

- §§ 17.51-1387 (2002), established broad Federal authority to respond to releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare and to discharges of oil. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300 (2003), was developed to ensure coordinated and integrated response by departments and agencies of the Federal Government to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health or welfare posed by discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.
9. The *Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978*, 16 U.S.C. §§ 2101-2114 (2002), authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the prevention and control of rural fires, and to provide prompt assistance whenever a rural fire emergency overwhelms, or threatens to overwhelm, the firefighting capabilities of the affected State or rural area.
10. The *Communications Act of 1934*, 47 U.S.C. §§ 151-615b (2002), provides the authority to grant special temporary authority on an expedited basis to operate radio frequency devices. It would serve as the basis for obtaining a temporary permit to establish a radio station to be run by a Federal agency and broadcast public service announcements during the immediate aftermath of an emergency or major disaster. 47 U.S.C. § 606 (2002) provides the authority for the NCS to engage in emergency response, restoration, and recovery of the telecommunications infrastructure.
11. The *Insurrection Act*, 10 U.S.C. §§ 331-335 (2002), recognizing that the primary responsibility for protecting life and property and maintaining law and order in the civilian community is vested in State and local governments, the Insurrection Statutes authorize the President to direct the armed forces to enforce the law to suppress insurrections and domestic violence. Military forces may be used to restore order, prevent looting, and engage in other law enforcement activities.
12. The *Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act*, 50 U.S.C. §§ 2301-2368 (2003), is intended to enhance the capability of the Federal Government to prevent and respond to terrorist incidents involving WMD. Congress has directed that DOD provide certain expert advice to Federal, State, and local agencies with regard to WMD, to include domestic terrorism rapid response teams, training in emergency response to the use or threat of use of WMD, and a program of testing and improving the response of civil agencies to biological and chemical emergencies.
13. *Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons*. Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 382 (2002), in response to an emergency involving biological or chemical WMD that is beyond the capabilities of civilian authorities to handle, the Attorney General may request DOD assistance directly. Assistance that may be provided includes identifying, monitoring, containing, disabling, and disposing of the weapon. Direct law enforcement assistance—such as conducting an arrest, searching or seizing evidence of criminal violations, or direct participation in the collection of intelligence for law enforcement purposes—is not authorized unless such assistance is necessary for the immediate protection of human life and civilian law enforcement officials are not capable of taking the action, and the action is otherwise authorized.
14. *Emergencies Involving Nuclear Materials*. In emergencies involving nuclear materials, 18 U.S.C. § 831 (a) (2002) authorizes the Attorney General to request DOD law enforcement assistance—including the authority to arrest and conduct searches, including violating the Posse Comitatus Act—when both the Attorney General and Secretary of Defense agree that an “emergency situation” exists and the Secretary of Defense determines that the requested assistance will not impede military readiness. An emergency situation is defined as a circumstance that poses a serious threat to the United States in which (1) enforcement of the law would be seriously impaired if the assistance were not provided, and (2) civilian law enforcement personnel are not capable of enforcing the law. In addition, the statute authorizes DOD personnel to engage in “such other activity as is incident to the enforcement of this section, or to the protection of persons or property from conduct that violates this section.”
15. *Volunteer Services*. There are statutory exceptions to the general statutory prohibition against accepting voluntary services under 31 U.S.C. § 1342. (2002)
- that can be used to accept the assistance of volunteer workers. Such services may be accepted in “emergencies involving the safety of human life or the protection of property.” Additionally, provisions of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5152(a), 5170a(2) (2002), authorize the President to, with their consent, use the personnel of private disaster relief organizations and to coordinate their activities.
- Under the Congressional Charter of 1905, 36 U.S.C. §§ 300101-300111 (2002), the American Red Cross and its chapters are a single national corporation. The Charter mandates that the American Red Cross maintain a system of domestic and international disaster relief. The American Red Cross qualifies as a nonprofit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue code.
16. The *Public Health Service Act*, 42 U.S.C. §§ 201 et seq. Among other things, this act provides that the Secretary of HHS may declare a public health emergency under certain circumstances (see 42 U.S.C. § 247d), and that the Secretary is authorized to develop and take such action as may be necessary to implement a plan under which the personnel, equipment, medical supplies, and other resources of the Department may be effectively used to control epidemics of any disease or condition and to meet other health emergencies and problems. (See 42 U.S.C. § 243.) The *Public Health Service Act* authorizes the Secretary to declare a public health emergency (42 U.S.C. 247d) and to prepare for and respond to public health emergencies (42 U.S.C. 300hh). The Secretary is further empowered to extend temporary assistance to States or localities to meet health emergencies. During an emergency proclaimed by the President, the President has broad authority to direct the services of the Public Health Service (42 U.S.C. § 217). Under that section, the President is authorized to “utilize the [Public Health] Service to such extent and in such manner as shall in his judgment promote the public interest.” Additionally, under 42 U.S.C. § 264, the Secretary is authorized to make and enforce quarantine regulations “necessary to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable diseases” from foreign countries into the States or possessions, or from one State or possession to another. The diseases for which a person may be subject to quarantine must be specified by the President through an Executive order.
17. The *Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002*, Pub. L. No. 107-287, 116 Stat. 2024 (2002) (amending and codifying various sections of 38 U.S.C.), 38 U.S.C. § 1785 (2003), if funded, directs the VA and DOD to develop training programs for current health-care personnel and those emergency/medical personnel in training in the containment of nuclear, biological, and chemical attacks and treatment of casualties. It authorizes the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish hospital care and medical services to individuals responding to, involved in, or otherwise affected by a disaster or emergency during and immediately following a disaster or emergency declared by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, or a disaster or emergency in which the NDMIS is activated.
18. The *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2011-2297 (2003), and the *Energy Reorganization Act of 1974*, 5 U.S.C. §§ 5313-5316, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5801-5891 (2002), provide the statutory authority for both the DOE and the NRC, and the foundation for NRC regulation of the Nation’s civilian use of byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety, to promote the common defense and security, and to protect the environment.
19. The *Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1958*, Pub. L. No. 100-408, 102 Stat. 1066 (1988) (amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and codified at 42 U.S.C. §§ 2014, 2210, 2273, 2282a (2003)), provides for indemnification of governments and individuals affected by nuclear incidents.
20. *Furnishing of Health-Care Services to Members of the Armed Forces during a War or National Emergency*, 38 U.S.C. § 8111A (2002). During and immediately following a period of war, or a period of national emergency declared by the President or the Congress that involves the use of the Armed Forces in armed conflict, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may furnish hospital care, nursing home care, and medical services to members of the Armed Forces on active duty. The Secretary may give a higher priority to the furnishing of care and services to active duty Armed Forces than others in medical facilities for the Department with the exception of veterans with service-connected disabilities.

21. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901-6986 (2002), which was passed as an amendment of the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, Pub. L. 89-272, 79 Stat. 997 (1965), gave the EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from "cradle to grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of nonhazardous wastes.
22. The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 651-678 (2002), among other things, assures safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by authorizing enforcement of the standards developed under the act, by assisting and encouraging the States in their efforts to assure safe and healthful working conditions; and by providing for research, information, education, and training in the field of occupational safety and health.
23. The Maritime Transportation Security Act, Pub. L. No. 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064 (2002) (codified at 46 U.S.C. §§ 70102-70117 and scattered sections of the U.S.C.), requires sectors of the maritime industry to implement measures designed to protect America's ports and waterways from a terrorist attack.
24. Flood Control and Coastal Hurricanes, 33 U.S.C. § 701n (2002) (commonly referred to as Public Law 84-99), authorizes the USACE an emergency fund for preparation for emergency response to natural disasters, flood fighting and rescue operations, rehabilitation of flood control and hurricane protection structures, temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services, advance protective measures, and provision of emergency supplies of water. The USACE receives funding for such activities under this authority from the Energy and Water Development Appropriation.
25. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-380, 104 Stat. 484 (1990) (codified as amended at 33 U.S.C. §§ 1203, 1223, 1321, 1701-1761 and various other sections of the U.S.C. (2002)), improves the Nation's ability to prevent and respond to oil spills by establishing provisions that expand the Federal Government's ability and provides the money and personnel necessary to respond to oil spills. The act also created the national Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.
26. The Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671q (2002) and 40 CFR § 80.73 (2003). The EPA may temporarily permit a refiner, importer, or blender to distribute nonconforming gasoline in appropriate extreme or unusual circumstances (e.g., an Act of God) that could not have been avoided. EPA may seek DOE's advice on fuel supply situations when deciding whether to grant a request to distribute nonconforming gasoline.
27. The Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-617, 92 Stat. 3117 (1978) (codified at scattered sections of 15 U.S.C., 16 U.S.C., 30 U.S.C., 42 U.S.C., 43 U.S.C. (2002)), and the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-620, 92 Stat. 3289 (1978) (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. §§ 8301-8484 (2002)). The President has authority to prohibit any powerplant or major fuel-burning installation from using natural gas or petroleum as a primary fuel during an emergency.
28. The Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a-828c, 824a(c) (2002), 10 CFR § 205.370 (2003). The Secretary of Energy has authority in an emergency to order temporary interconnections of facilities and/or the generation and delivery of electric power.
29. The Department of Energy Organization Act, Pub. L. No. 95-91, 91 Stat. 567 (1977) (codified predominantly at 42 U.S.C. §§ 7101-73850 (2002)), and the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a-828c (2002), 10 CFR §§ 205.350, 205.353 (2003). DOE has authority to obtain current information regarding emergency situations on the electric supply systems in the United States.
30. The Department of Energy Organization Act, Pub. L. No. 95-91, 91 Stat. 567 (1977) (codified predominantly at 42 U.S.C. §§ 7101-73850 (2002)), 10 CFR §§ 205.350, 205.353 (2003), and the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, 15 U.S.C. §§ 761-790h (2002). DOE and the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) have agreed that DOE will develop, maintain, and distribute a contact list of State and Federal individuals responsible for energy market assessment and energy emergency responses, and that the States will participate in the effort by providing timely assessments of energy markets to DOE and other States in the event of an energy supply disruption.
31. The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6201-6422 (2002), as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-486, 106 Stat. 2776 (1992) (as amended and codified in scattered sections of the U.S.C.). The President may, in an emergency, order Federal buildings to close and/or conserve energy.
32. Transportation of Hazardous Material, 49 U.S.C. §§ 5101-5127 (2002). Improves the regulatory and enforcement authority of the Secretary of Transportation to provide adequate protection against the risks to life and property inherent in the transportation of hazardous material in commerce.
33. The Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-474, 92 Stat. 1471 (1978) (amending Pub. L. No. 92-340 and codified at 33 U.S.C. §§ 1222-1232 and 46 U.S.C. §§ 214, 391a (2002)). The Secretary of Homeland Security has authority to establish vessel traffic systems for ports, harbors, and other navigable waterways, and to control vessel traffic in areas determined to be hazardous (e.g., due to vessel congestion). In such emergency situations, DOE may be asked to advise the U.S. Coast Guard on "priority" vessel movements to expedite delivery of needed energy supplies.
34. The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6231-6247 (2002). DOE is authorized to create and maintain a Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and the President is authorized to order a drawdown of the Reserve in emergency circumstances defined in the act.
35. The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6250c (2002). DOE is authorized to create and maintain a Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve and the President is authorized to order a drawdown of the reserve in emergency circumstances defined in the act.
36. The Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, 15 U.S.C. §§ 3301-3432 (2002). DOE can order any interstate pipeline or local distribution company served by an interstate pipeline to allocate natural gas in order to assist in meeting the needs of high-priority consumers during a natural gas emergency.
37. The Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978, 42 U.S.C. §§ 8301-8484 (2002). The President has authority to allocate coal (and require the transportation of coal) for the use of any powerplant or major fuel-burning installation during an energy emergency.
38. The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, 42 U.S.C. §§ 8621-8629 (2002). FHS has discretionary funds available for distribution under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), according to the criteria that relate to the type of emergency that precipitates their need. DOE may advise FHS on the fuel supply situation for such emergency funding.
39. The Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 631-651e (2002). The mission of the Small Business Administration is to maintain and strengthen the Nation's economy by aiding, counseling, assisting, and protecting the interests of small businesses and by helping families and businesses recover from incidents such as major disasters, emergencies, and catastrophes.
40. The Immigration Emergency Fund (IEF) was created by section 404(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The IEF can be drawn upon to increase INS's enforcement activities, and to reimburse States and localities in providing assistance as requested by the Secretary of the DHS in meeting an immigration emergency declared by the President.
41. The Animal Health Protection Act of 2002, 7 U.S.C. 8310, consolidates all of the animal quarantine and related laws and replaces them with one flexible statutory framework. This act allows APHIS Veterinary Services to act swiftly and decisively to protect U.S. animal health from a foreign pest or disease.
42. 26 CFR § 0.85 designates the FBI as the agency with primary responsibility for investigating all crimes for which it has primary or concurrent jurisdiction and which involve terrorist activities or acts in preparation of terrorist activities within the statutory jurisdiction of the United States. This would include the collection, coordination, analysis, management, and dissemination of intelligence and criminal information as appropriate.

B. Executive Orders

1. Executive Order 12148, 44 Fed. Reg. 43239 (1979), as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003), designates DHS as the primary agency for coordination of Federal disaster relief, emergency assistance, and emergency preparedness. The order also delegates the President's relief and assistance functions under the Stafford Act to the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the exception of the declaration of a major disaster or emergency.
2. Executive Order 13656, 53 Fed. Reg. 47491 (1988), Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003), assigns lead and support responsibilities to each of the Federal agencies for national security emergency preparedness. The amendment designates DHS as the principal agency for coordinating programs and plans among all Federal departments and agencies.
3. Executive Order 13354, 69 Fed. Reg. 53589 (2004), National Counterterrorism Center, establishes policy to enhance the interagency of terrorism information among agencies and creates the National Counterterrorism Center to serve as the primary Federal organization in the U.S. Government for analyzing and integrating all intelligence information posed by the United States pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism.
4. Executive Order 13356, 69 Fed. Reg. 53599 (2004), Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans, requires the Director of Central Intelligence, in consultation with the Attorney General and the other intelligence-agency heads, to develop common standards for the sharing of terrorism information by agencies within the Intelligence Community with 1) other agencies within the Intelligence Community, 2) other agencies having counterterrorism functions, and 3) through or in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security, appropriate authorities of State and Local governments.
5. Executive Order 12586, 52 Fed. Reg. 2923 (1987), Superfund Implementation, as amended by numerous Executive orders, delegates to a number of Federal departments and agencies the authority and responsibility to implement certain provisions

- of CERCLA. The policy and procedures for implementing these provisions are spelled out in the NCP and are overseen by the NRT.
6. Executive Order 12382, 47 Fed. Reg. 40531 (1982), as amended by numerous Executive orders, President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC). This order provides the President with technical information and advice on national security telecommunications policy. Up to 30 members from the telecommunications and information technology industries may hold seats on the NSTAC.
 7. Executive Order 12472, 49 Fed. Reg. 13471 (1984), Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions, as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003). This order consolidated several directives covering NSEP telecommunications into a comprehensive document explaining the assignment of responsibilities to Federal agencies for coordinating the planning and provision of NSEP telecommunications. The fundamental NSEP objective is to ensure that the Federal Government has telecommunications services that will function under all conditions, including emergency situations.
 8. Executive Order 12742, 56 Fed. Reg. 1079 (1991), National Security Industrial Responsibilities, as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003). This order states that the United States must have the capability to rapidly mobilize its resources in the interest of national security. Therefore, to achieve prompt delivery of articles, products, and materials to meet national security requirements, the Government may place orders and require priority performance of these orders.
 9. Executive Order 13284, 68 Fed. Reg. 4075 (2003), Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection With the Establishment of the Department of Homeland Security. This order amended previous Executive orders in order to make provisions for the establishment of DHS.
 10. Executive Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003) Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection With the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security. This order reflects the transfer of certain functions

- to, and other responsibilities vested in, the Secretary of Homeland Security, as well as the transfer of certain agencies and agency components to DHS, and the delegation of appropriate responsibilities to the Secretary of Homeland Security.
11. Executive Order 12333, 46 Fed. Reg. 59941 (1981), United States Intelligence Activities, designates DOE as part of the Intelligence Community. It further defines counterintelligence as information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons, or international terrorist activities. This order specifically excludes personnel, physical, document, or communications security programs from the definition of counterintelligence.
 12. Executive Order 12939, 59 Fed. Reg. 29625 (1994), National Defense Industrial Resources Preparedness, as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003). This order delegates authorities and addresses national defense industrial resource policies and programs under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, except for the amendments to Title III of the act in the Energy Security Act of 1980 and telecommunication authorities under Exec. Order 12472, 49 Fed. Reg. 13471 (1984).
 13. Executive Order 12777, 56 Fed. Reg. 54757 (1991), Implementation of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of October 18, 1972, as amended, and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003). Implemented section 311 of the FWPCA as amended by OPA 90.
 14. Executive Order 13295, 68 Fed. Reg. 17255 (2003), Revised List of Quarantinable Communicable Diseases. Specifies certain communicable diseases for regulations providing for the apprehension, detention, or conditional release of individuals to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of specified communicable diseases.
 15. Executive Order 12196, 45 Fed. Reg. 12769 (1980), Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees. This order sets the OSHA program guidelines for all agencies in the Executive

- Branch except military personnel and uniquely military equipment, systems, and operations.
- ## C. Presidential Directives
1. Presidential Decision Directive 39: U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, June 21, 1995, establishes policy to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to terrorism, deter and respond to terrorism, and strengthen capabilities to detect, prevent, defeat, and manage the consequences of terrorist use of WMD; and assigns agency responsibilities.
 2. Presidential Decision Directive 62: Combating Terrorism, May 22, 1998, reinforces the missions of Federal departments and agencies charged with roles in defeating terrorism.
 3. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-1: Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council, Oct. 29, 2001. This directive establishes policies for the creation of the HSC, which shall ensure the coordination of all homeland security-related activities among executive departments and agencies and promote the effective development and implementation of all homeland security policies.
 4. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-2: Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies, Oct. 29, 2001. This directive mandates that, by November 1, 2001, the Attorney General shall create the Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force, with assistance from the Secretary of State, the Director of Central Intelligence, and other officers of the Government, as appropriate. The Task Force shall ensure that, to the maximum extent permitted by law, Federal agencies coordinate programs to accomplish the following: 1) deny entry into the United States of aliens associated with, suspected of being engaged in, or supporting terrorist activity; and 2) locate, detain, prosecute, or deport any such aliens already present in the United States.
 5. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-3: Homeland Security Advisory System, Mar. 11, 2002. This directive establishes policy for the creation of a Homeland Security Advisory System, which shall provide a comprehensive and effective means to

own responsibilities for protecting national security, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of State in the exercise of leadership responsibilities and missions assigned in HSPD-5. The directive also notes that it does not alter, or impede the ability to carry out, the authorities of Federal departments and agencies to perform their responsibilities under law.

8. *Homeland Security Presidential Directive-6: Integration and Use of Screening Information*, Sept. 16, 2003. In order to protect against terrorism, this directive establishes the national policy to: (1) develop, integrate, and maintain thorough, accurate, and current information about individuals known or appropriately suspected to be or have been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism (Terrorist Information); and (2) use that information as appropriate and to the full extent permitted by law to support (a) Federal, State, local, territorial, tribal, foreign-government, and private-sector screening processes, and (b) diplomatic, military, intelligence, law enforcement, immigration, visa, and protective processes.

9. *Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection*, Dec. 17, 2003. This directive establishes a national policy for Federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize U.S. critical infrastructure and key resources and to protect them from terrorist attacks.

10. *Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8: National Preparedness*, Dec. 17, 2003. This directive establishes policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of Federal preparedness assistance to State and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of Federal, State, and local entities.

11. *Homeland Security Presidential Directive-9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food*, Jan. 30, 2004. This directive establishes a national policy to defend the agriculture and food system

disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to Federal, State, and local authorities and to the American people. Such a system would provide warnings in the form of a set of graduated "Threat Conditions" that would increase as the risk of the threat increases. At each Threat Condition, Federal departments and agencies would implement a corresponding set of "Protective Measures" to further reduce vulnerability or increase response capability during a period of heightened alert.

6. *Homeland Security Presidential Directive-4: National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction*, Dec. 2002. Sets forth the National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction based on three principal pillars: (1) Counterproliferation to Combat WMD Use, (2) Strengthened Nonproliferation to Combat WMD Proliferation, and (3) Consequence Management to Respond to WMD Use. The three pillars of the U.S. national strategy to combat WMD are seamless elements of a comprehensive approach. Serving to integrate the pillars are four cross-cutting enabling functions that need to be pursued on a priority basis: intelligence collection and analysis on WMD, delivery systems, and related technologies; research and development to improve our ability to address evolving threats; bilateral and multilateral cooperation; and targeted strategies against hostile states and terrorists.

7. *Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5: Management of Domestic Incidents*, February 28, 2003. is intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system. In HSPD-5 the President designates the Secretary of Homeland Security as the PFO for domestic incident management and empowers the Secretary to coordinate Federal resources used in response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies in specific cases. The directive assigns specific responsibilities to the Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, and the Assistants to the President for Homeland Security and National Security Affairs, and directs the heads of all Federal departments and agencies to provide their "full and prompt cooperation, resources, and support," as appropriate and consistent with their

12. *Homeland Security Presidential Directive-10: Biodefense for the 21st Century*, April 28, 2004. This directive provides a comprehensive framework for the Nation's biodefense and, among other things, delineates the roles and responsibilities of Federal agencies and departments in continuing their important work in this area.

13. *National Security Directive-42: National Policy for the Security of National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems*, July 5, 1990. This directive establishes initial objectives of policies, and an organizational structure to guide the conduct of activities to secure national security systems from exploitation; establishes a mechanism for policy development and dissemination; and assigns responsibilities for implementation.

against terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

Appendix 4

Compendium of National/International Interagency Plans

Plan	Description
Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan	Maintained by EPA and the Government of Canada, the Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan establishes a cooperative strategy for preparing for and responding to accidental and unauthorized releases of hazardous substances along the shared inland border. The plan is applicable to situations where a release causes or could cause damage to the environment along the border and poses a threat to public health, property, or welfare. The plan also may be activated when only one country is affected by an incident, but requires assistance from the other country. The plan is supported by five regional annexes.
Canada-United States Joint Marine Contingency Plan	Maintained by DHS/USCG and the Government of Canada, the Canada-United States Joint Marine Contingency Plan (JCF) provides for a coordinated system for planning, preparedness, and responding to harmful substance incidents in the contiguous waters of Canada and the United States. This plan is supported by five geographic annexes. The annexes supplement the JCF and provide the basic information necessary to execute an efficient and effective response in the contiguous waters.
Department of Defense Civil Disturbance Plan	Maintained by DOD, this plan provides policy and responsibilities governing the planning and response by DOD components for military assistance to Federal, State, and local government (including government of U.S. territories) and their law enforcement agencies for civil disturbances.
Federal Family Assistance Plan for Aviation Disasters	Maintained by the National Transportation Safety Board, the purpose of this plan is to coordinate Federal assistance to victims and family members after aviation disasters. The plan pertains to any domestic or foreign commercial aviation crash that occurs within the United States or its territories, possessions, and territorial seas.
Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of C/B Terrorism	Maintained by HHS, this plan provides a coordinated Federal response for urgent public health and medical care needs resulting from chemical or biological terrorist threats or acts in the United States. This plan serves as a supporting document to ISF #8 - Public Health and Medical Services.
Joint Contingency Plan Between the United Mexican States and the United States of America Regarding Pollution of the Marine Environment by Discharges of Hydrocarbons or Other Hazardous Substances	Maintained by DHS/USCG and the Government of Mexico, the MEXUS Plan establishes guidelines for coordinating bilateral responses to pollution incidents that occur in, or threaten, coastal waters or areas of the border zones between Mexico and the United States that could affect or threaten the marine environment of both parties. The MEXUS Plan outlines the joint response system and identifies agencies from both Mexico and the United States that will provide varying levels of support during a pollution incident.
Joint Contingency Plan of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Combating Pollution in the Bering and Chukchi Seas	Maintained by DHS/USCG and the Russian Federation, this plan and its operational appendices provide for coordinated and combined responses to pollution incidents in the Bering and Chukchi Seas and augment pertinent national, State, republic, regional, and local plans of the two Nations. This plan was updated and signed in March 2001.

Plan	Description
National Emergency Response to a Highly Contagious Animal Disease	Maintained by USDA/APHIS, this plan provides the procedures and structures to detect, control, and eradicate a highly contagious disease as quickly as possible to return the United States to a contamination-free status. The plan coordinates actions by Federal, State, and local officials in response to a suspected or actual foreign animal disease/emerging disease incident. Highly contagious diseases are those diseases rapidly spreading from animal to animal as well as herd to herd. Transmission can occur via direct and indirect modes; has above normal morbidity/mortality per unit time, and could be based on species or production.
National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan	Maintained by the EPA in coordination with the NRT, the NCP provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. To achieve this objective, the NCP establishes the NRT, RRTs, and local Area Committees to coordinate planning and preparedness efforts. Federal OSCs coordinate response activities at the incident site. The NCP applies to oil discharges into or on the navigable waters of the United States (including adjoining shorelines and into the exclusive economic zone) and to releases into the environment of hazardous substances, and pollutants or contaminants that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare.
National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Warlike Emergencies	Maintained by the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Warlike Emergencies provides procedures for planning and using national telecommunications assets and resources in support of non-warlike emergencies, including those covered by the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, in Presidentially declared emergencies and major disasters, extraordinary situations, and other emergencies.
National Search and Rescue Plan	The National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP) is maintained by the National Search and Rescue Commission. The NSP provides an overall plan for the interagency coordination of civil search and rescue (SAR) operations to help the United States satisfy its humanitarian, national, and international SAR-related obligations. The plan assigns coordination and response responsibilities to DHS/USCG for aeronautical and maritime SAR within oceanic SAR regions for which the United States has primary responsibility. This plan covers maritime, aeronautical, and land civil SAR operations; delivery of survivors to a place of safety; and the saving of property when it can be done in conjunction with the saving of lives. The NSP is solely intended to provide internal guidance to all signatory Federal agencies. The plan is not intended to conflict with SAR responsibilities in international instruments to which the United States is or may become a party.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Concept of Operations Plan (CONOPS) for Public Health and Medical Emergencies	Maintained by HHS, this plan establishes a framework for the management of public health and medical emergencies and events that require assistance from HHS. This plan covers all events and activities (e.g., preparedness, response, recovery, etc.) deemed by the Secretary of HHS, or his/her designee, to require a coordinated Departmental response. HHS has primary responsibility for public health and medical emergency planning, preparations, response, and recovery in which one or more of the following apply: local, State, or tribal resources are insufficient to address all of the public health needs; the resources of State, local, or tribal public health and/or medical authorities are overwhelmed and HHS assistance has been requested by the appropriate health authorities; or a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of HHS. Public health and medical emergencies addressed by this plan include those resulting from natural and man-made disasters, terrorist threats, infectious diseases outbreaks and pandemics, and any other circumstance that creates an actual or potential public health or medical emergency where Federal assistance may be necessary.

Appendix 5

Overview of Initial Federal Involvement Under the Stafford Act

This overview illustrates actions Federal agencies likely will take to assist State and local governments that are overwhelmed by a major disaster or emergency. Key operational components that could be activated include the Interagency Incident Management Group (IMIG), National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), Emergency Response Team-Advance Element (ERT-A), National Emergency Response Team (ERT-N), Joint Field Office (JFO), and Disaster Recovery Center (DRC).

1. The Department of Homeland Security Homeland Security Operations Center (DHS HSOC) continually monitors potential major disasters and emergencies. When advance warning is possible, DHS may deploy and may request other Federal agencies to deploy liaison officers and personnel to a State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to assess the emerging situation. An RRCC may be activated, fully or partially. Facilities, such as mobilization centers, may be established to accommodate personnel, equipment, and supplies.
2. Immediately after an incident, local jurisdictions respond using available resources and notify State response elements. As information emerges, they also assess the situation and the need for State assistance. The State reviews the situation, mobilizes State resources, and informs the DHS/EPF/FEMA Regional Office of actions taken. The Governor activates the State emergency operations plan, proclaims or declares a state of emergency, and requests a State/DHS Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) to determine if sufficient damage has occurred to justify a request for a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency. Based upon the results of the PDA, the Governor may request a Presidential declaration and defines the kind of Federal assistance needed. At this point, an initial assessment is also conducted of losses avoided based on previous mitigation efforts.
3. After the major disaster or emergency declaration, an RRCC, staffed by regional personnel, coordinates initial regional and field activities such as deployment of an ERT-A. The ERT-A assesses the impact of the event, gauges immediate State needs, and makes preliminary arrangements to set up operational field facilities. (If regional resources appear to be overwhelmed or if the event has potentially significant consequences, DHS may deploy an ERT-N.)
4. Depending on the scope and impact of the event, the NRCC, comprised of Emergency Support Function (ESF) representatives and DHS/EPF/FEMA support staff, carries out initial activation and mission assignment operations and supports the RRCC from DHS/EPF/FEMA.
5. A Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), appointed by the Secretary of Homeland Security on behalf of the President, coordinates Federal support activities. The FCO works with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to identify requirements. A Principal Federal Official (PFO) also may be designated as the Secretary's representative to coordinate overall Federal interagency incident management efforts.
6. The ERT works with the affected State and conducts field operations from the JFO. ESF primary agencies assess the situation and identify requirements and help States respond effectively. Federal agencies provide resources under DHS/EPF/FEMA mission assignment or their own authority.
7. The IMIG convenes when needed to provide strategic-level coordination and frame courses of action regarding various operational and policy issues. The FISOC supports the IMIG and coordinates with the JFO.
8. Tele-registration activates a toll-free telephone number individuals can call to apply for disaster assistance. A toll-free disaster helpline is established to answer common questions. One or more DRCs may be opened where individuals can obtain information about disaster assistance, advice, and counsel. Individual applicants are processed at the DHS/EPF/FEMA National Processing Center. Inspectors verify losses and provide documentation used to determine the types of disaster assistance to be granted to individuals and families.

9. As immediate response priorities are met, recovery activities begin. Federal and State agencies assisting with recovery and mitigation activities convene to discuss State needs.

10. Public Assistance Applicant Briefings are conducted for local government officials and certain private nonprofit organizations to inform them of available assistance and how to apply. Applicants must first file a Request for Public Assistance. Eligible applicants will be notified and will define each project on a Project Worksheet, which details the scope of damage and a cost estimate for repair to a pre-disaster condition. The Project Worksheet is used as the basis for obligating funds to the State for eligible projects.

11. Throughout response and recovery, mitigation staff at the JFO examine ways to maximize mitigation measures in accordance with State hazard

mitigation administrative plans. Grounded in the local risk and with State priorities and mitigation plans in place, DHS/EPF/FEMA and State officials contact local officials to identify potential projects and suggest which ones should be included in an early implementation strategy. The strategy focuses on viable opportunities to provide funds, technical assistance, and staff support to incorporate mitigation into the overall community recovery, to include the repair and replacement of damaged or destroyed housing and infrastructure.

12. As the need for full-time interagency coordination at the JFO ceases, the ERT plans for selective release of Federal resources, demobilization, and closeout. Federal agencies then work directly with their grantees from their regional or HQ offices to administer and monitor individual recovery programs, support, and technical services.

Appendix 6

Overview of Federal-to-Federal Support in Non-Stafford Act Situations

This overview illustrates actions DHS and Federal agencies likely take to support a Federal department or agency that has requested DHS assistance to appropriately handle an incident under their jurisdiction. Key operational components that could be activated include the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG), National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), and Joint Field Office (JFO).

1. Federal departments and agencies routinely manage the response to incidents that do not rise to the level of an Incident of National Significance. When a Federal entity with primary responsibility and statutory authority for handling an incident requires assistance beyond its normal operations (for an incident that is not determined to be an Incident of National Significance), that agency may request DHS coordination of Federal multiagency assistance to support incident management efforts. DHS coordinates assistance using the multiagency coordination structures in the National Response Plan (NRP). Generally, the requesting agency provides funding for the incident in accordance with provisions of the Economy Act, unless other statutory authorities exist.
2. To initiate Federal-to-Federal support, requests for assistance are submitted to the DHS Executive Secretary (via the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)) for consideration and approval. Requests should include a summary of the situation, types and amount of resources needed, financial information, and any other appropriate information.
3. Upon approval of the request, the Secretary of Homeland Security issues an operations order to the HSOC. The HSOC, through the NRCC, coordinates the activation of the appropriate Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Additionally, the Secretary of Homeland Security designates a Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC) to serve as the Secretary's representative in the field to manage Federal resource support. A Principal Federal
4. The requesting agency designates a Senior Federal Official (SFO) to work in coordination with the FRC to identify support requirements.
5. The requesting agency also provides Comptrollers to the NRCC, RRCC, and JFO, as appropriate, to oversee financial management activities.
6. An RRCC may be activated, fully or partially, to facilitate the deployment of resources until a JFO is established. Facilities, such as mobilization centers, may be established to accommodate personnel, equipment, and supplies.
7. Federal agencies provide resources under interagency reimbursable agreements (RAs) or their own authority.
8. Once established, the JFO serves as the focal point for coordinating Federal assistance to the requesting agency and incident command structures on-scene.
9. As needed, the IIMG convenes to provide strategic-level coordination and frame courses of action regarding various operational and policy issues.
10. As the need for full-time interagency coordination at the JFO ceases, the JFO Coordination Group plans for selective release of Federal resources, demobilization, and closeout.

FIGURE 11. Overview of initial Federal involvement under the Stafford Act

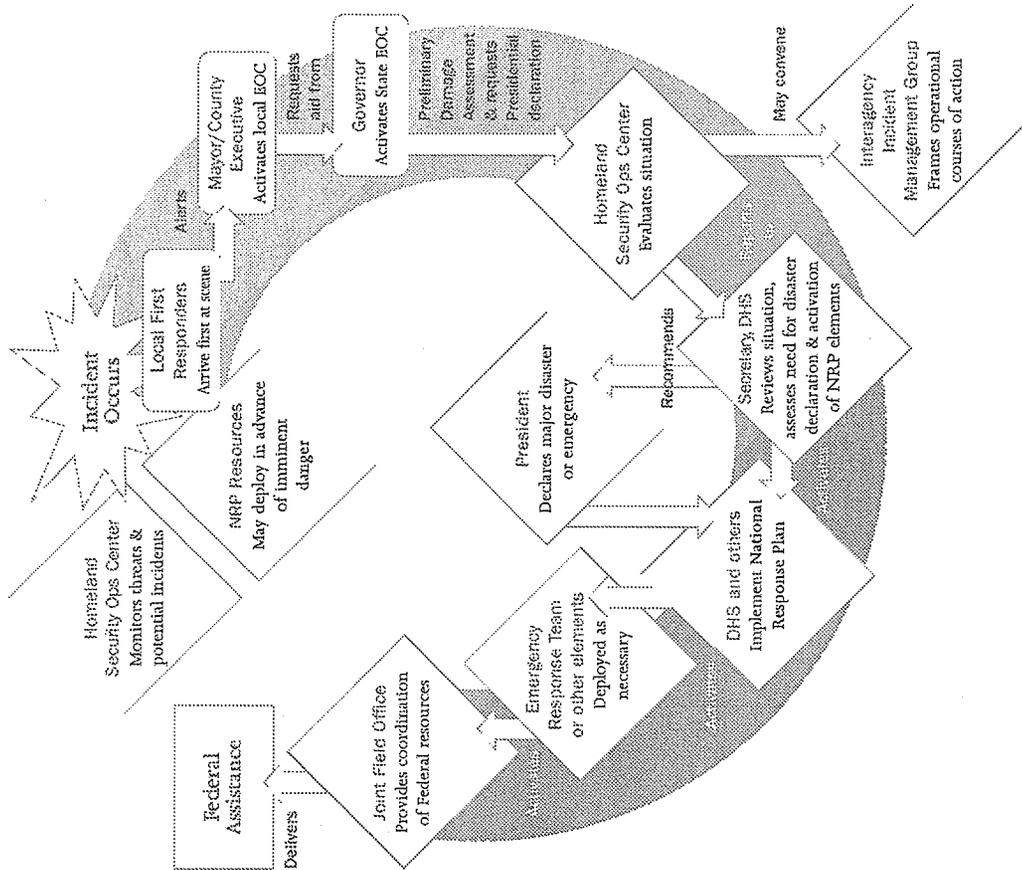
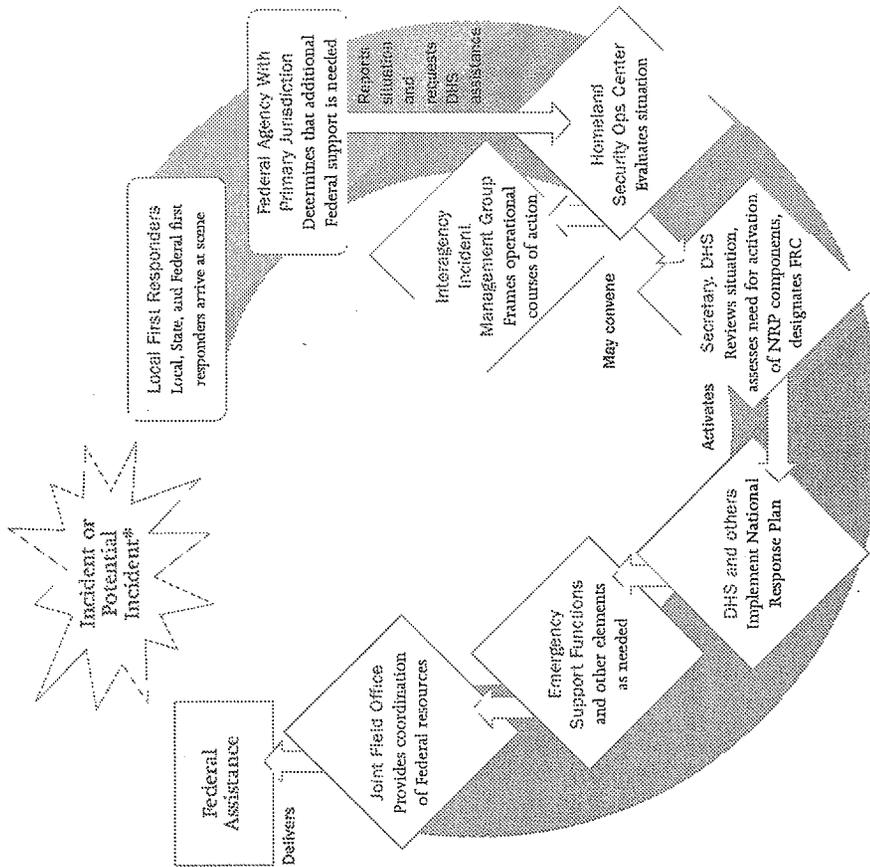


FIGURE 17. Overview of Federal-to-Federal support in non-Stafford Act situations



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* Incident not otherwise determined to be an Incident of National Significance

Emergency Support
Function (ESF) Annexes



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Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEXES: INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This section provides an overview of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure, common elements of each of the ESFs, and the basic content contained in each of the ESF Annexes.

Background

The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating Federal interagency support for Incidents of National Significance. The ESF structure includes mechanisms used to provide Federal support to States and Federal-to-Federal support, both for declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act and for non-Stafford Act incidents. The following section includes a series of annexes describing the roles and responsibilities of Federal departments and agencies and the American Red Cross as ESF coordinators or as primary or support agencies.

The ESF structure provides mechanisms for interagency coordination during all phases of incident management. Some departments and agencies provide resources for response, support, and program implementation during the early stage of an event, while others are more prominent in the recovery phase.

ESF NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION

The National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), a component of the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC), develops and issues operation orders to activate individual ESFs based on the scope and magnitude of the threat or incident.

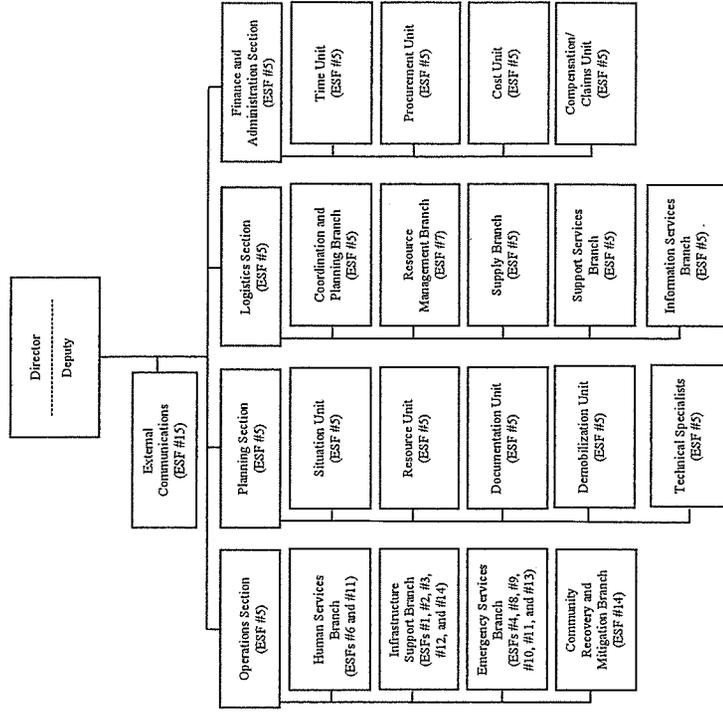
ESF primary agencies are notified of the operations orders and time to report to the NRCC by the Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/EPR/FEMA) Operations Center. At the regional level, ESFs are notified by the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) per established protocols. Figure 1 on the next page shows the organization of the NRCC and RRCC and their relationship to the ESFs.

ESF primary agencies notify and activate support agencies as required for the threat or incident, to include support to specialized teams. Each ESF is required to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and notification protocols and to maintain current rosters and contact information.

ESF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Each ESF Annex identifies the ESF coordinator and the primary and support agencies pertinent to the ESF. Several ESFs incorporate multiple components, with primary agencies designated for each component to ensure seamless integration of and transition between preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation activities. ESFs with multiple primary agencies designate an ESF coordinator for the purposes of pre-incident planning and coordination. Following is a discussion of the roles and responsibilities of the ESF coordinator and the primary and support agencies.

Figure 1. Sample organizational structure of the NRCC and RRCC



ESF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

ESF Coordinator

The ESF coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases of incident management. The role of the ESF coordinator is carried out through a "unified command" approach as agreed upon collectively by the designated primary agencies. Responsibilities of the ESF coordinator include:

- Pre-incident planning and coordination;
- Maintaining ongoing contact with ESF primary and support agencies;
- Conducting periodic ESF meetings and conference calls;
- Coordinating efforts with corresponding private-sector organizations; and
- Coordinating ESF activities relating to catastrophic incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness as appropriate.

Primary Agencies

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. When an ESF is activated in response to an Incident of National Significance, the primary agency is responsible for:

- Orchestrating Federal support within their 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, as well as 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;
- Executing contracts and procuring goods and services as needed;
- Ensuring financial and property accountability for ESF activities;
- Planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations; and
- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.

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ESF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

Support Agencies

When an ESF is activated in response to an Incident of National Significance, support agencies are responsible for:

- Conducting operations, when requested by DHS or the designated ESF primary agency, using their own authorities, subject-matter experts, capabilities, or resources;
 - Participating in planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, SOPs, checklists, or other job aids, in concert with existing first-responder standards;
 - Assisting in the conduct of situational assessments;
 - Furnishing available personnel, equipment, 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 prevention, 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;
 - Nominating new technologies to DHS for review and evaluation that have the potential to improve performance within or across functional areas; and
 - Providing information or intelligence regarding their agency's area of expertise.
- When requested, and upon approval of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of Defense (DOD) provides Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) during domestic incidents. Accordingly, DOD is considered a support agency to all ESFs. For additional information on DSCA, refer to the NRP Base Plan.

ESF COORDINATING, PRIMARY, AND SUPPORT DESIGNATIONS

Figure 2 on the following pages shows the designation of ESF coordinator and primary and support agencies.

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Note: Unless a specific component of a department or agency is the ESF coordinator or a primary agency, it is not listed in this chart. Refer to the ESF Annexes for detailed support by each of these departments and agencies.

C = ESF coordinator
 P = Primary agency
 S = Support agency

Agency	#1 - Transportation	#2 - Communications	#3 - Public Works and Engineering	#4 - Firefighting	#5 - Emergency Management	#6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	#7 - Resource Support	#8 - Public Health and Medical Services	#9 - Urban Search and Rescue	#10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	#11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources	#12 - Energy	#13 - Public Safety and Security	#14 - Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation	#15 - External Affairs
ARC															
USPS	S														
USAID															
TVA															
SSA															
SBA															
OPM															
NRC															
NASA															
GSA	S	S	S												
FCC	S	S	S												
EPA			S												
VA			S												
TREAS															
DOT	C/P														
DOS	S														
Emergency Support Functions															

Figure 2. Designation of ESF coordinator and primary and support agencies (Continued)

Note: Unless a specific component of a department or agency is the ESF coordinator or a primary agency, it is not listed in this chart. Refer to the ESF Annexes for detailed support by each of these departments and agencies.

C = ESF coordinator
 P = Primary agency
 S = Support agency

Agency	#1 - Transportation	#2 - Communications	#3 - Public Works and Engineering	#4 - Firefighting	#5 - Emergency Management	#6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	#7 - Resource Support	#8 - Public Health and Medical Services	#9 - Urban Search and Rescue	#10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	#11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources	#12 - Energy	#13 - Public Safety and Security	#14 - Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation	#15 - External Affairs
DOL															
DOJ	S														
DOI	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
HUD															
DHS/USCG	S														
DHS/A/P/NCS		C/P													
DHS/E/P/F/EMA	S	S	P	S	C/P	C/P	S	S	S	S	S	S	C/P/S	C/P	P
DHS	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C
HHS															
DOE	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C/P	S	S	S
ED															
DOD/USACE			C/P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DOD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P/S	S
DOC	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
USDA/RS	S	S	S	C/P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
USDA											C/P				P
Emergency Support Functions															

Figure 2. Designation of ESF coordinator and primary and support agencies

Emergency Support Function #8 – Public Health and Medical Services Annex

ESF Coordinator:

Department of Health and Human Services

Support Agencies:

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Defense
 Department of Energy
 Department of Homeland Security
 Department of the Interior
 Department of Justice
 Department of Labor
 Department of State
 Department of Transportation
 Department of Veterans Affairs
 Environmental Protection Agency
 General Services Administration
 U.S. Agency for International Development
 U.S. Postal Service
 American Red Cross

Primary Agency:

Department of Health and Human Services

- As the primary agency for ESF #8, HHS coordinates the provision of Federal health and medical assistance to fulfill the requirements identified by the affected State, local, and tribal authorities. ESF #8 uses resources primarily available from:
 - HHS, including the Operating Divisions and Regional Offices;
 - The Department of Homeland Security (DHS); and
 - Other ESF #8 support agencies and organizations.
- All headquarters and regional organizations (including those involved in other ESFs) participating in response operations report public health and medical requirements to their counterpart level (headquarters or regional) of ESF #8.
- The primary Joint Information Center (JIC), established in support of the NRP, is authorized to release general medical and public health response information to the public after consultation with HHS. When possible, a recognized spokesperson from the public health and medical community (local, State, or Federal) delivers relevant community messages.

Policies

- The Secretary of HHS, through the ASPHEP, coordinates national ESF #8 preparedness, response, and recovery actions. These actions do not alter or impede the existing authorities of any department or agency supporting ESF #8.
- HHS coordinates all ESF #8 response actions consistent with HHS's internal policies and procedures (e.g., HHS Concept of Operations Plan for Public Health and Medical Emergencies, March 2004).
- Each ESF #8 organization is responsible for managing its respective response assets after receiving coordinating instructions from HHS.
- The HHS Secretary's Operations Center (SOC) facilitates the coordination of the overall national ESF #8 response. During ESF #8 activations, the SOC maintains frequent communications with the DHS Homeland Security Operations Center.

Other JICs may also release general medical and public health response information at the discretion of the lead Public Affairs Officer, after consultation with HHS. To ensure patient confidentiality, the release of medical information by ESF #8 is in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. Inquiries about patients are managed by HHS Public Affairs Officers in coordination with DHS. (See the ESF #15 – External Affairs Annex for more details.)

- In the event of a zoonotic disease outbreak, or in coordination with ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources during an animal disease outbreak, public information may be released after consultation with the Department of Agriculture (USDA).
- As the primary agency for ESF #8, HHS determines the appropriateness of all requests for public health and medical information.
- HHS, as the primary agency for ESF #8, is responsible for consulting with and organizing Federal public health and medical subject-matter experts, as needed.

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 – Public Health and Medical Services provides the mechanism for coordinated Federal assistance to supplement State, local, and tribal resources in response to public health and medical care needs (to include veterinary and/or animal health issues when appropriate) for potential or actual incidents of National Significance and/or during a developing potential health and medical situation. ESF #8 is coordinated by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) principally through the Assistant Secretary for Public Health Emergency Preparedness (ASPHEP). ESF #8 resources can be activated through the Robert T. Stafford Act or the Public Health Service Act (pending the availability of funds) for the purposes of Federal-to-Federal support or in accordance with the memorandum for Federal mutual aid included in the National Response Plan (NRP) Financial Management Support Annex.

Scope

- ESF #8 provides supplemental assistance to State, local, and tribal governments in identifying and meeting the public health and medical needs of victims of an Incident of National Significance. This support is categorized in the following core functional areas:
 - Assessment of public health/medical needs (including behavioral health);
 - Public health surveillance;
 - Medical care personnel; and
 - Medical equipment and supplies.

Concept of Operations

General

- Upon notification, the ASPHEP alerts identified HHS personnel to represent ESF #8, as required, on the:
- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC);
- Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG);
- Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)/Joint Field Office (JFO);
- National Emergency Response Team;
- Emergency Response Team–Advance Element (ERT-A), and
- JIC.

The ASPHEP may request ESF #8 support agencies to provide liaison requirements if HHS personnel are not available.

- HHS notifies and requests all support organizations to participate in headquarters coordination activities. As appropriate, supporting agencies and organizations are requested to provide liaisons to the HHS headquarters command location. Personnel representing an ESF #8 organization are expected to have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective organization and have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during the activation.

- The headquarters ESF #8 staff provides liaison and communications support to regional ESF #8 groups to facilitate direct communications. Headquarters ESF #8 personnel are deployed as necessary to assist regional ESF #8 personnel in establishing and maintaining effective coordination within the impacted area.

- ESF #8 coordinates with the appropriate State, local, and tribal medical and public health officials and organizations to determine current medical and public health assistance requirements.

- The regional ESF #8 is assisted by designated Federal department entities for risk analysis, evaluation, and support.
- During the response period, HHS has primary responsibility for the evaluation and analysis of public health and medical assistance, and develops and updates assessments of medical and public health status.
- In the early stages of an incident, it may not be possible to fully assess the situation and verify the level of assistance required. In such circumstances, HHS may provide assistance under its own statutory authorities. In these cases, every reasonable attempt is made to verify the need before providing assistance.

Organization

Headquarters

- ESF #8, when activated, is coordinated by the ASPHEP. Once activated, headquarters ESF #8 is coordinated by HHS through the SOC. During the initial activation, HHS convenes a conference call with the appropriate organizations, and public health and medical representatives from State and tribal governments, to discuss the situation and determine the appropriate response actions.
- HHS alerts and requests supporting organizations to provide a representative to the IIMG (if required). NRCC, and SOC, or to provide a representative who is immediately available via telecommunications (e.g., telephone, conference calls) to provide support.
- Public health and medical subject-matter experts from HHS and ESF #8 organizations are consulted as needed.

Regional

- HHS coordinates ESF #8 field response activities according to internal policies and procedures.
- HHS may designate a senior official to participate as a Senior Federal Official in the JFO Coordination Group at the field level.
- Regional ESF #8 maintains representatives to rapidly deploy, with the ERT-A, to the affected State's emergency operations center or other designated location.
- The regional ESF #8 includes representative(s) on-site or available by telephone or radio at the RRCC and/or JFO, as required by the Federal Coordinating Officer, Federal Resource Coordinator, or Principal Federal Official, on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the incident.

Actions: Initial Actions

The HHS SOC enhances staffing immediately on notification of an actual or potential public health or medical emergency. (See the Biological Incident Annex for more details.)

Upon notification of activation for a potential or actual Incident of National Significance by the NRCC, HHS consults with the appropriate ESF #8 organizations to determine the need for assistance according to the functional areas listed below.

- Assessment of Public Health/Medical Needs:** HHS, in collaboration with DHS, mobilizes and deploys ESF #8 personnel to support the ERT-A to assess public health and medical needs. This function includes the assessment of the public health care system/facility infrastructure.
- Health Surveillance:** HHS, in coordination with State health agencies, enhances existing surveillance systems to monitor the health of the general population and special high-risk populations, carry out field studies and investigations, monitor injury and disease patterns and potential disease outbreaks, and provide technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions.

Medical Care Personnel

- Immediate medical response capabilities are provided by assets internal to HHS (e.g., U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps) and from ESF #8 supporting organizations (e.g., National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)).
- The Department of Defense (DOD) may be requested to provide support in casualty clearing/staging and other missions as needed.
- HHS may seek individual clinical health and medical care specialists from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to assist State, local, and tribal personnel.
- Health/Medical Equipment and Supplies:** In addition to deploying assets from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), HHS may request DHS, DOD, or the VA to provide medical equipment and supplies, including medical, diagnostic, and radiation-emitting devices, pharmaceuticals, and biologic products in support of immediate medical response operations and for restocking health care facilities in an area affected by a major disaster or emergency.
- Patient Evacuation**
 - At the request of HHS, DOD coordinates with ESF #1 – Transportation to provide support for the evacuation of seriously ill or injured patients to locations where hospital care or outpatient services are available.
 - DOD is responsible for regulating and tracking patients transported on DOD assets to appropriate treatment facilities (e.g., NDMS non-Federal hospitals).¹
 - Patient Care: HHS may task its components and the Medical Reserve Corps, and request the VA, DOD, and DHS to provide available

¹ Consistent with the timelines outlined in the NRP Implementation Guidance, the NDMS partner organizations (DHS, HHS, DOD, and VA) will develop policies and procedures for the network of non-Federal NDMS hospitals (e.g., contracting, payment source and amount, and claims processing).

personnel to support inpatient hospital care and outpatient services to victims who become seriously ill or injured regardless of location (which may include mass care shelters).

- **Safety and Security of Human Drugs, Biologics, Medical Devices, and Veterinary Drugs, etc.:** HHS may task its components to ensure the safety, efficacy, and advise industry on security measures of regulated human and veterinary drugs, biologics (including blood and vaccines), medical devices (including radiation emitting and screening devices), and other HHS regulated products.
- **Blood and Blood Products:** HHS monitors blood availability and maintains contact with the American Association of Blood Banks International Task Force on Domestic Disasters and Acts of Terrorism and, as necessary, its individual members, to determine:
 - The need for blood, blood products, and the supplies used in their manufacture, testing, and storage;
 - The ability of existing supply chain resources to meet these needs; and
 - Any emergency measures needed to augment or replenish existing supplies.
- **Food Safety and Security:** HHS, in cooperation with ESF #11, may task its components to ensure the safety and security of federally regulated foods. (Note: HHS, through the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), has statutory authority for all domestic and imported food except meat, poultry, and egg products, which are under the authority of the USDA/Food Safety and Inspection Service.)
- **Agriculture Safety and Security:** HHS, in coordination with ESF #11, may task its components to ensure the safety and security of food-producing animals, animal feed, and therapeutics. (Note: HHS, through the FDA, has statutory authority for animal feed and for the approval of animal drugs intended for both therapeutic and nontherapeutic use in food animals as well as companion animals.)

▪ Worker Health/Safety

- HHS may request the Department of Labor/Occupational Safety and Health Administration (DOL/OSHA) to implement the processes in the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex to provide technical assistance for worker safety and health.
- HHS may task its components and request support from DOL and other cooperating agencies, as needed, to assist in monitoring the health and well-being of emergency workers; performing field investigations and studies addressing worker health and safety issues; and providing technical assistance and consultation on worker health and safety measures and precautions.
- **All-Hazard Public Health and Medical Consultation, Technical Assistance, and Support:** HHS may task its components to assist in assessing public health and medical effects resulting from all hazards. Such tasks may include assessing exposures on the general population and on high-risk population groups; conducting field investigations, including collection and analysis of relevant samples; providing advice on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposures, and on indirect exposure through contaminated food, drugs, water supply, and other media; and providing technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment, screening, and decontamination of injured or contaminated individuals. While State and local governments retain primary responsibility for victim screening and decontamination, ESF #8 can, at the request of a State or another Federal agency, deploy teams with limited capabilities for victim decontamination (e.g., NDMs, or DOE assistance for nuclear/radiological incidents). These teams typically arrive on scene within 24-48 hours.
- **Behavioral Health Care:** HHS may task its components to assist in assessing mental health and substance abuse needs; providing disaster mental health training materials for workers; providing liaison with assessment, training, and program development activities undertaken by

Federal, State, local, and tribal mental health and substance abuse officials; and providing additional consultation as needed.

- **Public Health and Medical Information:** HHS may task its components to provide public health, disease, and injury prevention information that can be transmitted to members of the general public who are located in or near areas affected.
- **Vector Control:** HHS may task its components and request assistance from other ESF #8 organizations, as appropriate, to assist in assessing the threat of vector-borne diseases; conducting field investigations, including the collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples; providing vector control equipment and supplies; providing technical assistance and consultation on protective actions regarding vector-borne diseases; and providing technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment of victims of vector-borne diseases.
- **Potable Water/Wastewater and Solid Waste Disposal:** HHS, in coordination with ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering and #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response as appropriate, may task its components, and request assistance from other ESF #8 organizations as appropriate, to assist in assessing potable water, wastewater, solid waste disposal issues, and other environmental health issues; conducting field investigations, including collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples; providing water purification and wastewater/solid waste disposal equipment and supplies; and providing technical assistance and consultation on potable water and wastewater/solid waste disposal issues.
- **Victim Identification/Mortuary Services:** HHS may request DHS and DOD to assist in providing victim identification and mortuary services; establishing temporary morgue facilities; performing victim identification by fingerprint, forensic dental, and/or forensic pathology/anthropology methods; and processing, preparation, and disposition of remains.

- **Protection of Animal Health:** HHS, in coordination with ESF #11, protects the health of livestock and companion animals by ensuring the safety of the manufacture and distribution of human food production, as well as companion animals.

Actions: Continuing Actions

Headquarters

- ESF #8 continuously acquires and assesses information on the incident. The staff continues to identify the nature and extent of public health and medical problems, and establishes appropriate monitoring and public surveillance. Other sources of information may include:
 - ESF #8 support agencies and organizations;
 - Various Federal officials in the incident area;
 - State health, agricultural, or animal health officials;
 - State emergency medical services authorities;
 - Tribal officials;
 - State incident management authorities; and
 - Officials of the responsible jurisdiction in charge of the disaster scene.
- Because of the potential complexity of the public health and medical response, conditions may require ESF #8 subject-matter experts to review public health and medical information and advise on specific strategies to manage and respond to a specific situation most appropriately.
- **Activation of Health/Medical Response Teams:** Assets internal to HHS are deployed directly as part of the ESF #8 response. Public health and medical personnel and teams provided by ESF #8 organizations are requested by HHS and deployed by the respective organizations to provide appropriate public health and medical assistance.

- Coordination of Requests for Medical Transportation:** In a major public health or medical emergency, local transportation assets may not be sufficient to meet the demand. State or tribal requests for Federal medical transportation assistance are executed by ESF #8 in coordination with ESF #1.
- Coordination for Obtaining, Assembling, and Delivering Medical Equipment and Supplies to the Incident Area:** Representatives of HHS, DHS, VA, DOD, Department of Transportation (DOT), and General Services Administration (GSA) coordinate arrangements for the procurement and transportation of medical equipment and supplies.

Responsibilities

Primary Agency: HHS

- Provides leadership in coordinating and integrating overall Federal efforts to provide public health and medical assistance to the affected area.
- Coordinates the staffing of the HHS headquarters national ESF #8 group as necessary to support the response operations.
- Requests appropriate ESF #8 organizations to activate and deploy health and medical personnel, equipment, and supplies in response to requests for Federal public health and medical assistance.
- Uses HHS personnel (U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps) to address public health and medical needs, and augment with assets from ESF #8 partner organizations.
- Assists and supports State, local, and tribal governments in performing monitoring for internal contamination and administering pharmaceuticals for internal decontamination as deemed necessary by State health officials.
- Communications: ESF #8 establishes communications necessary to coordinate Federal public health and medical assistance effectively.
- Information Requests: Requests for information may be received at ESF #8 from various sources, such as the media and the general public, and are referred to ESF #15 for action and response.
- After-Action Reports: HHS, on completion of the incident, prepares a summary after-action report. The after-action report identifies key problems, indicates how they were solved, and makes recommendations for improving response operations. ESF #8 organizations assist in the preparation of the after-action report.
- Assists local and State health departments in establishing a registry of potentially exposed individuals, performing dose reconstruction, and conducting long-term monitoring of this population for potential long-term health effects.
- Monitors blood and blood product shortages and reserves with the coordination of the American Association of Blood Banks International Organizational Task Force on Domestic Disasters and Acts of Terrorism.
- Evaluates State requests for deployment or pre-deployment of the SNS based upon relevant threat information.
- Coordinates with other primary and supporting departments, agencies, and governments throughout the incident.
- Assures the safety and security of food in coordination with other responsible Federal agencies (e.g., USDA). (Note: HHS, through the FDA, has statutory authority for all domestic and imported food except meat, poultry, and egg products, which are under the authority of USDA/Food Safety and Inspection Service.)

- In cooperation with State and local authorities, assesses whether food facilities in the affected area are able to provide safe and secure food.
- In cooperation with State and local authorities as well as the food industry, conduct tracebacks or recalls of adulterated products.
- In cooperation with Federal, State, and local authorities, ensure the proper disposal of

- contaminated products and the decontamination of affected food facilities in order to protect public health.
- Provides support for public health matters for radiological incidents as a member of the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health.

Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides appropriate personnel, equipment, and supplies, coordinated through ESF #4 – Firefighting or the Branch Chief, Disaster and Emergency Operations, Fire and Aviation Management Office in Washington, DC. This support is primarily for communications aircraft and the establishment of base camps for deployed Federal health and medical teams. Provides support for public health matters for radiological incidents as a member of the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health. USDA also supports a multiagency response to a domestic incident through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of nutrition assistance; Control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or an economically devastating animal disease; Assurance of food safety, and security, in coordination with other responsible Federal agencies, or any combination of these requirements; and Provision of appropriate personnel, equipment, and supplies, coordinated through the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Emergency Management Operations Center. Support is primarily for coordination of animal issues such as disposal of animal carcasses, protection of livestock health, and zoonotic diseases associated with livestock.

Agency	Functions
<p>Department of Defense</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alerts DOD NDMS Federal Coordinating Centers (FCCs) (Army, Navy, Air Force) and provides specific reporting/regulating instructions to support incident relief efforts. ▪ Alerts DOD NDMS FCCs to activate NDMS patient reception plans in a phased, regional approach, and when appropriate, in a national approach. ▪ At the request of HHS, DOD coordinates with ESF #1 to provide support for the evacuation of seriously ill or injured patients to locations where hospital care or outpatient services are available. ▪ Using available DOD transportation resources, in coordination with the NDMS Medical Interagency Coordination Group (MIACG), evacuates and manages victims/patients from the patient collection point in or near the incident site to NDMS patient reception areas. ▪ Provides available logistical support to health/medical response operations. ▪ Provides available medical personnel for casualty clearing/staging and other missions as needed including aero-medical evacuation and medical treatment. Mobilizes and deploys available Reserve and National Guard medical units, when authorized and necessary to provide support. ▪ Coordinates patient reception, tracking, and management to nearby NDMS non-Federal hospitals, VA hospitals, and DOD military treatment facilities that are available and can provide appropriate care. ▪ Provides available military medical personnel to assist HHS in the protection of public health (such as food, water, wastewater, solid waste disposal, vectors, hygiene, and other environmental conditions). ▪ Provides available DOD medical supplies for distribution to mass care centers and medical care locations being operated for incident victims with reimbursement to DOD. ▪ Provides available emergency medical support to assist State, local, and tribal governments within the disaster area and the surrounding vicinity. Such services may include triage, medical treatment, mental health support, and the use of surviving DOD medical facilities within or near the incident area. ▪ Provides assistance in managing human remains, including victim identification and mortuary affairs. ▪ Provides evaluation and risk management support through use of Defense Coordinating Officers, Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers, and Joint Regional Medical Planners. ▪ Provides available blood products in coordination with HHS. ▪ Provides DOD confirmatory laboratory testing support in coordination with HHS. <p>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Through ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering, provides technical assistance, equipment, and supplies as required in support of HHS to accomplish temporary restoration of damaged public utilities affecting public health.</p>

Agency	Functions
<p>Department of Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinates Federal assets for external monitoring and decontamination activities for radiological emergencies pursuant to criteria established by the State(s) in conjunction with HHS. ▪ Provides, in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies, personnel and equipment, including portal monitors, to support initial screening and provides advice and assistance to State and local personnel conducting screening/decontamination of persons leaving a contaminated zone. <p>Through the Radiological Assistance Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides regional resources (personnel, specialized equipment, and supplies) to evaluate, control, and mitigate radiological hazards to workers and the public; ▪ Provides limited assistance in the decontamination of victims; and ▪ Assists State, local, and tribal authorities in the monitoring and surveillance of the incident area. <p>Through the National Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability, provides near real-time transport, dispersion, and dose predictions of atmospheric releases of radioactive and hazardous materials that may be used by authorities in taking protective actions related to sheltering and evacuation of people.</p> <p>Through the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC), assists health and medical authorities in determining radiological dose information; assists in providing coordinated gathering of environmental radiological information and data; assists with consolidated data sample analyses, evaluations, assessments, and interpretations; and provides technical information.</p>
<p>Department of Homeland Security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As requested by HHS, directs the activation of NDMS as necessary to support incident response operations. Requests ESF #8 support from HHS, VA, and DOD to coordinate NDMS operations. ▪ As requested by HHS, activates and deploys NDMS health/medical personnel, equipment, and supplies in a phased regional approach, and coordinates the provision of hospital care and outpatient services, veterinary services, and mortuary services through NDMS. ▪ In coordination with HHS, activates the NDMS MIACG, composed of NDMS partner representatives (DHS, DOD, VA, and HHS) to support placement of victims/patients in NDMS hospitals for care. ▪ Coordinates NDMS to assist in establishing priorities with HHS for application of health and medical support, including veterinary and mortuary services. ▪ Provides communications support in coordination with ESF #2 – Communications. ▪ Assists in providing information/liaison with emergency management officials in NDMS FCC areas. ▪ Provides logistics support as appropriate.

Agency	Functions
Department of Homeland Security (Continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Through ESF #1, identifies and arranges for use of U.S. Coast Guard aircraft and other assets in providing urgent airlift and other transportation support. ▪ Directs the Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT) when activated and ensures coordination of NIRT activities with the ESF primary agency and designated coordinating agency under the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex. ▪ The Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) provides predictions of hazards associated with atmospheric releases for use in emergency response. The IMAAC provides a single point for the coordination and dissemination of Federal dispersion modeling and hazard prediction products that represent the Federal position during an Incident of National Significance.
Department of Justice (DOJ)	<p>Border and Transportation Security Directorate/Customs and Border Protection: Provides enforcement of international quarantines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assists in victim identification, coordinated through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). ▪ Provides State, local, and tribal governments with legal advice concerning identification of the dead. ▪ Provides HHS with relevant information of any credible threat or other situation that could potentially threaten public health. This support is coordinated through FBI Headquarters. ▪ Provides communication, transportation, and other logistical support to the extent possible. This support is provided through the FBI. ▪ Provides security for the SNS and quarantine enforcement assistance, if required.
Department of Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinates the safety and health assets of cooperating agencies and the private sector to provide technical assistance and conduct worker exposure assessment and responder and worker risk management within the Incident Command System. This assistance may include 24/7 site safety monitoring; worker exposure monitoring; health monitoring; sampling and analysis; development and oversight of the site-specific safety and health plan, and personal protective equipment selection, distribution, training, and respirator fit-testing. ▪ Provides personnel and management support related to worker safety and health in field operations during ESF #8 deployments.

Agency	Functions
Department of State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinates international activities related to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents and events that pose transborder threats. Assists in communicating real-time actions taken by the United States and U.S. projections of the international consequence of the event (e.g., disease spread, quarantine, isolation, travel restrictions, pharmaceutical supply and distribution, and displaced persons). ▪ Assists with coordination with foreign states concerning offers of support, gifts, offerings, donations, or other aid. This includes establishing coordination with partner nations to identify the U.S.-validated immediate support in response to an Incident of National Significance.
Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In collaboration with DOD, GSA, and other transportation-providing agencies, assists in identifying and arranging for all types of transportation, such as air, rail, marine, and motor vehicle. ▪ At the request of HHS, provides patient movement assistance from DOT resources subject to DOT statutory requirements. ▪ Coordinates with the Federal Aviation Administration for air traffic control support for priority missions.
Department of Veterans Affairs	<p>Subject to the availability of resources and funding, and consistent with the VA mission to provide priority services to veterans, when requested, VA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinates with participating non-Federal NDMS hospitals to provide incident-related medical care to authorized NDMS beneficiaries affected by a major disaster or emergency. ▪ Furnishes available VA hospital care and medical services to individuals responding to, involved in, or otherwise affected by a major disaster or emergency, including members of the Armed Forces on active duty; ▪ Designates and deploys available medical, surgical, mental health, and other health service support assets; and ▪ Provides a Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team for technical consultation on the medical management of injuries and illnesses due to exposure to or contamination by ionizing radiation.
U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance	<p>Provides assistance in coordinating international offers for health/medical support.</p>

Agency	Functions
Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides technical assistance and environmental information for the assessment of the health/medical aspects of situations involving hazardous materials, including technical and policy assistance in matters involving drinking water supplies. ▪ Provides support for public health matters for radiological incidents through the FRMAC and the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health. ▪ Assists in identifying alternate water supplies for critical care facilities. ▪ Provides bio-surveillance, warning, and detection capabilities for the water sector.
General Services Administration U.S. Postal Service	<p>Provides facilities, equipment, supplies, and other logistical support, including contracting for private-sector ground and air transportation.</p> <p>Assists in the distribution and transportation of medicine and pharmaceuticals and medical information to the general public affected by a major disaster or emergency as needed.</p>
American Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides emergency first aid, consisting of basic first aid and referral to appropriate medical personnel and facilities, supportive counseling, and health care for minor illnesses and injuries to incident victims in mass care shelters, the JFO, selected incident cleanup areas, and other sites deemed necessary by the primary agency. ▪ Assists community health personnel subject to staff availability. ▪ Provides supportive counseling for the family members of the dead, injured, and others affected by the incident. ▪ Provides available personnel to assist in temporary infirmaries, immunization clinics, morgues, hospitals, and nursing homes. Assistance consists of administrative support, logistical support, or health services support within clearly defined boundaries. ▪ Acquaints families with available health resources and services, and makes appropriate referrals. ▪ At the request of HHS, coordinates with the American Association of Blood Banks Interorganizational Task Force on Domestic Disasters and Acts of Terrorism to provide blood products and services as needed through regional blood centers. ▪ Provides coordination for uploading appropriate casualty/patient information from ESF #8 into the Disaster Welfare Information system. ▪ Refers all concerns regarding animal health care, safety, or welfare to American Veterinary Medical Association contact(s) in the disaster area, as appropriate. These contact people are veterinarians affiliated with national, State, county, or local veterinary associations.