

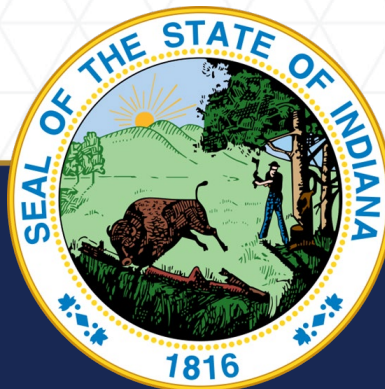
# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #9 ANNEX – SEARCH AND RESCUE

State of Indiana

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

ESF Annex

March 2025



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## 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 Department of Homeland Security (IDHS)

### PRIMARY SUPPORTING STATE AGENCIES

Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)	Indiana National Guard (INNG)
Indiana Department of Health (IDOH)	Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Indiana State Police (ISP)	Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC)
Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH)	Indiana Department of Administration (IDOA)
Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)	Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA)
Indiana Department of Insurance (IDOI)	Indiana Department of Labor (IDOL)
Indiana Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Force 1 (IN-TF1)	

### SUPPORTING FEDERAL AGENCIES

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	National Weather Services (NWS)
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (INVOAD)	American Red Cross of Indiana (ARC)
Indiana Fire Chiefs Association (IFCA)	County Emergency Management Agencies

**LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Local Fire Departments	Local Elected Officials
Local Law Enforcement	

## **PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of Emergency Support Function #9 (ESF-9) – Search and Rescue is to provide the resources and personnel to meet the overall search and rescue related needs of the state before, during and after emergency or disaster events. ESF-9 coordinates resources and task forces staffed primarily by local fire departments and emergency service personnel who possess specialized expertise and equipment, are highly trained and are experienced in emergency response operations.

### **SCOPE**

The state of Indiana and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) recognize fifteen (15) Emergency Support Functions (ESF). This annex focuses on ESF-9, Search and Rescue. The ESF-9 Annex is intended to be utilized in conjunction with the state of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

ESF-9 acts to meet the search and rescue needs of local, state, tribal and federal government agencies; non-governmental organizations; other private sector partners; and individuals,

ESF-9 activities include locating, extricating and providing on-site medical treatment to casualties trapped in collapsed structures, mines/trenches and providing waterborne and inland/wilderness search and rescue operations.

### **SITUATION**

ESF-9 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-9 regarding any of the five (5) phases of emergency management, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS), will act as the primary agency. ESF-9 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-9 personnel will coordinate the activation and deployment of search and rescue assets, when tasked by the SEOC, to fulfill specific assignments that support essential activities in prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery efforts.

State search and rescue (SAR) responsibilities reside with ESF-9 during incidents or potential incidents. Extrication, evacuation, medical assistance, distress monitoring, rescue operations and communicating are all examples of what public and private SAR services can provide.

Structural Collapse SAR specialization includes operations for collapsed structures and may require response from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) US&R task force and Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Maritime/Coastal/Waterborne SAR specialization includes operations that may require boat, cutter and air response teams. Land SAR may require ground and aviation forces.

## 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-9 supports the overarching core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination and Public Information and Warning, which apply to all mission areas. ESF-9 also supports the core capability of Mass Search and Rescue Operations. Table 1 describes the core capability actions that ESF-9 most directly supports.

Table 1. ESF-9 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #9 – SEARCH AND RESCUE
<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>MASS SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federal SAR responders assist and support local, state, tribal, territorial and insular area SAR capabilities in incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.</li> <li>Meets the specific needs of each incident and is scalable based upon the nature and magnitude of the event, the suddenness of onset and the capability of local SAR resources. Response resources are drawn from ESF-9 primary and support agencies.</li> <li>Conducts the following actions when assigned as the overall primary agency for a particular incident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate planning and operations between primary and support agencies.</li> <li>Coordinate resolution of conflicting operational demands for SAR response resources.</li> <li>All ESF-9 agencies provide support to the designated overall primary agency as required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- The safety of responders is of the upmost importance to the mission. Without proper care for the responders, the mission would be compromised or not able to continue.
- Search and Rescue teams and organizations are trained to respond to different types of disasters in wilderness, structural, maritime and aeronautical situations.
- The disciplines within search and rescue activities require specialized skills and may be fulfilled by a combination of SAR assets.
- When assisting individuals, SAR resources should expect individuals to bring their pets along with them.
- Resources will always operate in support of the authority having jurisdiction. All incidents start locally and end locally.
- All available local and state resources will be deployed through the SEOC to the maximum extent possible in response to the incident.
- The prospect of an overwhelming number of casualties requiring immediate life-saving assistance poses the greatest challenge.
- Some disasters may generate causality loads beyond the treatment capabilities of local emergency medical services and healthcare systems.
- The damage and destruction of a catastrophic event will produce urgent needs for mental health crisis counseling for disaster casualties and response personnel.
- Communications systems post-event will most likely be limited or inoperable.
- Decisions to evacuate and whom to evacuate are local/state decisions.
- Transportation routes may be severely and negatively impacted.
- Utilization of Indiana National Guard rotary wing resources may be used to move search and rescue personnel to the impacted disaster area in a timely manner to affect lifesaving rescues.
- When Federal SAR resources are requested, anticipate using the Catastrophic Incident SAR Addendum as operational guidance during operations.
- Preplanning and coordination before an event must be conducted to ensure lifesaving resources are rapidly provided when requested during a disaster.
- Coordination with the U.S. Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) may be necessary.
- The U.S. Coast Guard has resources within their districts to provide SAR assistance to local authorities and may be utilized and coordinated.
- Operations may be overwhelmed during emergencies and disasters. Local and state search-and-rescue efforts may require technical assistance from federal partners.
- Local emergency personnel who normally respond to incidents may be among those affected and unable to perform their duties.
- The nation's 28 FEMA US&R teams could be overwhelmed by a catastrophic disaster involving large-scale structural collapse covering a large geographical area. Damages are not limited to bridges, multi-story buildings and light-weight structures.
- Rotary or fixed-wing aircraft may be needed to move SAR resources.



## 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 #9 (ESF-9) shall coordinate the use of requested and available search and rescue 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-9 shall ensure and promote a common operating picture (COP) through communicating with ESFs and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Operations Section 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

A disaster or event occurs at the local level and should be coordinated as such. SAR activities lie primarily with the local jurisdiction and more importantly on-scene Incident Command (IC). Local fire departments often receive assistance for SAR from other fire departments/agencies through established mechanisms identified in local mutual aid agreements. Further assistance can be obtained through an established intrastate mutual aid system if an emergency or major disaster occurs that overwhelms local fire/SAR resources. Further assistance can also be obtained when anticipating a depletion of resources, a gap in resources, or exhausted resources. ESF-9 may be activated to provide support to those jurisdictions affected. Additional SAR resources will be mobilized in support of local fire/SAR resources upon request by local government. A request is made 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.

# ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

## ORGANIZATION

Emergency Support Function #9 (ESF-9) – Search and Rescue works under the Emergency Services Group in the Operations Section of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). This position is staffed by Indiana Task Force 1 (IN-TF1). In the event of an incident requiring large-scale search and rescue operations, local, state and federal resources will coordinate to complete assigned tasks.

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

### Supporting Agency Responsibilities

- Identify new search and rescue 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 search and rescue capabilities within the state of Indiana.

### SEOC ESF-9 Responsibilities

Please see primary agency responsibilities above and additional responsibilities below:

- Coordinate, prioritize and deconflict search and rescue resource needs of the state and local jurisdictions.
- Manage and direct task assignments that come through the SEOC.
- 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-9 SEOC Just-in-Time Training checklist when arriving at the SEOC.
- Manage the financial aspects of ESF-9.

## SEARCH AND RESCUE RESOURCES

During an incident, requests for resource support originate from the site Incident Command (IC), Area Command (AC), or Unified Command (UC) and are directed to the local emergency management agency (EMA). As local resource capabilities become overwhelmed, the local jurisdiction's EMA requests support from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) based on the projected needs of the local Incident Action Plan (IAP). A request exceeding state capability may be fulfilled using mutual aid, federal assistance, or other appropriate means.

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

### STATE RESOURCES

#### Indiana Department of Homeland Security

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) Fire Training Program and Local Government Support sections maintain the capability to provide aerial reconnaissance utilizing unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), "drones". In addition, the IDHS Search and Rescue Training Program responds to requests for assistance across the state as specialists in K-9 search, rescue and recovery. The program has K-9s certified in land cadaver, water and disaster human remains detection. The K-9s may also assist law enforcement in tracking and locating live missing persons, and at fire scenes with locating deceased subjects and accelerants. The IDHS Search and Rescue Training Program maintains a resource list of credentialed K-9 teams within Indiana and surrounding areas that can be requested to support large operations.

#### Indiana National Guard

The Indiana National Guard (INNG) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosive (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package, "CERFP", provides immediate response capabilities to the governor including casualty search and rescue at incident sites, extraction, heavy machinery debris removal and excavation support. In addition to the search and extraction element, CERFP is deployed to incidents with a command and control element, decontamination element, medical element and a fatalities search and rescue team.

#### Indiana Department of Natural Resources

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has several search and rescue capabilities including:

- Land-based search and rescue
- Wilderness search and rescue
- Swift water rescue
- Cave rescue
- Underwater search

- Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) reconnaissance
- K-9 tracking
- Chaplains for survivor and family support

## Indiana Task Force One

Indiana Task Force One (IN-TF1) is one of 28 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Task Forces in the United States. IN-TF1 stands first as a local USAR resource serving central Indiana, second as a statewide resource and third as a federal asset. The team's primary objective is to rescue trapped citizens from the effects of natural and man-made disasters. Its members are trained in the following types of technical rescue:

- Vehicle/machinery rescue
- Rope rescue
- Swift water rescue
- Confined space rescue
- Trench rescue
- Structural collapse rescue

## FEDERAL RESOURCES

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

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

## EMAC

If state search and rescue resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, assistance may 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-9 will utilize both interstate and intrastate search and rescue assistance and resources through statewide mutual aid agreements and the EMAC.

This is not intended to discourage local counties and municipal emergency services departments from entering into mutual aid agreements (MAA) before significant incidents and disasters occur. Incidents requiring search and rescue 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 search and rescue in a more efficient and effective manner.

## Civil Air Patrol

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a public service organization that functions as both a nonprofit organization and a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force. The Air Force assigns missions to the auxiliary to facilitate 90% of the inland search and rescue missions in the United States searching for missing or overdue aircraft, lost or injured hikers, stranded boaters, missing persons and more. Under its charter and public laws, CAP performs a variety of emergency and operational missions on demand for federal, state and local agencies as requested from the SEOC to the National Operations Center (NOC) at Maxwell Air Force Base. CAP primarily operates single-engine, fixed-wing aircraft which can be requested through the SEOC Watch Desk. A memorandum of agreement (MOA) between IDHS and CAP is in place.

## United States Coast Guard

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is a branch of the U.S. Armed Forces, a law enforcement organization, a regulatory agency, a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community and a first responder agency. Two (2) USCG sectors serve the state of Indiana: Sector Ohio Valley along the Ohio River in southern Indiana, and Sector Lake Michigan in northwestern Indiana.

### *Sector Ohio Valley*

Sector Ohio Valley operates a 24/7/365 Command Center that can be contacted to assist responses for search and rescue operations along the Ohio River. The USCG is trained in incident command for SAR operations and can issue broadcasts to let other mariners know of an emergency, as well as shut down portions of the Ohio River. The sector does not currently have its own dedicated search and rescue assets to deploy, but works closely with the Coast Guard Auxiliary, a group of volunteers with trained boat crew and divers, that utilize personal vessels to assist mariners. The sector does have six (6) river tenders that could potentially be utilized in a mass rescue operation, and 22-foot skiffs that may be launched as search platforms.

### *Sector Lake Michigan*

Sector Lake Michigan Station Michigan City serves northwestern Indiana along the shore of Lake Michigan. Station Michigan City is only manned based on events and planned operations and is covered by Station Chicago to the western side of Ogdon Dunes, and by Station St. Joseph to the east when unmanned. Collectively, there are eight (8) response boats assigned to these stations to assist with search and rescue operations, as well as air support from Air Station Traverse City, Michigan which has an estimated on-scene time of two (2) hours.

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION GENERAL TASKS

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

Table 2. ESF-9 PREVENTION TASKS

ESF #9 – PREVENTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time search and rescue intelligence.
2	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
3	Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent search and rescue threats through observation and situational awareness.
4	Continue to monitor changing trends in activity and aggressive behavior at the local, state and national level and adjust prevention tasking as it applies to search and rescue.
5	Share relevant, timely and actionable information and analysis with local authorities through a pre-established reporting system.
6	Identify possible search and rescue terrorism targets and vulnerabilities. Ensure the security of equipment, facilities and personnel through assessments of capabilities and vulnerabilities.
7	Implement, exercise and maintain plans to ensure continuity of operations.

Table 3. ESF-9 PROTECTION TASKS

ESF #9 – PROTECTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	<p>Develop, validate and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for both routine and emergency operations. Key concerns include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying and assessing equipment, supplies, resources and critical infrastructure.</li> <li>Alert and activation of personnel for work in the field or SEOC.</li> <li>Emergency communications and reporting procedures.</li> </ul>

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

Table 4. ESF-9 MITIGATION TASKS

ESF #9 – MITIGATION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Identify search and rescue resources within the state of Indiana and potential shortfalls or gaps that may exist.
2	Identify potential partnerships of funding sources to reduce or eliminate shortfalls or gaps for search and rescue operations.



3	Establish partnerships with other federal, state, local and municipal entities that share search and rescue operations.
4	Identify gaps in and coordinate mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may offer rapid deployment of personnel, supply and equipment needs as they relate to short and long-term emergency search and rescue.
5	Identify, establish and maintain routine and emergency training/safety standards for all search and rescue personnel that comply with federal and state requirements and policies.
6	Identify alternate facilities, equipment and supplies for continuity of operations and essential search and rescue personnel statewide.
7	Assist in developing legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to search and rescue, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance.
8	Develop and implement activities relating to search and rescue during emergencies or disasters to mitigate identified threats.
9	Identify training gaps and needs relating to search and rescue activities during emergencies or disasters.
10	Work with ESF-15 (External Affairs) to develop and maintain public outreach programs aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks associated with emergency search and rescue operations.

Table 5. ESF-9 RESPONSE TASKS

ESF #9 – RESPONSE TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	<p>Activate SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment, staging, use, status and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources.</li> <li>• The 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-9 personnel for such mission essential tasks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responding to the field for emergency operations.</li> <li>• Working in an EOC during emergency conditions.</li> <li>• Providing initial and operational-period situational assessments of field operations, including personnel and resource needs.</li> <li>• Supporting local, district, or statewide Incident Command structures.</li> <li>• Activating continuity of operations plans.</li> <li>• Developing and distributing maps and other pertinent search and rescue information.</li> <li>• Meeting emergency search and rescue needs of state and local agencies and departments.</li> </ul>

3	Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF-9 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down.
4	Upon direction of the SEOC, activate mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that offer rapid deployment of personnel and/or resources as they relate to short and long-term emergency search and rescue operations.
5	Coordinate waterborne search and rescue operations for distressed citizens and response personnel.
6	Work with all ESFs and other support entities at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private businesses/industry to execute effective search and rescue operations.
7	Coordinate with ESF-13 (Public Safety) to provide security in the field and staging areas.
8	Identify the need for medical attention of search and rescue personnel and animals, with follow-up monitoring.
9	Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during activations.

Table 6. ESF-9 RECOVERY TASKS

ESF #9 – 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 shortfalls or gaps for search and rescue operations.
3	Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state, local and municipal entities in impacted areas and assist in their overall recovery efforts for search and rescue operations.
4	Assess mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may have been utilized during the response and determine if those agreements need to be updated or revised.
5	Assess the current facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources related to short and long-term emergency support and update based upon the lessons learned from the most recent emergency response.
6	Assess the current level of training on emergency safety standards for search and rescue personnel to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and state requirements and policies.


<b>7</b>	Assess the current usage and application of alternate search and rescue facilities, equipment and assets for essential search and rescue operations statewide to determine if there are issues that need to be addressed for future response operations.
<b>8</b>	Develop recommendations, if appropriate, regarding pieces of legislation, policies and/or administrative rules that relate directly to search and rescue and hinder ESF-9's ability to provide emergency response.

## 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 issues or concerns.</li> <li>Requirements for personnel protective equipment</li> </ul>	

## LIFELINE AND ESF OBJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

Table 8. ESF-9 GENERAL TASKS

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

Table 9. ESF-9 TASKS FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
<b>TIMELINE: 0–24 HOURS</b>			
To start calling for additional manpower and other resources within four (4) hours or as need suggests	— —	— —	Begin contacting those on the call-down list to ensure a proper number of responders are available.
To begin and continue rescue efforts until all missing people have been accounted for	To deploy US&R and SAR task forces within 4 hours of activation	ESF-1, 2	Deploy ESF-9 representative to the SEOC, be briefed and begin coordination with ESF-1 and ESF-2 within six (6) hours.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ESF-4</li> <li>IBEAM</li> </ul>	Initiate coordination with ESF-4 to report out buildings likely to collapse and update injuries that require extraction.

		— —	Activate SAR resources and maintain their readiness for deployment.
			Deploy aerial reconnaissance assets, if requested.
		— —	IN-TF1 representatives and IDHS Operations Section: Upon completion of aerial reconnaissance and based on any other gathered intelligence, meet to determine how SAR resources can best be used and where.
		— —	Find expeditious transportation for personnel and equipment.
		— —	Deploy trained US&R and SAR teams to the field to search and rescue through all means necessary.
	To ensure teams are ready for operations	— —	All deployed SAR resources: Report to the local incident command staff. However, remain under the control of the appropriate taskforce on-scene commander for assignment.
	— —	— —	Request through the SEOC that IDHS's search-and-rescue training center activate and deploy canine search resources.
To replace staff for rehab after a maximum of 24 hours	— —	— —	Determine a one-week schedule to allow for proper rest and 12-hour rotations.
<b>TIMELINE: 24–72 HOURS</b>			
To determine any need for EMAC and federal resources and request additional EMAC and federal assets in the first 30 hours	— —	ESF-7	Request through the SEOC additional resources from EMAC and FEMA, if needed.
		DCE	If FEMA has exhausted its US&R resources, request Department of Defense (DOD) resources through the SEOC if needed.
To ensure life and safety in search-and-rescue efforts	— —	ESF-10	Coordinate with ESF-10 to determine whether and where releases of HAZMAT will affect SAR operations.
		▪ ESF-4 ▪ INNG	Shore and crib unstable structures to enable searching.

To continue rescue efforts until all missing people have been accounted for	(Same as lifeline objective)	— —	SAR and US&R task forces: As specified in the IAP, deploy either to a forward mobilization site, to a local staging area, or directly to the search-and-rescue assignment site.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local coroners</li> <li>▪ EMS</li> </ul>	Recover all known remains and turn them over to the local coroner.
		EMS	Rescue all survivors and hand them off to EMS to be checked

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

### **REFERENCES**

- [Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue \(CISAR\) Addendum to the NSS, 2023](#)
- [FEMA's ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex, 2020](#)
- [IDHS Search and Rescue Training Program](#)
- National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP), 2016
- National Search and Rescue Supplement (NSS), 2018

### **RELATED PLANS**

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

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

- SEOC Just-in-Time Training Checklist- ESF #9

### **AGREEMENTS**

- Indiana Task Force One Utilization Agreement between the Indiana Department of Homeland Security and the City of Indianapolis, Department of Public Safety
- Memorandum of Agreement by and Between the Civil Air Patrol Through Its Indiana Wing and the Indiana Department of Homeland Security



## APPENDIX B – ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>AC</b>	Area Command
<b>AFRCC</b>	United States Air Force Rescue Coordination Center
<b>ARC</b>	American Red Cross
<b>BOAH</b>	Indiana State Board of Animal Health
<b>CAP</b>	Civil Air Patrol
<b>CBRNE</b>	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosive
<b>CERFP</b>	CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package
<b>CISAR</b>	Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue
<b>COP</b>	Common Operating Picture
<b>DCE</b>	Defense Coordinating Element
<b>DHS</b>	United States Department of Homeland Security
<b>DNR</b>	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
<b>DOD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>EEI</b>	Essential Element of Information
<b>EMA</b>	Emergency Management Agency
<b>EMAC</b>	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
<b>EMS</b>	Emergency Medical Services
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Center
<b>EOP</b>	Emergency Operations Plan
<b>ESF</b>	Emergency Support Function
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FSSA</b>	Family and Social Services Administration
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>IAP</b>	Incident Action Plan
<b>IBEAM</b>	Indiana Building Emergency Assessment and Monitoring
<b>IC</b>	Incident Command
<b>IDEM</b>	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
<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>IDOI</b>	Indiana Department of Insurance
<b>IDOL</b>	Indiana Department of Labor
<b>IFCA</b>	Indiana Fire Chiefs Association
<b>INDOT</b>	Indiana Department of Transportation
<b>INNG</b>	Indiana National Guard
<b>IN-TF1</b>	Indiana Task Force One
<b>INVOAD</b>	Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
<b>ISP</b>	Indiana State Police
<b>JFO</b>	Joint Field Office
<b>MAA</b>	Mutual Aid Agreement
<b>MOA</b>	Memorandum of Agreement
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>NIMS</b>	National Incident Management System
<b>NOC</b>	National Operations Center
<b>NPG</b>	National Preparedness Goal
<b>NRF</b>	National Response Framework
<b>NSP</b>	National Search and Rescue Plan
<b>NSS</b>	National Search and Rescue Supplement
<b>NSS</b>	National Security Strategy
<b>NWS</b>	National Weather Service
<b>RRCC</b>	Regional Response Coordination Center
<b>SAR</b>	Search and Rescue
<b>SEOC</b>	State Emergency Operations Center
<b>SOG</b>	Standard Operating Guide
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>UAS</b>	Unmanned Aircraft Systems
<b>UAV</b>	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
<b>UC</b>	Unified Command
<b>USAR/US&amp;R</b>	Urban Search and Rescue
<b>USCG</b>	United States Coast Guard
<b>VOAD</b>	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
<b>WebEOC</b>	Web Emergency Operations Center