

STATE OF INDIANA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASE PLAN

March 31, 2025

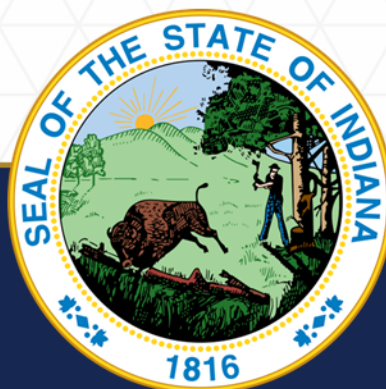


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PROMULGATION

Indiana faces disasters and emergencies that threaten the property, economy, environment and general welfare of its citizens. The state of Indiana is committed to enhancing the state's resiliency by actively collaborating, communicating and coordinating to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to and recover from such events.

There may be times when normal, day-to-day procedures are not able to provide sufficient disaster response, and rapid implementation of extraordinary measures is required to minimize loss of life and property. The state of Indiana's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies key actions necessary to meet the challenges of a natural, technological or human-caused emergency or disaster. It establishes a framework for policy and guidance for emergency management operations based on the results of statewide comprehensive threat and risk assessments and capability gap analysis.

Residents and all sectors of the community have a critical role and shared responsibility to take appropriate actions to protect themselves, their families, their property and organizations. Whole community preparedness planning serves as the focal point for building a collaborative, secure and more resilient Indiana. Planning partners include representatives from federal, state, tribal and local governments, non-profit, for-profit and volunteer organizations, the Indiana National Guard (INNG) and members of the public.

The concept of operations and assignment of responsibilities outlined in this plan shall serve as the basis for conducting emergency operations within the state. It shall be the responsibility of all state agencies and organizations herein referenced to perform their assigned functional tasks and to prepare and maintain standard operating procedures. All responsible parties shall provide notice of revisions and improvements to the EOP and support it through training and exercises.

This plan is developed in accordance with existing federal and state statutes, including Indiana Code (IC) 10-14-3, Emergency Management and Disaster Law, and supersedes all previous versions.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the state of Indiana, I hereby promulgate the state of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan. Furthermore, I charge the Executive Director of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) with responsibility for the implementation of this plan under emergency conditions and its ongoing development, as experience and changing conditions require.



Mike Braun
Governor of Indiana

05/16/2025

Date

RECORD OF CHANGES

Change #	Change Description	Date Posted	Person(s) Responsible
1	Incorporated new eighth Community Lifeline, moved Access and Functional Needs section under Concept of Operations, updated SEOC organization chart, updated state profile information, expanded communications section. Condensed and reorganized plan significantly.		Beth Carpenter, Emergency Services Planning Manager <i>Reviewed and approved by Mary Moran, Director of Emergency Management and Preparedness</i>

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

Date	Agency/Department	Method of Delivery
	Office of the Governor	E-mail and hard copy
	IDHS Executive Director	E-mail and hard copy
	IDHS Emergency Management and Preparedness Director	E-mail and hard copy
	State Emergency Operations Center	E-mail and hard copy
	IDHS Emergency Management and Preparedness Division	E-mail
	State Fire Marshal	E-mail
	IDHS Division of Fire and Building Safety	E-mail
	All Supporting State Agencies listed on page 4	E-mail
	All State Boards and Commissions listed on pages 5	E-mail
	All Federal Organizations listed on page 5	E-mail
	All Supporting Organizations listed on page 5	E-mail
	Public	IDHS Website

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Protecting Indiana's citizens, resources and critical infrastructure is a core responsibility of the government. The mission of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) is working for Hoosiers to provide a safe, secure and resilient Indiana. In accordance with Indiana Code (IC) 10-14-3, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security is statutorily responsible for establishing and maintaining an all-hazards emergency management program for the state of Indiana and for assisting cities, counties and state agencies in planning and implementing their emergency management programs.

As a part of that responsibility, IDHS is required to develop and maintain the state of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP is established to coordinate and support state and local government actions during an emergency or disaster event. Effective emergency response requires a unified effort. To achieve this goal, it is imperative all state agencies, departments and their personnel ensure they are prepared, trained and able to execute their required roles and responsibilities in accordance with this plan. All State of Indiana agencies and departments are responsible for developing and maintaining up-to-date internal plans and procedures for carrying out assigned emergency functions as outlined in the EOP which includes Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans.

The EOP incorporates the emergency management concept of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to facilitate the delivery of assets and resources most likely needed during the response and recovery phases of a disaster. ESFs can provide specialized assistance required by the overwhelming impact or specialized nature of a disaster.

As outlined in IC 36-1-3, the State of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan recognizes and respects that Indiana is a home rule state, and, as such, all incidents start and end at the local level under that jurisdictional authority. If an emergency or disaster overwhelms the resources and capabilities of a local jurisdiction, the Governor may exercise their authority to use the resources of state government.

The listed departments and agencies herein agree to support and execute their assigned EOP functional responsibilities. Other agencies or departments may also be called upon to support additional resource needs during activation of the EOP.



Jennifer-Ruth Green, Executive Director
Indiana Department of Homeland Security

Secretary of Public Safety, State of Indiana

March 7, 2025

Date

PLANNING AGENCIES

Within each plan or annex, an agency, department or organization has been given the designation of primary, supporting, nongovernmental or local agency based on their authorities, resources and capabilities. The primary agency identifies the appropriate support agencies that fall under the plan and 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, including activations in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and impacted areas. Though an agency may be listed as a primary agency, it does not control or manage those agencies identified as supporting agencies. The agencies listed below are part of the Whole Community Planning Team for the State Emergency Operations Base Plan.

PRIMARY AGENCY

Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS)

SUPPORTING STATE AGENCIES

IN Bureau of Motor Vehicles	IN Housing and Community Development Authority
IN Department of Administration	IN Intelligence Fusion Center
IN Department of Agriculture	IN Law Enforcement Academy
IN Department of Correction	IN National Guard
IN Department of Education	IN Office of Community and Rural Affairs
IN Department of Environmental Management	IN Office of Energy Development
IN Department of Health	IN Office of the State Treasurer
IN Department of Insurance	IN Office of Technology
IN Department of Labor	IN State Board of Animal Health
IN Department of Natural Resources	IN State Budget Agency
IN Department of Transportation	IN State Excise Police
IN Department of Workforce Development	IN State Personnel Department
IN Economic Development Corporation	IN State Police
IN Family and Social Services Administration	IN Utility Regulatory Commission
IN Governor's Office	Integrated Public Safety Commission
IN Governor's Council on Disabilities	Office of Indiana State Chemist

STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education	IN Emergency Response Commission
Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission	IN Executive Council on Cybersecurity
IDHS Senior Advisory Committee	IN Secured School Safety Board
IN Emergency Medical Services Commission	

FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Federal Aviation Administration	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Federal Bureau of Investigation	U.S. Department of Defense
Federal Emergency Management Agency	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
National Weather Service	U.S. Department of Interior
Transportation Security Administration	U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	U.S. Health and Human Services
U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Marshals Service

OTHER SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross of IN	IN Healthcare Coalitions
Aviation IN	IN Search and Rescue Association
Civil Air Patrol	IN Sheriff's Association
Colleges and Universities	IN Task Force One
Community Emergency Response Teams	IN Veterinary Medicine Association
Community Organizations Active in Disaster	IN Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
County Emergency Management Agencies	Indianapolis Airport Authority
District Planning Councils	Local 911 Dispatch Centers
Emergency Management Alliance of IN	Local Emergency Planning Councils
IN Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab	Polis Center at IU Indianapolis
IN Association of County Commissioners	Purdue Extension Network
IN Farm Bureau	Purdue Plant and Pest Diagnostic Lab
IN Fire Chief's Association	Salvation Army

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

PURPOSE

The purpose of the state of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to provide a statewide framework for the effective coordination of response and recovery operations in support of local governments before, during and after large-scale or complex disasters or emergency events.

The EOP and its annexes define roles and responsibilities for state emergency management functions, establish the conditions under which state resources are mobilized, and describe the organizational concepts and structures used to coordinate actions of state entities, other levels of government, private sector partners and non-governmental organizations. The identification and organization of assigned roles among stakeholder entities are based on their unique resources and capabilities for emergency support efforts.

The EOP sets forth guidelines for activating the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and increasing activation levels based on the identified or potential needs of an incident. This incorporates the use of Emergency Support Functions (ESF) to apply state resources and describes the responsibilities of state agencies in executing effective response and recovery operations.

SCOPE

The state of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes the general emergency operations concepts that normally apply in all disasters and emergencies requiring a state level response. The EOP also identifies various emergency management partners at the local, state and federal government level, as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations. The EOP consists of four (4) components:

1. Base Plan – Establishes fundamental policies and assumptions for statewide emergency management; outlines the state's vulnerabilities to potential hazards; establishes an emergency management concept of operations and outlines federal, state, tribal and local relationships and responsibilities.
2. Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes – Identify the primary and supporting agencies for each function and tasks associated to each ESF, including nongovernmental and private sector partners.
3. Support Plans – Describe the framework through which state, local and tribal entities, along with volunteer and nongovernmental organizations coordinate and execute the common functional processes and administrative requirements necessary for efficient and effective incident management.
4. Hazard-Specific Annexes – Address special hazard, threat-, or incident-specific considerations and priorities in all phases of emergency management.

The EOP planning process focuses on:

- All-hazards (natural, technological and human-caused hazards)

- All-phases (prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery phases).
- All-stakeholders (local, state, tribal, federal government, private sector, volunteers, citizens, community and nongovernmental organization stakeholders- the “Whole Community”).

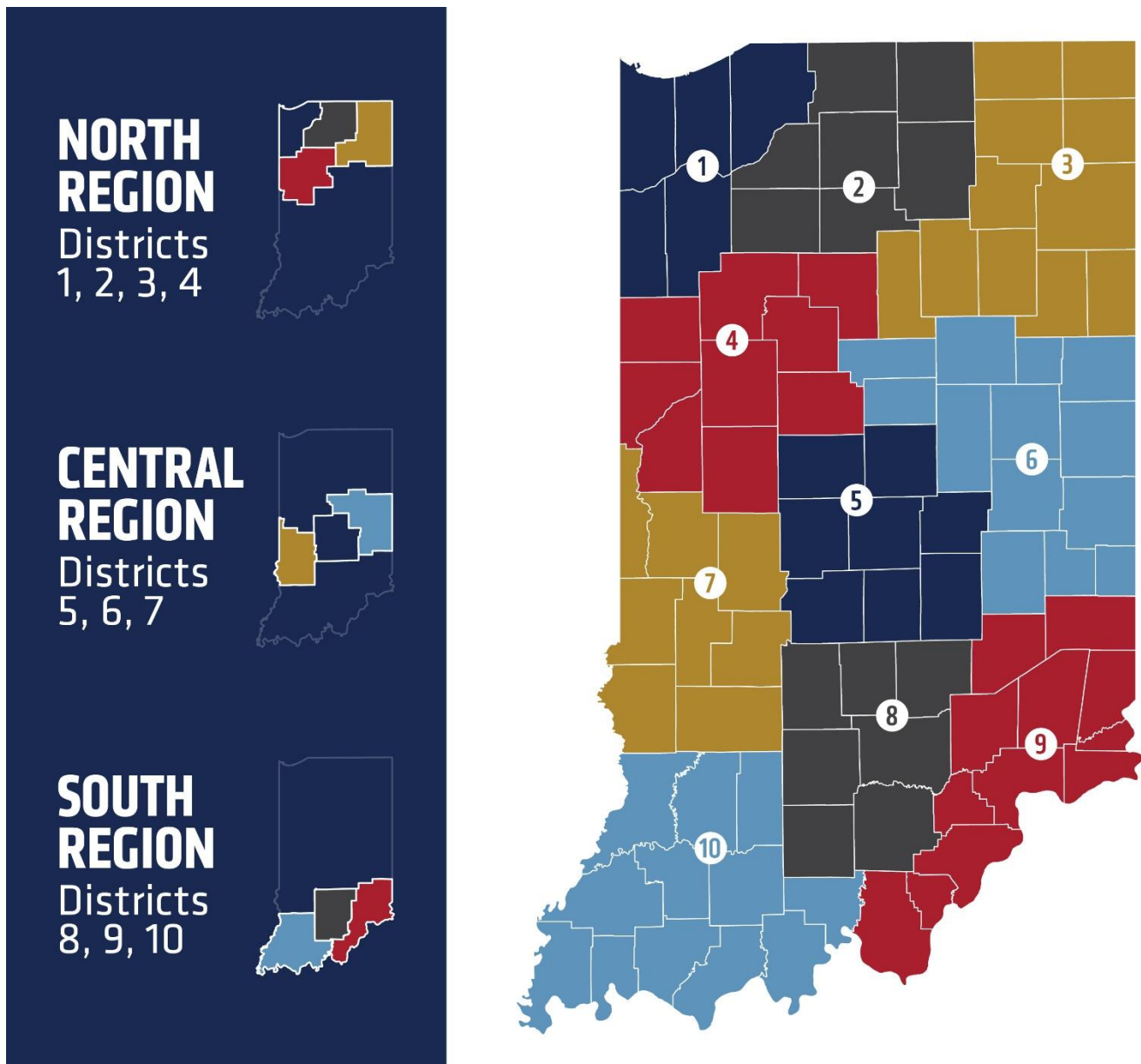
This document provides the structure for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination for an incident response. It can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, in anticipation of a special event, or in response to a major disaster or incident. Selective implementation allows for a scaled and flexible response, delivery of the exact resources needed and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident within the affected geographic area. The EOP Base Plan does not provide specific, detailed operating procedures which exist within each primary and support agency’s doctrine and support annex.

SITUATION

State Profile

Indiana is comprised of 92 counties. Jurisdictionally, there are 681 census places, 16 metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) and 25 micropolitan statistical areas. Indiana is divided into 10 Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) districts and three (3) regions to coordinate disaster activities such as response, damage assessment, preparedness and outreach and education more effectively. Figure 1 on the next page depicts these districts and regions.

Figure 1. IDHS DISTRICTS AND REGIONS



Tribal Land

Indiana is home to two (2) federally recognized tribes: the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi and the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma. Communication with the tribes is coordinated through the Indiana Gaming Commission and the IDHS Director of Emergency Management and Preparedness.

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi

The Pokagon Band of Potawatomi received 166 acres of land in trust in South Bend, Indiana in 2016. The tribe occupies 1700 acres of land in six (6) Indiana counties and operates a casino in South Bend. The tribal community has 6,000 recognized members and self-governs. The tribal

headquarters is in Dowagiac, Michigan, which provides for many of the tribe's emergency management needs.

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma

The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma purchased 45 acres of land in Fort Wayne, Indiana in 2021. In June 2024, the land received approval for trust status. While the land does not provide residency for tribal members, it serves as a community gathering and education space and is the location of the tribe's Cultural Resources Extension Office (CREO). The tribal headquarters is in Miami, Oklahoma which coordinates emergency management needs. The director of the CREO serves as an on-site point of contact for the tribe.

Geography and Topography

Indiana has a land area of 36,420 square miles, ranking 38th in the United States. The topography of Indiana is very diverse and is divided into three (3) major regions: The Till Plains, the Great Lakes Plains and the Southern Plains and Lowlands. Central Indiana has mostly flat, fertile farm ground, while Northern Indiana becomes hilly toward the Lake Region, and Southern Indiana has widespread rolling hills as well. Southern Indiana also features the Hoosier National Forest and many caves. East-central Indiana boasts the highest elevation in the state known as "Hoosier Hill". Hoosier Hill is 1,257 feet above sea level and located in a rural area of Franklin Township in Wayne County. The lowest point is just 320 feet above sea level in Posey County, where the Wabash River meets the Ohio River. The resulting elevation span of 937 feet is the narrowest of any non-coastal U.S. state.

Hydrography

Indiana has 593 square miles of water area, according to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), which includes its many lakes, rivers and reservoirs. The Wabash River flows more than 400 miles through the state and drains roughly 3/4 of the 92 counties in Indiana. The remaining 1/4 drains into Illinois. The Wabash River is the longest free-flowing river east of the Mississippi. Other major water tributaries include the White, Tippecanoe, Patoka, Mississinewa and Salamonie rivers.

More than half of Indiana's border is water, which includes 400 miles of direct access to two (2) major freight transportation arteries: the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Seaway (via Lake Michigan) and the Inland Waterway System (via the Ohio River). The Ports of Indiana manages three (3) major ports: Burns Harbor, Jeffersonville and Mount Vernon.

In Evansville, three (3) public and several private port facilities receive year-round service from five (5) major barge lines operating on the Ohio River. Evansville has been a U.S. Customs Port of Entry for more than 125 years. Because of this, it is possible to have international cargo shipped to Evansville in bond. The international cargo can then clear Customs in Evansville rather than a coastal port.

Seismology

Indiana sits on two (2) of the largest fault lines in the Central United States. The Wabash Valley Seismic Zone is centered in the valley of the lower Wabash River and runs along the Indiana

and Illinois border, beginning just south of Indianapolis. The New Madrid Seismic Zone is located near where the Mississippi River meets the Ohio River in Cairo, Illinois.

Population

Indiana is the 17th most populous state. In 2021, the U.S. Census reported the population of the state was approximately 6.852 million people. The median age in Indiana is 38.3 years old, but 17.2% of the population are 65 years and older. It is estimated that 15-30% of the population may require access and functional needs during an emergency or disaster, and 10.4% of the state population speaks a language other than English.

Economy and Travel

Indiana's economic impact extends beyond its borders, encompassing international travel, natural gas and fuel supply pipelines, agricultural commodities, regional power generation and the national distribution of goods and services. As of 2023, Indiana ranks 19th in the nation for its gross domestic product of \$499.503 billion according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and is home to eight (8) Fortune 500 companies, ranking at 20th for most in the country.

Indiana is a hub of transportation activity, with its official slogan as the "Crossroads of America". According to the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT), there are more than 78,000 miles of road (urban and rural) including 14 interstate highways.

There are 3,946 route miles of railroads and three (3) international airports with several regional and local airports throughout Indiana. Three (3) maritime port facilities (located in Jeffersonville, Mount Vernon and Portage) ship about 70 million tons of cargo by water annually, which ranks 14th among all U.S. states.

Indiana produces approximately 35 million tons of coal each year, primarily used in making electricity. Mining companies use modern reclamation practices that restore the mined areas into cropland, forests, lakes and other sites for reuse. Indiana limestone (properly named Salem Limestone) is mined in the south-central portion of the state and is used worldwide. The state also produces lime for agriculture and steel. Indiana mines produce sand, gravel and sandstone used in building materials.

Hazard and Threat Summary

Indiana is vulnerable to the effects of natural, human-caused and technological hazards. Hazards are defined as a source of potential danger or adverse conditions. Each hazard has an expected frequency, or probability, which is simply a calculation of how likely it is to occur in a given time, such as a year. Part of the hazard analysis is based on the worst-case scenario for hazards and their effects. Indiana is exposed to many threats and hazards having the potential of causing casualties, damaging, or destroying public or private property and disrupting the state's economy. Specific characteristics, such as population distribution, land development, weather patterns and topography all promote unique challenges for managing emergencies and disasters. In any disaster or emergency, Indiana's foremost concern is for the protection of human life and property.

Table 1. HAZARD AND THREAT CATEGORIES

NATURAL HAZARDS				
BIOLOGICAL	GEOPHYSICAL	HYDROLOGICAL	METEOROLOGICAL	ASTRONOMICAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Disease Outbreak/Epidemic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viral Infectious Diseases Parasitic Infectious Disease Insect Infestation Animal Stampede Invasive Species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquefaction Mass Movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rockfall Landslide Subsidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Flood Flash Flood Coastal Flood Seiche Ice Jam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe Storm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lightning Tornado Hail Derecho Tropical Cyclone Extra-Tropical Cyclone Drought Wildfire/Land Fire Extreme Temperature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat/Cold Wave Extreme Winter Weather <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blizzard Ice Storm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space Weather <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar Flare Geomagnetic Storm Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP)

HUMAN-CAUSED		
UNINTENTIONAL	INTENTIONAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical Spill* Hazardous Material Spill* Fire* Explosion* Structural Collapse System Error Yielding Failure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Shooter Armed Assault Arson* Chemical/Biological Attack* Civil Unrest/Disobedience Cyber-Attack 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP)* Explosives Attack* Improvised Nuclear Attack*
* = Also a Technological Hazard		

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS	
UNINTENTIONAL OR INTENTIONAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological Attack Chemical Attack Dam Failure Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nuclear Terrorist Attack Pipeline Explosion Radiological Release Train Derailment

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire • Hazardous Material Release • Industrial Accident • Mine Accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation Accident • Urban Conflagration • Utility Disruption
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Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)

The state uses several plans and preparedness assessments to identify and evaluate local and statewide threats, hazards, risks, capabilities and gaps. The state aggregates data received from state and local community emergency management and response organizations including the Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC). The Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) is a quantitative process that addresses hazards, threats and risks at the state level. At the local level, the potential impact of those hazards and the overall risk to a community will vary widely from one area to another. The intent of the HIRA is to provide an overview of the statewide threat environment and to identify, analyze and quantify each hazard or threat. All natural, man-made, or technological hazards or threats presenting the greatest risk are measured using a Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) formula that measures the probability, magnitude or severity, warning time and duration of the known hazard or threat. Appendix A provides a summary of Indiana's aggregated HIRA results.

Hazardous Weather

Hazardous weather events contribute to more than 75% of the state's emergency response and recovery activities. The two (2) most frequent hazards impacting the state are flooding and severe weather (tornadoes).

Flooding

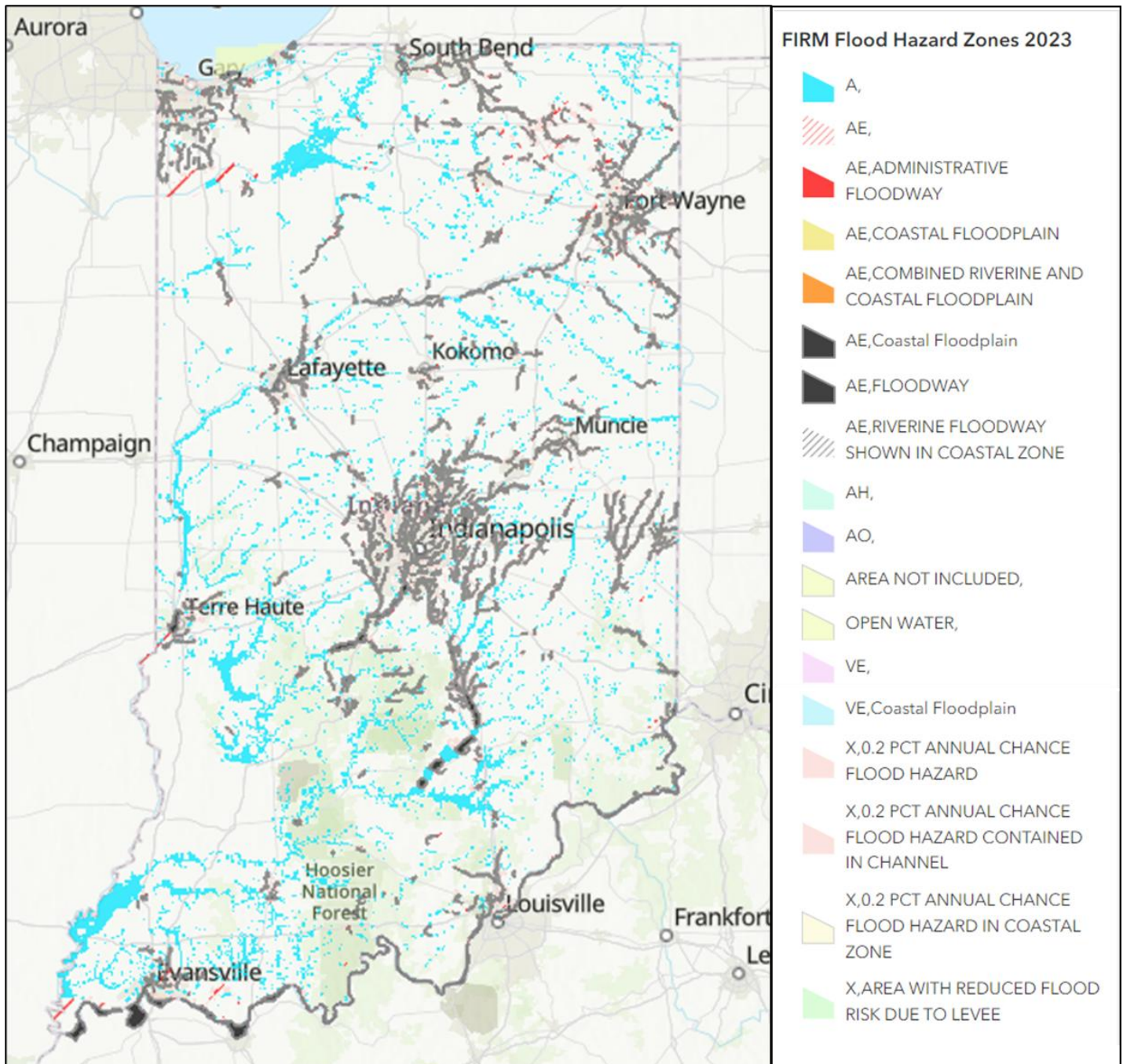
Floods in Indiana are classified in two (2) categories: riverine flooding and flash flooding. Riverine flooding refers to an overflowing of water on large rivers, typically caused by long-duration precipitation events that occur over a large area. Flash flooding occurs after periods of intense rainfall over a short duration. Water levels rise quickly with very little warning and result in locally intense damage and, sometimes, loss of life. These events can occur at any time of year but are most common during spring and summer months.

The Midwestern United States has seen a 42% increase in heavy rainfall events from 1901 to 2016. An upward trend in rainfall totals during these individual events has been observed as well. Northwestern Indiana has experienced the most significant rise in precipitation. These events have contributed to increases in soil erosion and nutrient runoff, impacting water quality and crop production.

In the past 20 years, Indiana has received eleven (11) federal disaster declarations related to flooding, with Individual Assistance (IA) totaling \$108 million, Public Assistance (PA) totaling \$159 million and Hazard Mitigation Assistance totaling \$38.6 million. Twelve (12) deaths were directly attributed to these floods.

Figure 2 depicts Indiana's flood hazard zones, as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Figure 2. INDIANA FIRM FLOOD HAZARD ZONES, 2023



Tornadoes

Tornadoes are defined as violently rotating columns of air that extend from thunderstorms to the ground. They are classified on the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale by a rating of 0-5. Ratings are determined by the level of damage sustained. An additional category of EF-Unknown (EF-U) represents tornadoes that cannot be rated due to a lack of damage evidence.

Between 1950 and 2022, 330 fatalities and 5,318 injuries have occurred in Indiana from 1,584 tornadoes. The spring and summer of 2023 produced an unprecedented tornado season with multiple significant tornado outbreaks. The National Weather Service confirmed 54 tornadoes, along with preliminary confirmations of 14 injuries and six (6) deaths directly attributed to the events. The 2023 season quickly rose to the second-highest count of annual tornadoes in Indiana since records began in 1950. There were 32 counties impacted by tornado damage. The record-setting 2023 season soon would be surpassed by the 2024 season which saw 57 tornadoes impact 34 counties, directly resulting in at least 50 injuries and one (1) fatality.

Figure 3 on the next page depicts Indiana's verified tornadoes from 1950-2023.

Figure 3. VERIFIED INDIANA TORNADES (1950-2023)

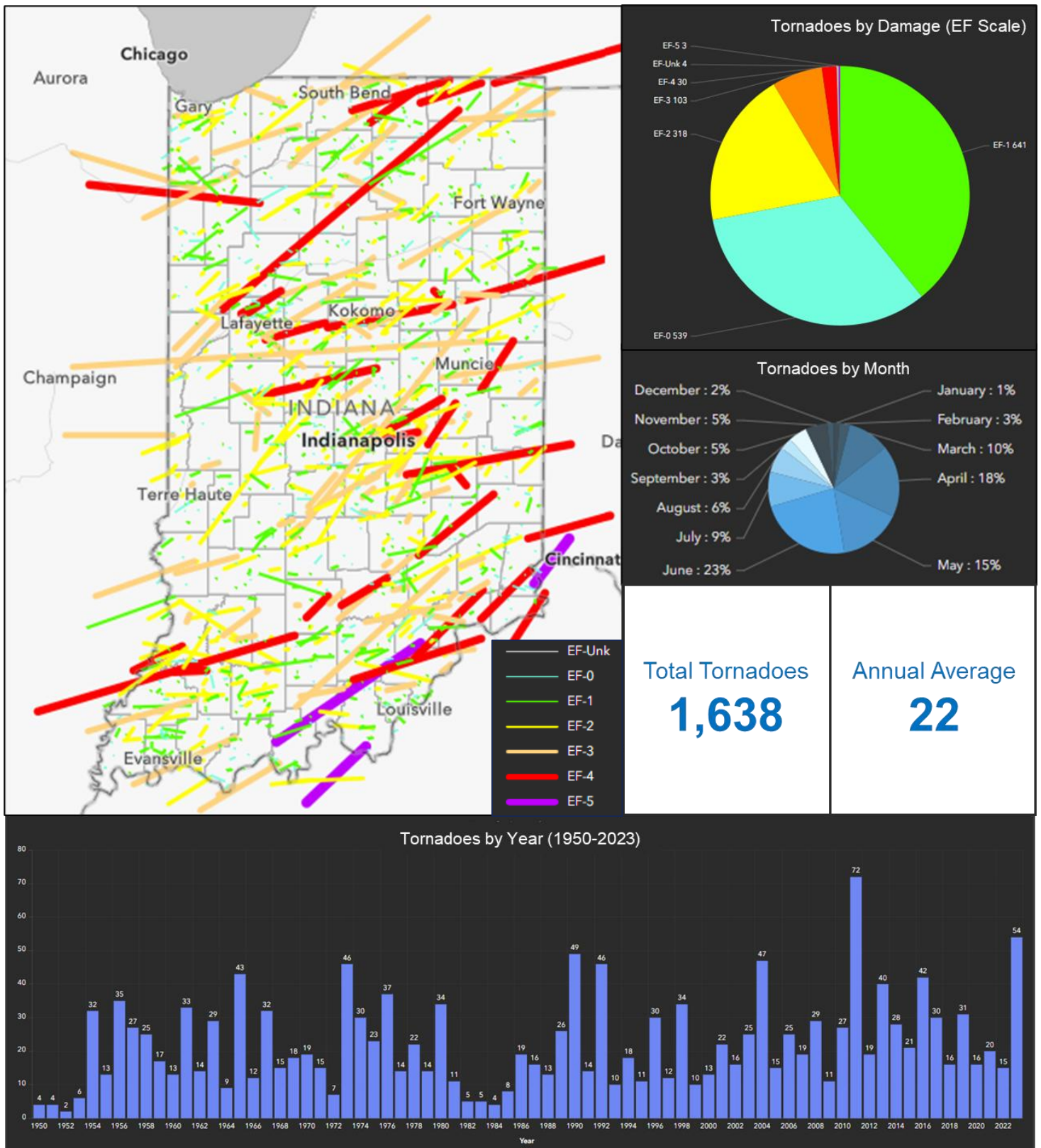
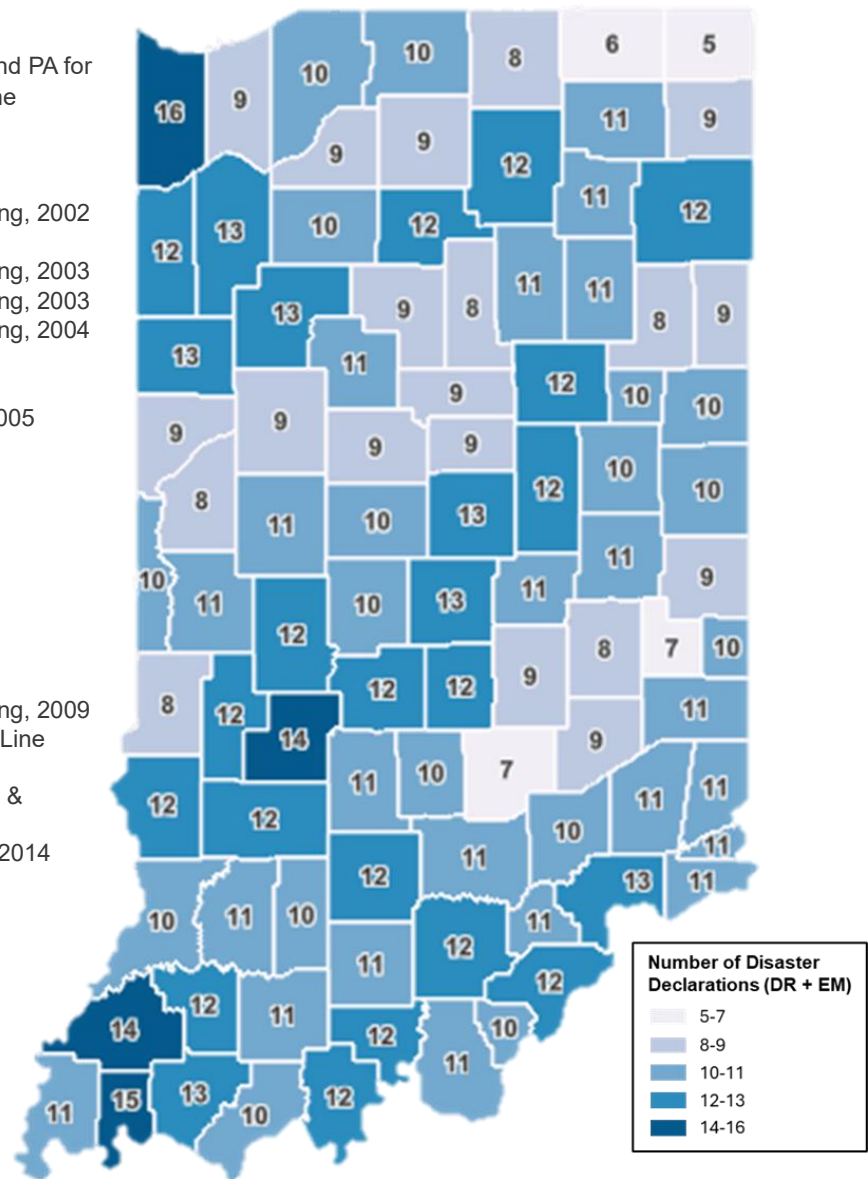


Figure 4. FEDERAL DECLARATIONS BY COUNTY (2000-2023)

Disaster declaration (DR) totals include counties that received Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA), or both IA and PA for the disaster. Emergency declarations (EM) receive only PA. The following is a list of federal disaster declarations since 2000:

- FEMA-3162-EM Severe Winter Storm, 2000
- FEMA-1418-DR Severe Storms, Tornadoes, & Flooding, 2002
- FEMA-1433-DR Severe Storms & Tornadoes, 2002
- FEMA-1476-DR Severe Storms, Tornadoes, & Flooding, 2003
- FEMA-1487-DR Severe Storms, Tornadoes, & Flooding, 2003
- FEMA-1520-DR Severe Storms, Tornadoes, & Flooding, 2004
- FEMA-1542-DR Tornadoes & Flooding, 2004
- FEMA-3197-EM Snowstorm, 2004
- FEMA-1573-DR Severe Winter Storms & Flooding, 2005
- FEMA-3238-EM Hurricane Katrina Evacuation, 2005
- FEMA-1612-DR Severe Storms & Tornado, 2005
- FEMA-1662-DR Severe Storms & Flooding, 2006
- FEMA-3274-EM Snowstorm, 2007
- FEMA-1732-DR Severe Storms & Flooding, 2007
- FEMA-1740-DR Severe Storms & Flooding, 2008
- FEMA-1766-DR Severe Storms & Flooding, 2008
- FEMA-1795-DR Severe Storms & Flooding, 2008
- FEMA-1828-DR Severe Winter Storm, 2009
- FEMA-1832-DR Severe Storms, Tornadoes, & Flooding, 2009
- FEMA-1997-DR Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-Line Winds, & Flooding, 2011
- FEMA-4058-DR Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, & Tornadoes, 2012
- FEMA-4173-DR Severe Winter Storm & Snowstorm, 2014
- FEMA-4363-DR Severe Storms & Flooding, 2018
- FEMA-3456-EM COVID-19 Pandemic, 2020
- FEMA-4515-DR COVID-19 Pandemic, 2020
- FEMA-4704-DR Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, & Tornadoes



Federal Declarations (DR) and Emergencies (EM) by Year

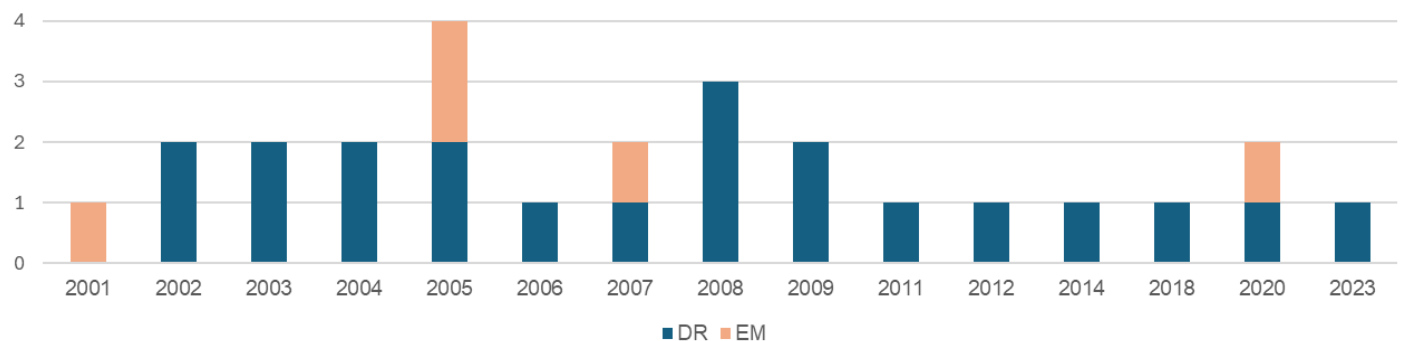


Table 2. STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND (SDRF) DECLARATIONS (2009-2024) INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

EVENT #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	# OF AWARDS	AWARDED AMOUNT
11926	August 4, 2009	Severe Storms	52	\$242,772.60
12499	December 31, 2011	Flooding	29	\$111,604.70
12813	April 19, 2011	Severe storms, hail, tornadoes, and flooding	6	\$34,075.46
12949	November 14, 2011	Severe storms and tornadoes	2	\$7,526.36
13174	June 29, 2012	Severe storms and high winds	8	\$26,700.20
13217	July 31, 2012	Macroburst and storms	5	\$24,410.00
13569	April 17, 2013	Severe storms (flooding)	180	\$854,390.00
14430	June 7, 2015	Severe storms, flooding, and tornadoes	67	\$285,236.39
14833	August 15, 2016	Torrential rainfall	57	\$59,728.17
14849	August 24, 2016	Tornadoes and high winds	25	\$23,724.83
15165	May 20, 2017	Severe storms and flooding	6	\$16,768.82
15170	April 28, 2017	Severe storms and flooding	2	\$6,227.05
15986	May 27, 2019	Tornadoes, high winds, and severe storms	5	\$26,579.44
16020	June 15, 2019	Severe weather and tornadoes	2	\$12,414.00
16575	June 27, 2020	Heavy rainfall and flooding	11	\$77,066.00
17027	June 18, 2021	Severe storms and flooding	33	\$189,340.00
17505	June 13, 2022	Derecho windstorm	7	\$50,921.79
17583	July 23, 2022	Severe storms and flooding	12	\$86,228.83
18116	August 7, 2023	Severe storms and tornadoes	8	\$71,973.00
20235	March 29, 2024	Severe storms and tornadoes	13	\$127,800.00
20349	May 7, 2024	Severe storms and tornadoes	1	\$10,000.00
20439	June 25, 2024	Severe storms and tornadoes	6	\$57,950.00
20455	July 9, 2024	Severe storms and tornadoes	12	\$201,829.00
20501	July 15, 2024	Severe storms and tornadoes	15	\$218,828.17
20535	July 30, 2024	Severe storms and tornadoes	4	\$39,995.00
TOTAL			568	\$2,860,599.48

In addition to the individual assistance provided for the events in Table 2 above, the following public assistance from the state disaster relief fund has been awarded:

Table 3. STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND (SDRF) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

YEAR	AWARDED AMOUNT
2011	\$923,825.36
2021	\$311,412.57
2022	\$1,824,219.27
2023	\$782,373.67
2024	\$669,339.96
TOTAL	\$4,511,170.83

SDRF information for individual and public assistance awarded in 2024 is ongoing, with additional awards expected.

Hazard Mitigation

The Indiana Standard Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) seeks to examine disasters impacting the state, identify high-risk communities and areas of vulnerability, and explore emerging threats. It is the basis by which the state encourages local jurisdictions to adopt sound mitigation principles and activities and allows the state to provide technical assistance and funding opportunities to help communities become more resilient to disasters. All assistance provided through federal and state funding has been, and will continue to be, granted to local and state agencies within the scope and guidance provided as required by federal, state, tribal and local rules, laws and regulations.

The goal of mitigation is to reduce the future impacts of a hazard including loss of life, property damage, disruption to local and regional economic activity and the expenditure of public and private funds for recovery. Sound mitigation must be based on sound risk assessment. A risk assessment involves quantifying the potential losses resulting from a disaster by assessing the vulnerability of buildings, critical infrastructure and people. It considers historical data but must be sensitive to emerging trends in climate and weather events to adapt mitigation activities accordingly and remain cost effective.

Capability Assessments

The National Preparedness Goal (NPG) identifies 32 core capabilities essential for the execution of the five (5) mission areas of prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery. Table 4 provides a detailed list of each of the capabilities based on the five mission areas. It is important to note there are several cross-cutting core capabilities including planning, public information and warning, operational coordination, infrastructure systems, intelligence and information sharing, interdiction and disruption and screening, search and detection as outlined in the table. The most probable hazards and threats identified in the HIRA are used to develop scenarios for the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR). The THIRA/SPR is an interconnected process that assists communities to further evaluate their preparedness. THIRA was developed to help communities assess their risk and set capability targets that reflect their preparedness goals.

Data from the THIRA is used as the foundation for the SPR which is an outcome-based assessment that guides a comparison of capability targets established in the THIRA through an assessment of current capabilities. Communities identify and quantify gaps between current capabilities and capability targets and then identify the relation of the gap to any of the five (5) following areas: Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training and Exercises (POETE). Finally, priority and confidence levels are determined as a plan of action and timeline for closing gaps. These assessments are critical to the state and local communities. They deliver actionable data, providing direction on where the state and communities need to focus efforts and resources to have the biggest impact on achieving specific preparedness goals and addressing the impacts

of their most challenging threats, hazards and gaps. A single threat or hazard may challenge multiple core capabilities.

Table 4. MISSION AREAS AND CORE CAPABILITIES

CORE CAPABILITIES	MISSION AREAS				
	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 and 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 and Law Enforcement	
				Operational Communications	
				Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Services	
				Situational Assessment	

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

For successful preparedness and response operations to occur, the following key assumptions are listed to gauge participation and support provided by stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal and local levels:

- This plan assumes three (3) governmental organizational levels of emergency preparedness and response: namely, the local, state and federal levels of government, including tribal nations.
- The Whole Community is accounted for and included in planning, training and exercising response and recovery phases at all levels of government.
- Disasters may occur in the state at any time and may cause varying degrees of damage, human suffering, injury, death, property damage and economic hardship to individuals and private businesses, local government and state government.
- All incidents begin and end locally and are typically managed at the lowest geographic, organizational and jurisdictional level. However, citizens have a personal responsibility to be prepared for the different types of disasters that can occur in their area.
- Government at all levels must continue to function under all threats, emergencies and disaster conditions.
- Local governments, to varying degrees, have capabilities, plans and procedures to provide for the safety and welfare of citizens during times of emergency and will deploy resources in a timely fashion to the extent of their capabilities.
- Individual localities and jurisdictions will have fully committed their resources or have a unique need prior to the initiation of state aid. This does not require actual exhaustion of all resources, but it does anticipate full mobilization and commitment to the emergency.
- If the situation in the local area warrants support from the state, the Governor may declare a state of emergency or issue a disaster declaration, and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may be activated at the appropriate level to support a coordinated response.
- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is the basis for all incident management in the state of Indiana. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used as the on-scene management system, with a modified version for management of the SEOC.
- Mutual aid and other forms of assistance will be rendered when impacted jurisdictions exhaust or anticipate exhausting their resources. However, depending on the magnitude of the incident, resources from other states or the federal government may not be available for use in Indiana.
- State agencies have emergency resources and expertise available, which can be utilized to relieve emergency or disaster-related problems that are beyond the capabilities of local government.
- Federal agencies may provide unilateral assistance under their statutory authority to states affected by a major disaster in lieu of a presidential declaration.
- If an incident exceeds the capabilities of both the state and local governments, the state will request assistance from other states using the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- All state agencies will develop and implement emergency management Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). SOPs are procedures that define and express how tasks, functions and activities are accomplished. These procedures may be administrative,

routine, or tactical in nature. The SOPs will be provided to all relevant staff working in the SEOC.

- Whenever the IDHS Executive Director exercises their authority to use and allocate the services, facilities, equipment, personnel and resources of any state agency, on the Governor's behalf, all officers of that agency shall fully cooperate when possible.
- Private and volunteer organizations may provide immediate life sustaining relief to individuals and families when such relief is not normally available from government resources.
- Subject to the appropriate state and local declarations, the federal government may provide funds and assistance to jurisdictions in Indiana. Federal assistance will be requested when disaster relief requirements exceed Indiana's capability.
- Planning, training, exercise and evaluation of essential agencies and departments will be an ongoing priority to ensure the effective use of resources and capabilities.
- Incidents may attract a sizeable influx of spontaneous volunteers, donations and supplies with limited storage capacity.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL CONCEPT

The state of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is based on the premise that all disasters or emergencies start and end locally. Unless specifically delegated, the local jurisdiction retains Incident Command (IC) throughout the incident. All Indiana county Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) and state agencies should submit all requests for assistance through WebEOC to avoid duplication or missed requests. When requested, the state of Indiana provides state-level support and coordination to the local jurisdiction to include situational awareness and resource mobilization. The state of Indiana and local governments have access to resources including emergency management and homeland security agencies, police, fire, health departments, incident management teams, specialized teams and the Indiana National Guard (INNG). If the state anticipates its needs may exceed its resources, the Governor can request assistance from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and/or from the federal government.

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



ACTIVATION AUTHORITY

The activation of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) begins with the activation of the Base Plan. The activation of the Base Plan establishes the emergency operations framework and structure needed to deliver coordinated emergency support to local governments. The activation of this framework and structure provides the basis for activating the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

The following individuals have the authority to activate the EOP and/or the SEOC:

- Governor
- Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) Executive Director or designee

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

- An incident has occurred that has the potential for rapid escalation.
- The incident 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.
- Activation of the SEOC will be advantageous to the successful management of the event.

Activation of the SEOC

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is always activated at a Level IV, Daily Operations. When the Governor or IDHS Executive Director or designee activates the SEOC to a higher level, the IDHS Response Director tasks the SEOC Manager to activate the staff notification and reporting protocol. The SEOC Manager provides leadership and direction of the SEOC during the activation period. The SEOC Manager consults with the IDHS Response Director and the IDHS Emergency Management and Preparedness Division Director regarding the scaling up or down of staffing requirements based on the type, size and complexity of an incident. The SEOC may run 24-hour operations any day of the week depending on the needs of the incident. Additional subject matter experts are chosen based on the type of incident. State agencies as well as other organizations (nongovernmental, private sector, federal, etc.) may be requested to identify a high-ranking official within the agency or organization that can make decisions and offer resources, as requested. The SEOC produces and complies with multiple Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and a standard set of resources for staffing and equipment. The SEOC produces multiple documents including Incident Action Plans (IAPs), Executive Summaries and Situation Reports. Information and requests for assistance are captured in WebEOC by local, state and federal agencies. WebEOC is used to maintain situational awareness and share appropriate information in real-time. Videoconferencing is utilized to gather information from local jurisdictions, identify unmet needs and provide information on response and recovery operations. Table 5 on the next page outlines the four (4) SEOC activation levels.

Table 5. SEOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS

SEOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS			
LEVEL #	NAME OF LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
IV	Daily Operations	Normal daily operations. Watch Desk monitors 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.			

SEOC RESPONSE ACTIVATION LEVELS			
LEVEL #	NAME OF LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
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"> • Section Chiefs • JIC may be set up. • Limited ESF Staffing • May have a federal presence 	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"> • Section Chiefs • JIC will be set up. • Policy Group will be established. • Full ESF staffing • Will have federal presence 	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"> • Section Chiefs • JIC will be set up. • Full ESF staffing • Policy Group will be established with Governor or designee present. • Will have federal presence 	Large Earthquake

Demobilization of the SEOC

Demobilization is the process in which emergency operations are scaled back 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 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.

EMERGENCY AND MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATION PROCESS

The Stafford Act provides two (2) types of disaster declarations: Emergency Declarations and Major Disaster Declarations.

- **Emergency Declarations:** Emergency Declarations supplement state and local efforts in providing emergency services, such as the protection of lives, property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat.

- Major Disaster Declaration: The President can declare a Major Disaster Declaration for any natural event, including any tornado, storm, high water, earthquake, snowstorm, or drought, or, regardless of cause, fire, flood, or explosion, the President determines has caused damage of such severity that it is beyond the combined capabilities of state and local governments to respond. When a severe incident occurs in Indiana, the following steps take place:
 - Local emergency and public works personnel, private sector organizations and other private interest groups provide emergency assistance required to meet immediate human needs and restore essential services vital to public health and safety.
 - Preliminary damage and impact information is gathered by local government and emergency officials and conveyed to the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS). IDHS will work with local and/or regional private sector organizations through the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) for updates on the impacted area.

Governor's Declaration of a State of Disaster Emergency

Pursuant to Indiana Code 10-14-3-12, the Governor shall declare a disaster emergency by executive order or proclamation if the Governor determines that a disaster has occurred or that the occurrence or the threat of a disaster is imminent. This triggers activation of the EOP to address individual and public needs, including the use of state resources.

The Governor does not need to declare a state of emergency to utilize state resources. However, the Governor's declaration of a state level disaster emergency is required for the Governor to request a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Sequence of Events

1. Disaster event occurs
2. Local government responds
3. Local Emergency Operations Center activates
4. Local Emergency Operations Plan (or the like) is activated
5. State Emergency Operations Center may begin preparation to increase to a higher level of activation
6. Local Disaster Emergency may be declared by local government officials
7. Local Emergency Operations Center requests state assistance via WebEOC
8. State Emergency Operations Center increases activation level
9. State Emergency Operations Plan is activated
10. State government responds, as necessary
11. If necessary, the Governor declares an emergency or major disaster declaration
12. Local Preliminary Damage Assessment(s) (PDAs) are conducted and analyzed
13. If PDAs show that damage meets certain thresholds, the state of Indiana requests a Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (JPDA) by federal, state and local officials.
14. Based upon the results of the Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (JPDA), the Governor may request federal assistance from the President of the United States through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
15. If the JPDA indicates that assistance through a presidential disaster declaration is not likely, the state may still request a disaster declaration from the United States Small

Business Administration and utilize the State Disaster Relief Fund (Individual and/or Public Assistance Programs) to aid Hoosiers in need.

NOTE: The ability to gather damage information may be hindered and delayed due to the nature and severity of the disaster. These delays may also extend the amount of time it takes to determine whether the state is eligible to request a major disaster declaration from the President of the United States.

INCLUSION, ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

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 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 that helps ensure inclusive emergency preparedness planning includes 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.

PROGRAM AND SERVICE MODIFICATIONS – Individuals must have equal access to emergency programs and services, which may entail modifications to rules, policies, practices and procedures.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ORGANIZATION

Effective organization and coordination are critical regarding prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery planning and actions for emergencies and disasters. Entities with primary and support roles in emergency management must be immediately available and committed to fulfilling their assigned roles and responsibilities to assist local governments and meet the needs of Hoosiers.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

All supporting agencies and organizations of the state of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), its annexes, and its hazard-specific and support-specific plans have the responsibility to:

- Assist in prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery operations when requested by the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) or the designated primary agency of a plan or annex.
- Participate as needed in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), supporting the coordination of resources and personnel during response and/or recovery operations.
- Assist the primary agency of a plan or annex in the development and implementation of policies, protocols, SOPs and/or SOGs, 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 Common Operating Picture (COP).
- Participate in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities.

The specific roles and responsibilities of various positions or organizations are outlined below.

Governor

Under Indiana Code (IC) 10-14-3, the Governor is granted broad powers to manage disasters. The Governor may issue executive orders, proclamations and activate Indiana's Emergency Operations Plan.

Office of Public Safety

Pursuant to Executive Order 25-05, it is the responsibility of the Office of Public Safety to oversee Indiana's public safety and emergency response efforts. The Executive Director of IDHS serves as the Secretary of Public Safety, with the following state agencies, authorities, boards, commissions, and officers under its authority:

- Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
- Indiana Department of Correction

- Indiana Department of Homeland Security
- Indiana Law Enforcement Academy
- Indiana Parole Board
- Indiana State Department of Toxicology
- Integrated Public Safety Commission

Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS)

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) Executive Director is appointed by the Governor of Indiana. In accordance with IC 10-19-3-3(5), the IDHS Executive Director serves as the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) under federal law for all matters relating to emergency and disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

IDHS is the lead agency for the state of Indiana for coordinating emergency management activities, operating the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and executing coordination and control of statewide resources during emergency response and recovery operations. IDHS is responsible for disaster and emergency planning, assessment, training and exercise across the five (5) mission areas with local and federal stakeholders.

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is the physical location where multi-agency coordination occurs and is managed by the Indiana Department of Homeland Security. The purpose of the SEOC is to provide a central coordination hub for the support of local, district and state needs. The SEOC can be configured to expand or contract as necessary to respond to the different levels of incidents requiring state assistance.

The SEOC is also the central coordination center for Emergency Support Function (ESF) 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 disaster or emergency. During large scale or multiple incidents, the SEOC prioritizes support and resources based on state and local requirements. If the disaster situation is of such magnitude as to require federal assistance, the state, through the SEOC or a Joint Field Office (JFO), will serve as the primary coordinating agency for federal assistance.

The SEOC utilizes a secure internet-based common operating picture. WebEOC has streamlined both the process of reporting information with the SEOC, as well as the process of sharing real-time information across multiple jurisdictions and levels of government. It is through collaboration and cooperation between local, state and federal partners to ensure a timely response to all-hazard incidents, both natural and man-made.

The SEOC manages the state's response and initial recovery operations. SEOC staff tracks and disseminates information and intelligence gathered from its multiple networks of local, state, federal, private sector, volunteer organizations and emergency management agencies across the state. Additional support agencies that are not assigned as an ESF are also critical functions within the SEOC. They include the Emergency Medical Services (EMS), the Indiana National

Guard (INNG), the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) and Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

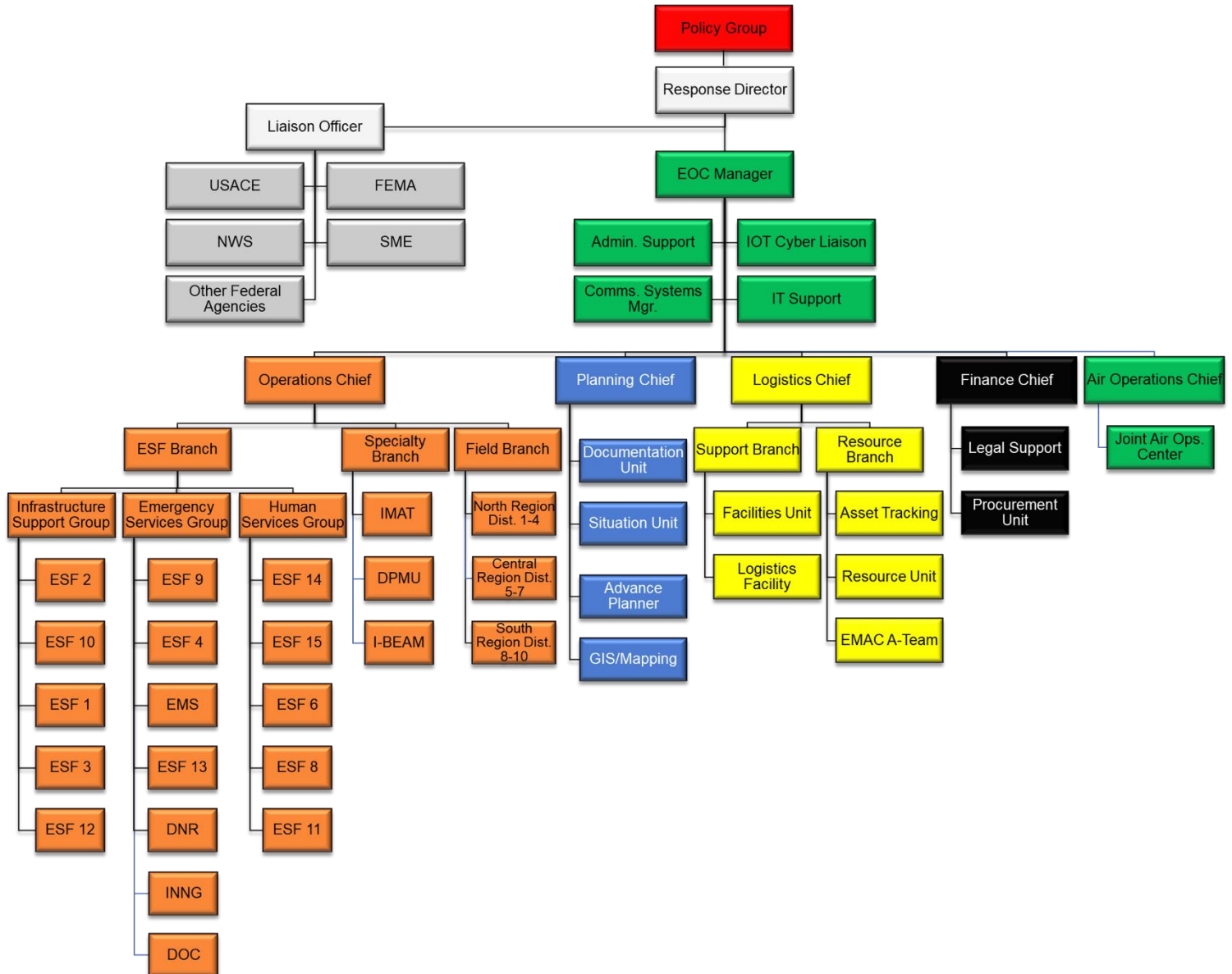
SEOC Structure and Organization

The SEOC is staffed and organized with a hybrid Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept incorporated into an incident command system (ICS) structure. The SEOC is staffed primarily by IDHS personnel as the Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance Section Chiefs. Each SEOC position has trained staff to support an extended activation. The designated primary and support agencies for the ESF positions in the SEOC can be tasked as needed by the IDHS Emergency Management Director, the IDHS Response Director, or the SEOC Manager. The ESF primary agencies remain responsible for coordinating all phases of emergency management as outlined in each ESF Annex, regardless of their SEOC assignment. The 24/7 Watch Desk fields requests for initial response resources and assists with developing a common operating picture in WebEOC.

Figure 5 on the next page depicts the SEOC organizational structure.

Figure 5. STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Emergency Response Organizational Structure



Policy Group

Emergencies and disasters may require prompt decision making. At times, these decisions require a higher level of both authority and leadership to work through complex governmental issues, state law and jurisdictional impacts. To ensure effective unified and collaborative decision making, a Policy Group may be established. The Policy Group will vary by incident type and may include subject matter experts to address specific issues concerning the safety and

welfare of Indiana residents, property and the environment. The primary responsibilities of the Policy Group are to provide strategic direction in decision making processes and policy direction. Decisions from the Policy Group are communicated to the IDHS Executive Director or designee for implementation.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

Each ESF is comprised of a department or agency that has been designated as the primary ESF, along with several support agencies. Primary agencies are designated based on their authorities, resources and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on resources or capabilities in each functional area. To the extent possible, resources provided by ESFs are identified consistently within the National Incident Management System (NIMS) resource typing categories. Detailed ESF tasks and responsibilities are identified in separate ESF Annexes.

All state agencies are required to support emergency operations in accordance with Indiana Codes 10-14-3-11(b)(5) and 10-19-3-3(6).

The state ESFs are identified below. However, additional ESFs or other supporting agencies or organizations could be assigned to address Indiana's specific emergency management needs. Primary and supporting agencies of each ESF are identified in Appendix B.

- 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 and Resource Support
- ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 – Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials
- ESF #11 – Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF #12 – Energy
- ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security
- ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
- ESF #15 – External Affairs

EACH ESF HAS A DETAILED ANNEX THAT IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE EOP BASE PLAN.

State Emergency Operations Center 24/7 Watch Desk

The SEOC Watch Desk is the 24-hour, 365-day hub for monitoring statewide emergency incidents, activities and events. The purpose of the SEOC Watch Desk is to collect, integrate, evaluate, analyze and disseminate information and intelligence to support local, state and federal public safety agencies in preparing for, preventing, mitigating, responding to and recovering from natural or man-made incidents and disasters. The Watch Desk receives notifications from stakeholders and then distributes notifications according to SOPs to relevant stakeholders to initiate operational readiness, situational awareness and emergency coordination actions. It also serves as a direct point of communication with local and state

government agencies. The Watch Desk assists the SEOC in maintaining a complete common operating picture and coordinates field operations during initial response. It also maintains and tests several backup methods of communication including WebEOC, SharePoint, Oracle, Elite Dispatch, Blackboard and others.

IDHS District Liaisons

IDHS has divided the state into three (3) regions and provides coverage for the ten (10) districts. Districts 1-4 are the Northern Region; Districts 5-7 are the Central Region; and Districts 8-10 are the Southern Region. A District Liaison staffed at the state level is assigned to cover all or part of each IDHS district to ensure that all 92 counties have representation. District Liaisons are considered a routine and emergency resource for individual counties and districts, as they can provide insight, consultation and support when critical decisions are made, as well as assess each county's level of preparedness and awareness. A District Liaison may act as a direct link to the SEOC to relay incident-specific information and critical resource needs. District Liaisons also provide direct support to counties in routine planning, training and exercising at the local level.

State Agency Responsibilities

Pursuant to IC 10-14-3-11(b)(5) and IC 10-19-3-3(6), all state agencies shall assist the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) in carrying out its responsibilities for all emergency and disaster matters. To expedite emergency response and recovery operations, one (1) or more state agencies may be designated as a leading agency for an incident by IDHS. Each state agency shall develop and maintain a continuity of operations plan to ensure its essential functions are performed during emergency situations.

Indiana National Guard

Upon the identification of a potential civil support mission, a no-notice event, or when directed by the Governor or the Executive Director of IDHS and, when possible, prior to an imminent disaster, the Indiana National Guard (INNG) will mobilize and stage personnel necessary to support incident priorities as detailed in mission assignments. Upon completion of the specific mission assignments, National Guard forces may be assigned new missions or be redeployed for refitting and reconstitution in preparation for follow-on assignments or deactivation by IDHS. IDHS processes any official request for INNG assistance.

Federal Responsibilities

The federal government maintains a wide array of capabilities and resources that may be made available upon request from the state. When response needs exceed state and local resources, requests can be submitted to the federal government. There is a designated federal station in the State Emergency Operations Center for this request to be submitted. Indiana also has FEMA Integration Team (FIT) staff embedded within IDHS that provide technical guidance and assistance regarding grants, planning, exercise, training, response and recovery.

Private Sector Responsibilities

It is estimated that 70-90% of Indiana's critical infrastructure is owned or managed by private companies. Emergency management's collaboration with these private sector organizations is essential for effective response and recovery efforts. Private sector organizations which can provide a specific disaster-related service to the state or local governments are encouraged to establish pre-incident, operational agreements and plans with emergency management agencies at all jurisdictional levels.

Local Responsibilities

Local Emergency Management Agencies (EMA)

Emergencies begin and end locally, and Indiana's county Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) fill the first line of response. The jurisdiction's emergency manager oversees the day-to-day emergency management programs and activities. The emergency manager works with chief elected and appointed officials to establish unified objectives regarding the jurisdiction's emergency plans and activities. This role entails coordinating and integrating all elements of the community including working with public safety partners and organizations, within communities and the public to prepare for, mitigate, respond to and recover from emergencies.

County/Local Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)

The county or local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the central location from which response and recovery activities are coordinated during a major emergency or disaster within individual jurisdictions. County or local EOCs ensure that first responders working in the field and at the scene have the resources (i.e., personnel, tools and equipment) needed to carry out their assignments. EOCs help form a common operating picture of the incident and relieve on-scene command of the burden of external coordination and the securing and delivery of additional resources. EOC responsibilities include direction and control, coordination, communication, priority setting, resource management and tracking, information and data collection, analysis and public information dissemination.

When activated, the county or local EOC does not "take command" of the emergency or disaster. Tactical direction and control rests with the Incident Commander(s) in the field. The EOC does not provide on-scene incident management but can request qualified personnel to augment the Incident Management Team (IMT) through adjacent county mutual aid agreements or augmentation from the state Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) through the SEOC.

Local Elected or Appointed Officials

Local elected or appointed officials are responsible for the public safety and welfare of the citizens of their jurisdiction. As stated in Indiana Code 36-2-2-2, depending on the population level, "the three (3) member board of commissioners of a county elected under this chapter is the county executive."

Pursuant to Indiana Code 10-14-3-17(b), "a county shall maintain a county emergency management advisory council and a county emergency management organization or participate

in an interjurisdictional disaster agency that, except as otherwise provided under this chapter, may have jurisdiction over and serve the entire county.”

Local elected or appointed officials provide strategic guidance and resources across all five (5) mission areas. Officials must have a clear understanding of their emergency management roles and responsibilities and be prepared to make policy decisions quickly. They also make decisions regarding resources, operations and funding.

Individual and Household Responsibilities

Individuals, families and caregivers should enhance their awareness of risk and threats, develop family emergency plans that include care for pets and companion animals and prepare emergency supply kits. Individuals should be prepared to be self-sufficient for 72 hours following an incident.



DIRECTION, CONTROL AND COORDINATION

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The state of Indiana uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as a standardized approach to incident management and response. NIMS provides a unified approach to incident command, standard command and management structures and an emphasis on preparedness, mutual aid and resource management. NIMS establishes the Incident Command System (ICS) as the organizational structure to be implemented to command and manage incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity effectively and efficiently. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) requires all federal agencies and departments to adopt NIMS. The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) maintains a list of NIMS-typed resources and certified or credentialed personnel to respond to incidents throughout Indiana.

Response Direction and Control

Under Indiana Code 36-1-3-4, the state of Indiana recognizes and respects that Indiana is a home rule state, and as such, all incidents start and end at the local level under that jurisdictional authority. If an emergency or disaster overwhelms resources and capability of a local jurisdiction, the Governor may exercise their authority to use the resources of state government.

Under Indiana Code 10-19-3, the Executive Director of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS), under the direction and control of the Governor, is responsible for carrying out the emergency management programs including the response and recovery from disasters and emergencies within Indiana. The IDHS Executive Director provides recommendations to the Governor and designates agency resources in carrying out directives. The IDHS Planning Section prepares and maintains the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The state of Indiana collaborates and cooperates with the federal government in implementing programs for prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery.

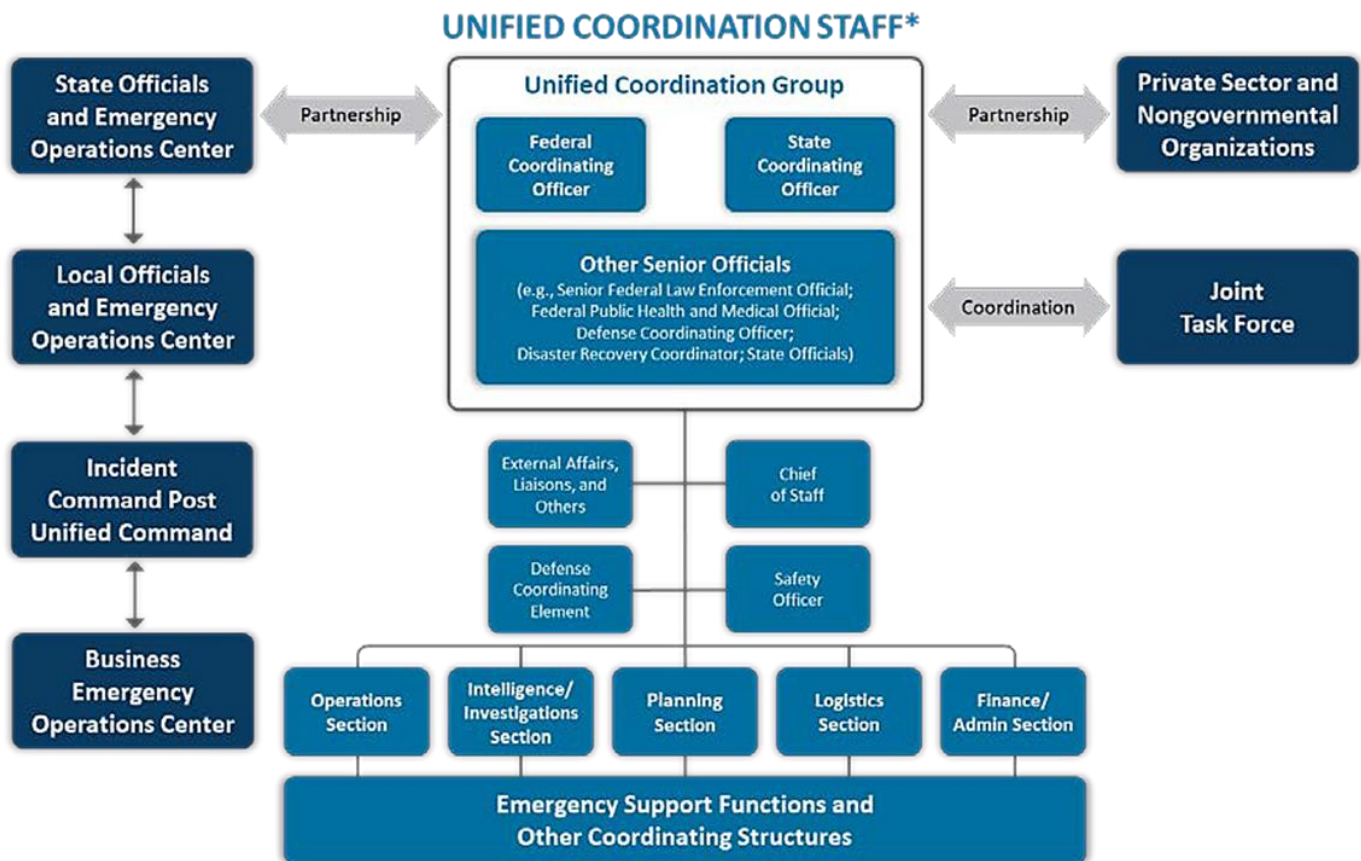
COORDINATION

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) leads the coordination of Indiana's response to disasters and emergencies. However, coordination efforts are not just limited to the borders of Indiana counties and must be unified between multiple jurisdictions and levels of government to be effective.

Although unified coordination (UC) is based on the ICS structure, it does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, unified coordination supports on-scene response efforts and conducts support operations that may extend beyond the incident site. Unified coordination must include robust operations, planning, public information and logistics capabilities that integrate local, state and federal and tribal governments, when appropriate, so that all levels of government work together to achieve unity of effort. When unified coordination reaches the federal level, the

emergency response organizational structure may be fully expanded as depicted in Figure 6 below.

Figure 6. UNIFIED COORDINATION ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



*References to state also refer to tribal, territorial, and insular area governments.

Local Coordination

Incident Command System (ICS)

Incidents are managed at the local level using the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is used to organize on-scene operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies from small to complex incidents, both natural and man-made. The field response level is where public safety and emergency management personnel, under the command of an appropriate authority, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.

Area Command (AC) / Unified Command (UC)

Area / Unified Command (AC/UC) is an organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams (IMT) have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy

and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed and ensure that objectives are met, and strategies followed.

Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) facility or at some location other than an Incident Command Post (ICP).

Unified Command enables unity of effort when no single jurisdiction, agency, or organization has primary authority and/or the resources to manage an incident on its own. Members of the UC work together to develop a common set of incident objectives and strategies, share information, maximize the use of available resources, and enhance the efficiency of the individual response organizations.

Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS)

The Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) is a cornerstone of comprehensive emergency management. Fundamentally, MACS provide support, coordination and assistance with policy-level decisions to the ICS structure managing an incident. MACS may be required on large or wide-scale incidents that require higher-level resource management or information management.

County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)

The county Emergency Management Agency (EMA) coordinates all response and recovery activities from the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during an emergency or disaster within its jurisdiction. When local resources are exhausted, the county EMA coordinates with the SEOC to request supplemental resources.

INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

Developing a Common Operating Picture (COP) for emergency management partners is essential to ensuring effective and coordinated response and recovery operations. To ensure an effective intelligence flow, emergency response agencies at all levels must establish communications systems and protocols to organize, integrate and coordinate intelligence among the affected agencies. Essential event information is collected, analyzed and disseminated to appropriate stakeholders to provide a reliable, relevant, accurate and timely COP in the following manner:

INFORMATION COLLECTION

Indiana utilizes a web-based, crisis information management system known as WebEOC. The primary objective of WebEOC is to provide key personnel with a platform to share, analyze and manage emergency management and homeland security information throughout the state. The system provides resource management capabilities to share information and track critical missions and tasks. WebEOC is a vital daily operations tool for the purpose of organizing, managing and sharing critical information before an emergency or disaster. Access to WebEOC is limited to local, state and federal homeland security partners who have an operational need to utilize this collaborative tool.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector partners are provided limited access on a case-by-case basis. Stakeholders, local emergency management agencies and Emergency Support Functions (ESF) organizations, for example, are requested to update WebEOC with situational updates. If county response capabilities are overwhelmed or depleted, local officials may request assistance from the state through this platform. Counties in need of state assistance are requested to submit resource requests through their County Emergency Manager to the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) through the online WebEOC portal and follow up by calling the IDHS Watch Desk, if after normal State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) work hours.

Information may flow into the SEOC through various communication channels and may be from several sources including government agencies at all levels, NGOs, the private sector, media and the public.

SEOC staff process incoming information into the following five (5) broad categories for handling:

- Requests for Assistance
- Situation Information
- Offers of Assistance
- Inquiries
- Non-emergency

Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC) and SEOC Coordination

The collaboration between the Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC) and the SEOC is critical. The IIFC collects, integrates, evaluates, analyzes, disseminates and maintains criminal intelligence information and other information to support governmental agencies and private organizations in detecting, preventing, investigating and responding to criminal and terrorist activity in compliance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations. The IIFC works collaboratively with IDHS in the development of the Indiana Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA). The IIFC and SEOC coordination ensures products, reports and analysis of capabilities can be leveraged to support emergency management operations.

ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

Essential Elements of Information (EEI's) are crucial information requirements related to an event that are needed by senior decision makers. EEI's allow for analysis of all available information to assist decision makers in reaching logical decisions based on the latest details related to the incident.

Key information is shared with local, state and federal partners through various reports and collaboration for situational awareness, decision making purposes and intelligence gathering as appropriate. SEOC staff analyze validated data to determine its implications for incident management. After analysis for accuracy and reliability, this information is included in Executive Summaries, Situation Reports and other special bulletins that are disseminated from the SEOC to relevant partners. Federal systems are also utilized for critical and sensitive information sharing with federal partners, including the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN).

COMMUNICATIONS

Effective coordination and efficient usage of all available communications capabilities are critical to ensuring an effective emergency response. The state of Indiana utilizes several forms of primary and alternative communications methods when conducting operations internally and supporting local jurisdictions during both daily operations and active emergency situations.

The following is a list of identified potential alternative communications, assuming landline, wireless communication devices and internet are primary sources of communication. Any of these can be primary forms of communication and can be used alone or in conjunction with other communication systems. One, or all, may be operable at any given time within the state.

COMMUNICATION METHODS

- Data including but not limited to: WebEOC, email, text, social media, Microsoft Teams and Cisco Jabber
- Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
- Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) All-Hazard Weather Radio
- Highway Advisory Radio Stations
- Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) Signage
- Amateur Radio
- Local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Website
- Non-traditional avenues: Private Sector Partners and Translation Services
- Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS)
- Wireless Priority Service (WPS)
- Project Hoosier SAFE-T Digital 800 MHz Radio System
- Mutual Aid repeater system
- Indiana Law Enforcement Emergency Network (ILEEN)
- Satellite Radio/Phones
- Starlink Satellite
- Broadband Satellite Network
- FEMA National Radio System (FNARS)
- SHARED RESources High Frequency Radio Program (SHARES)
- Radio Emergency Associated Communication Teams (REACT)
- Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS)
- Runners

For information on communications disruption procedures, communications interoperability and primary and backup communications operations systems, refer to the State of Indiana Disaster and Emergency Communications Plan, 2023.

STATE EOC P.A.C.E. PLAN

Local jurisdictions and other state agencies rely on the SEOC for assistance during disasters and planned events in which communications may be disrupted. Therefore, it is imperative that the SEOC have effective backup communications procedures in place to maintain interoperability across various jurisdictions and disciplines during these incidents.

To most efficiently and effectively request support from the state, county emergency management agencies should utilize WebEOC to submit mission requests. If WebEOC is unavailable, the county should follow the communications plan below, descending to e-mail, then telephone and lastly, radio communication.

P.A.C.E. represents the progression of communications methods, moving from level to level based on failures of the current communication mode. Primary, alternate, contingency and emergency (P.A.C.E.) communications for the SEOC are defined as:

- **Primary** – everyday methods of communication; preferred solutions
- **Alternate** – backup methods and work arounds; almost equivalent solutions
- **Contingency** – fallback methods and other solutions
- **Emergency** – last resort methods of communication

The SEOC has determined its P.A.C.E. communications plan as the following:

Table 6. SEOC COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

COMMUNICATION METHOD	DETAILS	P.A.C.E. CATEGORY
MISSION REQUESTS		
WebEOC	https://webeoc.in.gov/eoc7/	Primary
E-mail	<i>Follow plan below</i>	Alternate
Telephone	<i>Follow plan below</i>	Contingency
Radio	<i>Follow plan below</i>	Emergency
E-MAIL		
E-mail	watchdesk@dhs.in.gov	Primary
E-Mail	eocmanager@dhs.in.gov	Alternate
Amateur Radio	WinLink E-mail: W9SEM@winlink.org	Contingency
SHARES Radio	WinLink E-mail: NNA5GW@winlink.org	Emergency
TELEPHONE		
24/7 IP Telephone on IOT Network	317-238-1750	Primary
24/7 IP Telephone on IOT Network	317-232-6115	Primary

COMMUNICATION METHOD	DETAILS	P.A.C.E. CATEGORY
24/7 IP Telephone on 5G LTE/Starlink	317-238-1750	Alternate
24/7 IP Telephone on 5G LTE/Starlink	317-232-6115	Alternate
NAWAS	Primary State Warning Point (PSWP)	Contingency
STE Phone	317-234-4640	Contingency
Iridium Satellite Phone	8816-3145-1145	Emergency
FNARS	HF Radio Phone Patch	Emergency
RADIO		
Indiana SAFE-T Network	Statewide 700/800 MHz P25 Radio System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talkgroup ID: 10443 Talkgroup Alias: IDHS-DISP 	Primary
IDHS 155 VHF System	Statewide VHF Radio System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RX/TX 155.0250 / PL 91.5 	Alternate
FNARS	Federal Regional Center (FRC) Denver Regional Response Network / Call Signs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WGY-965 ALE IN5FEM 	Contingency
SHARES	NNA5GW	Contingency
Amateur Radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HF Daytime: 7.250 MHz LSB +/- QRM HF Nighttime: 3.920 MHz LSB +/- QRM VHF Repeater: 147.210 + 0.6 MHz Offset Tone 88.5 Echolink Note 690934 	Emergency

Auxiliary Communications

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) maintains a statewide network of amateur radio operators, referred to as the IDHS AUXCOMM Team. The team is called upon during emergencies, or with reasonable expectation of potential emergencies, requiring SEOC support or activation. AUXCOMM team members support the SEOC not only with communications via amateur radio, but also with any legal form of communications on which they are trained and qualified. This includes Public Safety Land/Mobile Radio (LMR), satellite radio, phone and/or data terminals.

There are four (4) levels of activation for the IDHS AUXCOMM team. The levels are not linked to the SEOC activation levels. Levels IV, III and II may be activated by the IDHS Communications Systems Manager, SEOC manager or Response Director. Level I requires activation of a mobile support unit, which may be authorized by the Governor or the IDHS executive director, by request (Indiana Code 10-14-3-19).

Table 7. IDHS AUXCOMM ACTIVATION LEVELS

IDHS AUXCOMM ACTIVATION LEVELS		
LEVEL #	NAME OF LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
IV	Standby	Members are notified of the potential for activation and are expected to maintain awareness of the situation via WebEOC.
III	Home Operations	Members are activated but are not to report to the SEOC. Possible situations are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide situational awareness during severe weather or other events To provide maximum communications capability with other amateurs To provide communications when working from the SEOC may not be possible, or desired (e.g., pandemic, damage to the SEOC or relocation of the SEOC)
II	Activation	Members are requested to staff the station(s) located in the SEOC, logistics facility or at home, as directed, full-time or part-time.
I	Deployment	Members are requested to assist with communications at locations other than their home stations or the SEOC. Deployment requires activation of a mobile support unit listing the names of the AUXCOMM team members deployed (see Annex for required/recommended equipment during deployments).

When activated in an emergency, the IDHS AUXCOMM Team will monitor the following frequencies:

Table 8. IDHS MONITORED AUXCOMM FREQUENCIES

HF IN-STATE VOICE	HF FEMA R5 VOICE	VHF	WINLINK
Daytime: 7.250 MHz LSB +/- QRM	All Hours: 60-meter Channel 4 (if busy, then channels 5, 1, 2 and 3 in that order)	Indianapolis Repeater: 147.2100 +0.6 MHz offset / Tone 88.5 Hz	Send WinLink e-mail messages to w9sem@winlink.org
Nighttime: 3.920 MHz LSB +/- QRM	Channel 1: 5330.5 Channel 2: 5346.5 Channel 3: 5357.0 Channel 4: 5371.5 Channel 5: 5403.5	Echolink to the Repeater: Node 690934	

PUBLIC INFORMATION

During an incident or planned event, providing coordinated and timely public information is critical to helping the affected community. Effective and accurate communication to the public about an incident can save lives and property and also can help to ensure credibility and public trust. Public information must deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable and actionable information to the whole community using clear, consistent, accessible and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

IDHS Public Affairs Section

The IDHS Public Affairs Section serves in the SEOC as the ESF-15 representative responsible for communicating incident-related information with governments, the media, the private sector and the public. In some cases, depending on incident type, a Public Information Officer from another state agency may take lead public affairs responsibilities and IDHS will support their communication efforts. The State of Indiana Crisis Communications Plan defines specific roles and responsibilities for all incident-related communications, as well as public education and outreach.

Public Alert and Warning

In cooperation and coordination with all state agencies and organizations, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security provides several methods for communication to the general public during emergencies and disaster events. This includes:

- **National Warning System (NAWAS)** – A 24-hour continuous secure line telephone system used to convey warning to federal, state, and local governments as well as military and civilian populations. This serves primarily as a backup communications channel between the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, Indiana State Police, and the National Weather Service offices serving Indiana.
- **Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)** – An internet-based gateway alerting system that supports the President and other federal, state, tribal, territorial, and local officials to provide critical emergency alerts and information to the American public during emergencies. IPAWS messages can be transmitted through various means through radio, television, and mobile devices.
- **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** – A nationwide method of alerting the public to emergency events and disasters, maintained by radio, television, cable, and satellite broadcasters as part of their licensing agreements with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).
- **Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA)** - Short emergency messages from Authorized Government Alerting Authorities, broadcasted to any WEA-enabled mobile device in a locally targeted area. Examples include Silver Alerts, AMBER Alerts, and Imminent Threat Warnings.
- **NOAA Weather Radio/NWS CAP Handler** – The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Weather Radio/National Weather Service Common Access Protocol (CAP) Handler System provides audible alerts broadcasted over the NWS All-Hazards

Radio System. This system can relay hazardous weather information, as well as non-weather emergency messages (NWEM).

In addition to these systems, designated Non-English Broadcast (NEB) radio stations transmit emergency messages in nearly a dozen languages. Outdoor warning sirens and social media are other forms of public information and warning that state and local jurisdictions may utilize. More information on these systems can be found in the State of Indiana Disaster and Emergency Communications Plan, 2023.

Joint Information Center (JIC)

The state Joint Information Center (JIC) is a central location that facilitates the operation of the Joint Information System (JIS) to ensure coordination of public information during incidents. The JIC includes representatives from multiple agencies and organizations collaborating to provide a unified message regarding response and recovery efforts to the public. Information on JIC activation levels, responsibilities and staffing, operations, location and contact information, job aids and checklists can be found in the State of Indiana JIC Operations Manual, 2020.

LOGISTICS

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) Logistics Section acts as the state's resource management entity in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) before, during and after emergency events. The Logistics Section is primarily focused on coordinating the acquisition, deployment and distribution of needed resources, supplies, systems and commodities through the establishment of an effective supply chain.

The Logistics Section ensures transportation requirements and requests for facilities and support are addressed, including Commodity Points of Distribution (C-PODs) and Logistical Staging Areas (LSAs.)

Additionally, the Logistics Section:

- Coordinates the procurement of needed resources with the Finance Section.
- Engages with the Operations Section on missions requiring additional assistance through partner state agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector.
- Develops a working relationship with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regarding Resource Requests Form processes and procedures for obtaining federal assistance.
- Coordinates state-to-state mutual aid through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

The State of Indiana Logistics Plan and multiple annexes contain detailed information on Indiana's logistical capabilities.

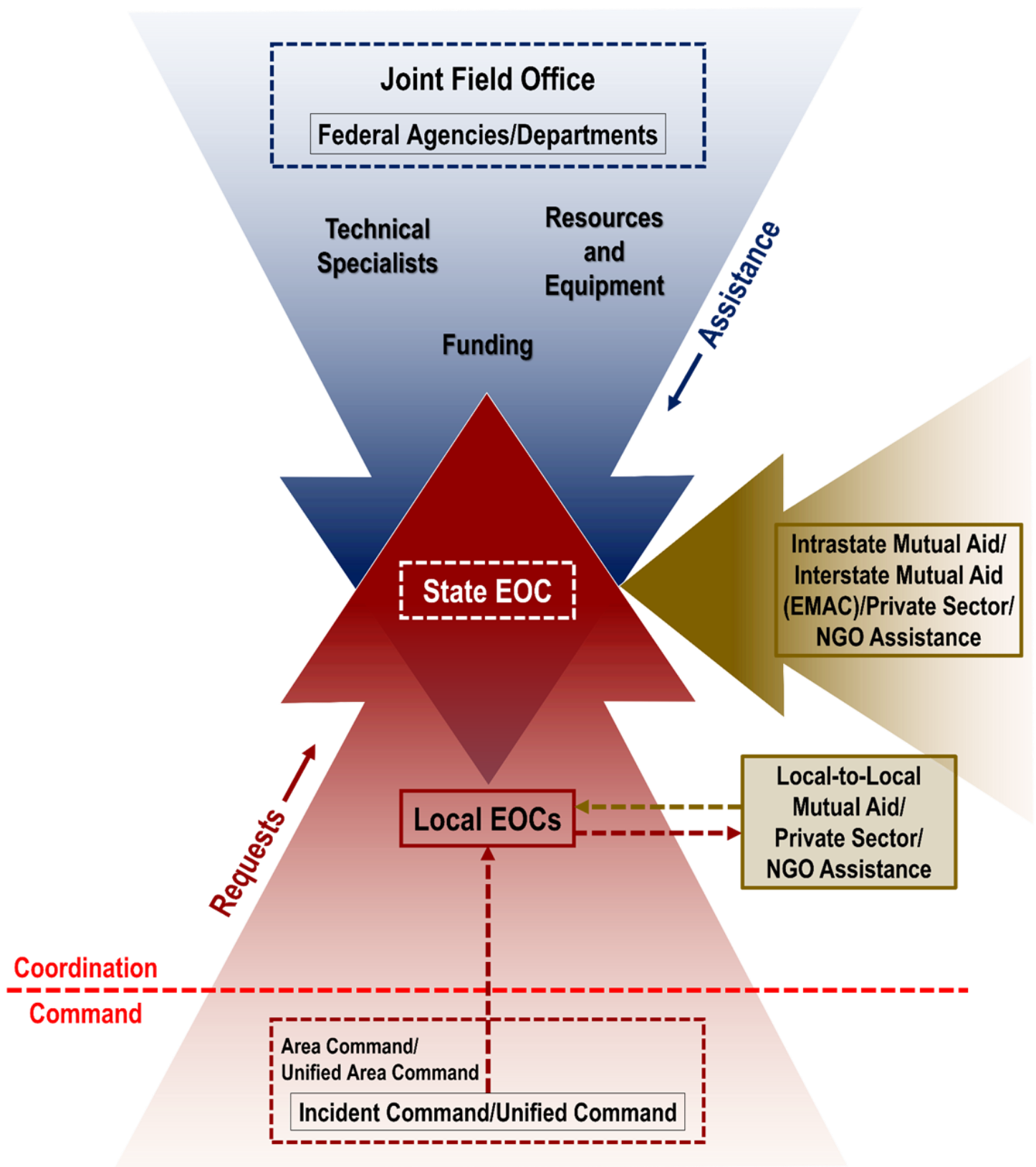
RESOURCE SUPPORT

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 SEOC 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 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. To request resources from the SEOC, EMAs should submit the request in WebEOC if able. If unable to access WebEOC, the EMA should contact the SEOC 24/7 Watch Desk via e-mail or telephone.

State resources also may 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 7. RESOURCE REQUEST PROCESS



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a congressionally ratified agreement between the 50 states, Washington D.C. and three (3) territories that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. EMAC may be utilized to request additional resources to support state and local emergency management efforts. More information is provided in the EMAC Annex to the State Logistics Plan.

VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

The management of spontaneous volunteers is critical for an efficient and effective response to a disaster. While their intentions are good, these untrained, unannounced volunteers who show up within hours or days of an event can create havoc for the EMA if not properly supervised. Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IN-VOAD) and Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COADs) can provide volunteer management for unaffiliated volunteers and make the best use of the volunteers' efforts. Affiliated volunteers are trained and experienced members of IN-VOAD organizations and coordinate before deploying to respond to the immediate and long-term recovery needs of the survivors and the community. The Indiana Department of Health (IDOH) maintains the State Emergency Registry of Volunteers (SERV-IN) database of local, regional and statewide volunteer programs who wish to assist in emergency response and recovery operations.

DONATIONS MANAGEMENT

The management of donations, especially unsolicited donations, is critical for an efficient and effective response to any disaster. Spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteers often arrive with unsolicited donations and well-intended individuals ship or drop off unsolicited, and often unneeded, items which can pile up quickly and overwhelm the response site. IN-VOAD and COAD members can provide donations management services following the event as well as throughout long-term recovery.

ADMINISTRATATION AND FINANCE

ADMINISTRATION

Various processes are used to track disaster response and recovery operations in Indiana. WebEOC, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and spreadsheets are examples of systems utilized to document planning, operations, logistics, response and recovery operations for an incident. PeopleSoft is utilized to track personnel, financial and Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) assets.

FINANCE

The Finance Section provides financial management guidance to the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) and other state agencies to ensure funds are provided and financial operations are conducted in accordance with state policies and procedures during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster. The policy of the state of Indiana, as identified in Indiana Code 10-14-3-32, ensures funds will always be available to meet the needs for disasters and emergencies. If these regularly appropriated funds for state and local agencies are inadequate to cope with a particular disaster or emergency event, additional funding may be available from the Governor's Contingency Fund under the provisions of Indiana Codes 4-12-1-15 and 10-14-3-28.

Depending upon the magnitude and nature of the disaster event, federal assistance and financial support may be made available following an approved Governor's Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. This assistance may be through financial reimbursement to the state or local eligible entity or through the tasking of federal assets to aid. When an event is not large enough for federal support, the State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) under Indiana Code 10-14-4 may assist eligible entities with limited response and recovery costs.

Financial Management Responsibilities

The IDHS Executive Director will identify and attempt to acquire emergency funds, direct efforts to secure additional emergency appropriations and designate a program manager for funds allocated to emergency response and recovery activities. These actions are pursuant to Indiana Code 10-19-3.

The primary individual charged with the responsibility to collect, organize, report and disseminate disaster funds is the IDHS Chief Financial Officer (CFO). The CFO:

- Serves as the primary advisor to the Executive Director or designee on all financial matters during the response phase.
- Has signatory authority for funds allocated to an emergency or disaster.
- Will work closely with program managers to ensure proper management of funds.

The IDHS Emergency Management and Preparedness Division Director will act as the primary coordinator for disaster operations and will outline critical resources, equipment and services which may require the expenditure of funds to manage and stabilize emergency situations.

Financial Management Operations

Timely financial support of response activities is critical to a successful emergency response. Innovative and expeditious means may be used to achieve financial objectives. It is mandatory for generally accepted state financial policies, principles and regulations to be employed to ensure against fraud, waste and abuse and to achieve proper control and use of public funds.

The procurement of resources will be in accordance with the Indiana Department of Administration (IDOA) and statutory requirements for established procedures regarding emergency and nonemergency conditions.

Each agency is responsible for providing its own financial services and support to its response operations in the field, as well as the recording and retention of all financial documentation. Funds to cover eligible costs for response activities may be dispersed through IDHS. The following key tasks for financial operations should be considered to effectively support and manage funding for emergency activities:

Prevention Funding

IDHS is responsible for coordinating homeland security initiatives and various federal grants including the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant. This grant is used to aid in the training of emergency first responders, the purchase of state-of-the-art equipment for combating and preventing terrorist acts and for planning and exercise. Funds are also used for management and administration of the grant program.

Preparedness Funding

Each agency should prepare for future emergency budgets by studying past emergency responses and identifying needs not met by their current budget. Agencies may apply for federal grants to support these efforts. Contingencies, such as mutual aid and agency partnerships, are a way to address unmet needs.

Mitigation Funding

Each agency is required to use finances from their own budget to mitigate potential emergency situations affecting their agency's ability to respond to and recover from emergencies.

IDHS is also responsible for administering federal hazard mitigation grant programs including the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Congressionally Directed Spending (PDM/CDS) program, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). These programs are used to aid state, local, tribal, and territorial governments in pre-disaster and post-disaster mitigation efforts that reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from future natural hazards, while also reducing reliance on federal funding from future disasters.

Response Funding

After a Governor's Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration, state agencies may be required to spend more than their allocated budget to respond effectively to an emergency. After state agencies begin their initial response operations, it may be necessary to prepare and submit a report on the estimated funding needs for the duration of the emergency response. The purpose of the estimate is to help establish the need for additional allocation from the Governor's Contingency Fund or supplemental or special legislative appropriations.

Recovery Funding

Indiana Code 4-12-1-15 states emergency or contingency funds may be appropriated for the repair or replacement of any building or equipment owned by the state, or by any agency of the state, which has been destroyed or has been so damaged as to materially affect public safety. In addition, the State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) per Indiana Code 10-14-4 may be available to provide financial assistance to eligible local government entities for "the costs of repairing, replacing, or restoring public property or individual residential real estate or personal property damaged or destroyed by a disaster." For SDRF to be available, a local and state disaster must be declared, and the event must not result in federal assistance.

Indiana has an active network of volunteer organizations which assist both during the response and recovery phases of a disaster event. The Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IN-VOAD) provide disaster survivors with immediate needs assistance during and immediately after an event, as well as work with the Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) and Long-Term Recovery Groups (LTRG) to assure all event survivors with unmet needs are addressed.

Financial Records and Supporting Documentation

All agencies must maintain records, receipts and documents to support claims, purchases, reimbursements and disbursements. Reimbursement requests will be documented with specific details on personnel services, travel and other expenses. Agencies requesting reimbursement must retain records for a minimum of three (3) years.

Agencies requesting reimbursement will maintain all financial records, supporting documents, statistical records and other records pertinent to the provision of services or use of resources by that agency. These documents must be accessible to authorized representatives for the purpose of making audits, excerpts and transcripts.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) is responsible for program and technical content of the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and many of the accompanying support plans and annexes. The designated agency personnel are the primary points of contact for planning collaboration along with IDHS Planning Managers and the IDHS State Planning Director.

The primary agency identifies required planning team members and provides the assigned Planning Manager with contact information and expectations of planning needs. The Planning Manager ensures compliance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 standards including the FEMA 6-Step Planning Process and the Whole Community Planning Model. The Planning Manager will review committee member lists and make recommendations regarding other potential stakeholder involvement.

The primary agency approves all program and technical content changes during the development, review and scheduled update of the plan. Once the plan is approved by the planning team in draft form, it is submitted to the IDHS General Council, IDHS Public Affairs, IDHS Emergency Management Director and IDHS Executive Director for final review. The State of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan is available for public comment prior to its promulgation by the Governor.

PLAN MAINTENANCE

The designated IDHS Planning Manager oversees maintenance, formatting and editing of the EOP. The Planning Manager ensures the planning schedule is accurately published and timelines followed. The Planning Manager also is responsible for scheduling whole community planning meetings, arranging logistics and creating and distributing meeting agendas and subsequent meeting minutes. Moreover, the Planning Manager facilitates planning meeting group discussions as needed to achieve meeting objectives.

The IDHS Planning Manager maintains electronic current and historical planning checklists and copies of current and previous plan versions with tracked changes. The Planning Manager also will electronically distribute the plan as specified in the Record of Distribution, print a hard copy, file it in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and electronically file the plan in the IDHS planning library drive, Microsoft Teams and WebEOC. Finally, the Planning Manager submits the electronic version to IDHS Public Affairs for posting on the IDHS website.

IDHS, in coordination with other state agencies and stakeholders, will review the EOP every three (3) years unless otherwise instructed by the IDHS Executive Director and provide revisions and updates as needed. After a state-level exercise, the EOP will reflect revisions and updates from lessons learned in the After-Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP).

TRAINING, EXERCISE, VALIDATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

TRAINING

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) Training Section is responsible for developing and implementing a statewide training system in Indiana. The system includes:

- Curriculum development
- Quality assurance
- Course administration
- Instructor development and integrity
- Certifications/credentialing
- Compliance
- Online learning management

Subject matters include Fire, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Telecommunications, Hazardous Materials, Search and Rescue, Leadership Development, Code Enforcement, Grant Management, WebEOC, Recovery and staff development.

The Training Section collaborates with public safety boards and commissions in the state to establish criteria for certification and credentialing of public safety personnel including Incident Command System (ICS) position-specific certification and credentialing. Training for emergency preparedness involves federal, state and local organizations. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other stakeholders offer various courses in preparedness, response, planning and assessment.

The IDHS Training Section is the Indiana point of contact for National Incident Management System (NIMS) and ICS training provided by FEMA. The IDHS training calendar and course registration is available on the Indiana [Public Safety Personnel Portal](#), also known as Acadis. Acadis is a training management tool to better serve emergency managers, firefighters, law enforcement, emergency medical services, public works, public health, volunteer organizations, elected and appointed officials and others throughout the state with training needs.

The Fire and Public Safety Academy Training System is an education and training section under the Indiana State Fire Marshal and was established as an institution for public safety education, training and advanced studies for Indiana's fire department personnel and volunteers; emergency medical services personnel; telecommunicators; emergency management personnel and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives personnel in the areas of fire prevention; enforcement of fire safety laws; firefighting; emergency medical services and other areas of public safety. The Fire and Public Safety Training System was also created to establish inspection training requirements for members of volunteer fire companies and to certify individuals who meet those requirements.

EXERCISE

The IDHS Exercise Section coordinates exercising and validating all state plans. IDHS utilizes the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). HSEEP is the national standard for exercise design and implementation. HSEEP incorporates the National Preparedness Goal's 32 Core Capabilities as a standardized methodology to evaluate and document exercises and develop improvement plans.

The IDHS State Exercise Officer (SEO) is responsible for coordinating with the IDHS State Planning Director regarding priority setting for exercising the EOP, as well as subsequent support, hazard and threat-specific plans and annexes. This coordination occurs during the annual Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop (IPPW). The IPPW drives exercise frequency and schedule. The designated IDHS Planning Manager will assist the IDHS Exercise staff in exercising identified plans and annexes. Below is a list of discussion-based and operations-based exercise types.

Discussion-Based Exercises

Seminars: Orient participants or provide an overview of plans, policies and procedures

Workshops: Focus on development of a product by the attendees

Tabletop exercises: Assess plans, policies and procedures regarding a hypothetical, simulated emergency

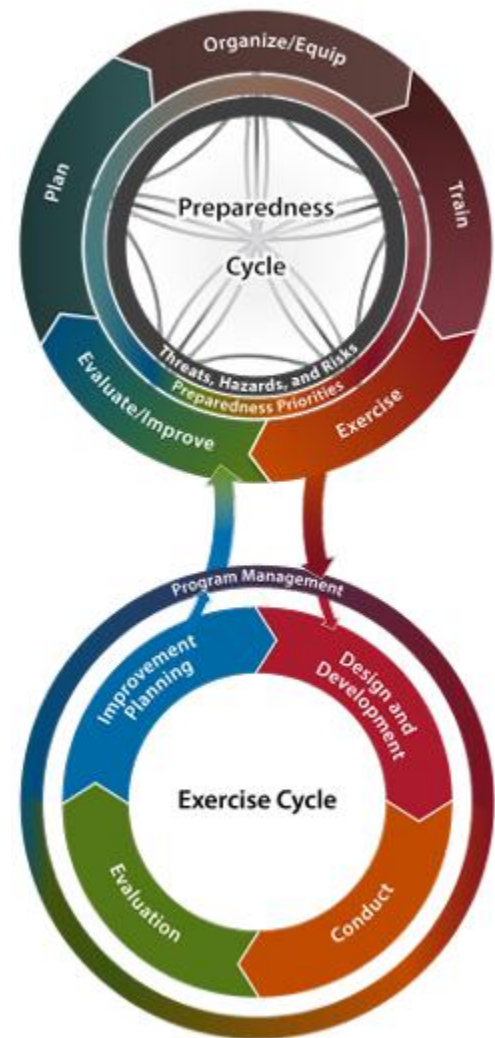
Games: Simulation of operations that often involves two or more teams designed to depict an actual or hypothetical situation

Operations-Based Exercises

Drills: Test a single operation or function in a single agency or organization

Functional exercises: Test individual capabilities, multiple functions or activities within a function; however, movement of personnel and equipment is usually simulated

Full-scale exercises: Test many facets of response and recovery and involves multiple agencies and jurisdictions

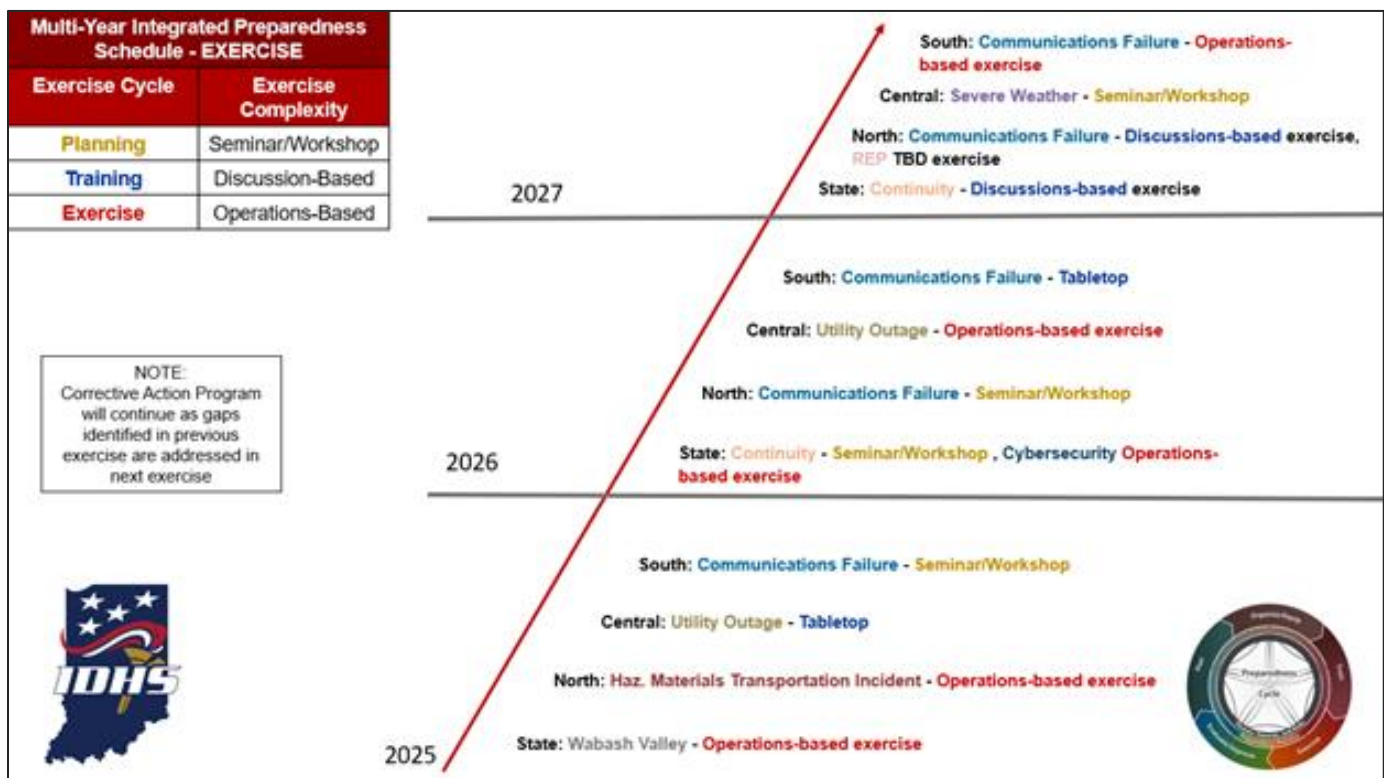


Integrated Preparedness Schedule

The Integrated Preparedness Schedule (IPS) is a projection of future exercise activities and is created in conjunction with the Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP). The IPPW ensures that risk assessments, plans and training are scheduled and conducted prior to conducting an exercise in a more integrated, concerted effort. Indiana's IPPW process shifts each year as it develops the next 3-year preparedness priorities based on identified threats, hazards, capability gaps and areas for improvement. This is based on state, local and external sources, requirements and accreditation standards and regulations.

Indiana's three-year integrated preparedness schedule for 2025-2027, illustrated in Figure 8, identifies the current exercise cycle and exercise complexity. These priorities were determined with consideration of state and local threat assessments and corrective action programs.

Figure 8. MULTI-YEAR INTEGRATED PREPAREDNESS SCHEDULE



VALIDATION

EOP Review

The State of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) will be reviewed for accuracy and effectiveness on the following occasions:

- Upon completion of review based on the Planning Section schedule
- Following execution and/or activation of the EOP during a real-world event

- Upon completion of an exercise of the EOP
- Following a change in state or federal guidelines, standards or plans
- At the direction of the Governor, IDHS Executive Director or IDHS Emergency Management and Preparedness Director

CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM (CAP)

The IDHS Corrective Action Program (CAP) shall be executed on exercises and/or real-world incidents or events. The CAP Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) focuses on the policy, guidelines, procedures, responsibilities and a committee structure to implement this program. Prioritization of corrective actions is important to identify those deficiencies that need corrected as quickly as possible. Significant deficiencies shall be reported to management along with recommendations to correct the deficiency. Management is informed until the deficiency is resolved. Tracking the corrective action progress is critical to continued improvement of incident preparedness. Plans, procedures and personnel may need to be updated as lessons are learned from the documentation, an after-action conference and review of best practices.

AFTER-ACTION REPORT / IMPROVEMENT PLAN (AAR/IP)

As exercise or real-world events occur, it is important to document gaps and successes to improve the plan and readiness for the next similar real-world event. An After-Action Report summarizes key real-world and/or exercise-related evaluation information, including an overview and analysis of objectives and core capabilities.

Real-World Events

The IDHS Planning Section develops an After-Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP) alongside a committee chaired by the SEOC Manager. The AAR and IP shall be written utilizing real-world event observations, participant analysis, lessons learned, notes, interviews, reports and other appropriate documentation. An after-action conference for a real-world incident shall be conducted. All personnel managing, directing, coordinating, or otherwise involved with a real-world response to an emergency or disaster event shall implement a corrective action program. An after-action report and improvement plan for a real-world incident shall be developed and provided to IDHS leadership.

Exercise AAR/IP

The IDHS Exercise Section develops an AAR/IP for all discussion-based and operations-based exercises. An AAR/IP is developed by incorporating information taken from Exercise Evaluation Guides (EEGs), exercise feedback forms, briefings and hotwash notes. Upon completion of an exercise, the lead exercise planner will facilitate an After-Action Conference (AAC) with participants where corrective actions are identified and included in the Improvement Plan (IP)/Corrective Action Plan (CAP). The IDHS Exercise Section follows an SOP for submitting an After-Action Report (AAR) and/or an Improvement Plan (IP). Upon approval by the IDHS Executive Director, IDHS Exercise sends the AAR/IP to FEMA at hseep@fema.dhs.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Federal, state, tribal and local laws, and their implementing regulations, establish legal authority for development and maintenance of emergency management plans. The following authorities directly influence activities involved in an emergency response or in an emergency management operation. All primary and supporting agencies and organizations shall develop and maintain standard operating procedures (SOPs) in an agency Emergency Plan or Continuity of Operations Plan which supports the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

FEDERAL AUTHORITY

- 42 United States Code 11001 Et Seq., Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act Of 1986, Title III
- 44 Code Federal Regulations. Emergency Management and Assistance, Chapter 1
- Homeland Security Act Of 2002, November 25, 2002
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), 29 CFR 1910.120, 1986
- Presidential Policy Directive 5, February 28, 2003
- Presidential Policy Directive 7, December 17, 2003
- Presidential Policy Directive 8, March 30, 2011
- Presidential Policy Directive 9, January 30, 2004
- Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act, June 12, 2002
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 United States Code (USC) 5121 Et Seq., November 23, 1988

STATE AUTHORITY

- Indiana Code 10-14-3, Emergency Management and Disaster Law
- Indiana Code 10-14-5, Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- Indiana Code 10-19-2, Establishes the Indiana Department of Homeland Security
- Indiana Code 16-19-3, Protecting the Health and Lives of Citizens
- Indiana Code 36-1-3, Home Rule

LOCAL AUTHORITY

- Local Emergency Management Ordinances
- Local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMP)/Emergency Operations Plans (EOP)

REFERENCES AND RELATED PLANS

REFERENCES

- FEMA Continuity Guidance Circular, 2018 (2024 Update)
- National Disaster Recovery Framework, December 2024
- National Incident Management System – Incident Complexity Guide
- National Mitigation Framework, June 2016
- National Preparedness Goal, September 2015
- National Prevention Framework, June 2016
- National Protection Framework, June 2016
- National Response Framework, October 2019
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security, National Incident Management System (NIMS), October 2017

RELATED PLANS

Table 9. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF), SUPPORT AND HAZARD-SPECIFIC PLANS AND ANNEXES

HAZARD-SPECIFIC PLANS AND ANNEXES	SUPPORT PLANS AND ANNEXES	ESF ANNEXES
Catastrophic Earthquake Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ) Annex • Wabash Valley Seismic Zone (WVSZ) Annex Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives Base Plan (CBRNE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) / Ingestion Pathway Annex • Radiological / Nuclear Detection Concept of Operations (CONOPS) • Radiological Transportation Plan Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack (CCTA) Response Plan Cybersecurity Response Annex Flood Response Annex Infectious Disease Plan Pandemic Influenza Plan Pathogenic Avian Influenza Plan Severe Weather Annex State and Local Aviation Plan (SLAP) Water Shortage Annex (Critical Infrastructure)	Continuity Of Government (COG) Plan Continuity Of Operations (COOP) Plans Comprehensive Emergency Transportation Response Plan Crisis Communications Plan Disaster and Emergency Communications Plan Energy Security Plan Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) Logistics Plan and Annexes Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) State Emergency Response Plan State Hazard Mitigation Plan State Repatriation Plan Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Strategic National Stockpile Plan Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (THIRA)	ESF #1 – Transportation ESF #2 – Communications ESF #3 – Public Works ESF #4 – Firefighting ESF #5 – Information and Planning ESF #6 – Mass Care ESF #7 – Logistics Management ESF #8 – Public Health ESF #9 – Search and Rescue ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources ESF #12 - Energy ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security ESF #14 – Cross Sector Business and Infrastructure ESF #15 – External Affairs

APPENDIX A – HAZARDS AND THREATS FROM HIRA

The Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) is an annual quantitative process during which jurisdictions select all natural, human-caused, or technological hazards or threats that present the greatest risk to their community. Data is then compiled to create a statewide Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) which rates all hazards and threats on a scale from 1.00-4.00, with 4.00 being the most impactful to the state. Table 10 below defines the rating scale.

Table 10. CALCULATED PRIORITY RISK INDEX (CPRI) RATING SCALE

RISK RATING SCALE	
RISK RATING	CPRI SCORE
Severe Risk	2.91 – 4.00
High Risk	2.51 – 2.90
Moderate Risk	2.00 – 2.50
Low Risk	1.00 – 1.99

The formula used to calculate the CPRI is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\text{Probability} \times 0.45) + \left(\frac{\text{Severity}}{\text{Magnitude}} \times 0.30 \right) + (\text{Warning Time} \times 0.15) \\
 &+ (\text{Duration} \times 0.10) = \text{CPRI Rating}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table 11. STATEWIDE AGGREGATED HAZARD AND THREAT RISK RATINGS

HAZARD AND THREAT RISK RATING – SEVERE RISK (2.91-4.00)	
Hazard/Threat	CPRI Rating
Cyber Attack	3.30
Human Disease Outbreak	3.23
Tornado EF3 - EF5	3.11
Severe Thunderstorm	3.10
Tornado EF0 - EF2	3.06
Flash Flood	3.05
Hazardous Material - Transportation Incident	3.03
Domestic Terrorism	2.97
Communication Failure	2.94
Electric Power Failure	2.94
Public Utility Failure	2.94
Drug Trafficking	2.93
Active Shooter	2.92
Highway Transportation Incident	2.89
Hazardous Material - Fixed Facility	2.86

HAZARD AND THREAT RISK RATING – HIGH RISK (2.51-2.90)	
Hazard/Threat	CPRI Rating
Major Flood	2.85
Ice Storms	2.82
Earthquake MMI VII to X	2.80
Domestic Violent Extremists (DVEs)	2.78
Rail Transportation Incident	2.72
Large Fire/Conflagration	2.72
Earthquake MMI V to VI	2.69
Explosive Attack	2.69
Explosion	2.68
Derecho	2.67
Biological Attack	2.66
Winter Storms	2.66
Chemical Attack	2.66
Hostage Situation	2.65
Structural Collapse	2.64
Arson	2.64
Other Violent Offenders	2.64
Animal Disease Outbreak	2.63
Radiological Attack	2.63
Water/Wastewater Failure	2.62
Nuclear Attack	2.62
Wildfire	2.61
Conventional Attack	2.61
Extreme Temperatures	2.60
Violent Offenders (Domestic Violence/Gangs)	2.60
Earthquake MMI I to IV	2.57
Commercial Air Transportation Incident	2.56
Electromagnetic (EMP) Attack	2.56
Pipeline Transportation Incident	2.56
International Terrorism	2.50

HAZARD AND THREAT RISK RATING – MODERATE RISK (2.00-2.50)	
Hazard/Threat	CPRI Rating
Drought	2.43
Civil Unrest	2.41
Human Trafficking	2.41
High Hazard Dam - (Privately/locally owned)	2.41

HAZARD AND THREAT RISK RATING – MODERATE RISK (2.00-2.50)	
Ground Failure	2.39
Gas Power Failure	2.38
Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack (CCTA)	2.37
Election Interference	2.37
International Violent Extremists (IVEs)	2.37
Riot	2.36
Sinkhole / Ground Failure	2.36
Electromagnetic (EMP Natural Event)	2.34
Invasive Species - Insect	2.31
High Hazard Dam - (Federally owned)	2.12
Marine Transportation Incident	2.11
Geomagnetic Storm	2.06
Tropical Cyclone Remnants	2.00
Invasive Species - Aquatic	1.98
Major Levee Failure - (Non-accredited)	1.98
Major Levee Failure - (Accredited)	1.98

HAZARD AND THREAT RISK RATING – LOW RISK (1.00-1.99)	
Hazard/Threat	CPRI Rating
High Hazard Dam - (state owned)	1.94
Invasive Species - Animal	1.92
High Hazard Dam - (non-regulated state owned)	1.83
Seiche	1.59

The state of Indiana recognizes the data collected, calculated, and displayed above may not be accurately representative of all communities' risk for the identified threats and hazards. Indiana is developing additional methods for collecting historical data and analyzing potential threats and hazards that will be implemented in the next version of this document.

APPENDIX B – ESF PRIMARY AND SUPPORTING ENTITIES

Table 12. ESF PRIMARY AND SUPPORTING STATE ENTITIES

<div>P = Primary ESF Agency</div> <div>S = Supporting ESF Agency</div> <div>Each ESF Annex identifies specific supporting roles and responsibilities.</div>	<div>FUNCTION:</div>	<div>1. Transportation</div>	<div>2. Communications</div>	<div>3. Public Works</div>	<div>4. Firefighting</div>	<div>5. Planning & Info</div>	<div>6. Mass Care</div>	<div>7. Logistics</div>	<div>8. Public Health</div>	<div>9. Search & Rescue</div>	<div>10. Oil & HAZMAT</div>	<div>11. Agriculture</div>	<div>12. Energy</div>	<div>13. Public Safety</div>	<div>14. Cross-Sector Business/ Infra.</div>	<div>15. External Affairs</div>	
STATE OF INDIANA ENTITIES																	
IN 2-1-1 (FSSA)		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
IN BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES (BMV)						S									S		
IN CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION (ICIC)						S	S								S		
IN DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION (IDOA)		S			S	S	S		S		S	S			S	S	
IN DEPT. OF CORRECTION (IDOC)		S		S	S	S				S	S						
IN DEPT. OF EDUCATION (IDOE)		S		S		S	S									S	
IN DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (IDEM)				S	S	S	S			S	P	S	S			S	S
IN DEPT. OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (DFI)						S										S	
IN DEPT. OF HEALTH (IDOH)		S		S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S		S
IN DEPT. OF HOMELAND SECURITY (IDHS)		S	S	S	S	P	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	P
IN DEPT. OF INSURANCE (IDOI)					S	S	S		S							S	
IN DEPT. OF LABOR (DOL)		S		S	S	S				S		S					S
IN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR)		S	S	S	S	S		S		S	S	S			S	S	S
IN DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION (INDOT)		P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
IN DEPT. OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT (DWD)						S	S	S	S							S	

	ESF:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATE OF INDIANA ENTITIES, CON'T																
IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (IEDC)				S		S									S	
IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON CYBERSECURITY (IECC)						S									S	S
IN FAMILY & SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (FSSA)				S		S	S		S	S		S	S	S	S	S
IN HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEV. AUTHORITY (IHCDA)						S	S								S	
IN INTELLIGENCE FUSION CENTER (IIFC)						S								S	S	
IN NATIONAL GUARD (INNG)		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
IN OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMIN. (IOSHA)					S	S					S					
IN OFFICE OF COMMUNITY & RURAL AFFAIRS (OCRA)						S	S					S			S	S
IN OFFICE OF ENERGY DEVELOPMENT (OED)													S			
IN OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR (GOV)						S									S	S
IN OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY (IOT)			S			S					S				S	S
IN OFFICE OF UTILITY CONSUMER COUNSELOR (OUCC)						S							S		S	
IN TREASURER OF STATE (TOS)						S			S							
IN SECRETARY OF STATE (SOS)					S	S									S	S
IN STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH (BOAH)				S	S	S	S		S		S	P				S
IN STATE BUDGET AGENCY (SBA)						S			S			S			S	
IN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (ISDA)						S					S	S				S
IN STATE EXCISE POLICE (ISEP)						S								S		
IN STATE FIRE MARSHAL (SFM)					P	S	S	S	S	S	S					S
IN STATE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT (ISPD)		S		S		S					S					S
IN UTILITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (IURC)			S	S	S	S	S		S			S	P		S	S
INTEGRATED PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION (IPSC)			P		S	S		S			S		S		S	
GOV. COUNCIL FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (GCPD)		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
OFFICE OF INDIANA STATE CHEMIST (OISC)						S					S	S				

Table 13. ESF SUPPORTING FEDERAL ENTITIES

P = Primary ESF Agency S = Supporting ESF Agency Each ESF Annex identifies specific supporting roles and responsibilities.	FUNCTION:	1. Transportation	2. Communications	3. Public Works	4. Firefighting	5. Planning & Info	6. Mass Care	7. Logistics	8. Public Health	9. Search & Rescue	10. Oil & HAZMAT	11. Agriculture	12. Energy	13. Public Safety	14. Cross-Sector Business/ Infra.	15. External Affairs
FEDERAL ENTITIES																
CYBERSECURITY & INFRA. SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)			S			S									S	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)						S	S		S			S			S	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)		S				S		S							S	
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEV. (HUD)						S	S								S	
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA)		S				S									S	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI)						S								S	S	
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)			S	S		S		S							S	S
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)						S	S		S						S	
IN OFFICE OF U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMIN. (SBA)						S									S	
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD (NTSB)		S				S					S				S	
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NWS)						S	S				S	S			S	S
TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (TSA)		S				S									S	
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)						S	S	S				S			S	

Table 14. ESF OTHER SUPPORT ENTITIES

P = Primary ESF Agency S = Supporting ESF Agency Each ESF Annex identifies specific supporting roles and responsibilities.	FUNCTION:	1. Transportation	2. Communications	3. Public Works	4. Firefighting	5. Planning & Info	6. Mass Care	7. Logistics	8. Public Health	9. Search & Rescue	10. Oil & HAZMAT	11. Agriculture	12. Energy	13. Public Safety	14. Cross-Sector Business/ Infra.	15. External Affairs
OTHER SUPPORT ENTITIES																
9-1-1 DISPATCH CENTERS			S		S	S				S				S	S	S
AMERICAN RED CROSS (ARC)						S	P	S	S						S	S
AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION – IN (APWA)						S		S							S	
AVIATION INDIANA						S				S						
CELLULAR COMPANIES			S			S		S								
CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP)		S				S		S		S					S	
COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES		S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S					S	S
COMMERCIAL FACILITIES (LODGING, RETAIL)						S	S	S			S				S	
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS (CERT)		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
COMMUNITY ORG. ACTIVE IN DISASTER (COAD)			S			S	S		S							
COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
CRITICAL MANUFACTURING (MACHINERY, METALS)						S									S	
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE						S		S							S	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ALLIANCE OF IN (EMAI)						S									S	
FINANCIAL SERVICES (BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS)						S		S							S	
IDHS SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SAC)						S									S	
IN ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS						S									S	
IN BROADCASTERS' ASSOCIATION (IBA)			S			S										

	ESF:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
OTHER SUPPORT ENTITIES, CON'T.																
IN FARM BUREAU						S						S				
IN FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION (IFCA)				S	S	S				S	S					
IN GEOLOGICAL & WATER SURVEY (IGWS)						S									S	S
IN HEALTHCARE COALITIONS									S							
IN LOCAL GOV. FACILITIES (SCHOOLS, POLLING)						S	S	S			S				S	
IN TASK FORCE ONE (IN-TF1)						S		S		P					S	
IN VETERINARY MEDICINE ASSOCIATION (INVMA)						S		S				S				
IN VOLUNTARY ORG. ACTIVE IN DISASTER (IN-VOAD)		S		S		S	S	S			S	S	S		S	
INDIANAPOLIS AIRPORT AUTHORITY		S				S	S	S							S	S
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COUNCILS (LEPC)					S	S					S				S	
POLIS CENTER AT IU INDIANAPOLIS						S	S		S							
RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERV. (RACES)			S			S						S				
SALVATION ARMY						S	S	S	S						S	

APPENDIX C – COMMUNITY LIFELINES



Indiana has adopted the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) eight (8) community lifelines into our prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery 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.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) deliver core capabilities to stabilize community lifelines for an effective response.

The eight (8) 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 a 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. If disrupted, rapid stabilization of community lifelines is essential to restoring a sense of normalcy. Community lifelines are interdependent and vulnerable to cascading failures. Most lifelines also rely on complex supply chains.

Community Lifelines reporting is currently being integrated into the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) monitoring and reporting processes. Counties report their individual lifeline statuses to the SEOC. That information is then compiled into a briefing by the SEOC Planning Section and distributed to leadership to aid in decision-making processes.

The community lifelines are comprised of multiple components that encompass infrastructure, assets and services and include essential elements of information to be monitored, as outlined in the ESF annexes.

Table 15. COMMUNITY LIFELINES AND COMPONENTS

ALL COMMUNITY LIFELINES AND 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, HYDRATION, SHELTER	HEALTH AND MEDICAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Enforcement / Security • Fire Services • Search and Rescue • Government Service • Community Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Drinking Water • Shelter • Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Care • Public Health • Patient Movement • Fatality Management • Medical Supply Chain 
ENERGY	COMMUNICATIONS	TRANSPORTATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power (Grid) • Fuel • Pipeline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Responder Communications • Alerts, Warnings, Messages • Financial Services • 911 & Dispatch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway / Roadway Motor Vehicle • Mass Transit • Railway • Aviation • Maritime 
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL		WATER SYSTEMS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities • Hazardous Debris • Pollutants • Contaminants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potable Water Infrastructure • Wastewater Management 	

Community lifelines can be used by all levels of government and the private sector to facilitate operational coordination and drive an outcome-based response.

APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION	ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
A		D	
AAC	After-Action Conference	DNR	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
AAR	After-Action Report	DR	Disaster Declaration
AC	Area Command	E	
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	EAS	Emergency Alert System
AUXCOMM	Auxiliary Communications	EEG	Exercise Evaluation Guide
B		EEI	Essential Elements of Information
BOAH	Indiana State Board of Animal Health	EF	Enhanced Fujita Scale
C		EM	Emergency Declaration
C-POD	Commodity Point of Distribution	EMA	Emergency Management Agency
CAP	Common Access Protocol	EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
CAP	Corrective Action Program	EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive	EMS	Emergency Medical Services
CCTA	Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack	EOC	Emergency Operations Center
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	ESF	Emergency Support Function
COAD	Community Organizations Active in Disaster	F	
COG	Continuity of Government	FCC	Federal Communications Commission
CONOPS	Concept of Operations	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan	FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
COP	Common Operating Picture	FIT	FEMA Integration Team
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide	FNARS	FEMA National Radio System
CPRI	Calculated Priority Risk Index	FRC	Federal Regional Center
CREO	Cultural Resources Extension Office	G	

GETS	Government Emergency Telecommunications Service	INNG	Indiana National Guard
GOV	Governor	IP	Improvement Plan
H		IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response	IPPW	Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop
HF	High Frequency	IPS	Integrated Preparedness Schedule
HIRA	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	ISP	Indiana State Police
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program	IT	Information Technology
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network	J	
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive	JFO	Joint Field Office
I		JIC	Joint Information Center
IA	Individual Assistance	JIS	Joint Information System
IAP	Incident Action Plan	JPDA	Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment
IC	Indiana Code	L	
IC	Incident Command(er)	LMR	Land/Mobile Radio
ICP	Incident Command Post	LSA	Logistics Staging Area
ICS	Incident Command System	LTRG	Long-Term Recovery Group
IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management	M	
IDHS	Indiana Department of Homeland Security	MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
IDOA	Indiana Department of Administration	MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System
IDOC	Indiana Department of Correction	MHz	Megahertz
IDOH	Indiana Department of Health	MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
IIFC	Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center	N	
ILEEN	Indiana Law Enforcement Emergency Network	NAWAS	National Warning System
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team	NEB	Non-English Broadcast
IMT	Incident Management Team	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
IN-VOAD	Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	NIMS	National Incident Management System
INDOT	Indiana Department of Transportation	NMSZ	New Madrid Seismic Zone

NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
NPG	National Preparedness Goal	SPR	Stakeholder Preparedness Review
NWEM	Non-Weather Emergency Message	T	
O		THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	U	
P		UC	Unified Command
PA	Public Assistance	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.A.C.E.	Primary, Alternate, Contingent, Emergency	USC	United States Code
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment	USGS	United States Geological Survey
POETE	Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training and Exercise	V	
PSWP	Primary State Warning Point	VHF	Very High Frequency
R		W	
REACT	Radio Emergency Associated Communication Teams	WEA	Wireless Emergency Alert
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness	WEBEOC	Web Emergency Operations Center
S		WPS	Wireless Priority Service
SCO	State Coordinating Officer	WVSZ	Wabash Valley Seismic Zone
SCIP	Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan		
SDRF	State Disaster Relief Fund		
SEO	State Exercise Officer		
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center		
SERV-IN	State Emergency Registry of Volunteers in Indiana		
SHARES	SHARed RESources High Frequency Radio Program		
SHMP	State Hazard Mitigation Plan		
SHSP	State Homeland Security Program		
SLAP	State and Local Aviation Plan		
SME	Subject Matter Expert		