**DRAFT Crosswalk between Access and Functional Needs elements and Emergency Support Functions.**

| **Access and Functional Needs** | **FEMA Emergency Support Function** | **A function-based definition reflects the capabilities of the individual, not the condition, label or medical diagnosis.** | **Comments** |
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| Transportation | 1  Transportation | Individuals who cannot drive or who do not have a vehicle may require transportation support for successful evacuation. This support may include accessible vehicles (e.g., lift-equipped or vehicles suitable for transporting individuals who use oxygen) or information about how and where to access mass transportation during an evacuation. | It is assumed that all individuals will consider their transport needs in personal plans. Still there may be situations such as an emergency evac where responders will need to address a variety of transport needs. |
| Communications | 2  Communications | Individuals who have limitations that interfere with the receipt of and response to information will need that information provided in methods they can understand and use. They may not be able to hear verbal announcements, see directional signs, or understand how to get assistance all because of hearing, vision, speech, cognitive, or intellectual limitations, and/or limited English proficiency. | Focus here on methods of communications to support all ESFs, e.g. text msgs, braille, R911 etc. That is, the how of communicating. For the what and to whom, see ESF 15 External Comm. |
|  | 3 Public Works & Engineering | To coordinate the operation of public works required to meet essential needs during major emergencies and disasters, and to provide for the orderly restoration of infrastructure and public works affected by a disaster. | Chris - Could this include pre/post assessment of accessibility of buildings to be used as public shelters, points of distribution, and points of dispensing? Or perhaps construction of accessibility structures following an emergency? |
|  | 4 Fire Fighting | Evacuation Issues: transportation, communication, alert and warning systems |  |
| Access and Functional Needs Planning | 5 Information & Planning | All members of the community need to be addressed in emergency preparedness and response planning. Agencies servicing those who have access and functional needs before an emergency may be able to help identify the type of support that might be needed during and after an emergency for their clients as well as those individuals who have access and functional needs caused by the emergency. |  |
| Supervision | 6  Mass Shelter | Some Individuals who lose the support of caregivers, family, or friends or may be unable to cope in a new environment may require supervision (e.g. cognitively impaired, dementia, Alzheimer’s or psychiatric conditions such as schizophrenia or intense anxiety). If separated from their caregivers, young children may be unable to identify themselves; and when in danger, they may lack the cognitive ability to assess the situation and react appropriately. | Points out the importance of including caregivers in the evacuation and/or sheltering of individuals needing supervision, medical care, or other support services. |
| Maintaining Independence | 7  Resource Support | Individuals requiring support to be independent in daily activities may lose this support during an emergency or a disaster. This support may include supplies, durable medical equipment, and attendants or caregivers. | Individuals need to include specific resource needs in their personal emergency plans. Still in some situations – flood, earthquake etc – those resources may be unavailable. |
| Medical Care | 8  Public Health & Medical Services | To coordinate the organization and mobilization of county medical, public health, and mental health services for emergency management activities. Individuals who are not self-sufficient or who do not have adequate support from caregivers, family, or friends may need assistance with: managing unstable, terminal or contagious conditions that require observation and ongoing treatment; managing intravenous therapy, tube feeding, and vital signs; receiving dialysis, oxygen, and suction administration; managing wounds; and operating power dependent equipment to sustain life. These individuals require support of trained medical professionals. | Public Health does not provide treatment services. This topic could be perhaps explored more by FAST and by the Health Emergency Advisory Team. |
|  | 9 Search & Rescue | To coordinate the organization and provide guidance for search and rescue operations in Missoula County. |  |
|  | 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials | To coordinate the organization and mobilization of resources for the effective mitigation of the effects of an oil spill or other hazardous materials release, or an accidental release of ionizing radiation in Missoula County. |  |
| Not currently in Missoula EOP | 11 Food & Agriculture | Nutrition, food safety & security, animal diseases, plant pests, animal safety. Some members of the community depend on services like Meals on Wheels and the Food Bank. | WIC, SNAP; grocery store mous. |
| Not currently in Missoula EOP | 12 Energy and Utilities | The purpose of *ESF12 Energy and Utilities* is to establish how activities will be coordinated  to ensure for continued operation and/or restoration of essential utility services. | Some people with disabilities depend on power to operate medical equipment. |
|  | 13 Public Safety & Security | To coordinate the organization and mobilization of local law enforcement operations and resources during major emergencies and disasters. |  |
|  | 14 Long Term Recovery | To coordinate the organization and implementation of local, county, state, federal, and private entity operations and resources for the long-term recovery of the community following major emergencies and disasters, and reduce the risk from future incidents. | Transition |
|  | 15 External Affairs | Individuals who have limitations that interfere with the receipt of and response to information will need that information provided in methods they can understand and use. They may not be able to hear verbal announcements, see directional signs, or understand how to get assistance all because of hearing, vision, speech, cognitive, or intellectual limitations, and/or limited English proficiency. |  |
|  | 17  Animal Control | Established as a separate ESF to address the collaborations and resource needs to address emergency response activities involving animals: rescue, evacuation, shelter | Service Animals |