Key Points

**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)
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.
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.
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.
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>ESF Overview</th>
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<td>Display Visual 6</td>
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</table>

**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.

**Key Points**

Review the general ESF duties listed on the visual.

Why is it important that ESFs have the authority to commit agency assets?
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.
### 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.
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.
### 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). 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.
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 #13 – Public Safety and Security.

Describe your roles or associations with ESF #13.
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.
Key Points

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.
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.
Key Points

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.
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.
Key Points

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.
### Key Points

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.
Key Points

- 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.
Key Points

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 resources in response to specific threats or potential incidents.
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.
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.
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.
Key Points

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.
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.
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.
### Key Points

- 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.
Key Points

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.
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.

Key Points

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.
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.
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.
Key Points

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.

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

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