



# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #9 ANNEX: SEARCH AND RESCUE

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State of Indiana

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) ESF Annex

March 2022



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## PLANNING AGENCIES

Within each Emergency Support Function (ESF) annex, the designation of primary, supporting, or non-governmental agencies are identified as the whole community planning committee. These determinations are based on their authorities, resources, and capabilities to the ESF. The primary agency point of contact (POC) identifies the appropriate support agencies that fall under this plan. The primary agency POC collaborates with each entity to determine whether they have the necessary resources, information, and capabilities to perform the required tasks and activities within each phase of emergency management. This includes activations in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and impacted areas. Though an agency may be listed as a primary agency, they do not control or manage those agencies identified as supporting agencies. The agencies listed below are members of the Whole Community Planning Committee for this annex.

### PRIMARY AGENCY

Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) – State Fire Marshal’s Office

### SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Indiana Task Force One (IN-TF1)	Governor’s Office
Indiana Department of Transportation	Indiana National Guard
Indiana State Department of Health	Family and Social Services Administration
Indiana State Police	Indiana Department of Correction
Indiana Board of Animal Health	Indiana Urban Search and Rescue (USA&R) Task Force #1
Indiana Department of Labor	American Red Cross of Indiana
Indiana Dept. of Environmental Mgmt.	National Weather Service
Indiana Department of Insurance	Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (INVOAD)
Indiana Department of Natural Resources	Indiana Fire Chief’s Association

## PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

### PURPOSE

The purpose of the Search and Rescue Emergency Support Function (ESF #9) is to provide the resources and personnel to meet the search and rescue related needs of the State before, during, and after emergency or disaster events. ESF #9 coordinates a core of resources/task forces staffed primarily by local fire departments and emergency services personnel who possess specialized expertise and equipment, are highly trained, and are experienced in emergency response operations. ESF #9 activities include locating, extricating, and providing onsite medical treatment to casualties trapped in collapsed structures, mines/trenches, and providing waterborne and inland/wilderness search and rescue operations for distressed citizens and response personnel.

### SCOPE

State of Indiana and the SEOC recognizes 15 ESFs, and this annex focuses on ESF #9.

- The Indiana State Fire Marshal's Office through Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) is the primary point of contact for ESF #9. ESF #9 tasks are delegated to Indiana Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Force #1. The ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex is intended to be an annex to the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- State Search and Rescue (SAR) responsibilities reside with ESF #9 during incidents or potential incidents. The IDHS SAR section and the Indiana US&R Task Force #1 are both resources utilized in the State of Indiana. The IDHS has a SAR training section that responds to SAR requests across the state. The US&R Task Force #1 is a federal team made up of trained personnel that can provide SAR. Extrication, evacuation, medical assistance, distress monitoring, locating distressed personnel, rescue operations, and communicating are all examples of what public and private SAR services can provide.
- Structural Collapse US&R, Maritime/Coastal/Waterborne SAR, and Land SAR are classified as Federal SAR response operational environments. Structural Collapse US&R specialization includes operations for collapsed structures and may require response from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) US&R task force and Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Maritime/Coastal/Waterborne SAR specialization includes operations that may require boat, cutter, and air response teams. Land SAR may require ground and aviation forces.

## SITUATION

- In the event IDHS determines the need for ESF #9 regarding any of the four phases of emergency management, the Indiana State Fire Marshal's Office will act as the primary agency.
- ESF #9 will be responsible for implementing internal SOPs and/or SOGs to ensure adequate staffing and administrative support for both field operations and coordination efforts in the SEOC.
- ESF #9 personnel will coordinate the activation of resources to fulfill specific mission assignments that support essential activities in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts.
- Effective response, as well as ongoing support efforts, will be contingent upon the availability of resources and the extent/impact of the incident upon the State.

## HAZARD AND THREAT ASSESSMENTS

There are several plans and preparedness assessments the state uses to identify and evaluate local and statewide threats, hazards, risks, capabilities, and gaps. The National Preparedness Goal (NPG) has identified 32 core capabilities tied to the 5 Mission Areas of Protection, Prevention, Mitigation, Response and Recovery. Table 1 provides a detailed list of each of the capabilities based on five mission areas. The highlighted capabilities are associated with this annex.

TABLE 1. MISSION AREAS AND CORE CAPABILITIES

PREVENTION		PROTECTION		MITIGATION		RESPONSE		RECOVERY	
Planning									
Public Information and Warning									
Operational Coordination									
Intelligence and Information Sharing			Community Resilience		Infrastructure Systems				
Interdiction and Disruption			Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction		Critical Transportation		Economic Recovery		
Screening, Search and Detection			Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment		Environmental Response/Health and Safety		Health and Social Services		
Forensics and Attribution		Access Control and Identify Verification		Threats and Hazards Identification		Fatality Management Services		Housing	
		Cybersecurity				Fire Management and Suppression		Natural and Cultural Resources	
		Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities				Logistics and Supply Chain Management			
		Supply Chain Integrity & Security				Mass Care Services			
		Physical Protective				Mass Search and Rescue Operations			
						On-Scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement			
						Operational Communications			
						Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Services			
						Situational Assessment			

## CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT - CORE CAPABILITIES

The following table lists the response core capability that ESF #9 most directly supports, along with the particular ESF #9 actions related to that core capability. This information comes from the 2016 FEMA ESF #9 Annex.

The following table lists the core capability actions that ESF #9 directly supports.

**TABLE 2. ESF 9 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS**

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #9 – SEARCH AND RESCUE
<p>MASS SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activates when an incident is anticipated or occurs and may result in a request for a unified SAR response to an affected area.</li> <li>• Federal SAR responders assist and support local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area SAR capabilities in incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. No provision of this annex is to be construed as an obstruction to prompt and effective action by any agency to assist persons in distress.</li> <li>• Meets the specific needs of each incident and is scalable based upon the nature and magnitude of the event, the suddenness of onset, and the capability of local SAR resources. Response resources are drawn from ESF #9 primary and support agencies.</li> <li>• Conducts operations following the National Response Framework (NRF) and National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP), U.S. National SAR Supplement (NSS), Catastrophic Incident SAR (CISAR) Addendum, and other addenda that defines SAR responsibilities and provides guidance to the Federal departments and agencies with civil SAR mandates.</li> </ul> <p>- <b>National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP):</b> The NSP is the policy guidance of the signatory Federal departments and agencies for coordinating SAR services to meet domestic needs and international commitments.</p> <p>- <b>National SAR Supplement (NSS):</b> This document provides implementation guidance on the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual and the NSP.</p> <p>- <b>Catastrophic Incident SAR (CISAR) Addendum to the NSS:</b> This document provides a description of the unified SAR response to catastrophic incidents, guides Federal authorities involved in the response, and informs local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area authorities on what to expect of/from Federal SAR responders</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535) authorizes Federal agencies to provide goods and services, on a reimbursable basis, to other Federal agencies when more specific statutory authority does not exist.</li> <li>• Assesses the specific SAR requirements and assigns one of the four primary agencies as the overall primary agency for SAR for that particular incident. Designation is dependent upon incident circumstances and the type of response required.</li> <li>• Conducts the following actions when assigned as the overall primary agency for a particular incident:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinates planning and operations between primary and support agencies.</li> <li>• Coordinates resolution of conflicting operational demands for SAR response resources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provides representation to appropriate incident facilities (i.e., National Response Coordination Center [NRCC], Regional Response Coordination Center [RRCC], Joint Field Office [JFO], emergency operations centers [EOCs]).</li> <li>• All ESF #9 agencies provide support to the designated overall primary agency as required.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PLANNING</b></p>	<p>Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.</p>
<p><b>OPERATIONAL COORDINATION</b></p>	<p>Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.</p>
<p><b>PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING</b></p>	<p>Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.</p>



## PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- Requesting resources is scalable to meet specific needs of each incident, based upon the nature and magnitude of the event and the capabilities of Search and Rescue resources.
- The safety of the responders is of the utmost importance to the mission. Without proper care for the responders, the mission would be compromised or not able to continue.
- Search and Rescue teams and organizations are trained to respond to different types of disasters in wilderness, structural, maritime, and aeronautical situations.
- The disciplines within search and rescue activities require specialized skills and may be fulfilled by a combination of SAR assets.
- When assisting individuals, SAR resources should expect individuals to bring their pets along with them.
- Search and Rescue teams should promote awareness of capabilities across the search and rescue resources locally, state, and regionally.
- Resources will always operate in support of the authority with local jurisdictions. All incidents start locally and end locally.
- All available local and state resources will be deployed through the SEOC to the maximum extent possible in response to the incident.
- The prospect of an overwhelming number of casualties requiring immediate life-saving assistance poses the greatest challenge.
- Some disasters may generate causality loads beyond the treatment capabilities of local emergency medical services and healthcare systems.
- The damage and destruction of a catastrophic event will produce urgent needs for mental health crisis counseling for disaster casualties and response personnel.
- Communications systems post-event will most likely be limited or inoperable.
- Decisions to evacuate and whom to evacuate are local/state decisions.
- Transportation routes will be severely and negatively impacted.
- Utilization of Indiana National Guard rotary wing resources may be used to move search and rescue personnel to the impacted disaster area in a timely manner to affect lifesaving rescues.
- When Federal SAR resources are requested, anticipate using the Catastrophic Incident SAR Addendum as operational guidance during operations.

- Preplanning and coordination before an event must be conducted to ensure lifesaving resources are rapidly provided when requested during a disaster.
- Coordination with the U.S. Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) may be necessary.
- The U.S. Coast Guard has resources within their districts to provide SAR assistance to local authorities and may be utilized and coordinated.
- Operations may be overwhelmed during emergencies and disasters. Local and state search-and-rescue efforts may require technical assistance from federal partners.
- Local emergency personnel who normally respond to incidents may be among those affected and unable to perform their duties.
- The nation's 28 FEMA US&R teams could be overwhelmed by a catastrophic earthquake involving large-scale structural collapse covering a large geographical area. Damages are not limited to bridges, multi-story buildings, and light-weight structures.
- Once the resources have been allocated, the national response coordination staff (NRCS) will request additional SAR resources from other federal agencies (OFAs) and from international sources.
- Helicopters will be needed to move SAR resources.
- C-130 air transport can be used with pre-identified landing zones.

# CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

## GENERAL CONCEPT

The role of the State of Indiana during emergency response is to supplement local efforts before, during and after a disaster or emergency. If the state anticipates that its needs may exceed its resources, the Governor can request assistance from other states through an Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and/or from the federal government.

ESF #9 shall coordinate and manage the deployment of resources to support critical missions in areas potentially impacted by emergencies or disasters, prioritizing assets and functions to manage and support the immediate and long-term needs of state and local jurisdictions.

ESF #9 shall activate, deploy, and organize personnel and resources based upon:

- Pre-established policies, procedures, and practices
- Integration into the overall EOP
- The level of support required by other state and local ESFs

ESF #9 shall ensure communication is established and maintained with ESF #4 Firefighting and Emergency Medical Services (EMS), ESF #7 Resource Support, ESF #8 Health, ESF #10 Hazmat, ESF #13 Public Safety and Security, and the SEOC Operations Section to provide an accurate common operating picture (COP) through the use of situation reports and assessments.

ESF #9 shall dispatch resources to areas impacted by emergencies or disasters, prioritizing assets and functions to manage and support the immediate and long-term mass care needs of State and local jurisdictions.

## STATE OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES DURING RESPONSE AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

1. Life, safety, and health (highest priority)
2. Incident stabilization
3. Protection of property, economy, and the environment
4. Restoration of essential infrastructure, utilities, functions, and services
5. Unity of effort and coordination among appropriate stakeholders

## SEOC ACTIVATION

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is the primary hub for the State of Indiana's emergency support and coordination efforts to gather and disseminate event information, respond to requests for assistance from counties and state departments, identify and coordinate priority actions and allocate resources.

The activation of the SEOC begins with the activation of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Base Plan and, if directed, this annex. The activation of the EOP establishes the emergency operations framework and structure needed to deliver coordinated emergency

In most cases, the decision to activate will be made by the collaboration among IDHS Leadership. The following are considerations for activating the SEOC:

- An incident has occurred that has the potential for rapid escalation.
- The emergency will be of a long duration and requires sustained coordination.
- Major policy decisions may be required.
- The volume of county requests for assistance is increasing and expected to continue.
- Pre-deployment of state or federal assets is occurring in anticipation of the emergency.
- Managing the situation requires urgent, high-level, non-routine coordination among multiple jurisdictions, state departments or other external agencies.
- The State of Indiana shall communicate and collaborate with other response/support agencies and integrate their response plans into the overall response.
- Activation of the SEOC will be advantageous to the successful management of the event.

The SEOC is managed by IDHS and is the physical location where multi-agency coordination occurs whether it is at the primary or alternate undisclosed sites. The SEOC can be configured to expand or contract as necessary to respond to the different levels of incidents requiring State assistance. The SEOC has designated four activation levels as outlined in Table 3. Elevated levels assume the requirements and conditions of the previous, lower activation level.

During a SEOC activation, ESFs may be activated depending on the incident and activation level. During a disaster response, each State ESF representative in the SEOC will remain under the administrative control of his/her agency head; however, he/she will function under the supervision of the SEOC Manager. Notification of activation will be made via phone, email, and/or text message. The Indiana SEOC will remain activated at a Level IV for daily operations; however, the activation level will be elevated for planned events, incidents, disasters, or other response operations.

TABLE 3. STATE EOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS

SEOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS			
LEVEL NUMBER	NAME OF LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
<b>IV</b>	<b>Daily Ops</b>	Normal daily operations. Watch Desk is monitoring actives within and around the State.	Tornado Watch
<b>An actual or potential for an <i>incident of state significance</i> will drive the need for an increase in activation / staffing levels</b>			
<b>III</b>	<b>Active Emergency Conditions</b>	<p>A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section Chiefs</b></li> <li>▪ JIC <b>may</b> be set-up.</li> <li>▪ <b>Limited</b> ESF Staffing</li> <li>▪ <b>May</b> have a <b>federal</b> presence</li> </ul>	Large Tornado > EF-3
<b>II</b>	<b>Significant Emergency Conditions</b>	<p>A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Section Chiefs</li> <li>•JIC <b>will</b> be set-up.</li> <li>•<b>Governor Emergency Advisory Group (EAG) will be activated.</b></li> <li>•<b>Full</b> ESF staffing</li> <li>•<b>Will</b> have federal presence</li> </ul>	Major Flooding
<b>I</b>	<b>Full Emergency Conditions</b>	<p>A situation has or may occur which requires an increase in activation of the SEOC, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Section Chiefs</li> <li>▪ JIC will be set-up.</li> <li>▪ Governor Emergency Advisory Group (EAG) will be activated.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Governor or designee will be present for EAG.</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Full</b> ESF staffing</li> <li>▪ <b>Will</b> have federal presence</li> </ul>	Large Earthquake

## DEMOBILIZATION OF THE SEOC

Demobilization is the process by which facilities scale back their emergency operations as the objectives set by leadership are achieved. This usually entails the release of the ESF representation involved in response operations as objectives are accomplished and the need for their participation diminishes. Part of the demobilization process ensures that all paperwork, such as personnel evaluations, equipment time records, personnel time records, accident reports, and mechanical inspections have been completed and are accurate. Demobilizing the most expensive excess equipment and resources first saves funding.

## LOCAL COORDINATION

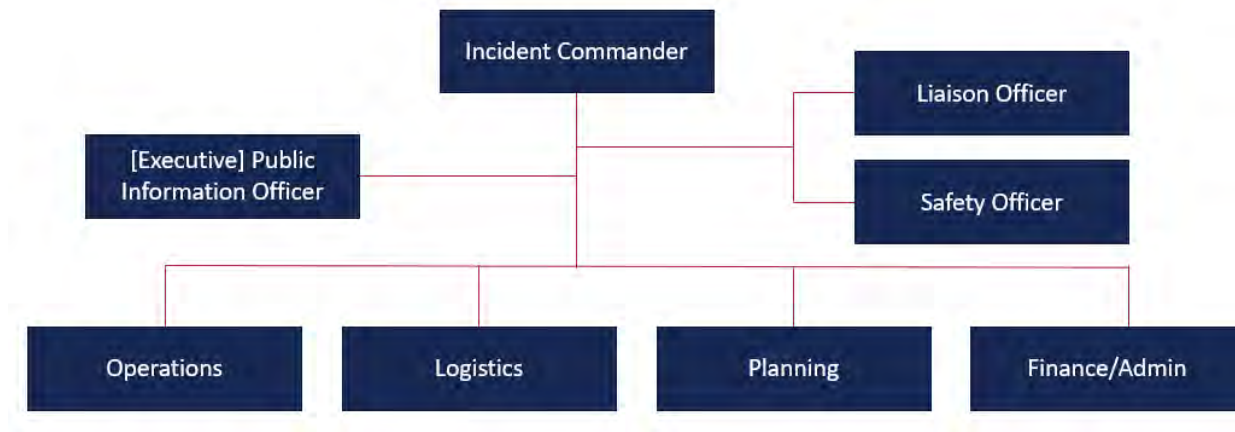
A disaster or event occurs at the local level and should be coordinated as such. SAR activities lies primarily with the local emergency management officials, and more importantly on scene Incident Commanders.

The responsibility for SAR lies primarily with local Incident Commanders and their firefighters. Local fire departments often receive assistance from other fire departments/agencies through established mechanisms identified in local mutual aid agreements. Further assistance can be obtained through an established intrastate mutual aid system if an emergency or major disaster occurs that overwhelms local fire/SAR resources. Further assistance can also be obtained when anticipating a depletion of resources, a gap in resources, or exhausted resources. ESF#9 will be activated to provide support to those jurisdictions affected. Additional SAR resources will be mobilized in support of local fire/SAR resources upon request by local government. A request is made to the local emergency operations center for state resources, if needed, which in turn will contact the SEOC for that assistance.

**NOTE:** It is important to not confuse an Incident Management Team (IMT) and a State Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT).

The IMT is ran and staffed at a local level. Indiana's State IMAT is staffed at a State level and can be requested by county EMAs to augment or replace their local IMTs during disasters

FIGURE 1 - INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE



### EMAC

If state emergency SAR resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, ESF #9 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Incidents requiring SAR resources are normally situations involving life safety and property preservation operations that demand quick action. Mutual aid agreements at the municipal or county level can often facilitate faster responses for requests for search and rescue resources in a more efficient and effective manner.

When SAR resources are overwhelmed and official requests for assistance are made to the SEOC, ESF #9 will utilize both interstate and intrastate SAR assistance and resources through statewide mutual aid agreements and the EMAC. This is not intended to discourage local counties from entering into mutual aid agreements before significant incidents and disasters occur.

### FEDERAL COORDINATION

Requests for federal assistance in obtaining SAR resources for incidents occurring in Indiana are coordinated through ESF #9 in the SEOC to the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) or Joint Field Office (JFO).

Federal support for SAR operations falls within the scope and authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), the Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue (CISAR) plan, National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP), the National Security Strategy (NSS) and the National Response Framework (NRF).



## RESOURCE SUPPORT

During an incident, requests for resource support originate from the site Incident Command (IC), Area Command (AC) or Unified Command (UC) and are directed to the local emergency management agency (EMA). As local resource capabilities become overwhelmed, the local jurisdiction’s EMA requests support from the State EOC based on the projected needs of the local Incident Action Plan (IAP). A request exceeding State capability can be fulfilled using mutual aid, federal assistance, or other appropriate means. The State Resource Request Process as outlined in Figure 2, is designed to meet the varying needs of local jurisdictions throughout the life of an emergency event. The process may require alteration, activation of mutual-aid agreement(s), or assistance from federal agencies as needed.

State resources may also be requested by local jurisdictions for activation in exercises, testing or training. Participation in these activations allows for the continued development and improvement of public safety programs and resources.

**FIGURE 2. STATE RESOURCE REQUEST PROCESS**





## INCLUSION, ACCESS, AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

The State of Indiana works with public, private, and non-profit organizations to build a culture of preparedness and readiness for emergencies and disasters that goes beyond meeting the legal requisites of people with disabilities as defined by the most current version of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or for individuals with access and functional needs.

IDHS integrates the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA)'s access and functional needs guidance, which identifies an individual's actual needs during an emergency and awareness of not using negative labels such as "handicapped," "crippled," or "abnormal."



This annex planning guidance is inclusive as it also encompasses people with temporary needs or those who do not identify themselves as having a disability. This includes women who are pregnant, children, older adults, individuals with limited English communication, people with limited transportation access and those with household pets and service animals. Additional awareness which helps ensure inclusive emergency preparedness planning include addressing the needs of children and adults in areas such as:

**SELF-DETERMINATION** – Individuals with access and functional needs are the most knowledgeable about their own needs.

**NO “ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL”** – Individuals do not all require the same assistance and do not all have the same needs.

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, INTEGRATION AND PHYSICAL ACCESS** – All individuals must have the same opportunities to benefit from emergency programs, services, and activities.

**NO CHARGE** – Individuals with access and functional needs may not be charged to cover the costs of measures necessary to ensure equal access and nondiscriminatory treatment.

**EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION** – Individuals must be given information that is comparable in content and detail to the information given to those without functional needs.

## ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This section describes how ESF #9 relates to other elements of the whole community. Basic concepts that apply to all members of the whole community include State, Tribal Territorial, Insular Area Governments, Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Each primary and supporting agency shall maintain internal SOPs and/or SOGs or other documents that detail the logistical and administrative priorities deemed necessary to assist in overall state prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery operations.

Specific roles and responsibilities of primary and supporting agencies during an incident or event are described below. Tasks include but are not limited to:

### PRIMARY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

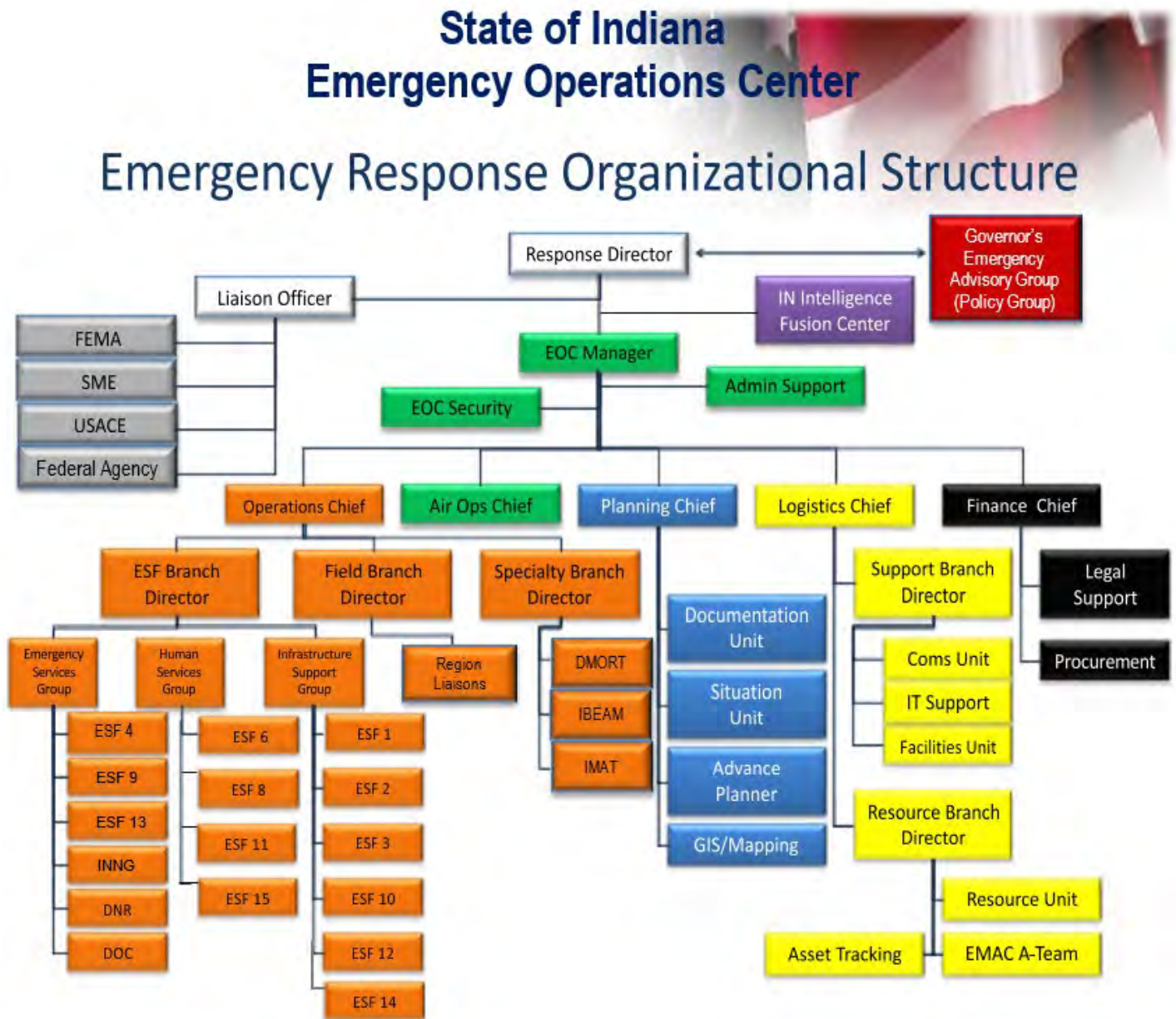
- Provide search and rescue resources and personnel to assist in critical functions and tasks before, during and after emergency events and disaster situations.
- Assist in the recovery, restoration and safety of infrastructure impacted by potential hazards or disaster events.
- Provide training to essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas and SEOC activations.
- Manage the financial aspects of ESF #9.
- Work with other state and local entities to assess search and rescue missions in impacted areas and determine the impact of the incident and resource gaps that may exist.
- Coordinate and implement emergency-related response and recovery functions, as required, under statutory authority.

### SUPPORTING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Assist in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery operations when requested by IDHS or the designated ESF primary agency.
- Participate, as needed in the SEOC, supporting the coordination of resources and personnel during response and/or recovery operations.
- Assist the primary agency in the development and implementation of policies, protocols, SOPs, checklists, or other documentation necessary to carry-out mission essential tasks.
- Assist in developing situation reports and readiness assessments that will provide for an accurate COP.

- Participate in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities.
- Identify new equipment, training, technologies or capabilities required to prepare for or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.
- Provide information or intelligence regarding trends and challenges to the State of Indiana’s search and rescue operations.

FIGURE 3. STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION GENERAL TASKS

The following tables are comprised of essential tasks that may need to be completed by ESF #9 in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF #9. They have been developed as a tool to address potential challenges and unique risks that may be faced during times of emergency and disaster here in the State of Indiana. It will be the responsibility of ESF #9 to ensure the tasks outlined here are accurate and reflect their overall ability to manage, support and deploy resources.

***Please note, that the mission areas of Prevention and Protection have replaced the Preparedness mission area.***

TABLE 4. ESF 9 PREVENTION TASKS

ESF #9 – PREVENTION TASKS	
1	Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time search and rescue intelligence.
2	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
3	Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent search and rescue threats through observation and situational awareness.
4	Make appropriate assumptions to inform decision makers and counterterrorism professionals actions to prevent imminent attacks on search and rescue in the homeland.
5	Continue to monitor changing trends in activity and aggressive behavior at the local, state, and national level and adjust prevention tasking as it applies to search and rescue.
6	Establish and maintain partnership structures among protection elements to support networking, planning, and coordination.
7	Present courses of action to decision makers to locate, interdict, deter, disrupt, or prevent imminent attacks on the homeland and imminent follow-on attacks.
8	Share relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with local authorities through a pre-established reporting system.
9	Identify possible search and rescue terrorism targets and vulnerabilities. Ensure the security of equipment, facilities, and personnel through assessments of capabilities and vulnerabilities.
10	Implement, exercise, and maintain plans to ensure continuity of operations.

TABLE 5. ESF 9 PROTECTION TASKS

ESF #9 – PROTECTION TASKS	
<b>1</b>	<p>Develop, validate, and maintain State SOPs for both routine and emergency operations. Key concerns include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and assessment of equipment, supplies, resources, and critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Alert and activation of personnel for work in the field or EOC.</li> <li>• Emergency communications and reporting procedures.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<p>Develop and conduct training and education programs for ESF#9 personnel. Key training program considerations include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources</li> <li>• Hazardous materials training</li> <li>• Structural assessment</li> <li>• Emergency Medical training</li> <li>• K-9 disaster responder training</li> <li>• Working in an EOC during emergency conditions</li> <li>• WebEOC or other specialized computer applications</li> <li>• Emergency communications and reporting procedures</li> <li>• National Incident Management System / Incident Command</li> <li>• Continuity of Operations</li> <li>• Mapping, GIS and other computer applications</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<p>Develop and maintain a roster of essential agency contacts for ESF #9 to be used in emergency operations. Ensure critical information (telephone, cell, Office of Homeland Security, etc.) are captured.</p>
<b>4</b>	<p>Develop and maintain a database or system to collect information on essential resources.</p>
<b>5</b>	<p>Develop lists of resource needs and work toward eliminating shortfalls by securing funding, partnerships or taking other essential activities.</p>
<b>6</b>	<p>Update mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments or private entities that offer rapid deployment of personnel/resources related to search and rescue operations.</p>
<b>7</b>	<p>Train ESF #9 personnel on routine and emergency safety standards for both field operations and EOC support.</p>
<b>8</b>	<p>Exercise alternate facilities, equipment, and supplies for continuity of operations and essential search and rescue operations statewide.</p>
<b>9</b>	<p>Train ESF #9 personnel on ordinances, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to search and rescue.</p>



TABLE 6. ESF 9 MITIGATION TASKS

ESF #9 – MITIGATION TASKS	
1	Identify search and rescue resources within the State of Indiana and potential shortfalls or gaps that may exist.
2	Identify potential partnerships of funding sources to reduce or eliminate shortfalls or gaps for search and rescue operations.
3	Establish partnerships with other federal, state, local and municipal entities that share search and rescue operations.
4	Identify gaps in and maintain mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may offer rapid deployment of personnel, supply and equipment needs as they relate to short and long-term emergency search and rescue.
5	Identify, establish, and maintain routine and emergency training/safety standards for all search and rescue personnel that complies with federal and state requirements and policies.
6	Identify alternate facilities, equipment, and supplies for continuity of operations and essential search and rescue personnel statewide.
7	Assist in the development of legislation, policies, and administrative rules that relate directly to search and rescue, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance.
8	Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities relating to search and rescue activities during emergencies or disasters to mitigate the identified threats.
9	Identify training gaps and needs relating to search and rescue activities during emergencies or disasters.
10	Assist in the development of legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to providing support resources that would impact this ESF and its ability to undertake search and rescue operations.
11	Work to change, if required, those pieces of legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to search and rescue operations and/or other tasks that would hinder this ESF's ability to provide emergency assistance.
12	Work with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to develop and maintain public outreach programs aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks associated with emergency search and rescue operations.

TABLE 7. ESF 9 RESPONSE TASKS

<b>ESF #9 – RESPONSE TASKS</b>	
<b>1</b>	<p>Activate SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment, staging, use, status, and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources.</li> <li>• The alert, notification, and activation of personnel for work in the field or within the State EOC.</li> <li>• Emergency communications and reporting procedures.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<p>Activate ESF #9 personnel for such mission essential tasks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responding to the field for emergency operations.</li> <li>• Working in an EOC during emergency conditions.</li> <li>• Provide initial and operational-period situational assessments of field operations, including personnel and resource needs.</li> <li>• Supporting local, district, or statewide Incident Command structures.</li> <li>• Activating continuity of operations plans.</li> <li>• Developing and distributing maps and other pertinent search and rescue information.</li> <li>• Meeting emergency search and rescue needs of state and local agencies and departments.</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF #9 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down.
<b>4</b>	Activate mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that offer rapid deployment of personnel and/or resources as they relate to short and long-term emergency search and rescue operations.
<b>5</b>	Coordinate inland/wilderness search and rescue operations for distressed citizens and response personnel, including the location, extrication, and provision of onsite medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures, mines/trenches and traffic accidents.
<b>6</b>	Coordinate waterborne search and rescue operations for distressed citizens and response personnel.
<b>7</b>	Work with ESF #4 (Fire), ESF #8 (Health) and ESF #10 (HazMat), as needed, to provide support for effective search and rescue operations.
<b>8</b>	Coordinate with ESF #13 (Public Safety) to provide security in the field and staging areas.
<b>9</b>	Identify the need for medical attention of search and rescue personnel and animals, with follow-up monitoring.
<b>10</b>	Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as NGOs and private businesses/industry, as needed.
<b>11</b>	Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during activations.

TABLE 8. ESF 9 RECOVERY TASKS

<b>ESF #9 – RECOVERY TASKS</b>	
<b>1</b>	Work to aggressively eliminate shortfalls or resource gaps that were identified in response to an emergency or disaster.
<b>2</b>	Establish partnerships and identify funding sources to address shortfalls or gaps for search and rescue operations.
<b>3</b>	Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state, local, and municipal entities in impacted areas and assist in their overall recovery efforts for search and rescue operations.
<b>4</b>	Assess mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may have been utilized during the response and determine if those agreements need to be updated or revised.
<b>5</b>	Assess the current facilities, equipment, supplies, and other resources related to short and long-term emergency support and update based upon the lessons learned from the most recent emergency response.
<b>6</b>	Assess the current level of training on emergency safety standards for search and rescue personnel to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and state requirements and policies.
<b>7</b>	Assess the current usage and application of alternate search and rescue facilities, equipment and assets for essential search and rescue operations statewide to determine if there are issues that need to be addressed for future response operations.
<b>8</b>	Develop recommendations, if appropriate, regarding pieces of legislation, policies, and/or administrative rules that relate directly to search and rescue and hinder ESF #9's ability to provide emergency response.



## LIFELINE AND ESF OBJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

TABLE 9. ESF 9 TASKS FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>TIMELINE: 0–24 HOURS</b>			
To start calling for additional manpower and other resources within 4 hours or as need suggests	— —	— —	Begin contacting those on the call-down list to ensure a proper number of responders are available.
To begin and continue rescue efforts until all missing people have been accounted for	To deploy US&R and SAR task forces within 4 hours of activation	— —	Implement Indiana Search and Rescue Plan.
		ESFs 1, 2	Deploy ESF 9 representative to the SEOC, be briefed, and begin coordination with ESF 1 and ESF 2 within six hours.
		ESF 4	Initiate coordination with ESF 4 to report out buildings likely to collapse and update injuries that require extraction.
		— —	Activate IN TF1 and keep it ready for deployment.
		ESF 1	Immediately deploy IN TF1 representatives for aerial reconnaissance.
		— —	IN TF1 representatives and IDHS Operations Section: Upon completion of aerial reconnaissance, and based on any other gathered intelligence, meet to determine how IN TF1 resources can best be used, and where.
		— —	Deploy trained US&R and SAR teams to the field to search and rescue through all means necessary.
	To ensure teams are ready for operations	— —	— —
		— —	Find expeditious transportation for personnel and equipment.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
		-- --	IFCA: Activate the IFCA statewide mutual-aid plan and send a representative to the SEOC.
		-- --	Request that IDHS's search-and-rescue training center activate and deploy canine search resources.
To replace staff for rehab after a maximum of 24 hours	-- --	-- --	Determine a one-week schedule to allow for proper rest and 12-hour rotations.
<b>TIMELINE: 24-72 HOURS</b>			
To determine any need for EMAC and federal resources and request additional EMAC and federal assets in the first 30 hours	-- --	ESF 7	Request additional resources from EMAC and FEMA if needed.
		DCE	If FEMA has exhausted its US&R resources, request Department of Defense (DOD) resources if needed.
To ensure life and safety in search-and-rescue efforts	-- --	ESF 10	Coordinate with ESF 10 to determine whether and where releases of HAZMAT will affect SAR operations.
		ESF 4	Shore and crib unstable structures to enable searching.
To continue rescue efforts until all missing people have been accounted for	(Same as lifeline objective)	-- --	US&R task forces: Deploy within 4 hours of activation to the federal incident support base (ISB) at Wright Patterson AFB, Gate 15a, McClerron Memorial Skyway, Dayton, OH 45433
		-- --	SAR and US&R task forces: As specified in the IAP, deploy either to a forward mobilization site, to a local staging area, or directly to the search-and-rescue assignment site.
		Local coroners	Recover all known bodies and turn them over to the local coroner.
		-- --	Rescue all survivors and hand them off to EMS to be checked
		ESFs 1, 2, 4, 7	Continue coordination with ESFs 1, 2, 4, and 7.

TABLE 10. ESF 9 GENERAL TASKS

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>TIMELINE: 0–24 HOURS</b>		
To maintain the common operating picture (COP) and contribute to the incident action plan (IAP)	— —	Forward information to the SEOC to determine priorities for deploying IN TF1.
<b>TIMELINE: 24–72 HOURS</b>		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP to determine needs and priorities for search and rescue through the established command systems. Depending on the identification of open and safe routes to the areas determined to be priorities, the IAP will describe deployment of IN TF1 either to a forward mobilization site, to a local staging area, or directly to the search and rescue assignment site. The IAP will include any support required by IN TF1 for their deployment and the completion of their mission.

## APPENDIX A - COMMUNITY LIFELINES



Indiana has adopted the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) seven community lifelines into our prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation activities. Lifelines are services that enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security.

**Stabilizing community lifelines is the primary effort during response activities.**

**ESFs deliver core capabilities to stabilize community lifelines for an effective response.**

The seven community lifelines represent only the most basic services a community relies on and which, when stable, enable all other activity within a community. The lifelines are designed to enable emergency managers, infrastructure owners and operators, and other partners to analyze the root cause of an incident impact and then prioritize and deploy resources to effectively stabilize the lifeline. This construct maximizes the effectiveness of federally supported, state managed, and locally executed response.

Similar to the ESFs, other whole community organizations can work together to stabilize lifelines and meet disaster needs. The community lifelines do not directly cover all important aspects of community life that can be affected by an incident, including impacts to natural, historical, and cultural resources. For example, financial and economic issues important to the life and safety of affected individuals may also arise indirectly from impacts to lifelines during an incident. If disrupted, rapid stabilization of community lifelines is essential to restoring a sense of normalcy. Recent disasters have illuminated two underlying features of community lifelines that highlight opportunities to strengthen response planning and operations.

First, community lifelines are interdependent and vulnerable to cascading failures. For example, communications and electric power systems rely on each other to function; severe damage to one will disrupt the other. Most lifelines also rely on complex supply chains. Water and wastewater service depend on the resupply of a broad array of chemicals and—if power goes out—fuel for emergency generators. However, in a severe natural or human-caused incident, those supply chains themselves may be broken.

Second, community lifeline stabilization relies on businesses and infrastructure owners and operators who have the expertise and primary responsibility for managing their systems in emergencies. Accordingly, Indiana is working with developing planning coordination

mechanisms needed to enable the private sector to play a larger, more comprehensive role in preparedness and response activities. The community lifelines are composed of multiple components that encompass infrastructure, assets, and services.

**TABLE 11. COMMUNITY LIFELINE COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS**







ALL COMMUNITY LIFELINE COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS		
Multiple components establish the parameters of and key assessment elements for each of the lifelines; component-level analysis is required to determine if each lifeline is stable		
SAFETY AND SECURITY	FOOD, WATER, SHELTERING	HEALTH AND MEDICAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hazard Mitigation</li> <li>▪ Law Enforcement / Security</li> <li>▪ Responder Safety</li> <li>▪ Search and Rescue</li> <li>▪ Fire Services</li> <li>▪ Government Service</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evacuations</li> <li>▪ Food / Potable Water</li> <li>▪ Shelter</li> <li>▪ Durable Goods</li> <li>▪ Water Infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Agriculture Infrastructure</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Medical Care</li> <li>▪ Patient Movement</li> <li>▪ Public Health</li> <li>▪ Fatality Management</li> <li>▪ Medical Industry</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>
ENERGY	COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORTATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Power (Grid)</li> <li>▪ Temporary Power</li> <li>▪ Fuel</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Infrastructure</li> <li>▪ 911 &amp; Dispatch</li> <li>▪ Responder Communications</li> <li>▪ Alerts, Warnings, Messages</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Highway / Roadway Motor Vehicle</li> <li>▪ Mass Transit</li> <li>▪ Railway</li> <li>▪ Aviation</li> <li>▪ Maritime</li> <li>▪ Pipeline</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilities</li> <li>▪ Incident Debris, Pollutants, Contaminants</li> <li>▪ Conveyance</li> </ul>		

TABLE 12. INDIANA LIFELINES / ESF / CORE CAPABILITIES CROSS WALK

LIFELINE SYMBOL	LIFELINE	COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM	RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES
	<p><b>Safety and Security</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement, security</li> <li>• Search and rescue</li> <li>• Fire services</li> <li>• Government service</li> <li>• Responder safety</li> <li>• Imminent hazard mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESF 13*</b></li> <li>• ESF 4</li> <li>• ESF 5</li> <li>• ESF 7</li> <li>• ESF 9</li> <li>• ESF 14</li> <li>• ESF 15</li> <li>• INNG</li> <li>• Private security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Public Information and Warning</li> <li>• Operational Coordination</li> <li>• Environmental Response/Health and Safety</li> <li>• Fire Management and Suppression</li> <li>• Mass Search and Rescue Operations</li> <li>• On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement</li> <li>• Situational Assessment</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Food, Water, Sheltering</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evacuations</li> <li>• Food, potable water</li> <li>• Shelter</li> <li>• Durable goods</li> <li>• Water infrastructure</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESF 6*</b></li> <li>• ESF 3</li> <li>• ESF 11</li> <li>• ESF 5</li> <li>• ESF 7</li> <li>• ESF 13</li> <li>• ESF 14</li> <li>• ESF 15</li> <li>• INNG</li> <li>• VOAD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Public Information and Warning</li> <li>• Operational Coordination</li> <li>• Critical Transportation</li> <li>• Infrastructure Systems</li> <li>• Logistics and Supply Chain Management</li> <li>• Mass Care Services</li> <li>• Situational Assessment</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Health and Medical</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical care</li> <li>• Patient movement</li> <li>• Public health</li> <li>• Fatality management</li> <li>• Healthcare supply chain</li> <li>• Fire service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESF 8*</b></li> <li>• ESF 4</li> <li>• ESF 5</li> <li>• ESF 7</li> <li>• ESF 14</li> <li>• ESF 15</li> <li>• INNG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Public Information and Warning</li> <li>• Operational Coordination</li> <li>• Environmental Response/Health and Safety</li> <li>• Fatality Management Services</li> <li>• Logistics and Supply Chain Management</li> <li>• Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services</li> <li>• Situational Assessment</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Energy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power (grid)</li> <li>• Temporary power</li> <li>• Fuel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESF 12*</b></li> <li>• ESF 3</li> <li>• ESF 5</li> <li>• ESF 7</li> <li>• ESF 14</li> <li>• ESF 15</li> <li>• INNG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Public Information and Warning</li> <li>• Operational Coordination</li> <li>• Infrastructure Systems</li> <li>• Logistics and Supply Chain Management</li> <li>• Situational Assessment</li> </ul>




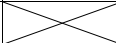
LIFELINE SYMBOL	LIFELINE	COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM	RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES
* = COORDINATING UNIT			
	<p><b>Communications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Alerts, warnings, messages</li> <li>• 911 and dispatch</li> <li>• Responder communications</li> <li>• Financial services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESF 2*</b></li> <li>• ESF 5</li> <li>• ESF 7</li> <li>• ESF 14</li> <li>• ESF 15</li> <li>• INNG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Public Information and Warning</li> <li>• Operational Coordination</li> <li>• Infrastructure Systems</li> <li>• Operational Communications</li> <li>• Situational Assessment</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Transportation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highway, roadway</li> <li>• Mass transit</li> <li>• Railway</li> <li>• Aviation</li> <li>• Maritime</li> <li>• Pipeline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESF 1*</b></li> <li>• ESF 5</li> <li>• ESF 7</li> <li>• ESF 14</li> <li>• ESF 15</li> <li>• INNG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Public Information and Warning</li> <li>• Operational Coordination</li> <li>• Critical Transportation</li> <li>• Infrastructure Systems</li> <li>• Situational Assessment</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Hazardous Material</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilities</li> <li>• Hazardous debris</li> <li>• Pollutants</li> <li>• Contaminants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESF 13*</b></li> <li>• ESF 4</li> <li>• ESF 5</li> <li>• ESF 7</li> <li>• ESF 10</li> <li>• ESF 14</li> <li>• ESF 15</li> <li>• INNG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Public Information and Warning</li> <li>• Operational Coordination</li> <li>• Environmental Response/Health and Safety</li> <li>• Situational Assessment</li> </ul>



TABLE 131. ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT ESF 9 DURING RESPONSE

ORGANIZATION	ESF 9
ESF 1: Transportation	✓
ESF 2: Communications	✓
ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering	— —
ESF 4: Firefighting	✓
ESF 5: Information and Planning	— —
ESF 6: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	— —
ESF 7: Logistics Support and Resource Management	✓
ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services	— —
ESF 9: Search and Rescue	
ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	✓
ESF 11: Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources	— —
ESF 12: Energy	— —
ESF 13: Public Safety and Security	— —
ESF 15: External Affairs	— —
Defense Coordinating Element (DCE)	✓
Local Coroners	✓

## EMAC

If state emergency SAR resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, ESF #9 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Incidents requiring SAR resources are normally situations involving life safety and property preservation operations that demand quick action. Mutual aid agreements at the municipal or county level can often facilitate faster responses for requests for search and rescue resources in a more efficient and effective manner.

When SAR resources are overwhelmed and official requests for assistance are made to the SEOC, ESF #9 will utilize both interstate and intrastate SAR assistance and resources through statewide mutual aid agreements and the EMAC. This is not intended to discourage local counties from entering into mutual aid agreements before significant incidents and disasters occur.



## FEDERAL COORDINATION

Requests for federal assistance in obtaining SAR resources for incidents occurring in Indiana are coordinated through ESF #9 in the SEOC to the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) or Joint Field Office (JFO).

Federal support for SAR operations falls within the scope and authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), the Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue (CISAR) plan, National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP), the National Security Strategy (NSS) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

## COLORS INDICATE LIFELINE OR COMPONENT STATUS

### STABLE: Green

- Minimal or no disruption in services to survivors
- **Note: Green components may still be severely impacted**

### STABILIZING: Yellow

- Disruption to services provided by component capabilities is causing limited impacts to response efforts and survivors.
- A solution to the disruption has been identified, and has it been converted into a plan of action, resourced, and implemented.
- Limiting factors may inhibit response.

### UNSTABLE: Red

- Disruption to services provided by component capabilities is causing significant impacts to response efforts and survivors.
- Requirements and solutions are not identified and/or there is no plan to deliver the solutions.
- Significant limiting factors may inhibit response.

### UNKNOWN: Grey

- Impacts are unknown and/or extent of situation or necessary response is unknown.

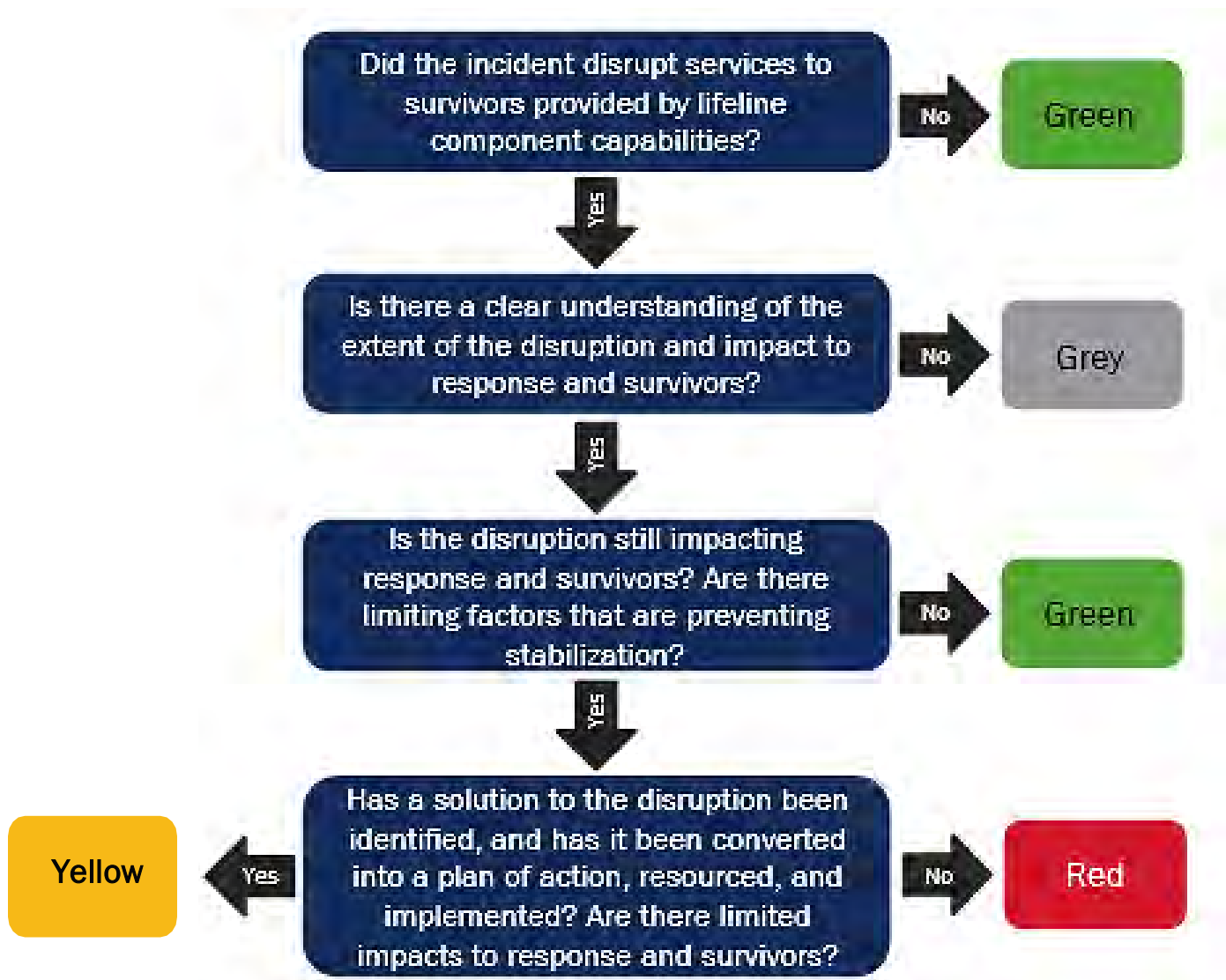
## ASSIGNING A LIFELINE STATUS

Assign lifeline statuses as incident circumstances evolve and through the course of response operations.

Stabilization targets will provide the baseline against which lifelines can be compared.

The flowchart shows an example of how responders may think through assigning lifelines a color status.

**FIGURE 4. STATUS ASSIGNMENT FLOWCHART**



## APPENDIX B - AUTHORITIES

### FEDERAL

#### [National Incident Management System \(NIMS\), October 2017](#)

NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template for partners to work together to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents.

#### [Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, August 2016](#)

The Stafford Act is a United States federal law that provides a means of natural disaster assistance for state and local governments.

#### [Sandy Recovery Improvement Act, 2013](#)

The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act is a law that authorizes changes to the way FEMA delivers disaster assistance.

#### [Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, 2006](#)

The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act provides FEMA guidance on its mission and priorities; including its partnership with state and local governments.

### STATE

#### [Executive Order 17-02, January 2017](#)

The Director of IDHS shall act as the chairperson of the Governor's Emergency Advisory Group.

#### [Indiana Code 10-19-2, Department of Homeland Security Established](#)

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security was established, and the governor shall appoint an executive director.

### LOCAL JURISDICTION

#### [Indiana Code 36-1-3, Home Rule](#)

Indiana's Home Rule grants municipalities the ability to govern themselves as they deem fit.

## APPENDIX C – REFERENCE LIST

REFERENCE	TITLE / DESCRIPTION
STATE	<a href="#">Disaster Declaration Process</a>
STATE	<a href="#">IDHS EOC Operations Webpage</a>
STATE	<a href="#">IDHS Search and Rescue Training Program</a>
FEMA	<a href="#">FEMA's ESF#9 – Search and Rescue Annex, 2020</a>
FEMA	<a href="#">FEMA Resource Typing Definition for Response Operational Coordination, 2017</a>
FEMA	<a href="#">FEMA Resource Typing Definition for the National Qualification System Emergency Management, 2017</a>
FEMA	<a href="#">Urban Search &amp; Rescue Participants and Info</a>
ALL-HAZARDS INCIDENT MANAGEMENT	<a href="#">Incident Management Training and Consulting All-Hazards Incident Management Team Response and Planning Guide, Second Edition 2019</a>
NATIONAL SEARCH AND RESCUE COMMITTEE	<a href="#">Catastrophic Incident SAR Addendum, June 2012</a>

## OTHER SUPPORT PLANS AND DOCUMENTS

- State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
- Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue Addendum
- The Indiana Task Force 1 Utilization Agreement between the Indiana Department of Homeland Security and the City of Indianapolis, Department of Public Safety
- SEOC Just-in-Time Training Checklist- ESF #9
- State Emergency Response Plan
- Resource Typing Library Tool

## APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>AAR</b>	After Action Report
<b>ARC</b>	American Red Cross
<b>ARES</b>	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
<b>ARFCC</b>	Air Force Rescue Coordination Center
<b>ALS</b>	Advanced Life Support
<b>ArcGIS</b>	Aeronautical Reconnaissance Coverage Geographic Information System
<b>BLS</b>	Basic Life Support
<b>BOAH</b>	Board of Animal Health
<b>CERT</b>	Community Emergency Response Team
<b>CISAR</b>	Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue
<b>COOP</b>	Continuity of Operations Plan
<b>COP</b>	Common Operating Picture
<b>DHS</b>	Department of Homeland Security
<b>DNR</b>	Department of Natural Resources
<b>EAS</b>	Emergency Alert System
<b>EMA</b>	Emergency Management Agency
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Center
<b>EOP</b>	Emergency Operations Plan
<b>ESF</b>	Emergency Support Function

<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>GETS</b>	Government Emergency Telecommunications Service
<b>HSEEP</b>	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
<b>IC/UC</b>	Incident Command/Unified Command
<b>ICS</b>	Incident Command System
<b>IDHS</b>	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
<b>IDOA</b>	Indiana Department of Administration
<b>IDOH</b>	Indiana Department of Health
<b>IMARP</b>	Indiana Mutual Aid Response Plan
<b>IMAT</b>	Incident Management Assistance Team
<b>IMT</b>	Incident Management Team
<b>INDOT</b>	Indiana Department of Transportation
<b>INNG</b>	Indiana National Guard
<b>IN-TF1</b>	Indiana Task Force One
<b>IPAWS</b>	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
<b>IPSC</b>	Integrated Public Safety Commission
<b>IS</b>	Independent Study
<b>ISDA</b>	Indiana State Department of Agriculture
<b>ISP</b>	Indiana State Police
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology

<b>IURC</b>	Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission
<b>JFO</b>	Joint Field Office
<b>JIC</b>	Joint Information Center
<b>MHz</b>	Megahertz
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NIMS</b>	National Incident Management System
<b>NJIC</b>	National Joint Information Center
<b>NRCC</b>	National Response Coordination Center
<b>NSP</b>	National Search and Rescue Plan
<b>NSS</b>	National Search and Rescue Supplement
<b>PIO</b>	Public Information Officer (or Office)
<b>POETE</b>	Planning Organization Equipment Training Exercise
<b>SAR</b>	Search and Rescue
<b>SEOC</b>	State Emergency Operations Center
<b>SFMO</b>	State Fire Marshal's Office
<b>SOG</b>	Standard Operating Guideline
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>SPR</b>	Stakeholder Preparedness Review
<b>THIRA</b>	Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment
<b>US&amp;R</b>	Urban Search and Rescue
<b>USNG</b>	U.S. National Grid



<b>VIPS</b>	Volunteers in Police Service
<b>WEA</b>	Wireless Emergency Alerts
<b>WebEOC</b>	Web-based Emergency Operations Center
<b>WGS</b>	World Geodetic System

## APPENDIX E - DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>AMATEUR RADIO</b>	The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) is a division of the American Radio Relay League and consists of licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered themselves and their equipment for public communications service to the federal, state, county or local level government as well as to nonprofit organizations.
<b>EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM</b>	The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a nationwide emergency alert program.
<b>EMAC</b>	During a disaster or emergency, EMAC is a mutual aid compact system for non-Federal, state-to-state sharing of resources across state lines. EMAC can be used either in lieu of federal assistance or in conjunction with federal assistance, thus providing a "seamless" flow of needed goods and services to an impacted state.
<b>GETS CARD</b>	The Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) provides a card to national security and emergency preparedness personnel that significantly increases the probability of completion for their phone calls when normal calling methods are unsuccessful.
<b>HIGHWAY ADVISORY RADIO STATIONS</b>	Highway Advisory Radio Stations (HARS) are licensed low-power AM stations set up by local transport departments that provide bulletins to motorists and other travelers regarding traffic and other delays.
<b>INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TEAM (IMAT)</b>	A team consisting of state employees capable of supporting local jurisdictions with onsite incident management, Emergency Operations Center management, resource coordination, technical support, subject matter expertise, and management capabilities, or functions as a state coordinating element
<b>INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (IMT)</b>	A team that provides on-scene incident management support during incidents or events that exceed a jurisdiction's or agency's capability or capacity

<b>INCIDENT PIO</b>	The PIO that is in charge of overall messaging. The Incident PIO changes depending on the incident (example: IBOAH was designated as the Incident PIO during the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Response in 2016)
<b>INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM</b>	The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation's alert and warning infrastructure.
<b>JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)</b>	Forms under Unified Command to effectively manage communication resources and public messages when multiple organizations are involved in incident response or multi-agency event planning for major meetings and events
<b>NOAA ALL-HAZARD WEATHER RADIO</b>	The NOAA all-hazard weather radio is a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week continuous broadcast of weather information.
<b>PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)</b>	Disseminates community information to the public
<b>STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC)</b>	Functions as a central coordination center for subject matter experts and key organization personnel who facilitate an effective, direct, and coordinated response to the needs of the citizens of Indiana in the event of a natural disasters or significant events
<b>WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (WEA)</b>	Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) is a public safety system that allows customers who own certain wireless phone models and other enabled mobile devices to receive geographically targeted, text-like messages alerting them of imminent threats to safety in their area.