
**IS-801: ESF #1 – Transportation
Student Manual**

February 2009

Topic

Course Overview

**Display
Visual 1**



Key Points

Purpose: The purpose of this course is to familiarize you with the function and composition of ESF #1 – Transportation.

Approximate Time: 1 hour

Content Outline: This module includes the following major topics:

- ESF Overview
- Primary and Support Agencies
- Organizational Response
- ESF #1: Specialized Resources
- Summary

Materials:

- Instructor Guide
- Student Manual (including the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex)

Topic

Course Overview

**Display
Visual 2**

Objectives

- Describe the overall purpose and scope of ESF #1.
- Identify the supplemental assistance ESF #1 provides to State, tribal, and local governments.
- Identify typical activities accomplished by ESF #1 resources.
- Describe the types of partnerships formed between ESF #1 and other response agencies and organizations.



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Visual 2

Key Points

At the end of this course, you will be able to:


- Describe the overall purpose and scope of ESF #1.
- Identify the supplemental assistance ESF #1 provides to State, tribal, and local governments.
- Identify typical activities accomplished by ESF #1 resources.
- Describe the types of partnerships formed between ESF #1 and other response agencies and organizations.

Topic

Course Overview


**Display
Visual 3**

Introductions



Tell us:

- Your name.
- Your role in emergency management.
- What you hope to gain from this course.



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Visual 3

Key Points

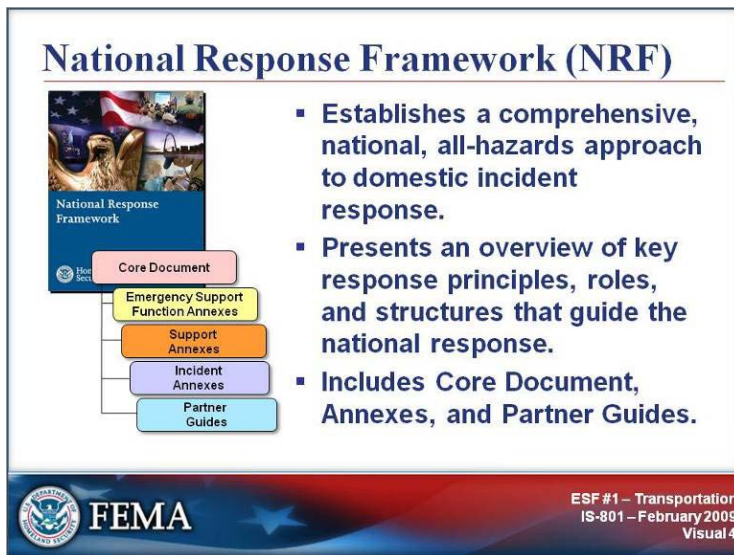
Introduce yourself to the members of your table groups, providing:

- Your name.
- Your role in emergency management.
- What you hope to gain from this course.

Topic

ESF Overview

**Display
Visual 4**



Key Points

The National Response Framework (NRF):

- Is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response.
- Builds upon the National Incident Management System (NIMS) coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.

The NRF is comprised of:

- The Core Document, which describes the doctrine that guides our national response, roles and responsibilities, response actions, response organizations, and planning requirements to achieve an effective national response to any incident that occurs.
- Emergency Support Function Annexes, which identify Federal resources and capabilities that are most frequently needed in a national response (e.g., transportation, firefighting, mass care).
- Support Annexes, which describe essential supporting aspects that are common to all incidents (e.g., financial management, volunteer and donations management, private-sector coordination).
- Incident Annexes, which address the unique aspects of how we respond to seven broad categories or types of incidents (e.g., biological, nuclear/radiological, cyber, mass evacuation).
- Partner Guides, which provide ready references describing key roles and actions for local, tribal, State, Federal, and private-sector response partners.

Topic	ESF Overview
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**Display
Visual 5**

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

ESFs are:

- The primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance.
- Organized around functional capabilities (e.g., emergency management, transportation, search and rescue, etc.).



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Visual 5

Key Points

The Federal Government and many State governments organize many of their resources and capabilities—as well as those of certain private-sector and nongovernmental organizations—under Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).

The ESFs:

- Are coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs), and Joint Field Offices (JFOs).
- Are a critical mechanism to coordinate functional capabilities and resources provided by Federal departments and agencies, along with certain private-sector and nongovernmental organizations.


Note that some States also have organized an ESF structure along this approach.


Topic	ESF Overview
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Display
Visual 6

ESF General Duties

- Commit agency assets.
- Approve and implement mission assignments.
- Maintain situational awareness and report on ESF operations.
- Represent agency on task forces and ad hoc groups.
- Serve as technical experts.



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Visual 6

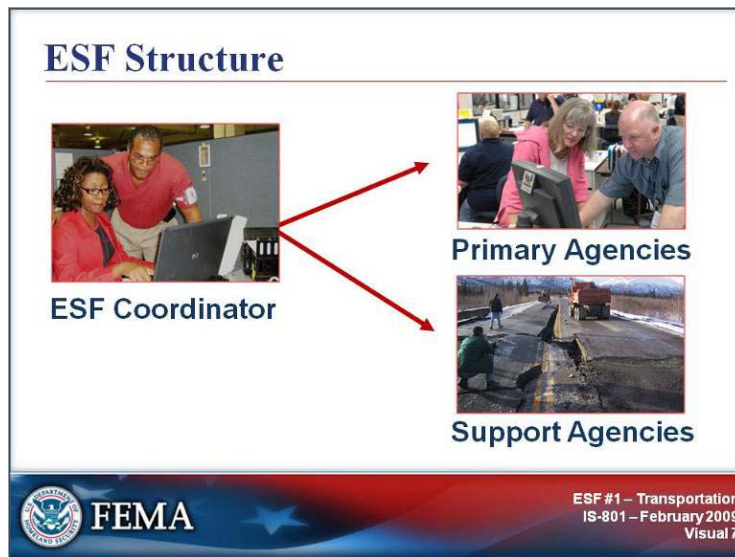
Key Points

Review the general ESF duties listed on the visual.

Why is it important that ESFs have the authority to commit agency assets?

Topic	ESF Overview
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Display
Visual 7



Key Points

The ESF structure includes:

- **ESF Coordinator.** The entity assigned to manage oversight for a particular ESF.
- **Primary Agencies.** ESF primary agencies are Federal agencies with significant authorities, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. A Federal agency designated as an ESF primary agency serves as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission.
- **Support Agencies.** Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agencies in executing the mission of the ESF.


ESFs provide support to other ESFs. For example: ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering may support rural ESF #5 – Emergency Management forces to obtain heavy equipment and/or demolition services as needed to suppress incident-related fires.

Topic


ESF Overview

**Display
Visual 8**

ESF Coordinator



- Pre-incident planning and coordination
- Ongoing contact with primary and support agencies
- Coordination with private-sector organizations
- Preparedness planning and exercises

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Visual 8

Key Points

The ESF coordinator has management oversight for that particular ESF.

Note that, as described on the visual, the ESF coordinator has a role throughout the incident management cycle.

Topic	ESF Overview
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**Display
Visual 9**

Primary and Support Agencies

- **Primary Agency:** Federal agency with significant authorities, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF.
- **Support Agency:** Assists the primary agency by providing resources and capabilities in a given functional area.



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Visual 9

Key Points

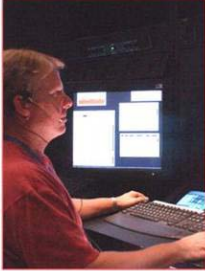
When an ESF is activated in response to an incident:

- The **primary agency** is responsible for:
 - Serving as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission.
 - Orchestrating Federal support within its functional area for an affected State.
 - Providing staff for the operations functions at fixed and field facilities.
 - Notifying and requesting assistance from support agencies.
 - Managing mission assignments and coordinating with support agencies and appropriate State agencies.
 - Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources.
 - Supporting and keeping other ESFs and organizational elements informed of ESF operational priorities and activities.
 - Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.
- **Support agencies** are responsible for:
 - Conducting operations, when requested by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or the designated ESF primary agency, using their own authorities, subject-matter experts, capabilities, or resources.
 - Participating in planning for short- and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs), checklists, or other job aids, in concert with existing first-responder standards.
 - Assisting in the conduct of situational assessments.
 - Furnishing available personnel or other resource support as requested by DHS or the ESF primary agency.
 - Providing input to periodic readiness assessments.
 - Participating in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of response and recovery capabilities.
 - Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

Topic	ESF Overview
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Display
Visual 10

Activation of ESFs



- Not every incident requires the activation of ESFs.
- ESFs may be selectively activated for:
 - Stafford Act Emergency and Major Disaster Declarations.
 - Non-Stafford Act incidents as specified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5).

ESF deployment must be coordinated, even if under the agency's own authority!

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Visual 10

Key Points

ESFs may be selectively activated for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents under circumstances as defined in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5). Note that not all incidents requiring Federal support result in the activation of ESFs.

FEMA can deploy assets and capabilities through ESFs into an area in anticipation of an approaching storm or event that is expected to cause a significant impact and result. Note that this coordination through ESFs allows FEMA to position Federal support for a quick response, though actual assistance cannot normally be provided until the Governor requests and receives a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration.

Topic	ESF Overview
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Display
Visual 11



Key Points

The 15 ESFs are listed on the visual. The complete ESF Annexes are available at the NRF Resource Center at www.fema.gov/nrf.

This course focuses on ESF #1 – Transportation.

Describe your roles or associations with ESF #1.

Topic	ESF Overview
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**Display
Visual 12**



Key Points

Transportation is a vital part of the Nation's infrastructure and daily operations.

Anything that disrupts transportation in one part of the country is likely to affect the Nation as a whole by preventing:

- Oil and other energy sources from reaching customers.
- Food and groceries from reaching stores.
- Workers from getting to and from their places of work.
- Rescue teams from reaching people in need.


Topic	ESF Overview
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Display
Visual 13

ESF #1: Purpose

- Helps governmental and nongovernmental organizations manage transportation systems and infrastructure in response to domestic threats or incidents.
- Participates in prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.



 See page 1 of the annex

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Visual 13

Key Points

ESF #1 – Transportation supports the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) by:


- Assisting Federal, State, tribal, and local governmental entities, voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to incidents.
- Coordinating prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

Refer to the purpose statement on page 1 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex.


Topic	ESF Overview
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Display
Visual 14

ESF #1: Scope



- Monitoring and reporting on the status of the transportation system and infrastructure.
- Identifying temporary alternative transportation solutions.
- Coordinating the restoration and recovery of the transportation system and infrastructure.

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Visual 14

Key Points

The Department of Transportation (DOT), with the assistance of the ESF #1 support agencies, provides transportation assistance in domestic incident management, including the following activities:

- Monitoring and reporting status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure as a result of the incident.
- Identifying temporary alternative transportation solutions that can be implemented by others when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed.
- Performing activities conducted under the direct authority of DOT elements as these relate to aviation, maritime, surface, railroad, and pipeline transportation.
- Coordinating the restoration and recovery of the transportation system and infrastructure.
- Coordinating and supporting prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities among transportation stakeholders within the authorities and resource limitations of ESF #1 agencies.

Scope information can be found on page 1 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex.

Topic	ESF Overview
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Display
Visual 15



Key Points

ESF #1 is not responsible for movement of people, goods, equipment, or animals.

ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services may provide staff to support local, tribal, and State authorities with mass evacuation.

ESF #6 mass evacuation activities and requirements are identified and addressed in the Mass Evacuation Incident Annex to the National Response Framework.

Topic	ESF Overview
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Display
Visual 16

ESF #1 Coordinator



Department of Transportation (DOT):

- Maintains contact with primary and support agencies.
- Plans activities relating to:
 - Catastrophic incident and mass evacuation planning.
 - Critical infrastructure preparedness.

 See pages 6 and 7 of the annex

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Visual 16

Key Points

DOT is responsible for planning and coordinating activities affecting transportation through prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

These activities include:

- Maintaining ongoing contact with ESF primary and support agencies.
- Conducting periodic ESF meetings and conference calls.
- Coordinating efforts with State/local/tribal and private-sector organizations.
- Coordinating ESF activities relating to catastrophic incident and mass evacuation planning and critical infrastructure preparedness as appropriate.

DOT supports planning and coordination elements of preparedness as requested and funded—on a reimbursable basis—by DHS.

DOT also manages the financial aspects of the Federal ESF #1 response, including management of Stafford Act mission assignments or reimbursable agreements for non-Stafford Act Federal-to-Federal support.

Information about the coordinator's role can be found on pages 6 and 7 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex.


Topic	Primary and Support Agencies
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**Display
Visual 17**


ESF #1 Primary Agency

DOT helps to:

- Assess transportation infrastructure damage and its impact.
- Determine the most viable transportation networks.
- Restore the transportation infrastructure through ESF #3 and the Stafford Act program.



 See page 7 of the annex

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Visual 17

Key Points

As the primary ESF #1 agency for response, DOT:

- Manages the headquarters and regional ESF #1 activities.
- Provides trained personnel to staff ESF #1 positions at the NRCC, the RRCC, the Joint Field Office (JFO), or any other temporary facility in the impacted region appropriate to the ESF #1 mission.
- Deploys members to fill positions on emergency response teams, the Incident Management Planning Team (IMPT), and other entities, as required.
- Through the Federal Aviation Administration (DOT/FAA), oversees the operation and regulation of the U.S. National Airspace System, including during emergencies.
- Works with primary and support agencies, State and local transportation departments, and industry partners to assess and report the damage to the transportation infrastructure and analyze the impact of the incident on national and regional transportation operations.
- Coordinates and implements, as required, emergency-related response and recovery functions performed under DOT statutory authorities. This includes management of the airspace within and surrounding the disaster-impacted area, emergency highway funding for federally owned highways and highways on the Federal Aid System, hazardous material movement, and damage assessment, including safety- and security-related actions.
- Provides technical assistance to Federal, State, tribal, and local governmental entities to determine the most viable transportation networks to, from, and within the incident area and the availability of accessible transportation.
- Helps restore the transportation infrastructure through ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering and the Stafford Act program.

Refer to page 7 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex for additional information.

Topic	Primary and Support Agencies
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Display
Visual 18



Key Points

ESF #1 support agencies provide additional expertise and resources to help accomplish the ESF's mission.

The agencies listed on the visual represent a sampling of the agencies that contribute to ESF #1. The duties of each agency will be discussed in greater detail on the following visuals.

Topic	Primary and Support Agencies
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Display
Visual 19



Key Points

The U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM):

- Provides military transportation capacity from USTRANSCOM or other organizations to move essential resources, including DOT response personnel and associated equipment and supplies, when requested and upon approval by the Secretary of Defense. (Note that USTRANSCOM also provides staff to the headquarters ESF #1 function and the regional ESF #1 when requested and upon approval by the Secretary of Defense.)
- Provides assets to complement temporarily degraded or disrupted DOT/FAA air navigation services capabilities as requested by DOT/FAA and ESF #1.

Topic	Primary and Support Agencies
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Display
Visual 20

U.S. Coast Guard



- Identifies and provides assets and resources.
- Coordinates with maritime stakeholders to support restoration of domestic ports, shipping, waterways, and related systems and infrastructure.
- Provides staff to the DOT Crisis Management Center (CMC) to provide status of maritime domain, including ports, waterways, and operations.

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Visual 20

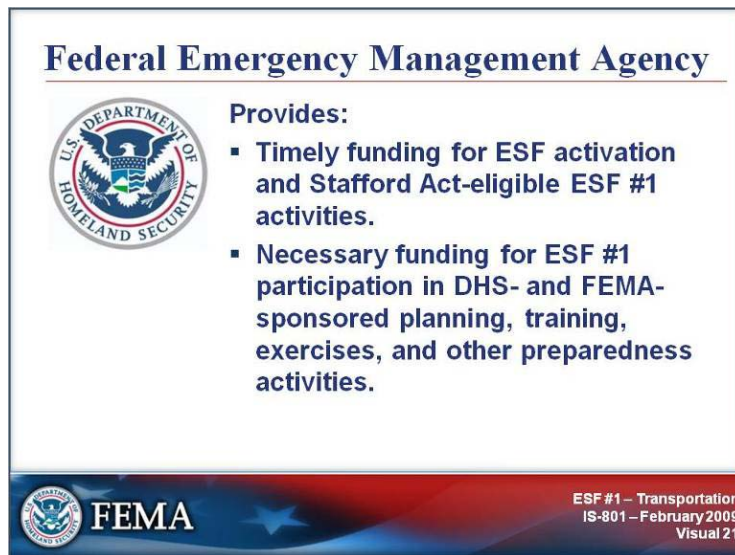
Key Points

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG):

- Identifies and provides assets and resources.
- Coordinates with support agencies and other maritime stakeholders through ESF #1 to prioritize, evaluate, and support restoration of domestic ports, shipping, waterways, and related systems and infrastructure.
- Provides staff to the DOT Crisis Management Center during emergencies to provide status of the maritime domain, including ports, waterways, and operations, for integration in overall transportation sector status reporting.

Topic	Primary and Support Agencies
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Display
Visual 21



Key Points

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

- Provides timely funding for ESF activation and Stafford Act-eligible ESF #1 activities.
- Provides necessary funding for ESF #1 participation in DHS- and FEMA-sponsored planning, training, exercises, and other preparedness activities.

Topic	Primary and Support Agencies
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Display
Visual 22

Transportation Security Administration



- Provides transportation and threat information reports.
- Serves as ESF #1 liaison to ESF #13.
- Leads efforts to protect transportation infrastructure from acts of terrorism and disasters.
- Provides assets to address security and coordination requirements for mass air evacuation operations.
- Helps allocate and prioritize resources.

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Visual 22

Key Points

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA):

- Through the Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC), provides relevant transportation and threat information reports, including Information Sharing and Analysis Center reports, to ESF #1 in its lead role in reporting the status of transportation infrastructure.
- Serves as ESF #1 liaison to ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security, as appropriate.
- Leads efforts to protect transportation infrastructure from the effects of acts of terrorism and supports efforts to protect transportation infrastructure from the effects of manmade and natural disasters.
- Provides assets to address security and onsite coordination requirements for the ground operations and in-flight segments of mass air evacuation operations as requested by ESF #1.
- Provides assistance in the allocation and prioritization of resources through the Infrastructure Liaison and the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC).

Topic	Organizational Response
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Display
Visual 23

Concept of Operations



Initial activities include:

- Reporting the status of the transportation system and infrastructure.
- Coordinating transportation solutions.
- Implementing appropriate air traffic and airspace management measures.

 See page 3 of the annex

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Visual 23

Key Points

The ESF #1 structure integrates DOT and support agency capabilities and resources into the NRF and the NIMS. Note that initial response activities that ESF #1 conducts during emergencies include the following:

- Monitoring and reporting the status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure.
- Identifying temporary alternative transportation solutions to be implemented by others when primary systems or routes are unavailable or overwhelmed.
- Implementing appropriate air traffic and airspace management measures.
- Coordinating the issuance of regulatory waivers and exemptions.

In addition to the above initial activities, ESF #1 provides longer term coordination of the restoration and recovery of the affected transportation systems and infrastructure if required.

This information can be found on page 3 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex.

Topic	Organizational Response
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Display
Visual 24



Key Points

Review ESF #1's headquarters response organization with the following key points:

- The NRCC activates ESF #1. Explain that the NRCC notifies DOT's Crisis Management Center (CMC), and that DOT in turn activates support agencies, and Headquarters and regional ESF #1 staff.
- ESF #1 provides staff to the NRCC. Staffing levels and composition will be determined by the scope, scale, and nature of the threat or incident. Additional technical expertise, planning, and operational support are provided by DOT Headquarters and field offices.
- DOT activates the Department's ERT. The ERT works closely with other departments and agencies and DOT's extensive stakeholder network to assess the affected transportation systems, identify alternatives to damaged or overwhelmed modes to be implemented by others, and identify the sector's needs.
- FAA activates specialized Response Cells to manage and coordinate air navigation services and other aviation-related efforts.


Refer to pages 3 and 4 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex.

Topic	Organizational Response
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Display Visual 25

Initial Actions

- Monitor and report on the status of transportation systems and infrastructure.
- Coordinate temporary alternative transportation solutions.
- Perform activities under the direct authority of DOT elements.



See page 5 of the annex

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Visual 25

Key Points

Initial ESF #1 emergency support activities include:

- **Monitoring and reporting the status of and damage to transportation systems and infrastructure as a result of the incident.** DOT provides this information (via the CMC) to the National Operations Center (NOC), NRCC, and NICC, as well as the affected RRCs and JFOs. Note that information is compiled from a variety of sources, and that the reports include specific damages sustained, ongoing recovery efforts, alternatives planned or implemented by others, and assessments of the impact.
- **Identifying temporary alternative transportation solutions implemented by others when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed.** Primary responsibility for arranging for alternate transportation services lies at the State and local levels, with the system owner or operator and/or State and local government.

Within the scope of this annex, the Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinator (RETCO) or designated alternate makes decisions with appropriate State, tribal, and local entities, DOT Headquarters, and the NRCC on issues such as movement restrictions, critical facilities closures, and evacuations. On a case-by-case basis, and within the limits of the scope of this annex, DOT will help DHS/FEMA coordinate passenger rail support to mass evacuations under the Mass Evacuation Incident Annex, when activated.

- **Performing activities conducted under the direct authority of DOT elements.** These include a variety of statutory activities, including management of the National Airspace System; maritime, surface transportation, railroad, and pipeline regulatory activities; funding; issuing transportation regulatory waivers and exemptions (e.g., hours of service, hazardous materials regulations, etc.); and other emergency support.


Additional information about initial actions can be found on page 5 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex.

Topic

Organizational Response

Display
Visual 26


Continuing and Ongoing Actions



ESF #1 helps State, tribal, and local recovery efforts by:

- Coordinating the restoration and recovery of the transportation infrastructure.
- Coordinating and supporting prevention, preparedness, and mitigation activities among transportation stakeholders.

See page 6 of the annex

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Visual 26

Key Points

In addition to sustaining the initial actions, ESF #1 provides long-term coordination of the restoration and recovery of the affected transportation systems and infrastructure by:

- **Coordinating the restoration and recovery of the transportation infrastructure.** Primary responsibility for coordinating the restoration and recovery of the transportation infrastructure beyond the State and local level rests with DOT through the unique resources and expertise of each Operating Administration and the ESF #1 support agencies to facilitate recovery.

Several DOT Operating Administrations have individual programs, funding sources, and technical experts (e.g., inspectors, engineers, etc.) that can be utilized to support restoration and recovery efforts. Note that these include the FAA, the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, the Maritime Administration, and the Research and Innovative Technologies Administration (including the Volpe Transportation Center).
- **Coordinating and supporting prevention, preparedness, and mitigation activities among transportation stakeholders.** This is a continuous activity that is conducted within the authorities and resource limitations of ESF #1 agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning efforts as they relate to transportation, including evacuation planning, contingency plans, etc., as well as working with the designated Special Needs Advisor, as described in NIMS, to address persons with special needs in the planning process.

Additional information about the continuing and ongoing actions can be found on page 6 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex.

Topic	ESF #1 Specialized Resources
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Display
Visual 27



Key Points

Whether determining which routes provide the quickest access for emergency responders or assessing damage to transportation infrastructure, the specialized teams and resources of ESF #1 help ensure the safety and security of our Nation.

The next few visuals will go into greater detail on each of the following special teams:


- The DOT **Emergency Response Team** works closely with other departments, agencies, and the private sector to assess affected transportation systems and find a way to restore transportation.
- The **Evacuation Liaison Team** is a joint DOT, FEMA, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers function that coordinates communications and information between State jurisdictions and Federal and State emergency management, highway patrol, and transportation officials.
- **Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinators and Representatives** work with other agencies at regional, State, tribal, and local levels to carry out ESF #1 response.
- The DOT **Crisis Management Center** serves as a focal point for the transportation response.

This information can be found on pages 3 and 4 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex.

Topic	ESF #1 Specialized Resources
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Display
Visual 28

Emergency Response Team (ERT)



The DOT Secretary's ERT:

- Is composed of senior advisors and subject-matter experts from DOT.
- Determines an incident's impact on the transportation infrastructure.
- Serves as a liaison to interagency partners.
- Coordinates DOT-specific support.



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Visual 28

Key Points

The DOT Secretary's ERT:


- Is composed of senior advisors and subject-matter experts from all operating modes within DOT.
- Determines an incident's impact on the transportation infrastructure and the resulting impact to the Nation.
- Serves as a liaison with interagency partners.
- Coordinates DOT-specific support, such as managing and coordinating air navigation services or the Ready Reserve Fleet.

This information can be found on page 4 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex.

Topic	ESF #1 Specialized Resources
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Display
Visual 29

Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT)



A joint DOT, FEMA, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers function that:

- Helps coordinate State jurisdictions during multistate hurricane evacuations.
- Serves as an information clearinghouse and communication link between governmental agencies.
- Gathers and analyzes information, such as the status of evacuation routes and traffic patterns.

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Visual 29

Key Points

The Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT) is a joint DOT, FEMA, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers function made up of emergency management and transportation specialists.


The ELT provides support by:

- Helping coordinate between State jurisdictions during multistate hurricane evacuations.
- Serving as an information clearinghouse and communication link between Federal and State emergency management, highway patrol, and transportation officials.
- Gathering and analyzing vital information, such as the status of evacuation routes, traffic patterns, problem areas, shelter and gas availability, and emergency messages and instructions.

Topic	ESF #1 Specialized Resources
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Display
Visual 30


RETCO and RETREP



The Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinator and Representative (RETCO and RETREP) provide:

- DOT staff to augment regional and State Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs), and Joint Field Offices (JFOs).
- Regional DOT transportation support during nonemergency periods in contingency planning efforts.

See page 4 of the annex

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Visual 30

Key Points

DOT's Regional Emergency Transportation Program provides the staff and expertise required to support ESF #1 in the field in the form of the Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinators and Representatives (RETCOs/RETREPs). The program consists of a Headquarters element and 10 regions, which are based on the standard Federal regions.

The RETCO/RETREP provide full-time, collateral duty and volunteer DOT and contractor staff to augment regional and State incident command structures, including RRCCs, JFOs, and State Emergency Operations Centers, as needed. This cadre also provides regional DOT transportation support during nonemergency periods in contingency planning efforts within the limits of available resources and/or as funded by FEMA.

The DOT RETCO:

- Provides direction for the regional ESF #1 mission.
- Is the Secretary of Transportation's representative for emergency preparedness and response matters within the region and receives policy guidance and operational direction from the Office of the Secretary.
- Is responsible for the administrative support of DOT individuals involved in regional emergency transportation operations and coordination with DOT Headquarters in the management of all financial transactions undertaken through mission assignments and interagency agreements issued to ESF #1.

This information can be found on page 4 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex.

Topic	ESF #1 Specialized Resources
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**Display
Visual 31**

Crisis Management Center (CMC)



- Is a 24/7 operations center located at DOT Headquarters.
- Serves as the focal point for DOT's ERTs.
- Acts as DOT's formal point of contact for ESF #1 activation.
- Works with supporting agencies to manage information and recommend response actions.

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Visual 31

Key Points

The DOT Crisis Management Center (CMC) is located at DOT Headquarters. The CMC serves as a focal point for the transportation response, providing centralized management of information during an emergency, as CMC staff monitor the national transportation system for any type of disruption, provide information to senior management, and operate communications resources to assist DOT in effectively responding to problems in day-to-day operations and emergency response.

Experts from throughout DOT and its partner agencies assemble to analyze information, recommend appropriate courses of action, and provide consolidated reports for the Secretary and the Federal response community.


DOT's Office of Intelligence, Security, and Emergency Response operates a continuity of operations/government program to ensure that essential Secretarial functions can continue at an alternate site if Departmental facilities have been impacted or disrupted. The Office of Intelligence, Security, and Emergency Response has primary responsibility for DOT preparedness, response, and recovery programs. This office develops and participates in training and exercise programs to ensure staff are prepared to respond appropriately when a disaster occurs.

This information can be found on page 3 of the ESF #1 – Transportation Annex.

Topic	Summary
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Display
Visual 32

Knowledge Review and Summary



Instructions:

- Answer the review questions on the next page in your Student Manual.
- Be prepared to share your answers with the class in 5 minutes.
- If you need clarification on any of the material presented in this course, be sure to ask your instructors.

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Visual 32

Key Points

Instructions:

- Answer the review questions on pages 35 and 36 of your Student Manual.
- Be prepared to share your answers with the class in 5 minutes.
- If you need clarification on any of the material presented in this course, be sure to ask your instructors.

Additional information about the National Response Framework and Emergency Support Functions can be obtained at the NRF Resource Center at www.fema.gov/nrf.

Topic	Summary
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Display
Visual 33

Taking the Exam

Instructions:

1. Take a few moments to review your Student Manuals and identify any questions.
 2. Make sure that you get all of your questions answered prior to beginning the final test.
 3. When taking the test . . .
 - Read each item carefully.
 - Circle your answer on the test.
 - Check your work and transfer your answers to the computer-scan (bubble) answer sheet or enter the answers online.
- You may refer to your Student Manuals and the annex when completing this test.



FEMA

ESF #1 – Transportation
IS-801 – February 2009
Visual 33

Key Points

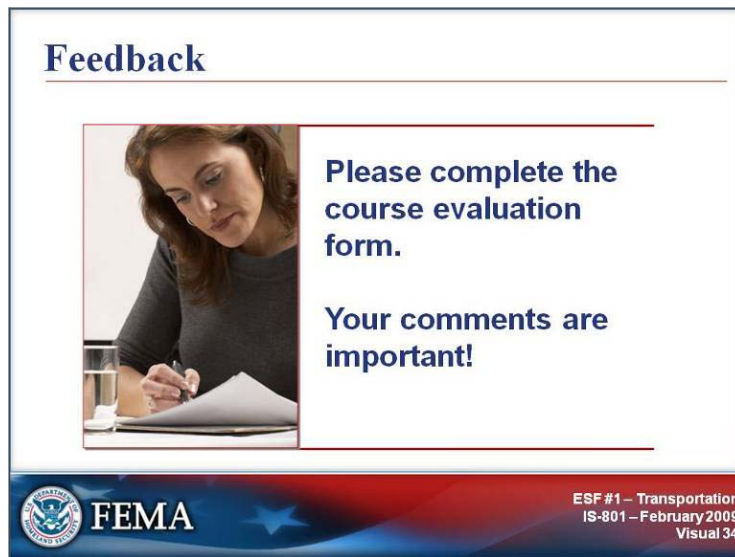
Instructions:

1. Take a few moments to review your Student Manuals and identify any questions.
2. Make sure that you get all of your questions answered prior to beginning the final test.
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 - Read each item carefully.
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 - Check your work and transfer your answers to the computer-scan (bubble) answer sheet or enter the answers online.

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Topic	Summary
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Key Points

Please complete the course evaluation/feedback form.

ESF #1 – Knowledge Review

1. Who serves as the coordinator and primary agency for ESF #1?

2. Which of the following activities is **NOT** within the scope of ESF #1?
 - a. Managing airspace to have all commercial and private flights grounded in the wake of an incident.
 - b. Transporting residents of an area hit by a radiological “dirty bomb.”
 - c. Supporting a FEMA-led Evacuation Liaison Team to evacuate special needs populations in advance of predicted flooding.
 - d. Providing alternative routing information to private-sector companies transporting vital commodities.

3. Read the following scenario, and then identify three potential actions for ESF #1.

Scenario: A storm that would become an April nor'easter moved out into the Southern Plains States, bringing heavy rain and severe thunderstorms. The storm then moved across the Mid-Atlantic States and into the Atlantic Ocean, where it rapidly intensified into a major nor'easter. The storm has stalled offshore from New York City and continues to strengthen to the equivalent of a Category 3 hurricane. The projected landfall is Cape Cod and Boston. State, tribal, and local authorities are considering evacuation routes and options for staging commodities, and have asked for Federal assistance in preparing for and recovering from the storm.

4. Match the activities with the ESF #1 support agencies that perform them.

Activities	Support Agencies
_____ Provides forecasts, watches, and warnings, including weather, storm surge, and dispersion forecasts.	A. Department of Defense
_____ Provides information on the recovery and restoration of transportation infrastructure.	B. Department of Energy
_____ Provides transportation and threat information reports.	C. Department of Homeland Security/Office of Infrastructure Protection
_____ Provides military transport resources.	D. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
_____ Conducts radiological environment surveys.	E. Transportation Security Administration

5. Use the space below to make note of any questions you have about the material covered in this course.