

Baldwin County Emergency Management Agency Planning & Grants Division



Essential Planning Tools and Elements

➔ Emergency Support Functions

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for a multi-jurisdiction response to an incident. They are a way to group functions that provide federal, state, and local mutual-aid support, both for [Stafford Act](#) declared disasters and emergencies and for non-Stafford Act incidents.

ESF #1: [Transportation](#)

ESF #2: [Communications](#)

ESF #3: [Public Works and Engineering](#)

ESF #4: [Firefighting](#)

ESF #5: [Information and Planning](#)

ESF #6: [Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services](#)

ESF #7: [Logistics](#)

ESF #8: [Public Health and Medical Services](#)

ESF #9: [Search and Rescue](#)

ESF #10: [Oil and Hazardous Materials Response](#)

ESF #11: [Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex](#)

ESF #12: [Energy](#)

ESF #13: [Public Safety and Security](#)

ESF #14: [Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure](#)

ESF #15: [External Affairs](#)

<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/frameworks/response#esf>

➔ Community Lifelines

FEMA created Community Lifelines to reframe incident information, understand and communicate incident impacts using plain language, and promote unity of effort across the whole community to prioritize efforts to stabilize the lifelines during incident response.

While lifelines were developed to support response planning and operations, the concept can be applied across the entire preparedness cycle. Efforts to protect lifelines, prevent and mitigate potential impacts to them, and building back stronger and smarter during recovery will drive overall resilience of communities.



Safety and Security - Law Enforcement/Security, Fire Service, Search and Rescue, Government Service, Community Safety



Food, Water, Shelter - Food, Water, Shelter, Agriculture



Health and Medical - Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management



Energy - Power Grid, Fuel



Communications - Infrastructure, Responder Communications, Alerts Warnings and Messages, Finance, 911 and Dispatch



Transportation - Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime



Hazardous Material - Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants

<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/lifelines>

↻ Recovery Support Functions

The Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) comprise the coordinating structure for key functional areas of assistance in the [National Disaster Recovery Framework](#) (NDRF). Their purpose is to support local governments by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources and by fostering coordination among state and federal agencies, nongovernmental partners and stakeholders.

The RSFs created within the NDRF bring together the core recovery capabilities of federal departments and agencies and other supporting organizations — including those not active in emergency response — to focus on community recovery needs. The RSFs are organized into six manageable components and through the RSFs, relevant stakeholders and experts are brought together during steady-state planning and when activated post-disaster to identify and resolve recovery challenges. RSFs and stakeholders organize and request assistance and/or contribute resources and solutions. Together, these RSFs help facilitate local stakeholder participation and promote intergovernmental and public-private partnerships.

Economic Recovery Support Function	Health & Social Services
Community Planning & Capacity Building	Infrastructure Systems
Housing Recovery	Natural & Cultural Resources



Baldwin County Threat and Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA) Update 2021

Elements of the THIRA Revision and Guidance

⇒ Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR)

The Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) is a self-assessment of a jurisdiction's current capability levels against the targets identified in the [Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment \(THIRA\)](#). Using the targets from the THIRA, jurisdictions identify their current capability and how that capability changed over the last year, including capabilities lost, sustained, and built.

Jurisdictions also identify capability gaps related to planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercises, and indicate their intended approaches to address those gaps while also maintaining their current capabilities. In addition, jurisdictions identify how FEMA preparedness grants helped to build or sustain capabilities.

⇒ Comprehensive Preparedness Guide

[Comprehensive Preparedness Guide \(CPG\) 201, Third Edition](#) provides guidance for conducting a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR). Where appropriate, this edition highlights key changes from previous editions of CPG 201. This Third Edition supersedes the Second Edition of CPG 201.

⇒ Increasing Resilience Using THIRA/SPR and Mitigation Planning

[Increasing Resilience Using THIRA/SPR and Mitigation Planning](#) describes the similarities and differences between mitigation planning and the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)/Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) process. It offers an optional approach to streamline state, territory, and tribal submissions of the mitigation plan and the THIRA/SPR. The document intends to help recognize opportunities to better understand threats and hazards, assess risks, build, and sustain capabilities, reduce vulnerability, identify ways to increase resilience, and avoid duplication of effort.

⇒ Meetings

There will be three planning meetings for the THIRA Revision Process & Timeline and Stakeholder Preparedness Review meetings to incorporate input and feedback from partners and stakeholders. This will likely be incorporated into the Executive Stakeholders/ESF Meetings.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Update 2021

The Emergency Operations Plan Revision Process will begin soon after the beginning of the THIRA Revision Process. There will be opportunities for stakeholder and partner input on the current Emergency Operations Plan, the revisions requested, and final draft before it is presented to each Mayor, and then finally the Baldwin County Commission for approval.

There will be a planning meeting to begin the process and review the benchmarks and overall timeline for completion.

The number one goal is to revise and implement the right EOP for Baldwin County today, together, as one body of resiliency-focused communities.

It is estimated that both the THIRA and EOP Revisions will be completed within approximately six months from the project kick-off (on or around May 1, 2021)