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**IS-813: ESF #13 – Public Safety and  
Security  
Student Manual**

---

**February 2009**



**Topic**

**Course Overview**

**Display  
Visual 1**



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**Key Points**

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this course is to familiarize you with the function and composition of ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security.

**Approximate Time:** 1 hour

**Content Outline:** This module includes the following major topics:

- ESF Overview
- ESF #13 Purpose and Scope
- ESF #13 Coordinator and Primary Agency
- ESF #13 Lead Agency
- Role of the Attorney General
- Role of the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official
- ESF #13 Support Agencies
- ESF #13 Actions
- Concept of Operations
- Specialized Resources
- Summary

**Materials:**

- Instructor Guide
- Student Manual (including the ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex)

**Display  
Visual 2**

### Objectives

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- Describe the overall purpose and scope of ESF #13.
- Identify the supplemental assistance ESF #13 provides to State, tribal, and local governments.
- Identify typical activities accomplished by ESF #13 resources.
- Describe the types of partnerships formed between ESF #13 and other response agencies and organizations.



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### Key Points


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

- Describe the overall purpose and scope of ESF #13.
- Identify the supplemental assistance ESF #13 provides to State, tribal, and local governments.
- Identify typical activities accomplished by ESF #13 resources.
- Describe the types of partnerships formed between ESF #13 and other response agencies and organizations.



**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

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**Key Points**

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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.

Display  
Visual 4

**National Response Framework (NRF)**

- Establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response.
- Presents an overview of key response principles, roles, and structures that guide the national response.
- Includes Core Document, Annexes, and Partner Guides.

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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.

**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

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**Key Points**

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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.

**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

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### **Key Points**

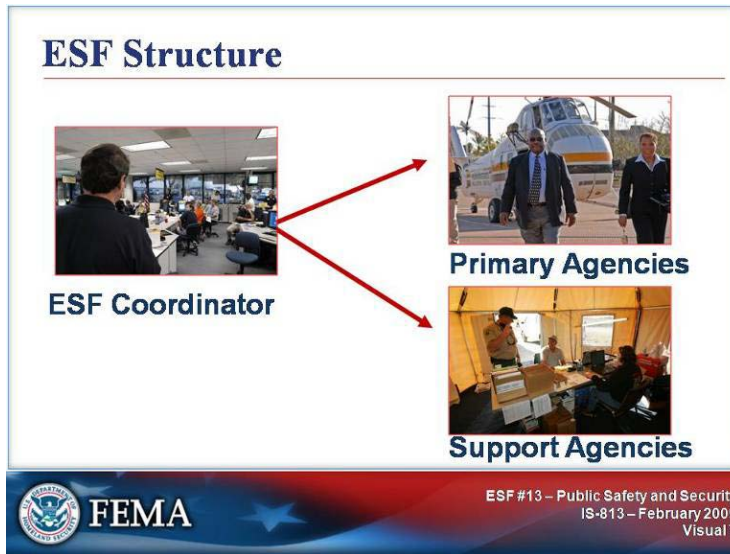
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Review the general ESF duties listed on the visual.

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



**Display  
Visual 7**



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**Key Points**

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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.

**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

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### **Key Points**

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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.

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.


**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

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### Key Points

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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). 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. 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.

Display  
Visual 11



**Emergency Support Functions**

- ESF #1 – Transportation
- ESF #2 – Communications
- ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4 – Firefighting
- ESF #5 – Emergency Management
- ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support
- ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 – Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF #12 – Energy
- ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security**
- ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery
- ESF #15 – External Affairs

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Visual 11

The visual contains a list of 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). ESF #13, 'Public Safety and Security', is highlighted in red. To the right of the list is a photograph of two law enforcement officers in tactical gear standing in front of a brick building, one holding a camera. The FEMA logo is at the bottom left, and the title 'ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security' with the date 'IS-813 – February 2009' and 'Visual 11' is at the bottom right.

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**Key Points**

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The 15 ESFs are listed on the visual. The complete ESF Annexes are available at the NRF Resource Center at [www.fema.gov/nrf](http://www.fema.gov/nrf).

This course focuses on ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security.

Describe your roles or associations with ESF #13.

**Topic**

**ESF #13 Purpose and Scope**


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**Display  
Visual 12**


**ESF #13: Purpose**

ESF #13 helps:

- Facilitate resource distribution.
- Assess and respond to requests for resources.
- Manage support by coordinating resources.
- Determine support requirements.
- Maintain communication with supporting agencies.



 See page 1 of the annex

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Visual 12

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**Key Points**

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ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security integrates Federal public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

ESF #13 supplements Federal, State, local, and tribal resources – it does not replace them. ESF #13 does not assume responsibility for investigative aspects related to an incident. In addition, and if requested, ESF #13 supports the response but does not manage terrorist incidents. See the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex for additional information.

Refer to the purpose statement on page 1 of the ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex.

**Topic**

**ESF #13 Purpose and Scope**

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**Display  
Visual 13**

**ESF #13: Scope**

**ESF #13 capabilities include:**

- Force and critical infrastructure protection.
- Security planning and technical assistance.
- Technology support.
- General law enforcement assistance to both preincident and postincident situations.



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Visual 13

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**Key Points**

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During incident response, ESF #13 provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing Federal-to-Federal support, and Federal support to State, tribal, and local authorities. ESF #13 capabilities include:

- Force and critical infrastructure protection.
- Security planning and technical assistance.
- Technology support.
- General law enforcement assistance to both preincident and postincident situations.

The scope information can be found on page 1 of the ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex.

**Topic**

**ESF #13 Coordinator and Primary Agency**

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Display  
Visual 14

The graphic features the Department of Justice seal on the left. To its right, the text reads: "The Department of Justice (DOJ) serves as ESF #13 coordinator and primary agency. Applicable DOJ agencies are:" followed by a bulleted list: "Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)", "Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)", "Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)", "Office of Justice Programs (OJP)", and "U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)". Below this list is a dark blue box with white text: "DOJ designates ATF as the ESF #13 lead agency." At the bottom of the graphic is a red and blue banner with the FEMA logo on the left and the text "ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security" and "IS-813 – February 2009 Visual 14" on the right.

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**Key Points**

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The Department of Justice (DOJ) is the ESF #13 coordinator and primary agency. The following DOJ agencies support the ESF #13 mission:

- **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF):** DOJ has designated ATF as the ESF #13 lead agency.
- **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA):** DEA may provide available manpower and resources at the discretion of the DEA Continuity of Operations Plan Coordinator and in compliance with DOJ mandates.
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):** FBI may provide specialized resources and capabilities, consistent with Federal laws, regulations, and mission priorities.
- **Office of Justice Programs (OJP):** Through its Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office for Victims of Crime, and National Institute of Justice, OJP is uniquely situated to assist State, tribal, and local justice entities with the continuity of operations of justice systems affected by incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, and to ensure that available resources are applied quickly and effectively to support local response.
- **U.S. Marshals Service (USMS):** USMS may provide the following: Deputy U.S. Marshals, support personnel, tactical medics, medics, explosive detection canine handler teams, judicial security specialists, Incident Management Teams, the Mobile Command Center, critical incident (peer support) response teams, and technical operations support.

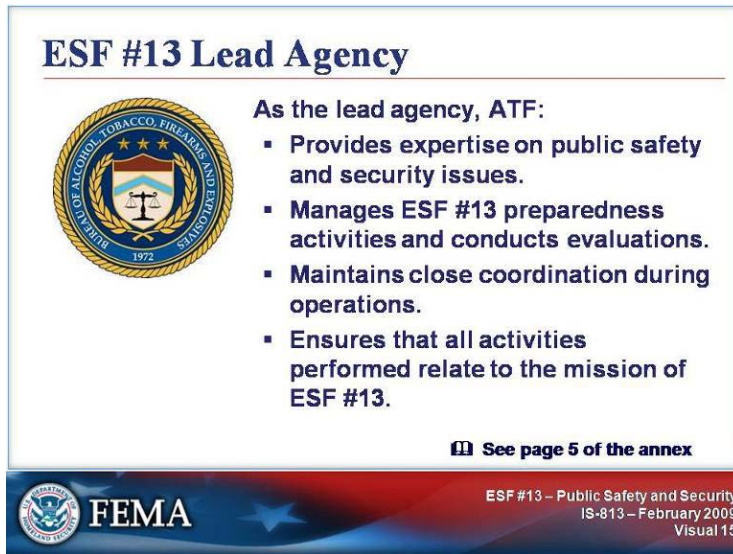


**Topic**


**ESF #13 Lead Agency**

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**Display  
Visual 15**





**ESF #13 Lead Agency**



**As the lead agency, ATF:**

- Provides expertise on public safety and security issues.
- Manages ESF #13 preparedness activities and conducts evaluations.
- Maintains close coordination during operations.
- Ensures that all activities performed relate to the mission of ESF #13.

**See page 5 of the annex**

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Visual 15

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**Key Points**

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As the ESF #13 lead, ATF:

- Provides expertise on public safety and security issues.
- Manages ESF #13 preparedness activities and conducts evaluations of operational readiness.
- Maintains close coordination during operations between the affected regional office(s), other response organizations, and other agency operations centers, as required.
- Ensures that all activities performed relate to the mission of ESF #13.

ATF may also provide the following:

- Special agents
- Special agent-certified explosives specialists, fire investigators, explosives detection, and accelerant detection
- Canine handler teams
- Medics
- Crisis negotiators
- Intelligence officers
- Explosives enforcement officers
- Industry operations investigators
- Fire research engineers
- Forensic chemists and auditors

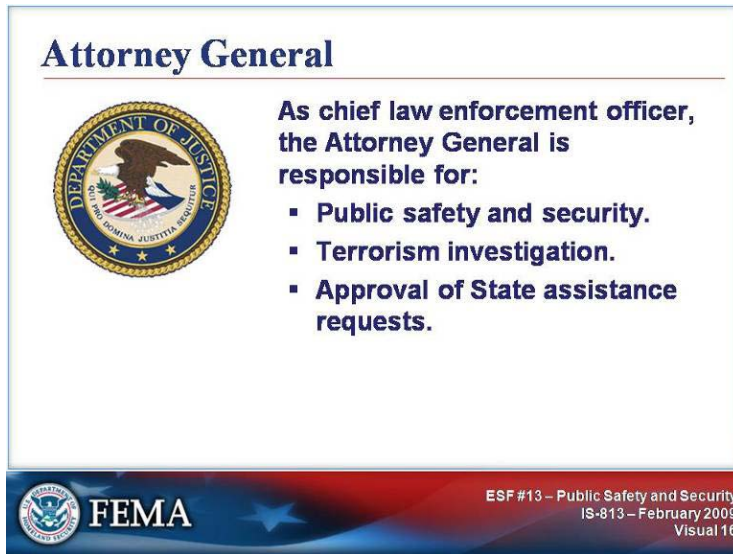
More information can be found on page 5 of the ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex.

**Topic**

**Role of the Attorney General**

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Display  
Visual 16



**Attorney General**

As chief law enforcement officer, the Attorney General is responsible for:

- Public safety and security.
- Terrorism investigation.
- Approval of State assistance requests.

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Visual 16

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**Key Points**

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The Attorney General is the chief law enforcement officer of the United States and, as such, assumes the following roles:

- **Public Safety and Security:** Generally acting through ATF, the Attorney General has lead responsibility for public safety and security.
- **Terrorism Investigation:** Generally acting through the FBI, the Attorney General has the lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the United States or directed at U.S. citizens or institutions abroad, as well as for coordinating activities of the other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States. This includes actions that are based on specific intelligence or law enforcement information.
- **Approval of State Assistance Requests:** The Attorney General approves requests submitted by State Governors pursuant to the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act for personnel and other Federal law enforcement support during incidents. The Attorney General also enforces Federal civil rights laws and will provide expertise to ensure that these laws are appropriately addressed.


**Topic**

**Role of the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official**

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Display  
Visual 17

### Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official



**The Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official:**

- Is appointed by the Attorney General.
- Coordinates all law enforcement, public safety, and security operations.



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Visual 17

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**Key Points**

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If a Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO) is designated during an incident, the SFLEO works closely with ESF #13 and:

- Is an official appointed by the Attorney General to coordinate all law enforcement, public safety, and security operations with intelligence or investigative law enforcement operations directly related to the incident.
- Serves as a member of the Unified Coordination Group to ensure that allocation of law enforcement requirements and resource allocations are coordinated as appropriate.

**Topic**


**ESF #13 Support Agencies**


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Display  
Visual 18

**ESF #13 Support Agencies (1 of 2)**

- **Department of Commerce** provides environmental information and forecast models.
- **Environmental Protection Agency** provides specialized hazardous materials evidence response teams.
- **Department of Energy** provides nuclear/radiological incident response.



 See pages 7-12 of the annex

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Visual 18

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**Key Points**

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The ESF coordinator activates support agencies based on the particular needs of the incident. These agencies are part of a total public safety and security “system”—each with unique responsibilities and resources—that allows ESF #13 to effectively coordinate response in a variety of incidents.

Some of the support agencies include:

- The **Department of Commerce**, which provides environmental information and forecast models.
- The **Environmental Protection Agency**, which provides specialized hazardous materials evidence response teams.
- The **Department of Energy**, which provides nuclear/radiological incident response.

More information can be found on pages 7 through 12 of the ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex.

**Topic**

**ESF #13 Support Agencies**

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Display  
Visual 19

**ESF #13 Support Agencies (2 of 2)**

- **National Aeronautics and Space Administration** provides geospatial modeling and decision-support systems.
- **Forest Service and Department of the Interior** provide for safety and security within agency lands.
- **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children** provides information about missing and exploited children.



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Visual 19

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**Key Points**

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- The **National Aeronautics and Space Administration** provides geospatial modeling and decision-support systems.
- The **Forest Service** and the **Department of the Interior** provide for safety and security within agency lands.
- The **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children** provides information about missing and exploited children.


**Display  
Visual 20**

### Preincident Coordination

Before an incident, ESF #13 helps to:

- Develop operational and tactical plans.
- Conduct technical security and/or vulnerability assessments.
- Deploy Federal resources in response to specific threats or potential incidents.



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Visual 20

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### Key Points

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One important ESF #13 function is preincident coordination to support incident management and mitigation against potential threats and hazards.

Explain that preincident coordination includes:


- Developing operational and tactical public safety and security plans.
- Conducting technical security and/or vulnerability assessments.
- Deploying Federal public safety and security resources in response to specific threats or potential incidents.

**Display  
Visual 21**


**ESF #13 Actions**

ESF #13 provides:

- Technical assistance.
- Specialized public safety and security assessment.
- General law enforcement assistance.
- Specialized security resources.
- Badging and credentialing.
- Site security.
- Traffic and crowd control.
- Force protection.



**See pages 4 and 5 of the annex**

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Visual 21

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**Key Points**

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Federal assistance through ESF #13 includes a number of different activities, including:

- Technical assistance.
- Specialized public safety and security assessment.
- General law enforcement assistance.
- Specialized security resources.
- Badging and credentialing.
- Site security.
- Traffic and crowd control.
- Force protection.


Refer to pages 4 and 5 of the ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex for more information about each of these actions.

**Display  
Visual 22**

**Activity: Scope**

What are examples of activities within the scope of ESF #13?

What are examples of activities outside the scope of ESF #13?

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Visual 22

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**Key Points**

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Activity Instructions:

1. Work in your table teams.
2. Think about transportation-related activities that do and do NOT fall within the scope of ESF #13. List the examples on chart paper.
3. You have approximately 5 minutes to complete your lists. Have a spokesperson from each team present your answers.





Display  
Visual 23


**Concept of Operations**

**When activated, ESF #13:**

- **Assesses and responds to requests.**
- **May provide personnel to staff response organizations.**
- **Mobilizes Federal security resources and technologies.**
- **Determines and prioritizes resource requirements.**



 **See page 3 of the annex**

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Visual 23

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**Key Points**

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When ESF #13 is activated, the lead agency, with assistance from supporting departments and agencies:

- Assesses and responds to requests for Federal public safety and security resources.
- May provide personnel to staff response organizations.
- Mobilizes Federal security resources and technologies and other assistance to support response operations.
- Coordinates with all levels of government to determine and prioritize resource requirements.
- Maintains communication with supporting agencies to determine capabilities, assess the availability of resources, and track resources.


Refer to page 3 of the ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex for more information.


Display  
Visual 24

**Coordination With Operations Centers**

ESF #13 coordinates with:

- **Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and Fusion Centers.**
- **National Operations Center (NOC).**
- **National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC).**
- **Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC).**



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Visual 24

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### Key Points

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ESF #13 coordinates with numerous operations centers, including:

- **Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and Fusion Centers.** Local, State, tribal, and Federal EOCs coordinate information and resources to support incident management activities. Fusion Centers blend law enforcement and intelligence information analysis and coordinate security measures.
- **National Operations Center (NOC).** The DHS NOC serves as the primary national hub for situational awareness and operations coordination across the Federal Government for incident management.
- **National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC).** The NCTC serves as the primary Federal organization for integrating all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism.
- **Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC).** The FBI SIOC is the focal point and operational control center for all Federal intelligence, law enforcement, and investigative law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents or credible threats.

**Topic**

**Specialized Resources**

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**Display  
Visual 25**

**Specialized ATF Resources**

**ATF resources include:**

- **Special Response Teams.**
- **National Response Teams.**
- **Mobile laboratories.**
- **Command and control vehicles.**



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Visual 25

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**Key Points**

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ATF uses the following specialized resources:

- **Special Response Teams** that conduct high-risk enforcement operations.
- **National Response Teams (NRTs)** that assist Federal, State, tribal, and local investigators at the scene of significant explosives and fire incidents. A fleet of NRT trucks allow the NRT to be fully equipped for the forensic examination of explosives and fire scenes.
- **Mobile Laboratories and Command and Control vehicles** that deploy when necessary to provide the appropriate response to an ESF #13 activation.

**Topic**

**Specialized Resources**

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Display  
Visual 26

**Specialized USMS Resources**

**U.S. Marshals Service resources include:**

- **Special Operations Group.**
- **Incident Management Teams.**
- **Mobile Command Center.**
- **Technical Operations Group.**



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Visual 26

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**Key Points**

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The U.S. Marshals Service uses:

- A **Special Operations Group** that conducts high-risk missions.
- **Incident Management Teams** that are self-contained and can rapidly respond to an incident.
- The **Mobile Command Center**, which is available for deployment in support of assigned missions.
- The **Technical Operations Group**, which maintains a group of specialty vehicles and equipment to support assigned duties.

**Topic**

**Specialized Resources**

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Display  
Visual 27

**Specialized FBI Resources**

FBI resources include:

- Strategic Information and Operations Center.
- National Joint Terrorism Task Force.



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Visual 27

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**Key Points**

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- The **Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC)** is the focal point and operational control center for all Federal intelligence, law enforcement, and investigative law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents.
- The **National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF)** enhances communications, coordination, and cooperation among all levels of government by providing a point of fusion for terrorism intelligence.

**Topic**

**Specialized Resources**


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**Display  
Visual 28**

**Specialized DHS Resources**

Within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), specialized teams perform:

- Maritime and air interdiction.
- Antiterrorism targeting and special operations.
- Detection and investigation of chemical, biological, and radiological incidents.
- Protection services for National Special Security Events.



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Visual 28

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**Key Points**

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Within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the following components have specialized law enforcement teams:

- Federal Air Marshals
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Customs and Border Protection
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement

These specialized resources perform:

- Maritime and air interdiction.
- Antiterrorism targeting and special operations.
- Investigations. These teams have the latest technologies detecting and investigating radiation alerts and suspected chemical or biological response situations.


When the Secretary of Homeland Security designates National Special Security Events, U.S. Secret Service teams plan and coordinate the required protection services.

**Topic**

**Summary**


Display  
Visual 29

### 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 29

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**Key Points**

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Instructions:

- Answer the review questions on page 32 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](http://www.fema.gov/nrf).

Display  
Visual 30

## 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.



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Visual 30

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## Key Points

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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.



**Topic**

**Summary**

Display  
Visual 31

**Feedback**

Please complete the course evaluation form.

Your comments are important!

FEMA

ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security  
IS-813 – February 2009  
Visual 31

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**Key Points**

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Please complete the course evaluation/feedback form.

**ESF #13 – Knowledge Review**

1. Who serves as the coordinator and primary agency for ESF #13?
2. Decide whether the following statement is **TRUE** or **FALSE**: The Department of Homeland Security has the lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the United States or directed at U.S. citizens or institutions abroad.
3. Match the activities with the ESF #13 support agencies that perform them.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Support Agencies</b>
_____ Law enforcement operations in remote areas.	A. Environmental Protection Agency
_____ Response to nuclear or radiological emergencies.	B. Department of the Interior
_____ Forecasts airborne pollutant dispersion during incident response.	C. Department of Homeland Security
_____ Maritime interdiction and law enforcement.	D. Department of Energy
_____ Forensic evidence preservation and collection in a contaminated environment.	E. Department of Commerce

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