

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #13 ANNEX PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

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State of Indiana

Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) ESF Annex

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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 State Police (ISP)

### SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Family and Social Services Administration	Indiana Department of Administration
Indiana Department of Correction	Indiana National Guard
Indiana Department of Homeland Security	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Indiana Department of Transportation	Indiana Department of Health
Indiana Department of Labor	Indiana State Excise Police
Indiana Public Safety Commission	American Red Cross of Indiana

# PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

## PURPOSE

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13 – Provides public safety and security assistance to local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal organizations overwhelmed by the results of an actual or anticipated natural/manmade disaster or an act of terrorism. ESF #13 will be a vital source of manpower coordination and expertise in both the support and management of facility and resource security, security planning, and access, traffic and crowd control.

## SCOPE

ESF #13 is responsible for providing a mechanism for coordinating and providing state to state support or state to local authorities to include criminal law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during potential or actual incidents of significance.

ESF #13 capabilities support incident management requirements including force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations. ESF #13 generally is activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security and where county and municipal government resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate, or in pre-incident or post-incident situations that require protective solutions or capabilities unique to the state government.

## SITUATION

In the event IDHS determines the need for ESF-13 regarding any of the four phases of emergency management, the Indiana State Police (ISP) will act as the primary agency.

- ESF-13 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-13 personnel will coordinate the activation of law enforcement assets 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.
- Through ESF-13, state resources supplement local resources when requested or required, as appropriate, and are integrated into the incident command structure using National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles and protocols.

- ESF-13 facilitates coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with stated incident management missions and objectives.
- When activated, ESF-13 coordinates the implementation of state authorities that are appropriate for the situation and may provide protection and security resources, planning assistance, technology support, and other technical assistance to support incident operations, consistent with state agency authorities and resource availability.
- ESF-13 does not usurp or override the policies or mutual aid agreements of any local jurisdiction or government, state government, or federal agency. Law enforcement activities and criminal investigations are conducted in conformance with existing codes and statutes.

## 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 core capability actions that ESF #13 directly supports.

**TABLE 2. ESF 13 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS**

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #13 – PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY
<p><b>ON-SCENE SECURITY, PROTECTION, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides general and specialized law enforcement resources to support local, state, tribal, territorial and Federal law enforcement departments and agencies overwhelmed by disasters or acts of terrorism.</li> <li>• Protects critical infrastructure during prevention activities or disaster response, when requested.</li> <li>• Protects emergency responders.</li> <li>• Determines the role, if any, of private sector/NGOs in the overall public safety and security response.</li> <li>• Manages the development of pre-scripted mission assignments to address known and anticipated disaster response public safety and security short falls.</li> <li>• Gives priority to life safety missions first, followed by missions that address security and the protection of infrastructures/ property.</li> <li>• Considers the availability of safety and security resources within the requesting State department or agency when providing ESF #13 support to other ESFs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PLANNING</b></p>	<p>Conduct a systemic 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

- All requests for additional law enforcement augmentation of state/local law assets should come from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and ISP ESF-13 Coordinator.
- Federal operations to support and protect federal facilities/assets within the State of Indiana must be coordinated with ISP prior to deployment.
- All available local resources shall be expended before requesting ISP support.
- State agencies, by virtue of their law enforcement powers, manpower, equipment and supplemental resources, have the capability of assisting local government to provide necessary law enforcement.
- State, local, tribal, private-sector, and specific state authorities have primary responsibility for public safety and security, and typically are the first line of response and support in these functional areas.
- In most incident situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) on scene. In larger-scale incidents, additional resources should first be obtained through the activation of mutual aid agreements (MAAs) with neighboring localities and then state authorities, with incident operations managed through a Unified Command (UC) structure. The ESF #13 Coordinating Officer should be notified of any in-state mutual aid deployment. This will allow a faster response to time sensitive critical events needing ESF #13 assets. In this context, Indiana's resources would include members of the INNG that the Governor calls into state service in a law enforcement, security, and/or public safety capacity.
- Through ESF #13, Indiana resources supplement county, municipal, or other federal agency resources when requested or required, as appropriate, and are integrated into the incident command structure using National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles and protocols.
- ESF #13 primary agency facilitates coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with stated incident management missions and objectives.
- When activated, ESF #13 coordinates the implementation of all Indiana authorities that are appropriate for the situation and may provide protection and security resources, planning assistance, technology support, and other technical assistance to support incident operations consistent with Indiana agency authorities and resource availability.
- This ESF does not usurp or override the policies or mutual aid agreements of any county or municipal jurisdiction or government, state government, or federal agency.
- Law enforcement activities and criminal investigations are conducted in conformance with existing codes and statutes.

# 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-13 shall deploy law enforcement resources to areas potentially impacted by emergencies or disasters, and prioritize assets and functions to manage and support the immediate and long-term needs of the State and local jurisdictions.

ESF-13 shall activate, deploy and organize personnel and resources based upon:

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

ESF-13 shall ensure communication is established and maintained with all ESF partners to promote an accurate common operating picture (COP) through the use of situation reports and assessments.

## 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. Each elevated level assumes 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
IV	Daily Ops	Normal daily operations. Watch Desk is monitoring activities within and around the State.	Tornado Watch
An actual or potential for an <i>incident of state significance</i> will drive the need for an increase in activation / staffing levels			
III	Active Emergency Conditions	<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
II	Significant Emergency Conditions	<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
I	Full Emergency Conditions	<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

Local law enforcement responsibility and authority rests with local, state, and tribal law enforcement departments and agencies. During disasters or acts of terrorism, when these departments and agencies are overwhelmed and unable to fulfill their public safety and security missions, additional resources should be obtained through mutual aid and assistance agreements, such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and/or activation of the Indiana National Guard (INNG). Once these means of support are exhausted or unavailable, Federal public safety and security needs can be requested through ESF #13.

In a catastrophic incident, the governor may also choose other options to restore order and ensure public safety. These may include:

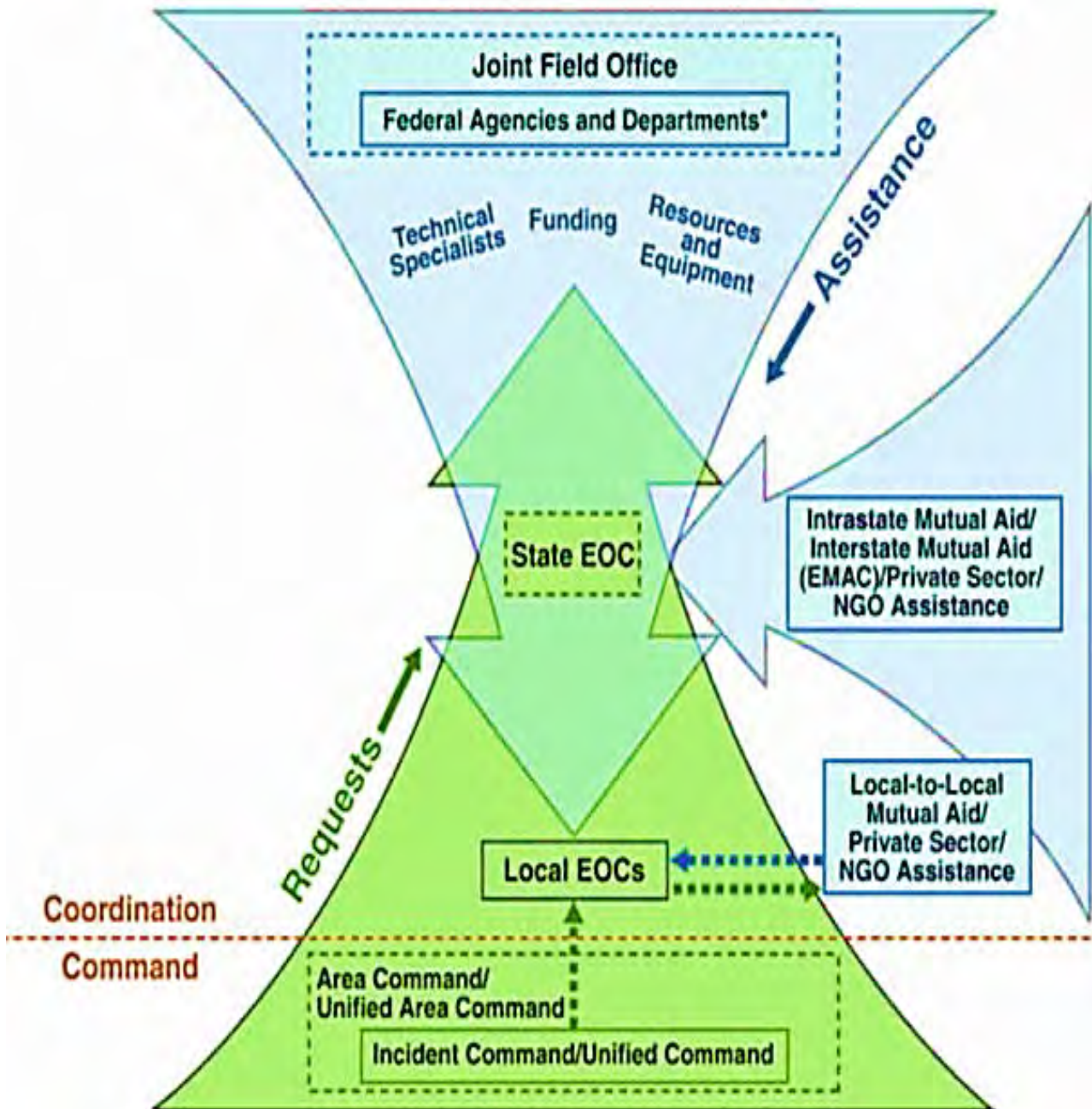
- Requests for Federal law enforcement assistance under the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act coordinated through the Attorney General (AG) or the AG's designee.
- Members of the National Guard under state control to the extent permitted by state law.

## 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 1, 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 1. 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE INDIANA ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS ANNEX.

## ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This section describes how ESF #13 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 state law enforcement resources to assist in critical functions and tasks before, during, and after emergency events and disaster situations.
- Assist in the coordination of the recovery, restoration and safety, as appropriate, of law enforcement infrastructure impacted by potential hazards or disaster events.
- Provide appropriate training to Indiana State Police (ISP) personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas.
- Manage the financial aspects of ISP as they relate to ESF #13
- Work with other state and local law enforcement departments to 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.

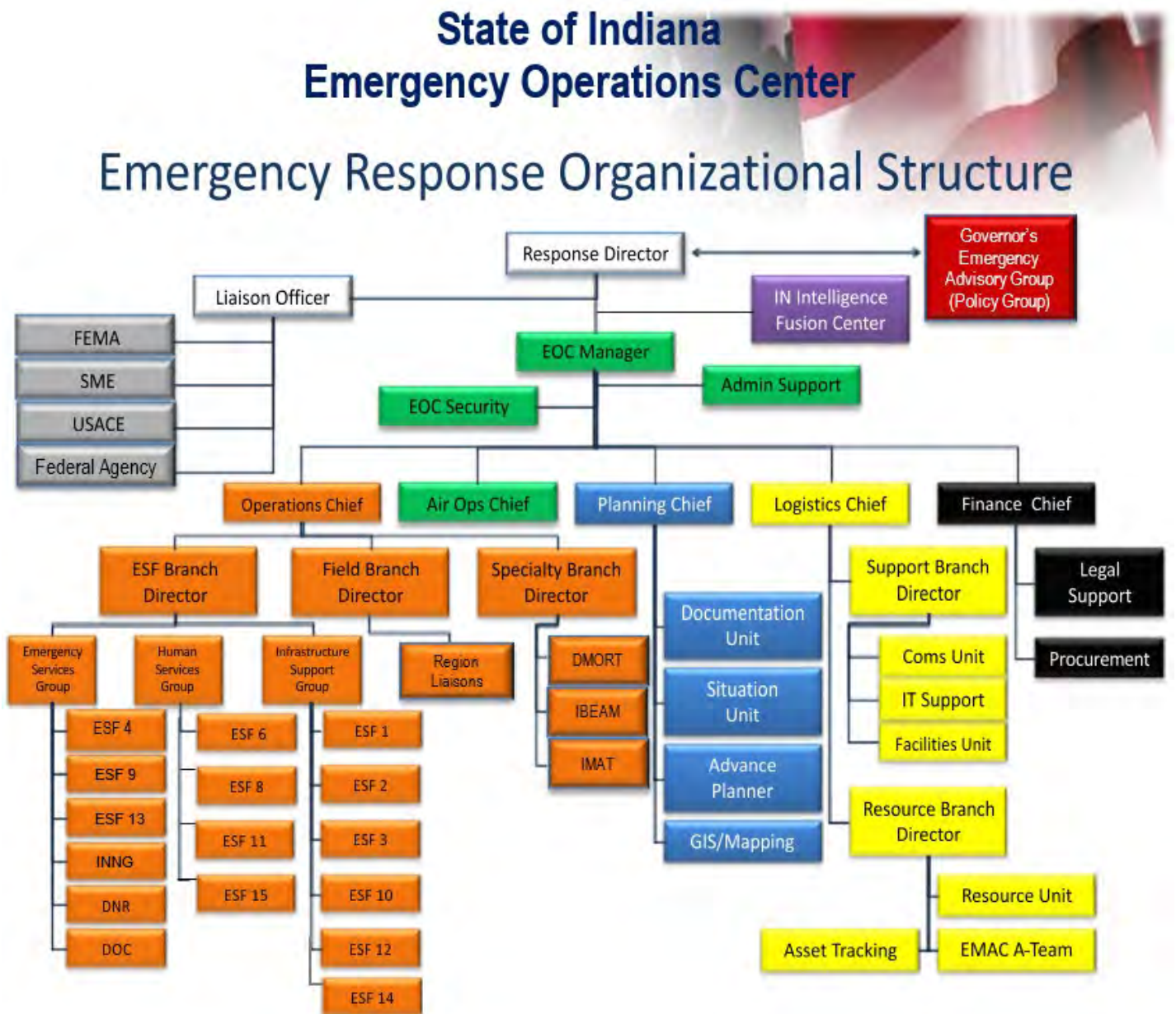
### SUPPORTING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

- 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 overall coordination of law enforcement assets 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, 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 law enforcement capability.

FIGURE 2. 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 #13 in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF #13. 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 #13 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 13 PREVENTION TASKS

ESF #13 – PREVENTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time public safety and security 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 public safety and security threats through observation and situational awareness.
4	Make appropriate assumptions to inform decision makers and counterterrorism professionals actions to prevent imminent attacks on the public safety and security sector 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 public safety and security.
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 public safety and security 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 13 PROTECTION TASKS

ESF #13 – PROTECTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	<p>Develop, validate and maintain SOPs or guidelines 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 field or EOC.</li> <li>• Emergency communications and reporting procedures.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Develop and conduct training and education programs for ESF #13 personnel. Training considerations include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment of equipment, supplies and resources.</li> <li>• Working in the field during emergency operations.</li> <li>• Working in an EOC during emergency conditions.</li> <li>• WebEOC or other 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> <li>• Emergency transportation and evacuation planning.</li> </ul>
3	<p>Develop and maintain a roster of essential primary and support agency contacts for ESF #13 to be used in the event of emergency operations. Ensure critical information (telephone, cell, etc.) are captured.</p>
4	<p>Develop and maintain a database or system to collect information on essential resources and equipment.</p>
5	<p>Develop lists of resource needs and work toward eliminating shortfalls by securing funding, partnerships or taking other essential activities.</p>
6	<p>Update mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may offer rapid deployment of resources or services as they relate to short and long-term emergency public safety needs.</p>
7	<p>Train ESF #13 personnel on technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency public safety needs.</p>
8	<p>Train ESF #13 personnel on routine and emergency safety standards for both field operations and EOC support.</p>
9	<p>Exercise alternate public safety facilities, equipment and assets for continuity of operations and essential public safety services.</p>
10	<p>Train ESF #13 personnel on policies and administrative rules that relate directly to public safety, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance.</p>

TABLE 6. ESF 13 MITIGATION TASKS

ESF #13 – MITIGATION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Identify roadway projects, obstructions and/or blockades that are currently underway in the State and determine potential alternate routes for responders.
2	Identify law enforcement resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specialty Teams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)</li> <li>○ Bomb Squad (EOD)</li> <li>○ Tactical Intervention Platoon (TIP)</li> <li>○ Underwater Search and Recovery Team (USRT)</li> <li>○ Hostage Crisis Negotiators (HCN)</li> <li>○ Canine Handlers</li> <li>○ Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISM)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ISP District Personnel</li> <li>• Aviation</li> </ul>
3	Establish partnerships with other federal, state, local and municipal entities that share law enforcement responsibilities.
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 resources or services as they relate to short and long-term emergency law enforcement needs.
5	Identify, establish and maintain technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency law enforcement needs.
6	Identify, establish and maintain routine and emergency safety standards for agency law enforcement personnel that comply with federal and state requirements and policies.
7	Identify, establish and maintain alternate law enforcement facilities, equipment and assets for continuity of operations and essential law enforcement services statewide.
8	Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities relating to law enforcement services during emergencies or disasters to mitigate the identified threats.
9	Identify training gaps and needs relating to law enforcement services during emergencies or disasters.
10	Provide recommendations, per individual agency policy, for the development of legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to law enforcement, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance.
11	Work with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to develop and maintain public outreach programs aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks associated with emergency law enforcement issues.

TABLE 7. ESF 13 RESPONSE TASKS

ESF #13 – RESPONSE TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
<b>1</b>	<p>Activate agency 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 #13 personnel for such mission essential tasks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment of equipment, supplies and resources. Would be situation dependent through Intel/request from the district(s).</li> <li>• Responding to the field for emergency operations.</li> <li>• Working in an EOC during emergency conditions.</li> <li>• Supporting local, district or statewide Incident Command structures.</li> <li>• Activating continuity of operations plans.</li> <li>• Collect, gather, verify, analyze and disseminate incident information.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Fusion Center, SEOC, ISP Operations and Criminal Investigation Division (CID)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Meeting the law enforcement needs of state and local agencies and departments.</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<p>Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF #13 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with IT/IDHS for alternate communication applications                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Satellite Phones</li> <li>○ Mobile repeaters</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Coordinate with RACES/ARES Ham Radio operators or clubs in the area of the incident.</li> <li>• Coordinate with Integrated Public Service Commission (IPSC).</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<p>Assist in the identification of damages to roads, bridges and other pieces of critical infrastructure within the State that may adversely impact movement of the general public and response personnel. Information to be collected may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads that are closed.</li> <li>• Bridges that are closed.</li> <li>• Alternate routes of safe travel or bypasses to debris covered roads.</li> <li>• Estimated times as to when roads may be passable.</li> </ul>

## ESF #13 – RESPONSE TASKS

TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
5	<p>Work with ESF #1 (Transportation) in the placement of barricades or other traffic control measures as needed or required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Per SOPs</li> <li>• INDOT CARS system</li> <li>• Coordinate with INDOT or local street departments</li> <li>• Coordinate with ISP aviation section.</li> </ul>
6	<p>Work with state-owned facilities that may be in an area impacted by a disaster to support the safe movement of personnel and equipment from those locations. Such facilities may include state offices, state parks/ recreation areas, state hospitals or correctional facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the COOP/COG plans affected ISP.</li> <li>• Districts will coordinate through OSD for assignments.</li> </ul>
7	<p>Work with appropriate emergency management agencies and state and local agencies/departments in the movement and care of persons with special needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance will be fielded on a case by case basis through districts.</li> </ul>
8	<p>Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities to prevent additional law enforcement services related damage during response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement traffic flow plan.</li> <li>• ISP assets will be coordinated through ISP Incident Commander.</li> </ul>
9	<p>Provide access, traffic and crowd control, as needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISP SOP</li> <li>• Work with ESFs in the SEOC</li> <li>• Coordinate through the Incident Commander</li> </ul>
10	<p>Provide manpower coordination for the support and management of critical facility and resource security.</p>
11	<p>Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as NGOs and private businesses/industry, as needed.</p>
12	<p>Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during activations.</p>

TABLE 8. ESF 13 RECOVERY TASKS

<b>ESF #13 – RECOVERY TASKS</b>	
<b>TASK #</b>	<b>TASK SUMMARY</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 resource shortfalls or gaps for law enforcement issues and concerns.
<b>3</b>	Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state, local and municipal entities in impacted areas and assist in their overall efforts for recovery operations.
<b>4</b>	Assess agreements, memorandums 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 technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency law enforcement needs 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 law enforcement 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 law enforcement facilities, equipment and assets for these essential services statewide to determine if there are issues that need to be addressed for future response operations.



## LIFELINE AND ESF OBJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

TABLE 9. ESF 13 TASKS FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>			
To start calling for additional manpower and other resources within 4 hours or as need suggests	To coordinate mutual-aid law enforcement in the first 12 hours to assist in law enforcement activities	— —	Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional, as needed, to ascertain needs for law enforcement or available mutual aid
		— —	Alert, notify, and activate personnel for work in the disaster area or within the SEOC.
		— —	Collect, verify, analyze, and disseminate incident information.
		— —	Coordinate manpower for the support and management of security for critical facilities and resources.
To institute the process for incorporating and credentialing outside law enforcement officers for work in Indiana	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	Request review of procedures by policy group to determine the most feasible route to credentialing.
		— —	Begin swearing in officers arriving from out of state.
To ensure life safety and security for population and responders	— —	— —	<i>IDOC staff:</i> Inspect prison facilities.
		— —	<i>IDOC staff:</i> Lock down all prisons to prevent escapes.
		— —	<i>Law enforcement officers (LEOs):</i> Traverse communities to conduct windshield assessments.
		— —	<i>LEOs:</i> Check schools and government buildings for obvious damages.
		— —	<i>LEOs:</i> Check banks, hospitals, and necessary NGOs for obvious damages.
		— —	Begin reports to local EOCs.
To set safety objectives immediately upon arrival at incident scene	— —	— —	Present safety briefings at the beginning of each shift.
To replace staff for rehab after a maximum of 24 hours	— —	— —	Change shifts every 12 hours to allow for proper rest.
To control traffic and cordon off stricken areas sufficiently to support safe public evacuations and incoming personnel within 24 hours	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	Support access, traffic, crowd control, and evacuation.
		ESF 1	Work with ESF 1 (Transportation) in determining the placement of barricades or other traffic control measures as required.
		— —	Coordinate traffic-flow plan through the Incident Commander.
		ESF 1	Implement traffic-flow plan in coordination with ESF 1 to support evacuations.



LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>			
To determine any need for EMAC and federal resources and request these assets in the first 30 hours	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	Continue to work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional as needed, to ascertain needs for law enforcement.
		— —	As possible, assist local law enforcement agencies in obtaining resources through mutual aid and from state agencies.
		ESF 7	If state resources are or will be exhausted, request EMAC and federal resources via WebEOC.
To protect the health and safety of the public and responders	— —	— —	Assist in the identification of damages to roads, bridges and other pieces of critical infrastructure within the state that may adversely impact movement of the public and response personnel.
		ESF 15	<i>ESF-13 PIO and ESF-15:</i> Disseminate information about alternate routes of safe travel or bypasses to debris-covered roads.
		— —	Work with appropriate emergency management agencies and state and local agencies and departments in the movement and care of persons with special needs.
		— —	Work with state-owned facilities that may be in an area impacted by a disaster to support the safe movement of personnel and equipment from those locations. Such facilities may include state offices, state parks and recreation areas, state hospitals, and correctional facilities.
		• INDOT • Local street departments	Coordinate with INDOT and local street departments to eliminate duplication of effort and ensure timely clean up and repairs.
		ESFs 5 & 7	Work to aggressively eliminate shortfalls or resource gaps that were identified in response to an emergency or disaster.
To provide ongoing security throughout the impacted counties	— —	— —	Coordinate manpower for the support and management of security for critical facilities and resources.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure life and safety in search-and-rescue efforts</li> <li>▪ To continue rescue efforts until all missing people have been accounted for</li> </ul>	(Same as lifeline objectives)	ESFs 3, 4, 9	<i>Team of structural engineers, search-and-rescue personnel, LEOs, and firefighters:</i> For all collapsed and damaged buildings, establish what types of structures are involved, the extent of damage, the layout of building(s) and hazards.
		ESF 9	Rescue the largest number of people in the shortest time, while minimizing risk to rescuers.
To protect large numbers of people in congrega-care facilities with police patrols in 30 hours	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	Schedule random patrol and shelter walk throughs to eliminate disruptions in shelters and provide a higher level of security.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>BEYOND 72 HOURS</b>			
To reduce risk in impacted areas	— —	— —	Provide critical incident stress debriefing for law enforcement as needed and early on.
			Deploy law enforcement officers or guards to protect staging areas and points of distribution.

TABLE 10. ESF 13 TASKS FOR FOOD, WATER, AND SHELTERING

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>			
To activate resources to support mass care and shelter openings	— —	— —	Provide traffic control for shelter areas where large numbers of people are moving through.
			Set barricades or re-direct traffic to enable access to shelters.
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>			
To deliver mass care services for survivors and pets	— —	— —	Provide security at shelters, PODs, and evacuation centers.
			Support access, traffic, crowd control, and evacuation.
<b>BEYOND 72 HOURS</b>			
To sustain and refine life-sustaining services and needs assessments	— —	— —	Continue to support access, traffic, crowd control, and evacuation making adjustments.
			Deploy law enforcement officers or guards to protect points of distribution and shelters 24/7.

TABLE 11. ESF 13 TASKS FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>			
To provide public health and medical services to people in need throughout the disaster area	— —	— —	Assist with getting medical personnel into the disaster area’s medical triage and medical sites to assist patients.
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>			
To evacuate level 3 casualties	— —	— —	Assist with medical evacuations through traffic control points and setting up landing zones.
To enable dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM)	— —	— —	Provide security escorts for supplies from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).
<b>BEYOND 72 HOURS</b>			
To finish transporting all patients requiring evacuation	— —	— —	Continuing assisting with medical evacuations through traffic control points and setting up landing zones.

TABLE 12. ESF 13 TASKS FOR COMMUNICATIONS

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>			
to assess critical communications infrastructure, including structures, equipment, supplies, and resources deemed necessary	— —	— —	Provide security escorts for temporary communications equipment or supplies.
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>			
To ensure communications needs are being met through temporary or permanent solutions.	— —	— —	Provide security escorts for temporary communications equipment.

TABLE 13. ESF 13 GENERAL TASKS

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>		
To maintain the common operating picture (COP) and contribute to the incident action plan (IAP)	— —	Deploy ESF 13 representative to the SEOC and be briefed.
	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Participate in the COP and IAP development.
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Maintain liaison with support agencies.
	— —	Provide periodic updates and daily ICS Form 209 situation reports to SEOC.
	— —	Continue with assessments.
— —	— —	Coordinate all resource movement into the affected areas from staging areas.
<b>BEYOND 72 HOURS</b>		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide periodic updates and daily ICS Form 209 situation reports to SEOC.

# INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

## INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

ESF #13 will report all activities to the ESF #5 – Information and Planning’s Situation Unit for inclusion in the development of incident action plans and situational reports. All public information reports regarding ESF #13 activities will be coordinated with ESF #15 – External Affairs.

In addition to the SEOC, ESF #13 may provide personnel to field operations established in Indiana, including but not limited to: Joint Field Offices (JFOs), Joint Information Centers (JICs), Disaster Recovery Centers and any other incident facility established to meet operational demands for each particular incident requiring the activation of the EOP.

## COMMUNICATION

ESF #13 shall ensure communication is established and maintained with the SEOC and participating agencies to promote an accurate common operating picture (COP) through the use of situation reports and assessments. Such communication methods may include but is not limited to:

- Data
  - WebEOC, Email, Text, Microsoft Teams, and Cisco Jabber (Social Media coordinated through ESF #15 and/or ISP Chain of Command)
- Landline telephone and Cellular
- Statewide 800 MHz System and 155 MHz System

## ALERT, NOTIFICATION, AND WARNING

The State EOC Watch Desk serves as the focal point for receiving or providing notification of incidents in the State. In response to an incident that warrants an increase in State response posture, the Watch Desk may be used by the EOC Manager and/or Response Director to notify agencies that the State EOC is activating.

IDHS will keep all responsible agencies, including any Unified Command (UC), informed of all conditions, which would cause them to assume a readiness posture in preparation for SEOC activation, possible deployment to a forward area of operation, or other activity. If it appears that state law enforcement resources will be required beyond those in the affected region, ISP may request activation of the SEOC. Depending on the size and nature of the incident, those ESF #13 support agencies necessary for response will be notified by IDHS officials to report to the SEOC. IDHS, in consultation with ISP, will determine which other ESFs are needed based on the incident, and ensure similar notifications and response to the SEOC.

## 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 14. COMMUNITY LIFELINE COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS**

<b>ALL COMMUNITY LIFELINE COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS</b>		
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;">  <p>Safety and Security</p> </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;">  <p>Food, Water, Shelter</p> </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;">  <p>Health and Medical</p> </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;">  <p>Energy (Power &amp; Fuel)</p> </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;">  <p>Communications</p> </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;">  <p>Transportation</p> </div>
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilities</li> <li>▪ Incident Debris, Pollutants, Contaminants</li> <li>▪ Conveyance</li> </ul>		 <p>Hazardous Materials</p>



TABLE 15. INDIANA LIFELINES / ESF / CORE CAPABILITIES CROSS WALK

LIFELINE SYMBOL	LIFELINE	COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM	RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES
 <p>Safety and Security</p>	<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>Food, Water, Shelter</p>	<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>• ESF15</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>Health and Medical</p>	<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>Energy (Power &amp; Fuel)</p>	<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>

\* = COORDINATING UNIT




LIFELINE SYMBOL	LIFELINE	COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TEAM	RELATED CORE CAPABILITIES
	<b>Communications</b> <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>
	<b>Transportation</b> <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>
	<b>Hazardous Material</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilities</li> <li>• Hazardous debris</li> <li>• Pollutants/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 161. ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT ESF 13 DURING RESPONSE

ORGANIZATION	ESF 13
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 Management 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	<del>— —</del>
ESF 15: External Affairs	✓
Governor of Indiana	✓

## 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.

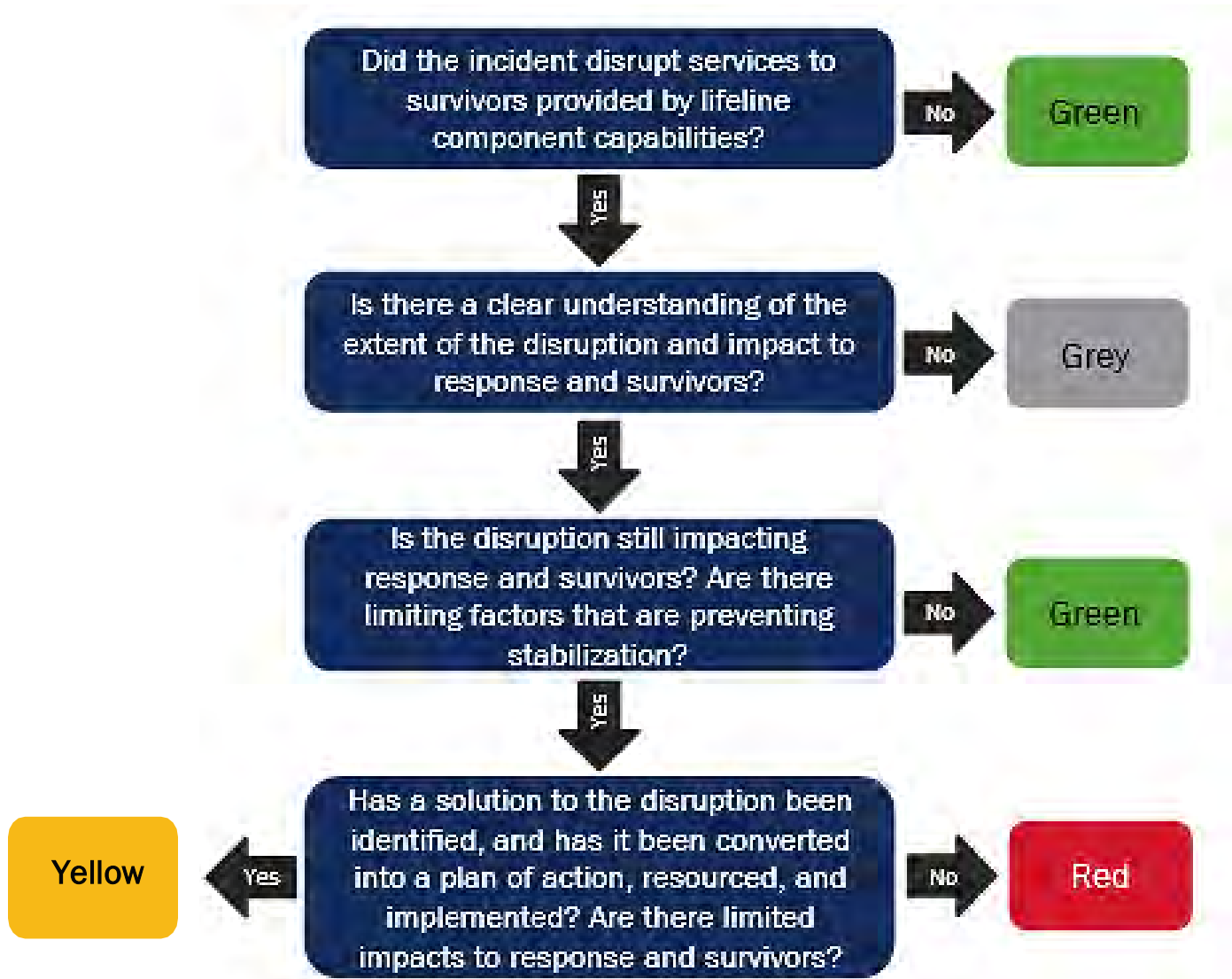
## ASSIGNING A LIFELINE STATUS

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 3. 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>
FEMA	<a href="#">FEMA's ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security Annex, 2016</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>
ALL-HAZARDS INCIDENT MANAGEMENT	<a href="#">Incident Management Training and Consulting All-Hazards Incident Management Team Response and Planning Guide, Second Edition 2019</a>

## APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>AAR</b>	After Action Report
<b>ADA</b>	Americans with Disabilities Act
<b>ARC</b>	American Red Cross
<b>ARES</b>	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
<b>CERT</b>	Community Emergency Response Team
<b>C-MIST</b>	Communication Medical Independence Supervision Transportation
<b>COOP</b>	Continuity of Operations Plan
<b>COP</b>	Common Operating Picture
<b>EAS</b>	Emergency Alert System
<b>EMA</b>	Emergency Management Agency
<b>EOP</b>	Emergency Operations Plan
<b>ESF</b>	Emergency Support Function
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FSSA</b>	Family and Social Services Administration
<b>GETS</b>	Government Emergency Telecommunications Service
<b>HSEEP</b>	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
<b>IBOAH</b>	Indiana Board of Animal Health
<b>IC/UC</b>	Incident Command/Unified Command
<b>ICS</b>	Incident Command System

<b>IDEM</b>	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
<b>IDHS</b>	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
<b>IDNR</b>	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
<b>IDOA</b>	Indiana Department of Administration
<b>IDOE</b>	Indiana Department of Energy
<b>IDOL</b>	Indiana Department of Labor
<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-VOAD</b>	Indiana Volunteers Active in Disaster
<b>IOSHA</b>	Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>IOT</b>	Indiana Office of Technology
<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>ISDH</b>	Indiana State Department of Health
<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>JIS</b>	Joint Information System
<b>MRC</b>	Medical Reserve Corps
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NIMS</b>	National Incident Management System
<b>NJIC</b>	National Joint Information Center
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<b>NWS</b>	National Weather Service
<b>PIO</b>	Public Information Officer (or Office)
<b>POETE</b>	Planning Organization Equipment Training Exercise
<b>SEOC</b>	State Emergency Operations Center
<b>SOG</b>	Standard Operating Guideline
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>SPD</b>	State Personnel Department
<b>SPR</b>	Stakeholder Preparedness Review
<b>THIRA</b>	Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment
<b>VIPS</b>	Volunteers in Police Service
<b>WEA</b>	Wireless Emergency Alerts

## 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>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</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)

<p><b>INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM</b></p>	<p>The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation’s alert and warning infrastructure.</p>
<p><b>JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)</b></p>	<p>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</p>
<p><b>NOAA ALL-HAZARD WEATHER RADIO</b></p>	<p>The NOAA all-hazard weather radio is a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week continuous broadcast of weather information.</p>
<p><b>PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)</b></p>	<p>Disseminates community information to the public</p>
<p><b>STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC)</b></p>	<p>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</p>
<p><b>WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (WEA)</b></p>	<p>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.</p>