

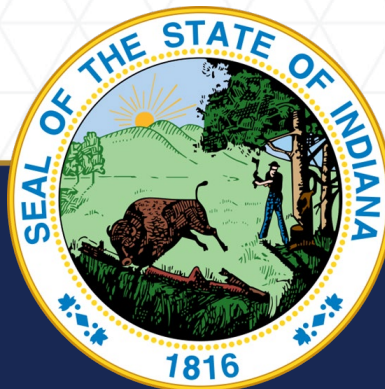
# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #13 ANNEX – PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

State of Indiana

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

ESF Annex

March 2025



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PLANNING AGENCIES .....</b>	<b>1</b>
PRIMARY AGENCY .....	1
PRIMARY SUPPORTING STATE AGENCIES .....	1
SUPPORTING FEDERAL AGENCIES.....	1
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.....	2
LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.....	2
<b>PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.....</b>	<b>3</b>
PURPOSE.....	3
SCOPE.....	3
SITUATION .....	3
PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS .....	5
<b>CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
GENERAL CONCEPT .....	6
SEOC ACTIVATION .....	6
DEMOBILIZATION OF THE SEOC.....	6
LOCAL COORDINATION .....	6
RESOURCE SUPPORT .....	7
<b>ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES .....</b>	<b>8</b>
ORGANIZATION .....	8
ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES .....	8
PRIMARY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES.....	8
SUPPORTING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES .....	8
SEOC ESF-13 RESPONSIBILITIES .....	8
<b>EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION GENERAL TASKS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>COMMUNITY LIFELINES .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>LIFELINE AND ESF OBJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>APPENDIX A – REFERENCES, RELATED PLANS AND PROCEDURES.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>APPENDIX B – ACRONYMS.....</b>	<b>21</b>

## PLANNING AGENCIES

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

### PRIMARY AGENCY

Indiana State Police (ISP)

### PRIMARY SUPPORTING STATE AGENCIES

Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS)	Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA)
Indiana State Excise Police	Indiana National Guard (INNG)
Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC)	Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)	Indiana Department of Health (IDOH)
Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC)	Indiana Department of Administration (IDOA)
Integrated Public Safety Commission (IPSC)	Indiana Department of Labor (IDOL)
Office of the Indiana Attorney General	Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (CJI)

### SUPPORTING FEDERAL AGENCIES

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)	United States Secret Service (USSS)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	United States Coast Guard (USCG)
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
United States Marshals Service	Transportation Security Administration (TSA)

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

American Red Cross	Private Security Entities
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**LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS**

County Emergency Management Agencies	Local Elected Officials
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## **PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security is to provide the resources and personnel to meet the overall public safety and security-related needs of the state before, during and after emergency or disaster events. Such events may significantly impact the capabilities of state and local jurisdictions. ESF-13 is critical for the provision of criminal law enforcement and public safety and security operations resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, an emergency incident in the state of Indiana.

### **SCOPE**

The state of Indiana and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) recognize fifteen (15) Emergency Support Functions (ESF). This annex focuses on ESF-13, Public Safety and Security. The ESF-13 Annex is intended to be utilized in conjunction with the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

ESF-13 acts to meet the public safety and security needs of local, state, tribal and federal government agencies; non-governmental organizations; private sector partners; and individuals. Capabilities include:

- Incident management
- Force protection
- Crowd control
- Traffic management
- Critical infrastructure protection
- Security planning and technical assistance
- Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Team (“Bomb Squad”)
- Field Force Operations
- Underwater Search and Recovery Team (USRT)
- Hostage Crisis Negotiators (HCN)
- Canines
- Aviation assets
- Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Teams

Provisions of such services will be in accordance with supporting local and federal agency policies, established recognized standards and mutual aid compact agreements as applicable.

### **SITUATION**

ESF-13 may be needed in any of the five (5) phases of emergency management (prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery). In the event IDHS determines the need for ESF-13 regarding any of the five (5) phases of emergency management, the Indiana State Police (ISP) will act as the primary agency. ESF-13 will be responsible for implementing internal Standard Operating

Procedures (SOPs) and/or Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) and protocols to ensure adequate staffing and administrative support for field operations, as appropriate, and the support of efforts in the SEOC. ESF-13 personnel will coordinate the activation and deployment of public safety and security assets to fulfill specific mission assignments that support essential activities in prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery efforts.

## Mission Areas and Core Capabilities

The National Preparedness Goal (NPG) identifies 32 core capabilities that are essential for the execution of the five (5) mission areas of prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery. ESF-13 supports the overarching core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination and Public Information and Warning, which apply to all mission areas. ESF-13 also supports the core capability of On-Scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement. Table 1 describes the core capability actions that ESF-13 most directly supports.

Table 1. ESF-13 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #13 – PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY
<b>PLANNING</b>	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.
<b>OPERATIONAL COORDINATION</b>	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
<b>PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING</b>	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 and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.
<b>ON-SCENE SECURITY, PROTECTION and LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide general and specialized law enforcement resources to support local, state, tribal and federal law enforcement departments and agencies overwhelmed by disasters or acts of terrorism.</li> <li>• Protect critical infrastructure during prevention activities or disaster response, when requested.</li> <li>• Protect emergency responders.</li> <li>• Determine the role, if any, of private sector/NGOs in the overall public safety and security response.</li> <li>• Manage the development of pre-scripted mission assignments, if necessary, to address known and anticipated disaster response public safety and security short falls.</li> <li>• Give priority to life safety missions first, followed by missions that address security and the protection of infrastructures/property.</li> </ul>

- |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consider the availability of safety and security resources within the requesting state department or agency when providing ESF-13 support to other ESFs.</li></ul> |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- In most incident situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities.
- All requests for additional law enforcement augmentation of state/local law assets must be submitted through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- All available local, private, semi-private and state resources will be deployed through the SEOC to the maximum extent possible to support public safety and security needs.
- Effective response as well as ongoing support efforts will be contingent upon the availability of resources and the extent/impact of the incident upon the state.
- Should the above available resources become over-taxed for any reason, assistance from federal ESF-13 agencies will be requested.
- Federal agencies should provide situational awareness to ESF-13 regarding operations to support and protect federal facilities/assets within the state of Indiana.
- In larger-scale incidents, additional resources should first be obtained through the activation of mutual aid agreements (MAAs) with neighboring localities and then state authorities.
- The ESF-13 should be notified of any in-state mutual aid deployment. This will allow a faster response to time sensitive critical events needing ESF-13 assets. In this context, Indiana's resources could include members of the INNG that the Governor calls into state service in a law enforcement, security and/or public safety capacity.
- Communication systems post-incident may be limited or inoperable.
- This ESF annex does not usurp or override the policies or mutual aid agreements of any county or municipal jurisdiction or government, state government or federal agency.
- Law enforcement activities and criminal investigations are conducted in conformance with existing codes and statutes.

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### GENERAL CONCEPT

The role of the state of Indiana during emergency response is to supplement local efforts before, during and after a disaster or emergency. Emergency Support Function #13 (ESF-13) shall coordinate the use of available public safety and security resources and equipment in areas impacted by emergencies or disasters, to manage and support the immediate and long-term needs of the state and local jurisdictions.

ESF-13 shall ensure and promote a common operating picture (COP) through communicating with ESFs, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Operations Section and private sector partners, as applicable.

### SEOC ACTIVATION

During an SEOC activation, ESFs may be activated depending on the incident and activation level. During a disaster response, each ESF representative in the SEOC will remain under the administrative control of their agency head; however, they will function under the supervision of the SEOC Manager. Notification of activation will be made via phone, email and/or text message.

The SEOC is always activated at a Level IV for Daily Operations; however, the activation level will be elevated for planned events, incidents, disasters or other response operations as needed. Activation level details are outlined in the State Emergency Operations Plan.

### DEMOBILIZATION OF THE SEOC

Emergency Support Functions will be demobilized from emergency response as objectives are accomplished and the need for their participation diminishes. During demobilization, it is the responsibility of the ESF primary agency to ensure all paperwork, such as equipment time records, personnel time records, accident reports and mechanical inspections have been completed, are accurate and are submitted to the appropriate SEOC personnel.

### LOCAL COORDINATION

Law enforcement responsibility and authority rests with local, state and tribal law enforcement departments and agencies. Public safety and security activities lie primarily with the local officials and more importantly on-scene Incident Commanders (IC). Local police departments often receive assistance from other police departments/agencies through established mechanisms identified in mutual aid agreements. Further assistance can be obtained through an established intrastate mutual aid system.

During a disaster or act of terrorism that overwhelms local law enforcement resources, ESF-13 will be activated to provide support to those jurisdictions affected. State public safety and security operations will be accomplished by mobilizing state law enforcement resources in support of local police



departments upon request by local government. A request is made through the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for state resources, if needed, in which the County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) will contact the SEOC for that assistance. ESF-13 will often coordinate directly with either the County EOC Manager, County EOC ESF-13 and/or the on-scene IC. In the event of a catastrophic incident, the Governor, through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (CJI), may also choose to restore order and ensure public safety through requests for federal law enforcement assistance under the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program (EFLEA), which is coordinated through the Attorney General (AG) of the United States or the AG's designee.

## RESOURCE SUPPORT

### Emergency Management Assistance Compact

If state emergency public safety and security resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, ESF-13 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). When local resources are overwhelmed and official requests for assistance are made to the SEOC, ESF-13 will utilize both interstate and intrastate assistance and resources through statewide mutual aid agreements and the EMAC.

This is not intended to discourage local counties and municipal police departments from entering into mutual aid agreements (MAA) before significant incidents and disasters occur. Incidents requiring law enforcement resources are normally quickly changing situations involving life safety and property preservation operations that demand quick action. MAAs at the municipal or county level can often facilitate faster responses for requests for public safety resources in a more efficient and effective manner.

# ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

## ORGANIZATION

Emergency Support Function #13 (ESF-13) – Public Safety and Security works under the Emergency Services Group in the Operations Section of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). This position is staffed by the Indiana State Police. In the event of a public safety and security incident, ESF-13 will coordinate with local, state, federal agencies and private sector organizations to supplement local resource needs.

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

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

## ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

### Primary Agency Responsibilities

- Designate and train personnel to serve as the ESF-13 representative in the SEOC.
- Identify appropriate staffing in the SEOC and field settings.
- Provide training to essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas.
- Provide the coordination of personnel and equipment to assist in critical functions and tasks before, during and after emergency events and disaster situations.
- Work with other state, local or municipal departments to determine the impact of the incident and resource gaps that may exist.
- Plan for short and long-term incident management and recovery operations.
- Coordinate and implement emergency-related response and recovery functions, as required, under statutory authority.

### Supporting Agency Responsibilities

- Identify new public safety and security equipment, technologies or capabilities required to prepare for or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.
- Provide information or intelligence regarding trends and challenges to public safety capabilities within the state of Indiana.

### SEOC ESF-13 Responsibilities

Please see primary agency responsibilities above and additional responsibilities below:

- Activate and staff the SEOC, as requested.
- Manage and direct task assignments that come through the SEOC.
- Coordinate and prioritize public safety and security assets and functions to manage and support immediate and long-term emergency management viability of the state and local jurisdictions.
- Coordinate and request assistance from various supporting agencies.
- Provide situation reports through WebEOC as identified in the incident battle rhythm.
- Participate in briefings, as needed.
- Follow the ESF-13 SEOC Just-in-Time Training checklist when arriving at the SEOC.
- Manage the financial aspects of ESF-13.

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION GENERAL TASKS

The following tables are comprised of essential tasks that may need to be completed by Emergency Support Function #13 (ESF-13) in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF-13. They have been developed as a tool to address potential challenges and unique risks that may be faced during times of emergency and disaster in Indiana. It will be the responsibility of ESF-13 to ensure the tasks outlined here are accurate and reflect their overall ability to manage, support and deploy resources.

Table 2. ESF-13 PREVENTION TASKS

ESF #13 – PREVENTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time public safety and security intelligence.
2	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports executing core capabilities.
3	Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent public safety and security threats through observation and situational awareness.
4	Make appropriate assumptions to inform decision makers and counterterrorism professionals actions to prevent imminent attacks on the public safety and security sector in the homeland.
5	Continue to monitor changing trends in activity and aggressive behavior at the local, state and national level and adjust prevention tasking as it applies to public safety and security.
6	Establish and maintain partnership structures among protection elements to support networking, planning and coordination.
7	Present courses of action to decision makers to locate, interdict, deter, disrupt or prevent imminent attacks on the homeland and imminent follow-on attacks.
8	Share relevant, timely and actionable information and analysis with local authorities through a pre-established reporting system.
9	Identify possible public safety and security terrorism targets and vulnerabilities. Ensure the security of equipment, facilities and personnel through assessing capabilities and vulnerabilities.
10	Implement, exercise and maintain plans to ensure continuity of operations.

Table 3. ESF-13 PROTECTION TASKS

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

Table 4. ESF-13 MITIGATION TASKS

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

Table 5. ESF-13 RESPONSE TASKS

ESF #13 – RESPONSE TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	<p>Activate agency SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment, staging, use, status and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources.</li> <li>• Alerting, notifying and activating personnel for work in the field or within the SEOC.</li> <li>• Emergency communications and reporting procedures.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Activate ESF-13 personnel for such mission essential tasks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing equipment, supplies and resources. This is situation dependent upon intel/request from the district(s).</li> <li>• Responding to the field for emergency operations.</li> <li>• Working in an EOC during emergency conditions.</li> <li>• Supporting local, district or statewide Incident Command structures.</li> <li>• Activating continuity of operations plans.</li> <li>• Collect, gather, verify, analyze and disseminate incident information.</li> <li>• Fusion Center, SEOC, ISP Operations and Criminal Investigation Division (CID)</li> <li>• Meeting the law enforcement needs of state and local agencies and departments.</li> </ul>
3	<p>Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF-13 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with IT/IDHS for alternate communication applications</li> <li>• Satellite phones</li> <li>• Mobile repeaters</li> <li>• Coordinate with auxiliary communications operators in the incident area.</li> <li>• Coordinate with Integrated Public Safety Commission (IPSC).</li> </ul>
4	<p>Communicate damages to roads, bridges and other pieces of critical infrastructure within the state that may adversely impact movement of the general public and response personnel. Information to be collected may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads that are closed.</li> <li>• Bridges that are closed.</li> <li>• Alternate routes of safe travel or bypasses to debris covered roads.</li> <li>• Estimated times as to when roads may be passable.</li> </ul>
5	<p>Work with ESF-1 (Transportation) in placing barricades or other traffic control measures as needed or required, in consideration of the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SOPs</li> <li>• INDOT 511</li> <li>• Coordination with INDOT or local street departments</li> <li>• Coordination with ISP aviation section.</li> </ul>
6	<p>Work with state-owned facilities that may be in an area impacted by a disaster to support the safe movement of personnel and equipment from those locations. Such facilities may include state offices, state parks/recreation areas, state hospitals or correctional facilities.</p>

7	Work with appropriate emergency management agencies and state and local agencies/departments in moving and caring for persons with special needs. Assistance will be fielded on a case-by-case basis through districts.
8	Develop and implement activities to prevent additional law enforcement services-related damage during response.
9	Provide access, traffic and crowd control, as needed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Per SOPs</li> <li>• Work with ESFs in the SEOC</li> <li>• Coordinate through the Incident Commander</li> </ul>
10	Provide manpower coordination to support and manage critical facility and resource security.
11	Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as NGOs and private businesses/industry, as needed.
12	Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during activations.

Table 6. ESF-13 RECOVERY TASKS

ESF #13 – RECOVERY TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Work to aggressively eliminate shortfalls or resource gaps that were identified in response to an emergency or disaster.
2	Establish partnerships and identify funding sources to address resource shortfalls or gaps for law enforcement issues and concerns.
3	Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state, local and municipal entities in impacted areas and assist in their overall efforts for recovery operations.
4	Assess agreements, memorandums of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may have been utilized during the response and determine if those agreements need to be updated or revised.
5	Assess the current technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency law enforcement needs and update based upon the lessons learned from the most recent emergency response.
6	Assess the current level of training on emergency safety standards for law enforcement personnel to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and state requirements and policies.
7	Assess the current usage and application of alternate law enforcement facilities, equipment and assets for these essential services statewide to determine if there are issues that need to be addressed for future response operations.




## COMMUNITY LIFELINES



Indiana has adopted the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) eight (8) community lifelines into 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. The Safety and Security community lifeline corresponds with this Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annex:

*Table 7. SAFETY AND SECURITY LIFELINE DEFINITION, COMPONENTS and ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEI)*

LIFELINE SAFETY AND SECURITY	DEFINITION
	Law enforcement and government services, as well as the associated assets that maintain communal security, provide search and rescue, evacuations and firefighting capabilities and promote responder safety.
COMPONENTS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEIs)	
LAW ENFORCEMENT/SECURITY	FIRE SERVICE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evacuation routes</li> <li>Force protection and security for staff</li> <li>Security assessments at external facilities</li> <li>Damaged law enforcement or correctional facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of fire and percent contained.</li> <li>Fire's rate and direction of spread</li> <li>Weather conditions</li> <li>Availability and resources of fire services</li> <li>Evacuation routes</li> </ul>
SEARCH AND RESCUE	GOVERNMENT SERVICE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and location of missing survivors</li> <li>Life threatening hazards to responders and survivors</li> <li>Availability and resources of search and rescue teams</li> <li>Status of animal assists, structural assessments and shelter in place checks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status of government offices and schools</li> <li>Status of continuity of government and continuity of operations</li> <li>Curfew</li> </ul>
COMMUNITY SAFETY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety hazards and security concerns.</li> <li>Requirements for personnel protective equipment</li> </ul>	

## LIFELINE AND ESF OBJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

Table 8. ESF-13 GENERAL TASKS

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>		
To maintain the common operating picture (COP) and contribute to the incident action plan (IAP).	— —	Deploy ESF-13 representative to the SEOC, if requested, and be briefed.
	— —	Provide situational information and technical expertise to the SEOC.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP with IDHS.
<b>24 – 72 HOURS</b>		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP.	— —	Act as a liaison with support agencies.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP with IDHS.
	— —	Communicate the status and capabilities of all ESF-13 agencies to prioritize needs.
— —	— —	Coordinate all resource movement into the affected areas from staging areas.
<b>BEYOND 72 HOURS</b>		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP.	— —	Continue to provide situational information and technical expertise to the SEOC to maintain the COP and continue developing the IAP.

Table 9. ESF-13 TASKS FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>0 – 24 HOURS</b>			
To start calling for additional manpower and other resources within four (4) hours or as the need suggests	To coordinate mutual-aid law enforcement in the first 12 hours to assist in law enforcement activities	— —	Work with ESF counterparts at local, state and regional levels, as needed, to ascertain needs for law enforcement or available mutual aid
		— —	Alert, notify and activate personnel for work in the disaster area or within the SEOC.
		— —	Collect, verify, analyze and disseminate incident information.
		— —	Coordinate manpower to support and manage security for critical facilities and resources.
To ensure life safety and security for population and responders	— —	— —	<i>IDOC staff:</i> Inspect prison facilities.
		— —	<i>IDOC staff:</i> Lock down all prisons to prevent escapes.

		— —	Law enforcement officers (LEOs): Traverse communities to conduct windshield assessments.
		— —	LEOs: Check schools and government buildings for obvious damages.
		— —	Begin reports to local EOCs.
To set safety objectives immediately upon arrival at incident scene	— —	— —	Present safety briefings at the beginning of each shift.
To replace staff for rehab after a maximum of 24 hours	— —	— —	Change shifts every 12 hours to allow for proper rest.
To control traffic and cordon off stricken areas sufficiently to support safe public evacuations and incoming personnel within 24 hours	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	Support access, traffic, crowd control and evacuation.
		ESF-1	Work with ESF-1 (Transportation) to determine where to place barricades or other traffic control measures, as required.
		— —	Coordinate a traffic-flow plan through the Incident Commander.
		ESF-1	Implement a traffic-flow plan in coordination with ESF-1 to support evacuations.
24-72 HOURS			
To determine any need for EMAC and federal resources and request these assets in the first 30 hours	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	Continue to work with ESF counterparts at local, state, and regional levels, as needed, to ascertain needs for law enforcement.
		— —	As possible, assist local law enforcement agencies in obtaining resources through mutual aid and from state agencies.
		ESF-7	If state resources are or will be exhausted, request EMAC and federal resources via WebEOC.
To protect the health and safety of the public and responders	— —	— —	Assist in identifying damages to roads, bridges and other pieces of critical infrastructure within the state that may adversely impact moving the public and response personnel.
		ESF-15	Coordinate with ESF-15 to disseminate information about alternate routes of safe travel or bypasses to debris-covered roads.
		— —	Work with appropriate emergency management agencies and state and local agencies and departments in moving and caring for persons with special needs.
		— —	Work with state-owned facilities that may be in an area impacted by a disaster to support safely moving personnel and equipment from those locations. Such facilities may include state offices, state parks and recreation areas, state hospitals and correctional facilities.
		▪ INDOT ▪ Local street departments	Coordinate with INDOT and local street departments to eliminate duplication of effort and ensure timely clean up and repairs.
		ESFs 5, 7	Work to aggressively eliminate shortfalls or resource gaps that were identified in response to an emergency or disaster.

To provide ongoing security throughout the impacted counties		— —	Coordinate manpower to support and manage security for critical facilities and resources.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure life and safety in search-and-rescue efforts</li> <li>To continue rescue efforts until all missing people have been accounted for</li> </ul>	(Same as lifeline objectives)	ESFs 3, 4, 9	Team of structural engineers, search-and-rescue personnel, LEOs and firefighters: For all collapsed and damaged buildings, establish what types of structures are involved, the extent of damage, the layout of building(s) and hazards.
		ESF-9	Rescue the largest number of people in the shortest time, while minimizing risk to rescuers.
To protect large numbers of people in congregate-care facilities with police patrols in 30 hours	(Same as lifeline objective)	Local law enforcement	Schedule random patrol and shelter walk throughs to eliminate disruptions in shelters and provide a higher level of security.
To institute the process for incorporating and credentialing outside law enforcement officers for work in Indiana	(Same as lifeline objective)	CJI	If needed, request out-of-state law enforcement assistance through the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program (EFLEA).
<b>BEYOND 72 HOURS</b>			
To reduce risk in impacted areas	— —	— —	Provide critical incident stress debriefing for law enforcement as needed and early on.
			Deploy law enforcement officers or guards to protect staging areas and points of distribution.
To institute the process for incorporating and credentialing outside law enforcement officers for work in Indiana	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	Swear in officers arriving from out of state through EMAC (ceremonial in nature, powers and duties defined in pre-arrival agreement). Federal officers must be deputized at the state or county level because they are not considered peace officers.

Table 10. ESF-13 TASKS FOR FOOD, HYDRATION and SHELTER

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
0 – 24 HOURS			
To activate resources to support mass care and shelter openings	— —	Local law enforcement	Provide traffic control for shelter areas where large numbers of people are moving through.
		Local law enforcement	Set barricades or re-direct traffic to enable access to shelters.
24 – 72 HOURS			
To deliver mass care services for survivors and pets	— —	Local law enforcement	Provide security at shelters, PODs and evacuation centers.
		— —	Support access, traffic, crowd control and evacuation.
BEYOND 72 HOURS			
	— —	— —	Continue to support access, traffic, crowd control and evacuation making adjustments, as needed.

To sustain and refine life-sustaining services and needs assessments		Local law enforcement	Deploy law enforcement officers or guards to protect points of distribution and shelters, as requested.
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Table 11. ESF-13 TASKS FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL

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

Table 12. ESF-13 TASKS FOR COMMUNICATIONS

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

## **APPENDIX A – REFERENCES, RELATED PLANS AND PROCEDURES**

### **REFERENCES**

- [Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program](#)
- [FEMA's ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security Annex, 2016](#)

### **RELATED PLANS**

- State of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), March 2025

### **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES AND GUIDES**

- SEOC Just-in-Time Training Checklist- ESF #13

## APPENDIX B – ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>AG</b>	Attorney General
<b>ATF</b>	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
<b>CBP</b>	United States Customs and Border Protection
<b>COG</b>	Continuity of Government
<b>COP</b>	Common Operating Picture
<b>COOP</b>	Continuity of Operations
<b>CID</b>	Criminal Investigation Division
<b>CISM</b>	Critical Incident Stress Management
<b>CJI</b>	Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
<b>DNR</b>	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
<b>EEI</b>	Essential Element of Information
<b>EFLEA</b>	Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program
<b>EMA</b>	Emergency Management Agency
<b>EMAC</b>	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Center
<b>EOD</b>	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
<b>EOP</b>	Emergency Operations Plan
<b>ESF</b>	Emergency Support Function
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FSSA</b>	Family and Social Services Administration
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>HCN</b>	Hostage Crisis Negotiators
<b>IAP</b>	Incident Action Plan
<b>IC</b>	Incident Command(er)
<b>IDHS</b>	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
<b>IDOA</b>	Indiana Department of Administration

<b>IDOC</b>	Indiana Department of Correction
<b>IDOH</b>	Indiana Department of Health
<b>IDOL</b>	Indiana Department of Labor
<b>IIFC</b>	Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center
<b>INDOT</b>	Indiana Department of Transportation
<b>INNG</b>	Indiana National Guard
<b>IPSC</b>	Integrated Public Safety Commission
<b>ISP</b>	Indiana State Police
<b>LEO</b>	Law Enforcement Officer
<b>MAA</b>	Mutual Aid Agreement
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>NPG</b>	National Preparedness Goal
<b>PIO</b>	Public Information Officer
<b>SEOC</b>	State Emergency Operations Center
<b>SNS</b>	Strategic National Stockpile
<b>SOG</b>	Standard Operating Guide
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>SWAT</b>	Special Weapons and Tactics
<b>TSA</b>	Transportation Security Administration
<b>USCG</b>	United States Coast Guard
<b>USRT</b>	Underwater Search and Recovery Team
<b>USSS</b>	United States Secret Service
<b>WebEOC</b>	Web Emergency Operations Center