection for the state's food supply to ensure that victims of natural and technological emergencies and disasters are provided adequate and healthy nutrition. It is also concerned with diseases and infestations that could affect plant and animal species, and with animal evacuation, sheltering and health care.

II. SCOPE:

ESF 11 covers the whole range of nutritional assurance and plant and animal health and safety in all types of natural and technological threats.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry has the Primary Responsibility for Agriculture related emergencies and disasters.

A. MITIGATION:

The Commissioner of Agriculture will designate an ESF 11 Agriculture Coordinator to organize and administer the ESF.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The ESF 11 Coordinator will develop plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements to identify, acquire and mobilize agricultural, nutritional and animal related resources for emergencies and disasters.
2. The ESF 11 Coordinator will develop and maintain information and liaison with agriculture, nutritional and animal related resources in local, parish, state government, federal government, private industry and volunteer organizations that could furnish assistance in an emergency or disaster.

C. RESPONSE:

1. When an emergency arises, the ESF 11 Coordinator will activate and mobilize agricultural personnel, facilities and material resources.
2. The ESF 11 Coordinator will assess the status of plant and animal health in the state and determine whether any diseases, infestations or infections threaten the state's food supply and domestic and wild animal life. In the event that the food supply is threatened, the Coordinator will direct all available resources to deal with the threat.

3. The ESF 11 Coordinator will work with ESF 6 Coordinators to ascertain and meet the nutritional needs of people in shelters and temporary housing, and of emergency workers in all areas.
4. When mass evacuations occur, the ESF 11 Coordinator will work with animal planning authorities to arrange for the best available shelter and care for evacuated animals of all kinds.

D. RECOVERY:

Agriculture activities will continue as long as necessary after the conclusion of the emergency or disaster. The ESF 11 Coordinator will continue to gather information on the restoration of the health and abundance of plant and animal life to acceptable limits.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry has the Primary Responsibility for providing and coordinating nutritional and plant and animal health and sufficiency.
- B. The Support Agencies for ESF 11 Agriculture are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures and asset inventories to support the Primary Coordinator. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 1. The Louisiana National Guard.
 2. The Department of Corrections.
 3. The Department of Environmental Quality.
 4. The Department of Health and Hospitals.
 5. The Louisiana Board of Regents.
 6. Louisiana State University System
 7. The Department of Transportation and Development.
 8. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
 9. Volunteer Organizations.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If state resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned, the ESF 11 Coordinator will report the situation and the needs to GOHSEP, which will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- B. Every agency providing Agriculture support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal sources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 11 Coordinator is responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

- 1. ESF 11 Responsibility Chart.
- 2. State-Federal Crosswalk.
- 3. Animal Management in Disasters.
- 4. Management of Foreign Animal Disease and Bioterrorism in Livestock

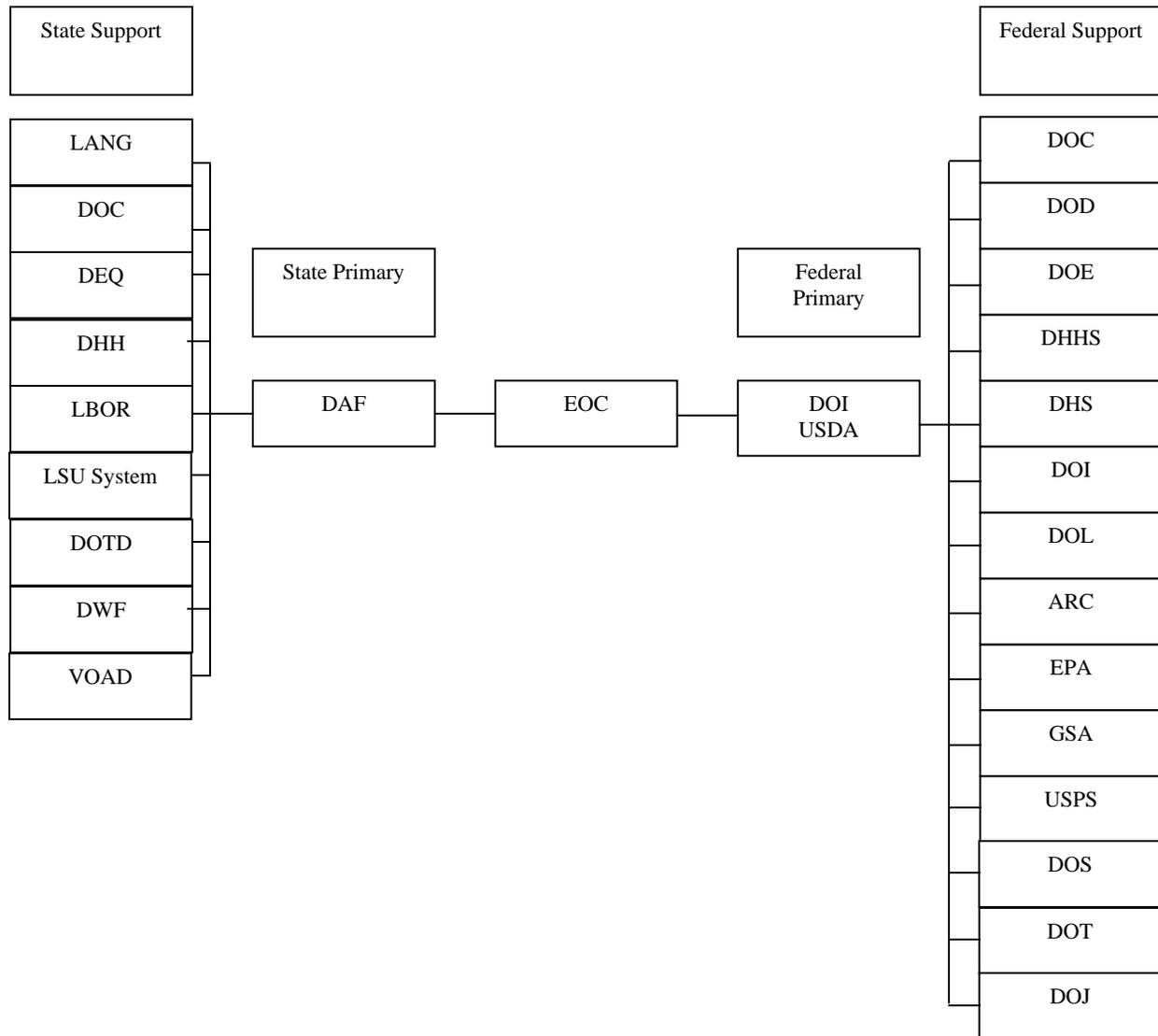
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 11

AGRICULTURE RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	Food Safety	Animal Health	Animal Evacuation & Sheltering	Animal Disease Detection and Control	Food Supply
Louisiana National Guard					X
Department of Corrections			X		
Department of Environmental Quality	X			X	
Department of Health and Hospitals	X			X	
Louisiana Board of Regents	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana State University System	X	X	X	X	X
Department of Transportation and Development			X		
Department of Wildlife & Fisheries	X	X	X	X	
Volunteer Organizations *	X	X	X	X	X
* To include private relief organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, etc.); private industry; professional associations and participants in mutual aid agreements, etc.					

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 11

AGRICULTURE STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



APPENDIX 3 – ESF 11

ANIMAL MANAGEMENT IN DISASTERS

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this supplement is to provide guidelines for rapid response to disasters affecting the health, safety, and welfare of human beings and animals. Veterinary medicine and animal care resources in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery include, but are not limited to, small and large animal care, facility usage, and displaced companion animals/livestock assistance.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The State of Louisiana may be subject to severe damage as a result of hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires, winter storms, drought, explosions, nuclear accidents, hazardous material spills, structure collapse, riots, terrorism, transportation accidents, and outbreaks of contagious disease.
2. Public health during disasters is directly related to the safety of animals. Owners may fail to evacuate because they cannot take their animals with them, or owners who left their animals behind will later try to reenter the disaster area to rescue them. The human-animal bond extends to livestock and equine owners.
3. Deceased animals may create a threat to the public health and safety.
4. It is not unusual for pet owners to suffer grief and other psychological trauma including guilt feelings if pets must be abandoned during disasters. Availability of proper shelter, food, and water for companion animals and livestock is important to the well being of human refugees.

B. Assumptions

1. Through public education, animal owners will know how to prepare their animals for a disaster situation.
2. By providing shelters for animals, human lives will be saved.
3. Veterinarians and AgCenter Extension personnel residing in each parish are the first responders to emergencies involving animals or animal food products in their communities. Animal control personnel and humane society volunteers augment their services.
4. If an emergency incapacitates local veterinary and animal care resources or if such resources are found to be insufficient to meet animal care needs, resources will be requested from adjoining areas. When area resources have been exhausted, assistance can be requested from the State. If the disaster or

emergency is of such magnitude to cause a federal response of activating the National Disaster Medical System, the American Veterinary Medical Association will, on request, provide the Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT) and other resources to augment local resources.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Mitigation

1. All animal related entities, whether federal, state or local should maintain a program aimed at educating the public on reducing disaster impacts on animals.
2. Animal control shelters, humane society groups, the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine, laboratory animal research facilities, zoological and wildlife parks, and marine animal aquariums will be encouraged to develop emergency procedures and evacuation plans for the animals in their care.

B. Preparedness

1. Develop an organizational structure, chain of command, and outline of duties and responsibilities of veterinarians in Louisiana involved in implementation of the response to a disaster or major emergency.
2. Maintain a current directory of veterinarians by parish and survey the veterinary community for those willing to help in a disaster or major emergency.
3. Veterinary disaster services and animal care disaster activities will be incorporated into emergency operations plans.
4. Mutual aid agreements will be reviewed annually. Any new agreements will be disseminated to the appropriate parties.
5. Maintain a list of structures available for use to house animals.
6. Encourage participation in exercises and training. Levels of training and certification for inclusion on emergency response teams will be maintained.

C. Response

1. Major Disaster (natural or technological)

Veterinarians, animal control personnel and humane society volunteers will:

- a. Coordinate with the State Veterinarian and local government.
- b. Coordinate with animal related organizations and individuals to provide assistance to jurisdictions in need.
- c. Coordinate with the Louisiana Shelter Task Force on the sheltering of companion animals.

2. Animal Disease Outbreak

In the event of a disease outbreak in the livestock of horse community, LDAF will follow pre-established guidelines, i.e., identification of disease, quarantine, etc.

D. Recovery

1. Injuries and death of animals will be documented.
2. Deceased, diseased or contaminated animals will be disposed.
3. Documentation of all expenses incurred will be maintained.
4. Continue response activities as needed.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry, Office of Animal Health Services, State Veterinarian

1. The State Veterinarian will be the primary state official for coordinating veterinary and voluntary services needed in animal emergencies.
2. Coordinate with the GOHSEP Public Information Officer on all press releases and public service announcements concerning animal issues.
3. The State Veterinarian with help from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services will determine the disposition of dead, diseased or contaminated animals. Other agencies may assist by providing necessary information or resources.
4. Communicate and coordinate with recognized animal health care responders.
5. Coordinate shelter issues with the Louisiana Shelter Task Force in the event of a large scale evacuation.
6. In the event of a disease outbreak, the State Veterinarian and the Federal counterpart, the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) will be Incident Commanders using the Incident Command System.

B. Louisiana Veterinary Medical Association

1. Organize State Animal Response Teams (SART).
2. Coordinate press releases with the state veterinarian's office and GOHSEP.
3. Maintain list of volunteer veterinarians who are willing to assist in emergency response situations.

4. Coordinate emergency and disaster training for veterinarians, animal control personnel and humane association volunteers.

C. Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH)

The State Veterinary Epidemiologist will act as liaison between DHH, the State Veterinarian and all other agencies involved in animal care emergency response in a disaster when human health is at risk.

D. Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

The Department of Environmental Quality will coordinate with representatives of LDAF, USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Services, and DHH in determining the disposition of dead, diseased or contaminated animals.

E. U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1. The Area Veterinarian in Charge or his/her designate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture: Animal Plant Health Inspection Service: Veterinary Services will coordinate with the State Veterinarian in the decision making process involving livestock and poultry during an animal related emergency.
2. In the event that a federal response to an animal disaster occurs, the Area Veterinarian in Charge coordinates all actions within the State with the Federal response teams.

F. Louisiana Animal Control Association

1. Appoints or serves as liaison between Louisiana Animal Control Association, Louisiana Veterinary Medical Association and the Louisiana humane associations.
2. Coordinates all rescue and relief efforts for animals currently under their care.

G. Louisiana Humane Associations

Coordinates any animal rescue/relief efforts with the State Veterinarian.

H. Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

Manages and regulates the indigenous wildlife and fish resources of Louisiana. This authority may extend to extraordinary management and regulatory measures as may be needed during times of emergency or disaster.

I. Louisiana Board of Regents

The AgCenter coordinate animal activities with the State Veterinarian. The people of the state look to the AgCenter as a principal educator for the public in planning for and during an emergency. The School of Veterinary Medicine functions primarily as an emergency hospital for animal care.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry is the primary organization for coordination and direction and control of veterinary services in emergencies.

- A. The State Veterinarian will contact the President of the Louisiana Veterinary Medical Association or its Executive Director and request the activation of the State Animal Response Team.
- B. The State Veterinarian will alert the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) that the Team has been activated.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Line of succession for EOC representation will be determined by the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

The effectiveness of this plan will rely heavily on the volunteer community. Therefore, Memoranda of Understanding will be developed, maintained, and updated.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The review and update of this appendix is the responsibility of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry in coordination with the veterinary community as well as animal related organizations. This plan will be exercised annually in conjunction with the annual hurricane exercise held by the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness.

IX. TABS

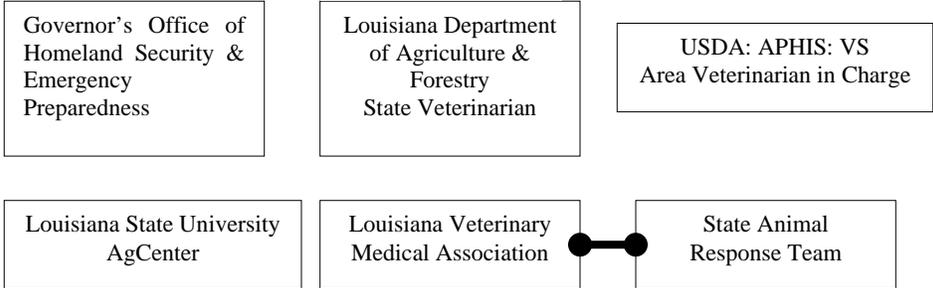
- A. Response Chart

TAB 1 – Response Chart

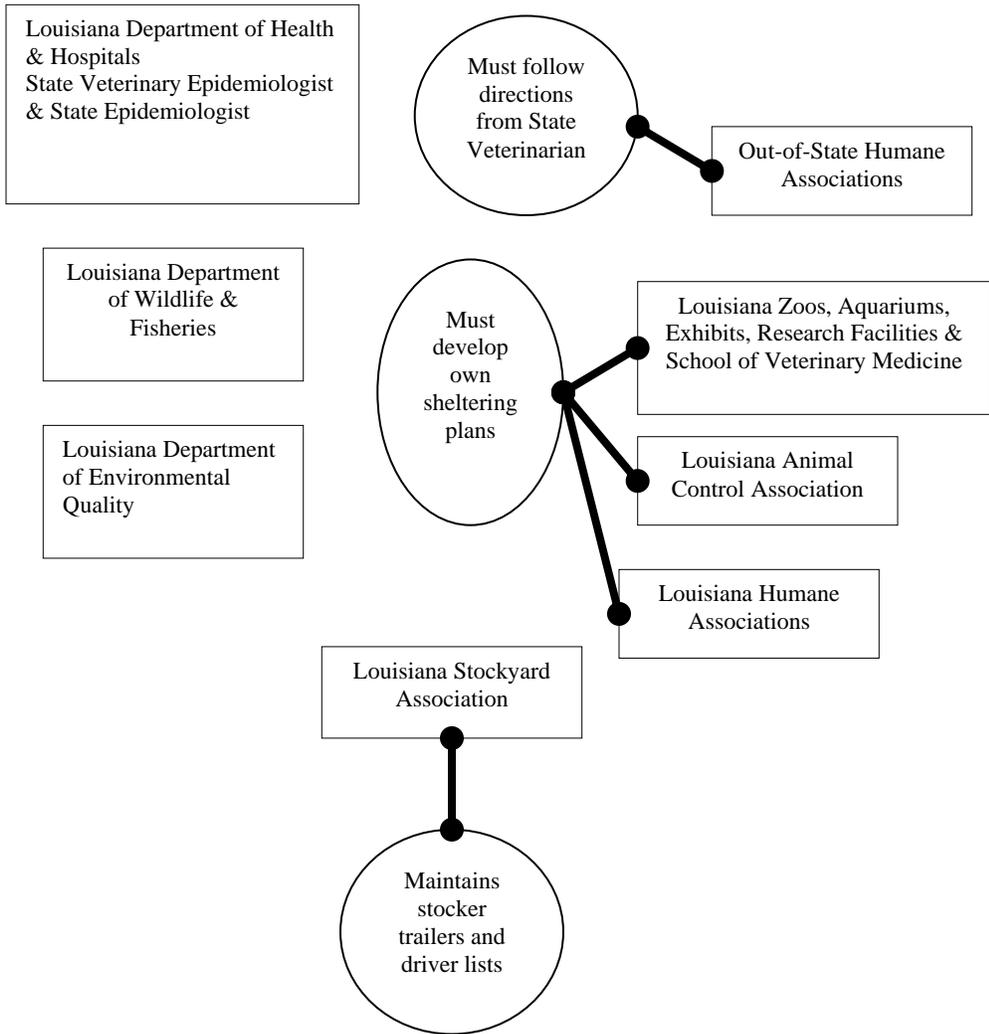
Louisiana Animal Emergency Response Chart



Primary “Players”



Secondary “Players”



APPENDIX 4 – ESF 11

MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE AND BIOTERRORISM IN LIVESTOCK

I. PURPOSE

To provide guidance for coordinated communication as well as ongoing activities of state and federal agencies, and private organizations in response to and recovery from an outbreak (intentional or non-intentional) of a Foreign or Emerging Animal Disease within Louisiana. Preparedness and response to a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) outbreak include prevention of introduction, disease surveillance, rapid identification, initiation of steps to reduce the further spread of the disease, and disposal of infected, exposed, and dead animals during an outbreak.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Louisiana farmers, foresters, fishermen and ranchers produced almost \$4.4 billion in agricultural commodities at the farm gate price. When these products were processed, the value added brought another \$4.5 billion, for a total contribution of almost \$9 billion. (LSU AgCenter's 2003 Ag Summary Source of Fiscal Information) In Louisiana, the major row crops are sugarcane, cotton, soybeans, rice, sorghum and corn. Our most valuable livestock commodity is poultry and our most valuable plant commodity is forestry/timber.
2. In October 2002, Exotic Newcastle Disease was diagnosed in Southern California. The disease rapidly moved to Arizona and Nevada. Another outbreak was quick stopped just inside the west Texas border. Containing this deadly chicken disease cost taxpayers millions of dollars in lost world trade and birds and bird products.

In 2003, Southeast Asia began to notice an increase in Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. Thailand, until the poultry trade was stopped, was the fourth highest exporter. World authorities are extremely concerned about the pandemic potential of this particular strain of avian influenza.

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy has recently been found in a few cows. The implication of BSE within a country has an intense effect on the economy and the public's trust in the food supply. Other diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease in Great Britain, African Swine Fever in Tanzania, Nipah virus in Bangladesh have had severe animal and human disease impacts in recent months and years.

3. Even though concerns about animal diseases are increasing, the public gives it relatively low priority.
4. The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) provides worldwide disease reporting services to 167 member countries, including the United States, on the occurrence of certain animal diseases, and establishes guidelines for trade in animals and animal products.

B. Assumptions

1. Acts of terrorism may be directed at the nation's food supply.
2. All veterinarians licensed in the State of Louisiana will report to the State Veterinarian, within 24 hours after diagnosis or tentative diagnoses, the occurrence or suspected occurrence of the following contagious diseases: anthrax, Avian Influenza, brucellosis, equine encephalomyelitis, equine infectious anemia, hog cholera, Infectious Encephalomyelitis, Infectious Laryngotracheitis (other than vaccine induced), Newcastle, Ornithosis (Chlamydiosis), Paramyxovirus (other than Newcastle Disease), pseudorabies, pullorum/typhoid, scabies, scrapie, transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, tuberculosis, vesicular condition or any other disease condition which may seriously threaten the welfare of the livestock and poultry industry.
3. Reports of disease outbreaks shall not be released to the press until after they have been reported to the State Veterinarian.
4. Livestock owners who suspect the occurrence of contagious disease will immediately contact the local practicing veterinarian, area veterinarian or county agent who, in turn, will report to the State Veterinarian.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The State Veterinarian of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry, through its Office of Animal Health Services maintains a working relationship with Louisiana's animal control centers, humane groups and zoological parks. State level partners are the Livestock Market Association, Louisiana Cattleman's Association, The Racing Commission, the Louisiana State University AgCenter, Louisiana State University School of Veterinary Medicine, Farm Bureau and the Louisiana Veterinary Association. The State Veterinarian has established an excellent working relationship with the United State Department of Agriculture, Animal Plan Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA:APHIS:VS).

B. Phases of Management

1. Prevention
 - a. Development and maintenance of surveillance network
 - b. Random testing for disease at stockyards and auctions
2. Mitigation
 - a. Development of mutual aid agreements
 - b. Specialized training and education

- c. Prevention of disease
- 3. Preparedness
 - a. Planning, training, and exercises
 - b. Updating and revising plans
 - c. Develop media strategy
- 4. Response
 - a. Identification of disease
 - b. Disposal of infected, exposed, and dead animals
 - c. Control and eradicate disease
 - d. Maintain records of activities and expenditures
- 5. Recovery
 - a. Restore equipment and supplies to normal state of readiness
 - b. Continuation of response activities as needed
 - c. Compilation of reports and records

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

Most agencies have emergency functions which parallel or complement normal day-to-day functions. Each agency is responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating its own emergency management procedures.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

- 1. Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry (LDAF)
 - a. The Commissioner of LDAF will assign an emergency coordinator.
 - b. LDAF may request activation of the state emergency operations plan in support of an animal health emergency.
 - c. LDAF issues quarantines or holds orders, and oversees the implementation and enforcement of restricted or quarantined areas. (R.S. §3.2095)
 - d. LDAF coordinates with state veterinarians in surrounding states.

- e. LDAF maintains close contact with USDA:APHIS:VS, the Livestock Market Association, Louisiana Cattleman's Association, The Racing Commission, the Louisiana State University School of Veterinary Medicine, Farm Bureau, Louisiana Veterinary Medical Association, animal control centers, humane groups and zoological parks.
2. Department of Health & Hospitals (DHH) will:
 - a. Determine if a FAD will affect public health
 - b. Notify the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that an outbreak of a FAD has occurred within the boundaries of the state of Louisiana, inform them of the nature of the disease, its primary animal host, and if it is considered to be a health hazard to humans
 - c. Assess the public health risk associated with burial or burning of dead and affected animals
 - d. Maintain close communication between the Public Health Veterinarian and the State Veterinarian.
 3. Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) will:

Advise and assist with the safe disposal of diseased materials. This may include carcasses, medical wastes and protective measures for personnel.
 4. Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) will:
 - a. Assist with road closures
 - b. Assist with safe transport of diseased materials

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

LDAF and APHIS will work together in a unified command using State authorities or USDA authorities (CFR 9 § 53.1) as needed to take appropriate actions to minimize the consequences of an outbreak or other emergency. Such a response will be organized using the Incident Command System and will be consistent with the National Incident Management System.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

See Basic Plan

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

All agencies and organizations will be responsible for maintaining a log of events and expenses. This log and a record of expenses will be made available to GOHSEP.

Resource needs will be requested through GOHSEP. If state resources are expended, additional assistance will be requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or other State to State mutual aid agreement.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The review and update of this appendix is the responsibility of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry in coordination with the veterinary community as well as animal related organizations.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 12

ENERGY ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 12 outlines detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions associated with the maintenance and restoration of natural gas and electric utility service; oil and natural gas production and transportation during and after a disaster, and water and wastewater utilities includes the roles and responsibilities of the primary responsible agencies, the Louisiana Public Service Commission (LPSC), the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR), and the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, and that of support agencies including, but not limited to, the Louisiana National Guard (LANG), the Louisiana Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (LaWARN), and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality provides for a coordinated State response to maintain or reestablished natural gas, electric, and water and wastewater utility services within a disaster area to best serve the needs of the State's population.

II. SCOPE:

State services under this ESF include and encompass the restoration of natural gas, electric utilities, and water and wastewater utilities, and oil and natural gas production and transportation subject to interruption or destruction by emergencies and disasters. This ESF will cover procedures for all phases of emergency management; including Pre-disaster preparation and Post-disaster responsibilities.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

ESF 12 has two Primary Responsible agencies. The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for the coordination of the supply of intrastate natural gas and the gathering and reporting of information about oil and gas production in State waters in the Gulf of Mexico. The Public Service Commission is responsible for the regulation and restoration of private natural gas and electrical utilities.

A. MITIGATION:

The Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Executive Director of the Public Service Commission (LAPSC) will designate Coordinators for ESF 12, Energy.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The DNR Coordinator will develop and maintain information about and liaison with offshore petroleum and natural gas producers and intrastate natural gas producers and distributors.
 - a. The coordinator will maintain access to the oil and gas applications of the Strategic Online Natural Resources Information System 2000 (SONRIS2000)

- i. Give location of oil and gas activity including owner and operator contacts; GIS system
 - ii. Conduct an annual check on the system housed at GOHSEP (include in preparedness) and also as needed
 - iii. Conduct annual training for people using the system on or before June 1 and also as needed
 - b. Maintain a database of contacts which is updated annually (see page 15 of DNR Administrative policy 11)
 - c. Maintain staff experienced in oil and gas emergency preparedness matters through coordination with MMS, Louisiana Mid-Continental Oil and Gas and other producers to gain an understanding on information and needs preparatory prior to landfall (see annex C.1); include liaison
 - d. Participate and plan in training exercises with GOHSEP as needed
- 2. The LAPSC Coordinator will assist in the development of plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements to identify jurisdictional electric and natural gas impairments resulting from emergencies and disasters and assist in the acquisition, mobilization and employment of resources to restore service to affected jurisdictional customers.
 - a. Maintain electric emergency operating and service restoration plans
 - b. Establish a reporting procedure for electric, gas and telephone utilities
 - c. Assist the GOHSEP to identify critical infrastructure needs with respect to the restoration of utility services
 - d. Participate and plan in training exercise with GOHSEP as needed
 - e. Annual meeting with GOHSEP prior to hurricane season
 - f. Update contact list with utilities prior to hurricane season

C. RESPONSE:

- 1. As DNR becomes aware of an emergency that could cause an interruption of petroleum or natural gas production in offshore areas, such as an approaching tropical system, the ESF 12 Coordinator will gather and report information on the extent of production reduction such information will be gathered in accordance with procedures established by DNR Administrative policy number 11.

2. The DNR ESF 12 Coordinator will compile and report information on the location and capacities of natural gas transmission and distribution pipeline systems.
3. The DNR ESF 12 Coordinator will convey the State's assessed needs and requirements for natural gas services to intrastate natural gas transporters in order to provide service when and where it is needed for as long as emergency conditions exist. Priorities for the allocation of natural gas in the restoration of emergency utilities will be assigned by the Commissioner of Conservation and will be coordinated with public and private natural gas distribution companies. Restoration of services to priority customers, such as public safety, hospitals, nursing homes and single family residences will be given first priority.
4. The LAPSC ESF 12 Coordinator will obtain reports from affected natural gas and electric utilities under the LAPSC jurisdiction regarding the number of utility service outages and the expected date and time of restoration. The Coordinator will convey State assessed needs and requirements for utility services to the jurisdictional utility industry in order to facilitate the restoration of service when and where required as long as emergency conditions exist. Priorities for the allocation of State resources in the restoration of emergency utilities service will be identified by the LAPSC and will be coordinated with affected jurisdictional public utility companies. The first priority for utility restoration will be as established in existing jurisdictional utility emergency operating procedures and as directed by the State.
5. The LAPSC ESF 12 Coordinator will provide utility service outage reports to the GOHSEP during state emergencies for those natural gas, electric and telephone utilities under LAPSC jurisdiction, and assist the GOHSEP to identify and prioritize the allocation of state resources in the restoration of utility services.
6. The LAPSC ESF 12 Coordinator will assist in re-establishing utility services to those accounts identified and prioritized by the GOHSEP, and assist in the coordination and allocation of emergency power equipment through the procedures as established by the GOHSEP.
7. The LAPSC ESF 12 Coordinator will assist in the allocation and employment power generation equipment made available by local governments, State Agencies, the Federal Government and private organizations for the maintenance and restoration of services in the affected jurisdictional utility service areas.

D. RECOVERY:

The ESF 12 Coordinators at DNR and LAPSC will continue to monitor the progress of rebuilding and restoring utility capacity and service in their respective areas of jurisdiction and responsibility and report on such progress.

1. DNR will track all natural gas reduction and production by putting out a daily report through SONRIS system, emails, and phone calls as needed.

2. LAPSC will track utility service outages as reported by those utilities under its jurisdiction to the GOHSEP.
3. The Louisiana National Guard will provide infrastructure protection as assets are Available and missions are assigned in accordance with existing plans, including mobile electrical generation units.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The Department of Natural Resources has the Primary Responsibility for the portions of the Energy and Utilities ESF 12 that relate to intrastate natural gas and the gathering and reporting of information about the offshore production of petroleum and natural gas.
- B. The Louisiana Public Service Commission has the primary responsibility for the portions of the Energy and Utilities ESF 12 that relate to the regulation and coordination of electric power and natural gas supply systems.
- C. The Support Agencies for Energy and Utilities operations are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures and asset inventories to support the ESF 12 Coordinators. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to Louisiana National Guard, Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, the Louisiana Rural Water Association, and the Louisiana Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If State and in-state resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned, the ESF 12 Coordinators will report the situation and the needs to GOHSEP, which will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- B. Every agency providing emergency Energy and Utilities support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal sources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 12 Energy and Utilities Coordinators are responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

1. ESF 12 Responsibility Chart.
2. State-Federal Crosswalk.

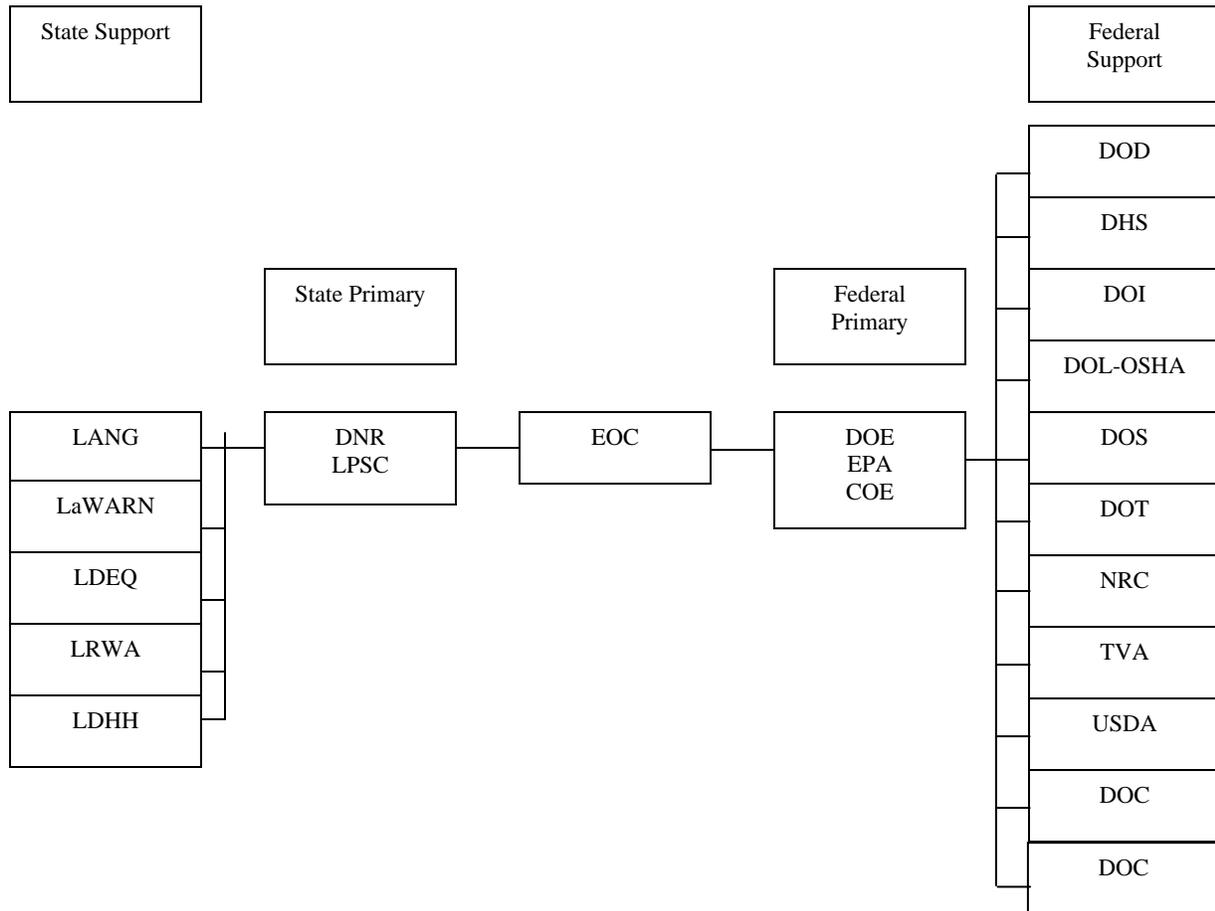
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 12

ENERGY AND UTILITIES RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, and the Louisiana Public Service Commission	Fuel Equipment & Personnel	Bulk Fuel Supply – Procurement	Bulk Fuel Supply – Info on Private Sources	Transportation – Land	Power Generators	Construction & Repairs	Damage Assessment	Operate and Perform Analyses	Permit Use (Water and Wastewater)
Louisiana National Guard	X	X		X	X	X			
LaWARN (water/wastewater)	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality							X		X
Louisiana Rural Water Association	X				X		X	X	
Louisiana Department of Health & Hospitals									X

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 12

ENERGY AND UTILITIES ANNEX STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 13

PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 13 provides for the provision of law enforcement, emergency police and public safety services and legal authority in an emergency or disaster.

II. SCOPE:

State services under this ESF shall include the identification, mobilization and coordination of available state government and other public safety and legal manpower, expertise and equipment to minimize the adverse impact of an emergency or disaster on life and property in the affected area. These actions taken before, during and after such an occurrence, and in cooperation with appropriate jurisdiction authorities, shall assure the continuity of law enforcement and public safety during periods of disasters, mitigation and recovery.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

The Public Safety and Security ESF 13 includes actions taken to provide for the protection of the state's citizens and visitors during an emergency or disaster and ensures that those actions conform to applicable state law, rules and regulations. ESF 13 has two primary responsible agencies: the Louisiana State Police (LSP) and the Department of Justice (DOJ).

A. MITIGATION:

The protection of the public requires the timely and coordinated efforts of all law enforcement personnel. The LSP Superintendent and the Attorney General will designate Coordinators for the ESF 13. These Designees will be responsible for the coordination of the agencies and assets necessary to carry out the responsibilities outlined in ESF 13 of this annex and in Supplement 6, the ESF Support Plan.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The DOJ will review existing legislation, rules and regulations to ensure that the authorities will be able to take action to protect people and property in emergencies and disasters, and recommend corrective legislation as appropriate.
2. The DOJ Coordinator will ensure that actions are taken in accordance with the legal authority of the state and that persons acting in good faith to protect people and property are not penalized or subjected to liability.
3. The DOJ will prepare detailed implementing procedures for all primary functions, including procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
4. The DOJ will prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiated coordination with supporting departments to ensure that they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary actions.

5. The LSP ESF 13 Emergency Coordinator will develop detailed plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements for all primary functions, to include the procedures by which the office will be alerted and activated for 24-hour operations if needed.
6. The LSP ESF 13 Coordinator will prepare requirements for supporting departments, agencies and offices and initiate coordination with supporting departments to ensure they are aware of their roles and prepared to take necessary action.
7. The LSP ESF 13 Coordinator will develop, plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements to mobilize law enforcement personnel and equipment to provide the maximum level of public safety and security.
8. Both ESF 13 Coordinators will initiate contacts and liaisons with supporting state agencies and local and federal authorities to ensure productive working relationships.
9. In some cases law enforcement authorities may have advance notice of a potential emergency, such as a terrorist or criminal act, or a slow-moving hurricane or severe weather system. In such cases law enforcement authorities may be able to pre-position some of their forces in order to prevent and/or apprehend the persons attempting to commit an act, expedite evacuations and limit the potential injuries and damages that could result from the act or storm.
10. The LSP Coordinator will initiate contacts as needed with Federal law enforcement authorities in order to anticipate law enforcement and public safety threats and problems. The Coordinator may arrange for the set up of a Joint Operation Center with Federal authorities.

C. RESPONSE:

1. Based on the type of emergency situation, the ESF Coordinators will activate all the personnel and equipment resources required. In addition, ESF Coordinators should alert reserve and auxiliary resources to monitor the emergency situation and prepare for activation as well.
2. When appropriate, response efforts will be in accordance with the National Incident Management System guidelines and recommendations.
3. The LSP Coordinator will relay requests for additional support to GOHSEP as the needs become apparent, and deploy the resources as they become available.
4. The Justice Department will issue expedited opinions as the emergency or disaster progresses and legal questions come up.
5. The LSP Public Safety Coordinator may set up a Law Enforcement Operations Center or Command Post as required by the situation. The LSP Coordinator will initiate liaison with Federal law enforcement authorities to ensure that public safety operations are organized and cooperative. Representatives from the

Louisiana Sheriff's Association (LSA), the Louisiana Association of Chiefs of Police (LACP), and the Joint Terrorism Task Force, regional, local and parish law enforcement agencies and out-of-state and federal law enforcement agencies may be included as conditions merit.

6. Private security agencies, auxiliary police or volunteers will only be used if they are sworn in.
7. Support to the sheriffs and chiefs of police will be in accordance with the agreements set forth in Mutual Aid Agreements.

D. RECOVERY:

Law enforcement and public safety operations will be continued as long as necessary after the conclusion of the emergency or disaster. Particular attention will be paid to securing the disaster area from looting and criminal mischief and controlling the orderly re-entry of evacuees.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The LSP has the Primary Responsibility for Public Safety and Security operations.
- B. The Attorney General has the Primary Responsibility for validating the legal authority for Public Safety and Security operations.
- C. The Support Agencies for Public Safety and Security operations are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures and asset inventories to support the ESF 13 Coordinators. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 1. The Louisiana National Guard.
 2. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
 3. The Department of Corrections.
 4. The Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism.
 5. The Office of the Governor – Division of Administration.
 6. The Louisiana Board of Regents.
 7. The Department of Revenue.
 8. The Department of Transportation and Development.
 9. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
 10. Louisiana Youth Services

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If State Public Safety and Security resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned, the ESF 13 Coordinators will report the situation to the GOHSEP, which will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential disaster Declaration.
- B. Every agency providing emergency Public Safety and Security support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal sources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 13 Public Safety and Security Coordinators are responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

- 1. ESF 13 Responsibility Chart.
- 2. State-Federal Crosswalk.

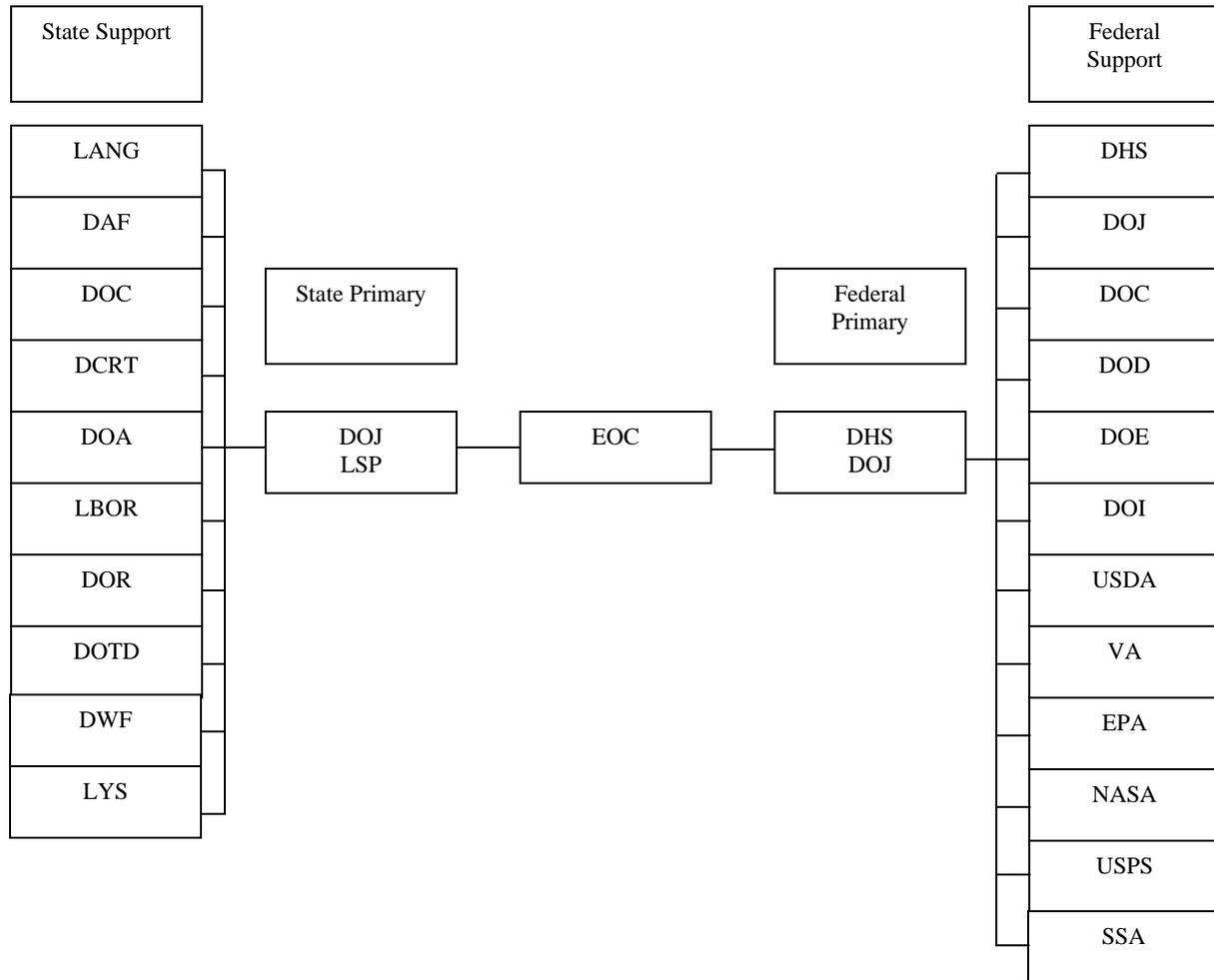
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 13

PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Louisiana Department of Justice, and the Louisiana State Police	Law Enforcement	Detention – Facilities	Detention – Transportation	Traffic Routing & Control	Control Access to Assigned Areas	Courier Service	Communications – Equipment	Communications – Repair	Transportation – Air	Transportation – Water	Transportation – Land	Vehicle Repair Facilities	Legal Research and Analysis	Escorts
Louisiana National Guard	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Department of Agriculture and Forestry	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			
Department of Corrections	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			
Department of Culture, Recreations & Tourism	X			X	X		X			X				X
Governor - Division of Administration													X	
Louisiana Board of Regents	X	X		X	X				X		X	X	X	
Department of Revenue	X													
Department of Transportation and Development	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	X			X	X	X	X			X	X			
Louisiana Youth Services	X	X		X	X		X					X		

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 13

PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 14

COMMUNITY RECOVERY, MITIGATION, AND ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 14 deals with Community Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Stabilization. It is concerned primarily with long-term policies and programs.

II. SCOPE:

This ESF provides for the recovery of the state and its affected regions from the long-term impacts and consequences of emergencies and disasters. The ESF addresses the stabilization of local and regional economies and measures taken to reduce or eliminate risk from future emergencies and disasters, wherever possible.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

GOHSEP and the Department of Economic Development have Primary Responsibility for ESF 14, Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization. The ESF encompasses activities of all state agencies, private industry and volunteer organizations.

A. MITIGATION:

The Director of GOHSEP and the Secretary of the Department of Economic Development will designate ESF 14 Coordinators to organize and administer the ESF.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The ESF 14 Coordinators will develop, maintain and update plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements to identify, acquire and deal with the issues and concerns of Community Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Stabilization resulting from emergencies and disasters.
2. The ESF 14 Coordinators will develop and maintain information and liaison with agencies and organizations at local, parish, state and federal government, private industry and volunteer organizations that could furnish assistance in and after an emergency or disaster.

C. RESPONSE:

As an emergency develops, the ESF 14 Coordinators will assess the impact of the threat and potential needs for Community Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Stabilization. Based on the initial assessment, the Coordinators will alert, activate and mobilize those resource agencies whose capabilities would best be suited to responding to that emergency. The Department of Economic Development will play a key role in economic damage assessment and evaluation of recovery facilities.

D. RECOVERY:

1. The ESF 14 Coordinators will assess the long-term consequences of emergencies and disasters, particularly those disasters that have a catastrophic impact on the economic infrastructure and viability of communities and regions. The Departments of Labor and Economic Development will play key roles in developing strategies for recovery.
2. The ESF 14 Coordinators will work with local, parish, state and federal authorities to develop plans, programs and initiatives aimed at long-term recovery. Priority will be given to programs and projects that reduce or eliminate risk from future emergencies and disasters, wherever possible.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The GOHSEP and The Department of Economic Development have Primary Responsibility for initiating, organizing, and coordinating Community Recovery, Mitigation and Economic Stabilization.
- B. The Support Agencies for ESF 14 are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures and asset inventories to support the Primary Coordinators. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 1. The Louisiana National Guard.
 2. The Department of Education.
 3. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
 4. The Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism.
 5. The Department of Environmental Quality.
 6. The Office of the Governor – Division of Administration.
 7. The Office of the Governor – Office of Financial Institutions
 8. Louisiana State University System.
 9. The Department of Health and Hospitals.
 10. The Department of Insurance.
 11. The Department of Labor.
 12. The Department of Justice.
 13. The Department of Natural Resources.
 14. Louisiana Public Service Commission.
 15. The Louisiana Board of Regents.

16. The Department of Revenue.
17. The Department of Social Services.
18. The Secretary of State.
19. The Louisiana State Police.
20. The Department of Transportation and Development.
21. The Department of the Treasury.
22. Volunteer Organizations.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and Control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If local, parish and state resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned; the ESF 14 Coordinators will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- B. Every agency providing ESF 14 services will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal resources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 14 Resource Support and Logistics Coordinators is responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

1. ESF 14 Responsibility Chart.
2. State-Federal Crosswalk.

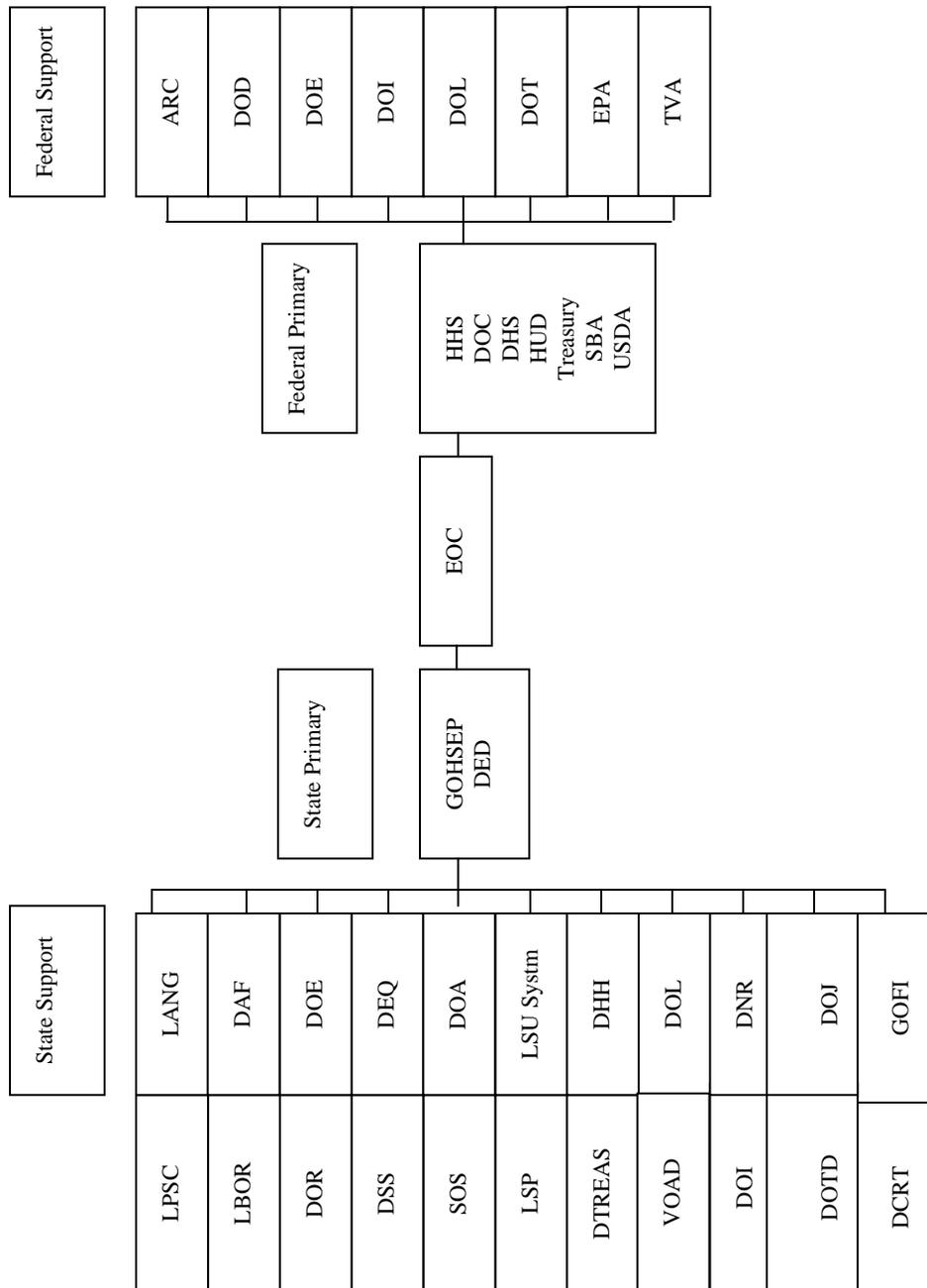
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 14

COMMUNITY RECOVERY, MITIGATION, AND ECONOMIC STABILIZATION RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and the Department of Economic Development	Authority / Policy	Coordination	Analysis	Community Action	Infrastructure Restoration	Coastal & Watershed Restoration
Louisiana National Guard	X				X	
Department of Agriculture and Forestry			X		X	
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism		X			X	
Department of Education			X	X		
Department of Environmental Quality			X		X	
Governor - Division of Administration	X	X	X			
Governor – Office of Financial Institutions	X	X	X			
Louisiana State University System				X	X	
Department of Health and Hospitals			X	X	X	
Department of Insurance	X	X	X	X	X	
Department of Justice	X	X	X			
Department of Labor			X	X		
Department of Natural Resources			X			X
Louisiana Public Service Commission			X	X	X	
Louisiana Board of Regents	X	X	X			
Department of Revenue	X		X	X		
Department of Social Services			X	X		
Secretary of State	X	X	X			
Louisiana State Police			X			
Department of Transportation and Development					X	X
Department of Treasury	X	X	X			
Volunteer Organizations *			X	X	X	
* To include private relief organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, etc.); private industry; professional associations and participants in mutual aid agreements, etc.						

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 14

**COMMUNITY RECOVERY, MITIGATION, AND ECONOMIC STABILIZATION
STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK**



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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 15

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this annex is to provide a plan for the effective collection, control and dissemination of Emergency Public Information (EPI) in efforts to protect life and property. The plan also calls for measures to be taken to ensure accurate reporting so that the public is not confused or misled in times of emergency.

II. SCOPE:

The scope of ESF 15 is to provide timely and accurate information to the media in order to inform the public about the threat of a natural disaster or the response to an emergency in effort to save lives. ESF 15 delivers public information about precautionary measures in advance of a disaster such as evacuation, sheltering and property protection. Encouraging disaster preparedness, keeping the public aware of hazardous situations and informing them of the progression of the disaster/emergency is key to protecting their lives and property. ESF 15 will continually provide situational updates to the public on measures the State is taking to protect and preserve life and property.

ESF 15 will disseminate clear, concise and accurate public information before, during and after disasters and emergencies. The information will be based on the factual situation in the disaster area, the actions taken by the authorities and the recommended steps to be taken by the people. Every effort will be made to correct inaccurate reporting in the media.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. MITIGATION:

1. The Director, GOHSEP, will designate an ESF 15 Coordinator who will be the Coordinator of information programs and initiatives.
2. The ESF 15 Coordinator will coordinate with other state departments and agencies to develop and maintain information and education programs for the general public.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The GOHSEP Public Information Officer will disseminate preparedness information to the public prior to and throughout hurricane season. The PIO will distribute information to the media through press releases, kits and press conferences. The information will also be available on the organization's website. A wide variety of educational materials dealing with emergency management and disaster preparedness will be available in ready-to-distribute form or as fact sheets whose content may be incorporated into locally developed materials.

2. The GOHSEP PIO will produce television and radio PSAs on preparedness. The PSAs will instruct the public on making a disaster supply kit, creating a family communication plan, evacuating and other important information.
3. The ESF 15 Coordinator will develop plans, procedures and agreements with other state agencies, private and commercial communications including the media, volunteer associations and individuals in order to have responsive channels for the dissemination of emergency information.
4. The ESF 15 Coordinator will develop plans, procedures and agreements to provide emergency information to special populations including the visual and hearing-impaired.
5. The ESF 15 Coordinator will develop plans, procedures and agreements for the activation and operation of a Joint Information Center (JIC) for large scale and catastrophic incidents and emergencies. The ESF Coordinator will work with Federal authorities to make sure that Federal Government public information activities will be integrated into the State JIC as needed.

C. RESPONSE:

1. The ESF 15 Coordinator will begin operating in the State EOC and initiate contact with the Public Information officers of State and local agencies to ensure that valid and timely information is processed and released to the news media and the public. The highest priority will be for information about potential threats to the public. Evacuation warnings will be given special attention. An aggressive rumor control effort will be pursued.
2. The ESF 15 Coordinator or designee, will release all official Emergency Public Information, (EPI) provided by the GOHSEP Director about State operations and assistance during a disaster.
3. If the event is of such a magnitude that catastrophic news coverage can be expected, the ESF 15 Coordinator will advise the Director whether it would be advisable to activate a JIC. When the decision to activate is made, the ESF 15 Coordinator will ensure that all appropriate organizations and individuals are represented and able to function in the JIC. When federal authorities enter into operations they will be integrated into the JIC.

D. RECOVERY:

1. Emergency Public Information activities will continue as long as they are needed. The ESF 15 Coordinator will continue to monitor information needs to determine when activities can be turned to recovery.
2. As soon as possible after the emergency has passed, all agencies involved in the emergency will conduct assessments. Assessments will be used to define the need for resources and strategies needed for future operations. If a JIC had been activated its operations will be evaluated and, if necessary, its operational procedures will be reviewed and changed for future operations.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The GOHSEP has Primary Responsibility for initiating, organizing and coordinating all aspects of Emergency Public Information.
- B. The Support Agencies for ESF 15 are responsible for developing and maintaining plans, procedures and asset inventories to support the Primary Coordinator. Support Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. The Louisiana National Guard.
 - 2. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
 - 3. The Department of Corrections.
 - 4. The Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism.
 - 5. The Department of Economic Development.
 - 6. The Department of Education.
 - 7. The Department of Environmental Quality.
 - 8. The State Fire Marshal.
 - 9. The Office of the Governor – Division of Administration.
 - 10. The Office of the Governor – Elderly Affairs.
 - 11. The Office of the Governor – Financial Institutions.
 - 12. The Office of the Governor – Indian Affairs.
 - 13. The Office of the Governor – Oil Spill Coordinators Office..
 - 14. Louisiana State University System.
 - 13. The Department of Health and Hospitals.
 - 14. The Department of Insurance
 - 17. The Department of Justice.
 - 18. The Department of Labor.
 - 19. The Department of Natural Resources.
 - 20. The Louisiana Public Service Commission.

21. The Louisiana Board of Regents.
22. The Department of Revenue.
23. The Department of Social Services.
24. The Secretary of State.
25. The Louisiana State Police.
26. The Department of Transportation and Development.
27. The Department of the Treasury.
28. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
29. Volunteer Organizations.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and Control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. If local, parish and state resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned; the ESF 15 Coordinator will seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- B. Every agency providing ESF 15 services will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal resources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 15 Coordinator is responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

1. ESF 15 Responsibility Chart.
2. State-Federal Crosswalk.

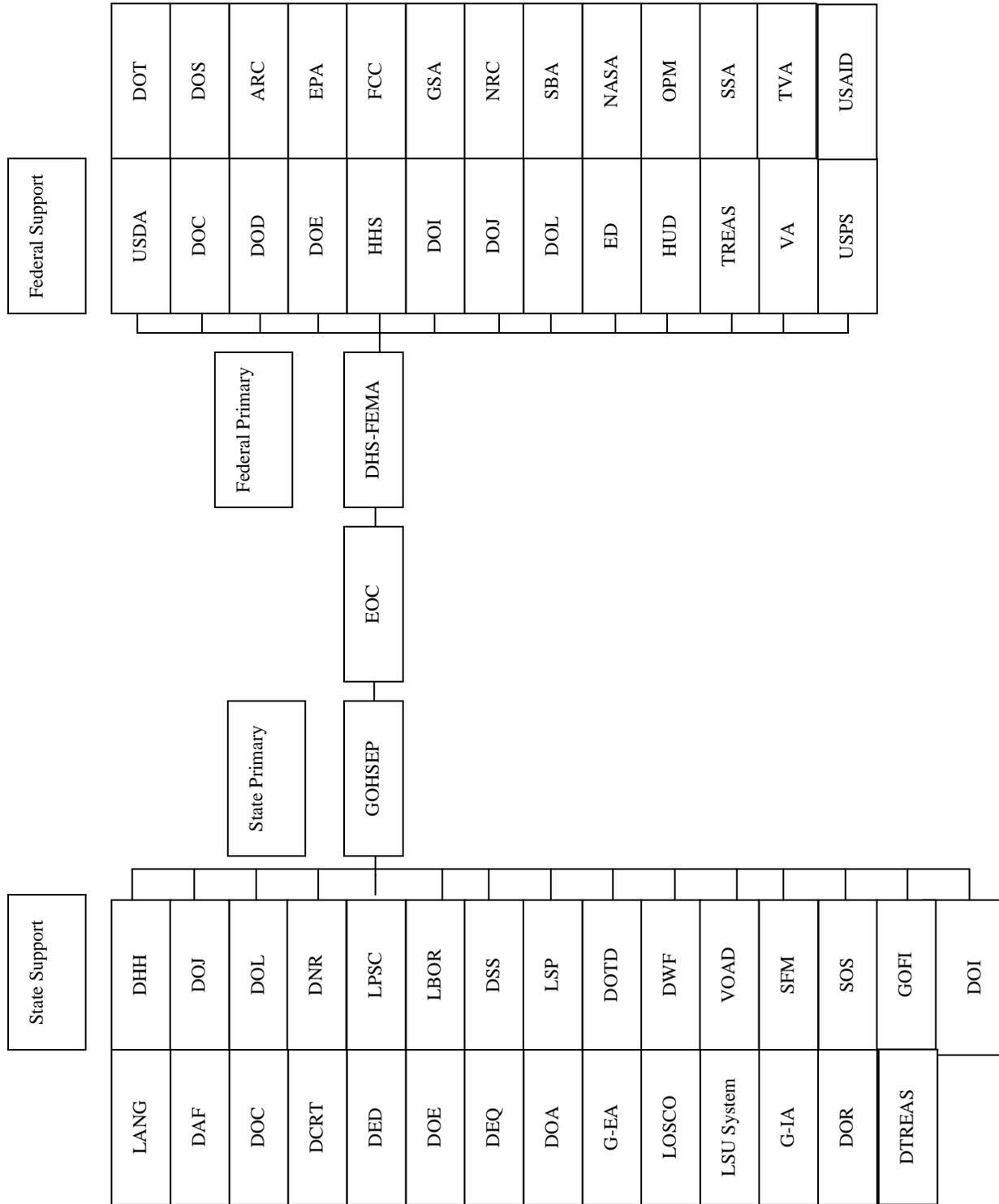
APPENDIX 1 – ESF 15

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION RESPONSIBILITY CHART

Agency support to the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	Spokespersons	Coordination	Media Facilities	Printing and Dissemination
Louisiana National Guard	X	X		
Department of Agriculture & Forestry	X	X		
Department of Corrections	X	X		
Department of Culture, Recreations & Tourism	X	X		
Department of Economic Development	X	X		
Department of Education	X	X	X	
Department of Environmental Quality	X	X		
State Fire Marshal	X	X		
Governor - Division of Administration	X	X		X
Governor – Office of Elderly Affairs	X	X		
Governor – Office of Financial Institutions	X	X		
Governor – Office of Indian Affairs	X	X		
Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinators Office	X	X		
Louisiana State University System	X	X		
Department of Health and Hospitals	X	X		
Department of Insurance	X	X		
Department of Justice	X	X		
Department of Labor	X	X		
Department of Natural Resources	X	X		
Louisiana Public Service Commission	X	X		
Louisiana Board of Regents	X	X	X	X
Department of Revenue	X	X		
Department of Social Services	X	X		
Secretary of State	X	X		
Louisiana State Police	X	X	X	
Department of Transportation and Development	X	X		X
Department of the Treasury	X	X		
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	X	X		
Volunteer Organizations *	X	X		
* To include private relief organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, etc.); private industry; professional associations and participants in mutual aid agreements, etc.				

APPENDIX 2 – ESF 15

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 16

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AFFAIRS ANNEX

I. PURPOSE:

ESF 16 Military Support to Civil Affairs provides a framework for the mobilization, deployment and use of the State and other state and federal governments' military personnel, equipment and resources to respond to protect and preserve life and property during emergencies and disasters, when local and state civilian resources are not sufficient to accomplish the needed actions.

II. SCOPE:

The ESF will encompass the operations of the State Military Department and its Louisiana National Guard, the National Guard assets available from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and federal active duty and reserve armed forces.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. MITIGATION:

The Louisiana Adjutant General, will designate an ESF 16 Coordinator for Military Support to Civil Affairs.

B. PREPAREDNESS:

1. The ESF 16 Coordinator will develop plans, procedures, agreements and arrangements with other state agencies, groups and individuals in order to have a comprehensive and flexible response capability.
2. The ESF 16 Coordinator will develop training and exercise plans to ensure that the military units and assets of the state will be prepared to deploy and support emergency operations, with a particular emphasis on large scale and catastrophic incidents and emergencies. The ESF Coordinator will work with other states and Federal authorities to make sure that their assets can be integrated into the State operations as needed.

C. RESPONSE:

1. The ESF 16 Coordinator will begin operating when requested by GOHSEP, when an emergency begins, and will relay alerting and warning information as required in the Military Department throughout the State
2. The ESF 16 Coordinator will see that the Military Department's assets are deployed as needed to support response activities.

3. If the event is of such a magnitude that catastrophic effects can be expected, the ESF 16 Coordinator will advise the GOHSEP on whether it would be advisable to request additional military assets from EMAC or from the federal government. When the decision to request additional support is made, the Coordinator will ensure that the Military Department will work with the incoming assets to ensure that they are smoothly integrated into the overall response operations.

D. RECOVERY:

1. Military Support activities will continue as long as they are needed. The Coordinator will continue to monitor information needs to determine when activities can be turned to recovery.
2. As soon as possible after the emergency has passed, all units involved in the emergency will conduct assessments, which will be used to define the need for resources and strategies needed for future operations.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

The Louisiana Adjutant General and his designated Coordinator has Primary Responsibility for initiating, organizing and coordinating all aspects of Military Support to Civil Affairs.

V. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Command and Control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT:

Continuity of government will be as provided in the Basic Plan.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- a. If State resources are inadequate to the tasks assigned; the ESF 16 Coordinator will advise the Director, GOHSEP, to seek additional resources from EMAC and from the federal government pursuant to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- b. All units providing ESF 16 services will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal resources.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE:

The ESF 16 Coordinator is responsible for developing, maintaining and coordinating plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements in support of this ESF.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

Authorities and references are included in the Basic Plan.

X. APPENDICES:

1. State – Federal Crosswalk.

APPENDIX 1 – ESF 16

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AFFAIRS STATE-FEDERAL CROSSWALK

