

**ESF Coordinator:**

Department of Justice

**Primary Agency:**

Department of Justice

**Support Agencies:**

All Federal departments and agencies possessing a public safety and security capability

**INTRODUCTION**

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**Purpose**

Emergency Support Function (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.

**Scope**

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ESF #13 provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing Federal-to-Federal support; Federal support to State, tribal, and local authorities; and/or support to other ESFs, consisting of law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

ESF #13 capabilities support incident management requirements including, but not limited to, force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and general law enforcement assistance in both preincident and postincident situations. ESF #13 is activated in situations requiring extensive public safety and security and where State, tribal, and local government resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate, or for Federal-to-Federal support or in preincident or postincident situations that require protective solutions or capabilities unique to the Federal Government.

**Policies**

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Primary responsibility for public safety lies with State, tribal, local, private-sector, and certain Federal authorities. Private-sector authorities have primary responsibility for security. These entities, therefore, are typically the first line of response for public safety and security, respectively. ESF #13 is established to provide support to both of these areas.

In most incident situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) on scene. In larger scale incidents, additional resources should first be obtained through the activation of mutual aid and assistance agreements with neighboring localities and/or State authorities, with incident operations managed through a Unified Command structure. In this context, a State's resources would include (1) members of the State National Guard that the Governor calls into State active duty, or (2) those called to active duty pursuant to Title 32 United States Code (U.S.C.) if authorized by State law to perform law enforcement, security, and/or public safety functions, and if approved by the Secretary of Defense.

Through ESF #13, Federal resources supplement State, tribal, local, or other Federal agency resources when requested or required, as appropriate, and are integrated into the incident command structure using *National Incident Management System (NIMS)* principles and protocols.

ESF #13 facilitates coordination of public safety and security among Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies, as well as among other ESFs, to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with stated incident management missions and objectives.

When activated, ESF #13 coordinates the implementation of Federal authorities (to include mission assignments) and resources that are appropriate for the situation and may provide protection and security resources, planning assistance, technology support, and other technical assistance to support incident operations, consistent with Federal agency authorities and resource availability.

In the event that Federal, State, and local police forces (including the National Guard operating under State control) are insufficient to adequately respond to a civil disturbance or other serious law enforcement emergency, the Governor may request, through the Attorney General, Federal military assistance under Title 10 U.S.C. Chapter 15.

Under 10 U.S.C. Chapter 15, the President may federalize and deploy all or part of any State's National Guard. The President may also use the military to enforce Federal law or to protect constitutional rights. Pursuant to law, the President will ultimately determine whether to use the Armed Forces to respond to a domestic law enforcement emergency. Procedures for coordinating Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Justice (DOJ) responses to law enforcement emergencies are set forth in DOD's civil disturbance contingency plans.

Requests for Federal law enforcement assistance under the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act will be coordinated with the Attorney General, or his/her designee, prior to actual deployment.

This annex does not usurp or override the policies or mutual aid and assistance agreements of any Federal, State, tribal, or local jurisdiction, government, or agency. Federal agencies retain all mission-specific responsibilities provided to them by statute, regulation, policy, or custom.

**Relationship to Other Plans:** ESF #13 provides the conduit for utilizing and incorporating the extensive network of public safety and security coordination established for steady-state prevention efforts through a variety of interagency plans. Prevention and security plans include, but are not limited to, the following:

- National Infrastructure Protection Plan
- Sector-Specific Plans
- The National Strategy for Maritime Transportation Security
- Area Maritime Security Plans
- Vessel and Facility Security Plans

**Relationship to the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex:** ESF #13 activities should not be confused with the activities described in the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex of the *National Response Framework (NRF)* or other criminal investigative law enforcement activities.

During terrorist incidents, ESF #13 coordinates and contributes support to DOJ/Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) operations, if requested.

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

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### **General**

ESF #13 is activated when Federal public safety and security capabilities and resources are needed to support incident operations. This includes threat or preincident as well as postincident situations.

When ESF #13 is activated, DOJ, with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, assesses and responds to requests for Federal public safety and security resources to include law enforcement resources and planning or technical assistance from affected State, tribal, local, or Federal agencies, or other ESFs.

ESF #13 may provide personnel to staff the National Operations Center (NOC), the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), the Incident Command Post, the Joint Field Office (JFO), the Joint Information Center (JIC), and the operation centers established as described in the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex.

ESF #13 manages support by coordinating Federal resources related to public safety and security to preserve life, protect property (including critical infrastructure), and mobilize Federal security resources and technologies and other assistance to support response operations.

ESF #13 coordinates with Federal, State, tribal, and local officials to determine public safety and security support requirements and to jointly determine resource priorities.

ESF #13 maintains communication with supporting agencies to determine capabilities, assess the availability of resources, and track resources that have been deployed as a result of approved and funded mission assignments.

## **ACTIONS**

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### **Headquarters**

When ESF #13 is activated, DOJ deploys on-call representative(s) to the NRCC.

DOJ assesses the need for ESF #13 resources and coordinates response assistance and support in close cooperation with regional and field ESF #13 elements.

DOJ may convene ESF #13 support agencies in a meeting or by conference call to coordinate Federal public safety and security assistance efforts.

ESF #13 may provide subject-matter experts, upon request, to the Domestic Readiness Group (DRG), national/regional response teams, or other entities, as may be established in the future.

### **Regional and Field Levels**

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Depending on the situation, an ESF #13 representative may participate in early assessment efforts.

When ESF #13 is activated, DOJ's on-call regional representative(s) deploys to the RRCC and coordinates mission assignments and Federal public safety and security support until the JFO is established, at which time ESF #13 efforts operate from the JFO.

ESF #13 supports the various sections of the RRCC and JFO as required.

ESF #13 activities at the local/regional level will be closely coordinated with any Federal law enforcement agencies conducting core mission responsibilities.

Resolution of resource and mission conflicts involving Federal public safety and security assets engaged in emergency operations is done in accordance with the mechanisms set forth in the *NRF*.

### Incident Management Activities

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While State, tribal, local, and private-sector authorities have primary responsibility for public safety and security, ESF #13 provides Federal public safety and security assistance to support preparedness, response, and recovery priorities in circumstances where State, tribal, and local resources are overwhelmed or inadequate, or where Federal-to-Federal support is needed or a unique Federal capability is required. This may include, but is not limited to, the following activities, when appropriate:

- **Preincident Coordination:** Supporting incident management planning activities and preincident actions required to assist in the mitigation of threats and hazards. This includes developing operational and tactical public safety and security plans, conducting technical security and/or vulnerability assessments, and deploying Federal public safety and security resources in response to specific threats or potential incidents.
- **Technical Assistance:** Providing expertise and coordination for security planning efforts and conducting technical assessments (e.g., vulnerability assessments, risk analyses, surveillance sensor architecture, etc.).
- **Specialized Public Safety and Security Assessment:** Identifying the need for ESF #13 support and analyzing potential factors (e.g., mapping, modeling, and forecasting for crowd size, impact of weather, and other conditions) that may affect resource allocations and requisite actions affecting public safety and security.
- **General Law Enforcement Assistance:** Providing basic law enforcement assistance to Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies during incidents that require a coordinated Federal response. Such assistance may include conducting routine patrol functions and making arrests as circumstances may require. The ESF #13 Standard Operating Procedures describe those situations where deputization by another Federal law enforcement agency or by a State or local law enforcement agency may be necessary, and the process for such deputization.
- **Badging and Credentialing:** Assisting State, tribal, and local authorities in the establishment of consistent processes for issuing identification badges to emergency responders and other personnel needing access to places within a controlled area, and verifying emergency responder credentials.
- **Access Control:** Providing security forces to support State, tribal, and local efforts (or to secure sites under Federal jurisdiction) to control access to the incident site and critical facilities.
- **Site Security:** Providing security forces and establishing protective measures around the incident site, critical infrastructure, and/or critical facilities. ESF #13 responsibilities should not be confused with site-security responsibilities of the Office of Security of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is

responsible for providing security for DHS/FEMA facilities, to include a JFO. DHS/FEMA may request ESF #13 assistance if DHS/FEMA resources are overwhelmed.

- **Traffic and Crowd Control:** Providing emergency protective services to address public safety and security requirements.
- **Force Protection:** Providing for the protection of emergency responders and other workers operating in a high-threat environment, and for the operational security of emergency response operations wherever they may occur.
- **Specialized Security Resources:** Providing specialized security assets such as traffic barriers; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives detection devices; canine units; law enforcement personal protective gear; etc.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

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### ESF Coordinator/Primary Agency

DOJ is responsible for the following:

- Serves as the headquarters and regional-level ESF #13 coordinator and primary agency, represents the ESF #13 agencies on the ESF Leaders Group and the Regional Interagency Steering Committee, and coordinates preparedness activities with ESF #13 supporting agencies.
- Provides expertise on public safety and security issues to the DRG, when requested.
- Manages ESF #13 preparedness activities and conducts evaluation of operational readiness, including a roster and description of public safety and security activities.
- Maintains close coordination during operations between the affected regional office(s), the NRCC, other ESFs, local Joint Terrorism Task Forces, and the National Joint Terrorism Task Force, as required.
- Ensures that all activities performed under the purview of ESF #13 are related to the mission of ESF #13. If any potential for conflict exists, it is DOJ's responsibility to resolve these issues prior to accepting the mission assignment.
- Facilitates resolution of any conflicting demands for public safety and security resources, expertise, and other assistance. Coordinates backup support from other geographical regions to the affected area.
- Processes mission assignments, tracks resource allocation and use, and facilitates reimbursement to assisting departments and agencies via emergency management funding mechanisms and authorities, if appropriate.
- Obtains initial situation assessment from field units and determines appropriate management response to anticipated or current requests for assistance.
- Obtains and distributes incident contact information to supporting agency coordinators for emergency responders.

**Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex**

- Assesses requests before committing resources, and ensures responding agencies are provided with information on known hazards, mission requirements, appropriate vaccinations, credentials, and personal protective equipment to operate in the environment to which they are assigned.

Agency	Functions
<p><b>Department of Justice</b></p>	<p><b>Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF):</b> May provide the following: special agents, special agent certified explosives specialists, special agent certified fire investigators, special agent explosives detection and accelerant detection canine handler teams, medics, crisis negotiators, intelligence officers, explosives enforcement officers, industry operations investigators, fire research engineers, forensic chemists, forensic auditors, and support personnel in many specialty areas. Other specialized capabilities include 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 that allow the NRT to be fully equipped for the forensic examination of explosives and fire scenes; and Mobile Laboratories and Command &amp; Control vehicles. ATF will deploy the necessary and available resources to provide the appropriate response to an ESF #13 activation.</p>
	<p><b>Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA):</b> May provide available manpower and resources at the discretion of the DEA Continuity of Operations Plan Coordinator and in compliance with DOJ mandates.</p>
	<p><b>Federal Bureau of Investigation:</b> May provide specialized resources and capabilities, consistent with Federal laws, regulations, and mission priorities.</p>
	<p><b>Office of Justice Programs (OJP):</b> 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. OJP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can provide direct support to State, tribal, and local law enforcement in the form of direct or leveraged emergency funding support, specialized technical equipment loans, emergency support services for crime victims, emergency technical assistance on local law enforcement policy and practice (e.g., coordinating citizen volunteer efforts, investigation management, ensuring community voluntary compliance with response strategies), as well as technical services related to information sharing and technology applications.</li> <li>Offers services critical to State, tribal, and local efforts in maintaining the rule of law and the continuity of operations of local justice systems.</li> </ul>

## Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex

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Agency	Functions
<b>Department of Justice</b> (Continued)	<p><b>U.S. Marshals Service (USMS):</b> May provide the following: Deputy U.S. Marshals, support personnel, tactical medics, medics, explosive detection canine handler teams, judicial security specialists, critical incident (peer support) response teams, and technical operations support. The USMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Possesses the Special Operations Group that conducts high-risk missions.</li><li>• Maintains Incident Management Teams that are self-contained and able to rapidly respond to an incident.</li><li>• Operates a Mobile Command Center that is available for deployment in support of assigned missions.</li><li>• Through the Technical Operations Group, maintains a group of specialty vehicles and equipment to support assigned duties.</li><li>• Is responsible for personal protection of Federal jurists, court officers, witnesses, and other threatened persons where criminal intimidation impedes the functioning of the judicial process.</li><li>• Sustains the custody of Federal prisoners from the time of their arrest, or when they are remanded to a Marshal, until the prisoner is committed by order of the court, otherwise released by court order, or returned to the custody of the U.S. Parole Commission or the Bureau of Prisons.</li></ul>

### Support Agencies

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Each support agency maintains its authority and is responsible, when appropriate and according to resource availability, for providing personnel, equipment, facilities, technical assistance, and other support as required. In addition, support agencies may be requested to:

- Provide personnel to staff the NOC, NRCC, RRCC, Incident Command Post, JFO, JIC, and operational centers provided for in the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex, as circumstances may require. Supporting agencies may be required to staff other interagency entities or facilities that may be established in the future.
- Provide periodic reports, as requested, regarding agency assets and response capabilities.
- Provide technical subject-matter expertise, data, and staff support for operations, as may be requested by the primary agency.

**Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex**

Agency	Functions
<p><b>Department of Agriculture (USDA)</b></p>	<p><b>Forest Service, Law Enforcement and Investigations:</b> May provide trained public safety, law enforcement, investigations, and security resources for areas under USDA/Forest Service jurisdiction or to other locations and operations if appropriate authority is provided by the requesting jurisdiction or USMS. The Forest Service has law enforcement officers and special agents with firearms and arrest authority. Primary capabilities and assets include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personnel with experience at all levels and many functions of ICS/NIMS operations and local law enforcement.</li> <li>• Investigations support including specialized work such as wildland fire cause and origin, cultural resource looting, and natural resource damage.</li> <li>• Rural and backcountry operations, and surveillance and reconnaissance equipment and techniques.</li> <li>• Cold weather/snow operations.</li> <li>• High clearance/remote area law enforcement vehicles including 4x4s, snowmobiles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).</li> <li>• K9 teams (patrol, tracking, and drug detection).</li> <li>• Horse-mounted and stock packing operations.</li> <li>• Rural area protest management and protestor device extrication.</li> <li>• Drug enforcement and border interdiction.</li> <li>• Tactical helicopter operations (rappel, fixed-line personnel transport, cargo sling operations, and air operations management).</li> <li>• Boat operations.</li> <li>• Incident operations/facility security.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Department of Commerce</b></p>	<p><b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides overall support regarding weather services during disasters and airborne plume prediction.</li> <li>• Provides law enforcement and security capabilities, nautical and aeronautical charting, surveys, tidal and geodetic services, and georeferenced coastal imagery.</li> <li>• Provides support through the Satellite Vessel Surveillance System, tracking infrastructure, and public dissemination of critical pre-event and post-event information over the NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio (NWR) system, the NOAA Weather Wire Service, and the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN) of the National Weather Service.</li> <li>• Provides environmental information and dispersion model forecasts through its National Centers for Environmental Prediction and its local weather forecast offices and river forecast centers.</li> <li>• Provides public dissemination of critical pre-event and post-event information over the NWR system, NOAA Weather Wire Service, and EMWIN.</li> <li>• Provides airborne pollution dispersion prediction products/services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Department of Defense</b></p>	<p><b>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:</b> Provides physical and electronic security systems assistance and expertise.</p>
<p><b>Department of Energy (DOE)</b></p>	<p><b>National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensures that capabilities are in place to provide an appropriate response to a DOE/NNSA facility emergency and to nuclear or radiological emergencies within the United States or abroad. This includes support to the Domestic Emergency Support Team, DOJ/FBI, DHS, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Attorney General, Department of State, and others to provide technical advice on radiological issues for the protection of the public and the environment.</li> <li>• Provides security support at DOE/ NNSA facilities. May require appropriate assistance when responding to a location other than a DOE/NNSA facility.</li> </ul>



Agency	Functions
<p><b>Department of Homeland Security</b></p>	<p><b>Office of Infrastructure Protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducts vulnerability assessments, performs risk analyses, and coordinates protective measures in conjunction with the private sector and Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies.</li> <li>• Coordinates with private-sector entities in protecting critical infrastructure and telecommunications systems.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Office of Intelligence and Analysis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses information and intelligence from multiple sources to identify and assess current and future threats to the United States.</li> <li>• Provides the full spectrum of information support necessary for the benefit of the Federal, State, tribal, and local levels throughout the United States and U.S. territories and possessions, to secure the homeland, defend the citizenry, and protect critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Executes its mission within the functional areas of Collection &amp; Requirements; Threat Analysis; Production Management; Border, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (B-CBRNE) Threat; Homeland Environment Threat Analysis (HETA); Information Management; and Intelligence Plans and Integration.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Science and Technology Directorate (S&amp;T):</b> Provides rapid science and technology subject-matter expertise to response units, interagency partners, and State, tribal, and local entities.</p>
	<p><b>Transportation Security Administration (TSA):</b> Having the primary responsibility for security in all modes of transportation, transportation infrastructure, and the people and goods in transit, DHS/TSA provides transportation security screening, inspection, vulnerability assessments, and law enforcement services throughout the transportation enterprise. The focus of effort for DHS/TSA support is normally in the aviation domain of the transportation sector, but similar support may be provided to other transportation modes as requested and approved by appropriate Federal authority.</p>
	<p><b>Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides law enforcement personnel and activities.</li> <li>• Coordinates deployment of explosives-detection canines along with State or local agency handlers.</li> <li>• Deploys explosives specialists for technical, forensic, and intelligence support activities, including postblast investigation support where explosives expertise is required.</li> </ul> <p><b>Office of Security Operations:</b> Through Federal Security Directors around the Nation, provides transportation security personnel and activities (e.g., screening and inspection).</p>

**Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex**

Agency	Functions
<p><b>Department of Homeland Security</b> (Continued)</p>	<p><b>U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has primary responsibility for maritime homeland security and safety. DHS/USCG maintains numerous law enforcement and security capabilities, both locally based through the Captain of the Port offices, and strategically located special teams such as the Maritime Safety and Security Teams (MSSTs).</li> <li>• May establish security zones, inspect and search vessels and waterfront facilities, and supervise and control the movement of vessels. Captains of the Port (who also serve as Federal Maritime Security Coordinators) coordinate local security planning efforts with Federal, State, tribal, local, and private-sector organizations. The MSSTs are a rapid-response force capable of nationwide deployment to meet emerging threats. MSST capabilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maritime interdiction and law enforcement.</li> <li>• Anti-terrorism/force protection.</li> <li>• Weapons of mass destruction detection.</li> <li>• Explosives detection.</li> <li>• Commercial port protection/anti-sabotage.</li> <li>• Underwater detection.</li> <li>• Canine handling teams.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p><b>U.S. Customs and Border Protection:</b> May provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uniformed law enforcement officers; canine teams for detection of humans, cadavers, drugs, and explosives; horse-mounted units; and tracking teams.</li> <li>• Rapid-Response Special Operations Units capable of short-notice nationwide deployment to include Border Patrol Tactical Unit (BORTAC), Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue (BORSTAR) Teams, law enforcement Search and Rescue personnel, regional Special Response Teams (SRTs), Search and Recovery divers, and law enforcement medical personnel.</li> <li>• Assets including fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft, command and control aircraft, command and control vehicles, mobile communications repeaters, marine vessels, detainee transport vehicles, and special purpose vehicles (e.g., 4X4s, ATVs, sand rails, snowmobiles).</li> <li>• Imaging equipment, such as full truck/container-size x-ray and gamma-ray systems, radiation detection equipment, radioactive isotope identification equipment, jump-team response capabilities and expert reach-back for resolution of radiation detection incidents or suspected chemical or biological response situations, and 24/7 analysis and targeting capability on persons and cargo.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement:</b> May provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement officers to include: special agents, police officers, inspectors, immigration enforcement agents, and technical enforcement officers.</li> <li>• Various response vehicles to include command and control, marked patrol, secure buses, transportation vans, and special purpose vehicles.</li> <li>• Special teams to include special response teams and hazmat teams.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>U.S. Secret Service:</b> May provide specialized resources and capabilities, consistent with Federal laws and regulations, when appropriate and according to resource availability.</p>

**Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex**

Agency	Functions
<p><b>Department of the Interior (DOI)</b></p>	<p><b>Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service:</b> May provide uniformed law enforcement officers and special agents under DOI jurisdiction or to other locations, if appropriate authority is provided by the requesting jurisdiction and/or the USMS. Primary DOI law enforcement capabilities and assets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special event teams/civil disturbance units to handle large-scale demonstrations, special events, crowd control, and tactical law enforcement operations.</li> <li>• Uniformed law enforcement officers for community policing, force protection, traffic control, and site security.</li> <li>• Special agents for investigative operations and support.</li> <li>• Ability to perform rural and remote area law enforcement operations including open water, mountain, and desert environments and winter conditions.</li> <li>• High-clearance/remote-area law enforcement vehicles including 4x4s, snowmobiles, and ATVs.</li> <li>• Horse-mounted units (rural and urban), tracking teams, and K-9 units (patrol, tracking, and drug detection).</li> <li>• Limited aviation assets including fixed-wing and rotary wing aircraft.</li> <li>• Limited small-craft marine assets.</li> <li>• Limited mobile communications and command posts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Vehicles, boats, aviation assets, and mobile command posts may have limited availability due to their limited number and to their diverse and often remote locations across the country. There may be extended response times to an incident. Utilization of these assets may require logistical support for their transportation to an incident.</p>
<p><b>Department of the Treasury</b></p>	<p>May provide law enforcement officers, investigations, and security resources for areas under U.S. Treasury jurisdiction or to other locations if appropriate authority is provided by the requesting jurisdiction and, if necessary and appropriate, by the U.S. Marshals Service.</p> <p>The U.S. Mint and Bureau of Engraving and Printing Police primary capabilities include, but are not limited to: personnel with experience at all levels and many functions of ICS/NIMS operations, convoy escort and protection, crowd/traffic control, Critical Incident Response Teams, and High-Value Asset Protection Teams. The U.S. Mint Police Division has established teams to support ESF #13.</p>
<p><b>Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)</b></p>	<p>Provides staff to protect VA hospitals/homes during an emergency.</p>
<p><b>Environmental Protection Agency</b></p>	<p>Through the Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training, which incorporates the Homeland Security Division (HSD), the National Counter-Terrorism Evidence Response Team/Counter-Terrorism Response Team, the Criminal Investigation Division (CID), and the National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC), EPA provides assistance as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HSD:</b> Law enforcement arm of EPA that provides counter-terrorism support to EPA programs and other Federal law enforcement using specialized training.</li> <li>• <b>National Counter-Terrorism Evidence Response Team/Counter-Terrorism Response Team:</b> Specialized evidence response teams for EPA trained in forensic evidence preservation and collection in a contaminated environment for a wide range of hazardous materials.</li> <li>• <b>CID:</b> Law enforcement arm of EPA that investigates allegations of criminal violations of all Federal environmental statutes.</li> <li>• <b>NEIC:</b> Technical support center for EPA enforcement and compliance assurance programs nationwide that specializes in forensic analysis of industrial chemicals.</li> </ul>

## Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex

Agency	Functions
<b>National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)</b>	As available, may utilize NASA assets and capabilities, such as geospatial modeling and decision support systems, aircraft with sensors, unmanned aerial vehicles, and a search and rescue team. These assets are designed to support a NASA event or NASA properties, but may be provided if requested for ESF #13 missions.
<b>Social Security Administration</b>	May deploy protective and investigative units during an emergency.
<b>U.S. Postal Service</b>	Provides support to worker protection, public health, medical prophylaxis, disease surveillance, criminal investigation, emergency response, waste disposal, mail security, sampling methods, and bioterrorism response operations.
<b>Inspectors General (IG) Offices</b>	The President’s Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE) and the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency (ECIE) represent the Federal IG community, which includes IGs from approximately 60 Federal agencies and entities. In the event of an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response, the PCIE/ECIE may coordinate the response from the IG community. Such coordination may include identifying IG law enforcement officers available to provide public safety and security support, as well as compiling data concerning their skills, geographic location, and other relevant criteria, in order to match requests for support with the most appropriate available IG resources.
<b>Private Sector</b>	<p>Plays a key role in protecting critical infrastructure and telecommunications systems, and partnering with the Government on security-related technologies and research and development. These entities are coordinated through DHS/Office of Infrastructure Protection during response.</p> <p><b>National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC):</b> NCMEC’s mission is to help prevent child abduction and sexual exploitation and help locate missing children. NCMEC serves as a clearinghouse of information about missing and exploited children, provides assistance to law enforcement agencies, and coordinates child protection efforts with the private sector, nonprofit service providers, and State clearinghouses.</p>

This list is not all-inclusive. The ESF #13 primary agency recognizes that there are other departments and agencies that may be called upon to provide public safety and security assistance. The ESF #13 primary agency reserves the right to call upon agencies and departments not listed in this annex, should the need arise.