INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 supports the coordination of cross-sector operations, including stabilization of key supply chains and community lifelines, among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and their government partners. ESF #14 is complementary to the Sector-Specific Agencies (SSA) and other ESFs and is a mechanism for entities that are not aligned to an ESF or have other means of coordination.

Businesses and infrastructure owners and operators have primary responsibility for managing their systems in emergencies, and unequalled expertise to do so. ESF #14 supports growing efforts to enable assistance among critical infrastructure sectors and helps coordinate and sequence such operations to mitigate cascading failures between them.

ESF #14 also integrates SSA incident response operations with ESFs and other relevant public-private sector coordinating entities. SSAs have critical roles, responsibilities, and authorities in partnering with infrastructure owners and operators in their respective sectors. ESF #14 works with SSAs, other ESFs, and their partners to support cross-sector planning and operations that facilitates business-led, government-supported incident response for integrated public and private operations. To this end, the Federal Government will enable—where possible—business and infrastructure owners and operators that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources to stabilize community lifelines.

1 Cross-sector operations are those actions taken by public and private sector organizations from one or more of the 16 critical infrastructure sectors to help entities or facilities associated with other sectors respond to an incident, focused on preventing or mitigating cascading failures between sectors and restoring critical supply chains.

2 Businesses include all private sector organizations that engage in commercial activity regardless of size, industry, or geographic region.

3 There are 16 critical infrastructure sectors comprised of assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, that are considered vital to security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination thereof. https://www.dhs.gov/cisa/critical-infrastructure-sectors.
Scope

The primary function of ESF #14 is to align and support cross-sector operations among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and government partners to stabilize community lifelines as well as any impacted National Critical Functions\(^4\). Community lifelines rely on interdependent critical infrastructure sectors and complex supply chains. Disruptions in one sector can rapidly cascade across others. Such incidents can also disrupt National Critical Functions and related supply chains.

The following are responsibilities of ESF #14:

**Assessment, Analysis, and Situational Awareness**

- Supports deliberate planning by identifying critical nodes among infrastructure sectors; assessing potential single points of failure in National Critical Functions and supply chains; and providing other analysis to support integrated cross-sector response planning by infrastructure owners and operators, and state, local, tribal, and territorial government partners.

- In support of and in coordination with ESFs and SSAs, analyzes the requirements for stabilizing lifelines and restoring critical supply chains and uses modeling and simulation capabilities to identify emerging critical nodes and options for emergency service restoration.

- In collaboration with other ESFs, aggregates information, assesses cross-sector challenges, and identifies potential cascading impacts to inform the identification of requirements for sequencing and coordination of response and restoration activities.

- Serves as the interface with businesses, industries, and critical infrastructure sectors not aligned to other ESFs.

- Collects data, in coordination with ESFs and SSAs, to provide essential elements of information and critical information requirements identified by ESF #5 – Information and Planning, regarding business and infrastructure status, impacts, factors limiting commercial exchange, and other economic drivers for the incident and nationally.

- Collects incident reporting across sectors and conducts analysis and assessments to identify cross-sector interdependencies, as well as direct and cascading impacts to businesses and infrastructure. These reports, recommendations, and assessments will directly involve the relevant ESFs and SSAs when presented to support decision makers on effective prioritization, sequencing of response activities, and efforts to stabilize community lifelines, reduce cascading effects, and meet survivor needs.

- In collaboration with other ESFs, engages National Disaster Recovery Framework Recovery Support Functions (RSF)\(^5\) and SSAs to enable information sharing.

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\(^4\) The National Critical Functions are functions of government and the private sector that are so vital to the United States that their disruption, corruption, or dysfunction would have a debilitating effect on security, national economic security, national public health or safety. [https://www.dhs.gov/cisa/national-critical-functions](https://www.dhs.gov/cisa/national-critical-functions).

\(^5\) The six RSFs are Infrastructure Systems, Housing, Economic, Health and Social Services, Natural and Cultural Resources, and Community Planning and Capacity Building.
between the public and private sectors and to help ensure organizations have the information required to make informed incident-related decisions to promote resilient recovery (e.g., fusion centers and Business Emergency Operations Centers [BEOC]).

- Collaborates with government coordinating structures, including other ESFs, to share vital information about the status of critical infrastructure and businesses, response activities, and persistent vulnerabilities with national- and regional-level partners to foster shared situational awareness.

**Operational Coordination**

- Coordinates among ESFs, RSFs, and interagency partners to support private sector and infrastructure owner and operator needs and priorities, within regulatory and authoritative guidelines.

- Channels offers of material goods or technical assistance and capabilities from private sector organizations and recommends how the offers may be accepted and integrated to supplement other response efforts through the National Business Emergency Operations Center (NBEOC), in conjunction with the Voluntary Agency Liaisons, the RSFs, and ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services.

- Coordinates with affected jurisdictions and interagency partners to align private sector business continuity, corporate response (including philanthropic programs), and critical infrastructure restoration activities and integrate potential industry solutions into response operations.

- Coordinates with the RSFs to help inform prioritization of short- and long-term recovery activities.

ESF #14 provides an avenue to the Federal Government for information sharing and coordination, including requests for assistance, in situations in which private sector organizations do not have a designated ESF sector partner or other mechanisms for coordination. ESF #14 connects the private sector to operational programs and functions, as needed. It does not duplicate or undermine the coordination mechanisms among other ESFs and their respective sector partners; instead, ESF #14 facilitates cross-sector integration and the inclusion of sectors and industries not otherwise represented by the other ESFs.

**Intended Outcomes**

ESF #14 provides unique services to enhance response operations, including a platform to engage the private sector in providing resources, a network of connections to additional partners, and analytical capabilities focused on interdependencies. ESF #14 will benefit both the private and public sectors during incident response in a variety of ways:

- Community lifelines are stabilized to maximize the number of survivors who have access to essential services and are enabled to do so by businesses that maintain continuity of operations and emergency services.
Emergency Support Function #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure

• Private and public sector operations to stabilize community lifelines and National Critical Functions are effectively synchronized based on interdependencies among the systems essential for those lifelines or functions and the local, state, regional, or national benefits of specific cross-sector support operations.

• Infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and government agencies work in unison to prevent or mitigate cascading failures across multiple sectors.

• Supply chains and distribution networks within the affected area are stabilized to protect public health and safety, restore business functions, and reduce economic impacts.

• Degradation of critical infrastructure and supply chains that impact national security and the national economy are identified, prioritized, and addressed through coordination with all response partners.

• Agencies at all levels of government coordinate to eliminate redundant points of contact for businesses during cross-sector operations, minimize the risk of conflicting government guidance on response priorities, and channel information through relevant ESFs and SSAs.

• Government and critical infrastructure owners and operators ensure rapid stabilization at national security installations, ensuring those locations have the lifeline services necessary to help support national security interests and functions.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY

The private sector plays a leading role in designing and executing the coordination functions and other priorities for private-public collaboration under ESF #14. The multi-sector nature of ESF #14 also presents unique opportunities for whole community integration.

Local, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Insular Area Governments

Cross-sector operations under ESF #14 follow the principle that incident response is locally executed, state managed, and federally supported. State, local, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments typically have close collaborative relationships with critical infrastructure in their respective jurisdictions, such as with publicly- and privately-operated utilities. Increasingly, businesses and critical infrastructure sectors essential for maintaining and stabilizing community lifelines are represented at the fusion centers and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)—often through the BEOCs—operated by government. In states where there are no BEOCs or State Private Sector Liaisons, there are Chambers of Commerce at the state and local level that represent the business community. These collaborative relationships provide the foundation for coordinating business-led, government-supported cross-sector operations. These relationships also offer the foundation for multi-sector planning and exercises that enable readiness and are supported, as appropriate, by Federal agencies.

At the state, local, tribal, territorial, or insular area levels, information sharing and requests for assistance from the private sector are typically reviewed by impacted jurisdictions or within multiagency coordination centers, such as EOCs. Government
partners should collaborate with their private sector partners to collect, assess, prioritize, and—to the maximum extent possible and consistent with applicable laws and regulations—support private sector requirements, with ESF #14 staff involvement, as needed. If local and state support assets are inadequate for meeting requests for assistance to stabilize community lifelines, states will forward requests to the Federal Government, consistent with the National Response Framework (NRF) and other sources of guidance.

Information received is reported to government coordinating agencies, including ESF #14, to disseminate relevant information to state, local, tribal, territorial, and insular government stakeholders, providing situational awareness to emergency management officials about the impact of disasters on the private sector and critical infrastructure, in coordination with ESF #15. ESF #14 staff also provide analytic support to state, local, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments and their private sector partners to identify risks of cascading failures and critical nodes to stabilize before and during incidents.

Private Sector and Nongovernmental Organizations

The private sector includes for-profit and nonprofit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industries that comprise the national economy and are not part of a government structure (i.e., public sector). Nongovernmental organizations (NGO) are a distinct category of organizations within the private sector.

A growing number of infrastructure owners and operators are developing plans and coordination mechanisms to provide for voluntary, prioritized, cross-sector support. Businesses and utilities (private and public) are also collaborating with companies that provide supplies critical to their emergency operations and developing plans to help those supply chains function in severe incidents. Many such initiatives also include participation by relevant SSAs and other government entities. Taken together, these advances provide rapidly expanding opportunities for cross-sector coordination within the private sector and offer a key foundation for private-public coordination under ESF #14.

ESF #14 serves as a point of contact during cross-sector operations for owners and operators that are not already engaged with a sector-specific ESF and minimizes the risk of conflicting government guidance on response priorities. In collaboration with agencies at all levels of government, including SSAs, other ESFs, and regulators, ESF #14 provides businesses, NGOs, and infrastructure owners and operators with an integrated “touch point” to:

- Support private sector and cross-sector response operations consistent with the NRF, applicable laws, and other sources of guidance;
- Integrate analysis of requests for Federal assistance that could prevent cascading failures, and assess the value of providing such assistance to better ensure sustained stabilization of community lifelines and National Critical Functions;
- Provide analytic support on cross-sector vulnerabilities and critical nodes for pre-event planning and assist during incidents with situational awareness of critical infrastructure disruptions, modeling and simulation, and other assessment and analysis capabilities.
Federal Government

At the Federal level, ESF #14 is not the sole ESF or coordinating structure to engage with infrastructure owners and operators or business, industry, and NGOs. The Federal Government has an array of formal and informal coordination mechanisms with the private sector. ESF #14 provides a coordinating structure to harmonize incident response collaboration and enhance and integrate communications for optimal unity of effort across sectors.

ESF #14 integrates critical infrastructure sector information and reporting from SSAs and ESFs with other community infrastructure and private sector organization reporting, conducts cross-sector analysis, and develops recommendations to expedite supply chain and community lifeline stabilization and restoration. In conjunction with the relevant ESFs and SSAs, these recommendations are provided to ESF #5 – Information and Planning, for consideration and prioritization of response planning and operations. ESF #14 also facilitates coordination across the ESFs and other government coordination structures to help ensure unity of purpose regarding private sector and critical infrastructure organizations’ response planning, operations, and information sharing, as well as field operations. Specific information on Federal Government actions is described in later sections.

CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS

ESF #14 differs from some other ESFs in that the successful execution of cross-sector operations depends overwhelmingly on the resources possessed by businesses and infrastructure owners and operators. Government agencies can support these partners in important ways by providing analytic products, conducting more traditional missions such as road clearing and debris removal, and through other means such as regulatory relief and synchronizing operational priorities. Ultimately, however, private companies and public utilities are responsible for identifying the capabilities needed to stabilize their systems, just as they have primary responsibility for conducting their own emergency operations when incidents occur.

ESF #14 also provides important opportunities for business-led, government-supported efforts to identify priorities for developing improved capabilities that support cross-sector operations. For example, as part of a broader attack on U.S. critical infrastructure, adversaries may seek to disrupt communications systems typically used by businesses and government agencies to communicate with each other. Successful execution of cross-sector operations will depend on continued progress in developing survivable communications systems to facilitate public-private sector communications in catastrophic incidents, tools for shared situational awareness in severely disrupted environments, and other initiatives being led by the private sector and their government partners. ESF #14 enables these collaborative efforts to fit within a broader, prioritized framework for identifying required capabilities.

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following table lists the response core capabilities ESF #14 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #14 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #14, support the following core capabilities: Planning, Situational Assessment, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.
## ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Actions

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<th>Core Capability</th>
<th>ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Actions</th>
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| **Infrastructure Systems** | • Uses risk management principles to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities in critical infrastructure and support systems.  
• Serves as a Federal point of contact along with relevant SSAs for critical infrastructure sectors and facilitates information sharing with private and public-sector owners and operators.  
• Facilitates coordination and collaboration with critical infrastructure sectors through operational constructs outlined in the National Response Framework.  
• Tracks and coordinates requests for information and requests for assistance from critical infrastructure owners and operators.  
• Coordinates with critical infrastructure owners and operators to identify resource requirements for stabilization of community lifelines.  
• Consults with ESFs, SSAs, and critical infrastructure owners and operators to identify and discuss priorities for infrastructure system restoration and assistance, and accordingly advises state, local, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal authorities during an incident.  
• Identifies cross-sector interdependencies and conducts assessments to inform stabilization efforts.  
• Identifies cascading effects of damaged critical infrastructure and potential impacts to other sectors or community lifelines within an affected area or in other regions that rely on connected systems. |
| **Logistics and Supply Chain Management** | • Analyzes cross-sector interdependencies that may disrupt local, regional, or national supply chains.  
• Coordinates with business, industry, and critical infrastructure owners and operators to determine resource requirements and how supply chain disruptions affect resource management efforts.  
• Identifies business capabilities that can be leveraged to supplement state, local, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal Government resources in addressing supply chain gaps.  
• Supports partner ESFs securing key supply chain nodes, methods of transport among nodes, and materials in transit.  
• Partners with ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services to assist with food, water, and sheltering. |
| **Critical Transportation** | • Partners with ESF #1 – Transportation to support engagement efforts with transportation sector businesses, as well as infrastructure owners and operators.  
• Facilitates information sharing between transportation sector owners and operators on disruptions to operations and damage to transportation systems.  
• Coordinates with transportation sector and Federal partners to prioritize response efforts and monitor the status of the sector.  
• Coordinates with ESF #1, the Transportation Sector SSAs, and owner operators to determine FEMA eligible requests for assistance. |
| **Environmental Response/Health Safety** | • In coordination with ESFs #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, and #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, assists in assessing and mitigating impacts of a hazardous material release or other contaminants to critical infrastructure, businesses, the public, and first responders. |
Emergency Support Function #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure DRAFT

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<th>Core Capability</th>
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| **Operational Communications** | • In support of ESF #2 – Communications, assists in identifying cascading impacts from disruptions to communications infrastructure and coordinates requests for and offers of assistance from sector owners and operators.  
  • As needed, assists in coordinating with critical infrastructure, private sector, and Federal partners to ensure communication capabilities are maintained for the emergency services sector and efficiently stabilized for affected populations. |
| **Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services** | • Coordinates with ESF #8 to identify inter-dependencies related to healthcare infrastructure concerns, impacts, and stabilization requirements.  
  • Supports ESF #8, as necessary, with information sharing to healthcare and public health sector entities.  
  • Identifies factors that affect the emergency services sector and disrupt emergency services to impacted communities. |
| **Planning** | • Informs incident priorities and objectives within each operational period in order to achieve incident stabilization.  
  • Shapes deliberate concepts of operations, objectives, and opportunities to establish public-private partnerships that meet the needs of survivors. |
| **Situational Assessment** | • Facilitates a shared understanding of interdependencies, impacts, and opportunities for incident stabilization.  
  • Enables synchronization of Requests for Information (RFIs), Critical Information Requirements (CIRs), and data sharing. |

Integration with the National Protection Framework

Protection partners assess and analyze risks by looking at potential threats, hazards, vulnerabilities, and consequences to allow them to be compared and prioritized. During an incident these analyses are tailored and adapted to support response efforts.

ESF #14 serves as an integration point between the Protection and Response mission areas for critical infrastructure. For example, the analytic products developed in support of protection activities are also designed to support response and provide the basis for operational prioritization and execution during an incident. Similarly, critical infrastructure impact assessments and prioritization efforts during response also rely on the partnership structures and relationships within the Protection mission area (e.g., Sector Coordinating Councils, Government Coordinating Councils, and Information Sharing and Analysis Centers). Sharing of cyber threat information and warnings between Federal Government and private sector partners is another activity that bridges the transition from Protection to Response.

Integration with the National Disaster Recovery Framework

ESF #14 is closely linked with all six RSFs. ESF #14 coordination activities with private and public sector partners help to inform both actions to stabilize critical community lifelines and initial response requirements, which ultimately integrate into longer-term restoration and sustainment activities that are typically conducted under the RSFs.
The ESF #14 primary agencies are those with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a specific function within the ESF. Federal agencies designated as a primary ESF #14 agency may serve as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Senior Response Official for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission.

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<th>Primary Agency</th>
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| Department of Homeland Security / CISA | • Convenes and engages with National Protection Framework and National Infrastructure Protection Plan coordination structures such as the Sector Coordinating Councils, Government Coordinating Councils, and Information Sharing and Analysis Centers, among others, to share information as required.  
• In coordination with other Federal departments and agencies, works with infrastructure owners and operators on requests for information and request for assistance regarding critical infrastructure.  
• Conducts cross-sector risk modeling and related analyses in partnership with other SSAs to ensure development of a comprehensive and accurate critical infrastructure common operating picture.  
• Provides support for development of sector and/or asset restoration plans guidance, as needed.  
• Conducts assessments of private sector facilities, promotes resiliency, promotes protective security, and fosters/maintains relationships between the Federal Government and the private sector. Works with local, regional, and national critical infrastructure partners to characterize sector-wide risks, address high-risk interdependencies across all sectors, and helps response organizations prioritize risk management activities at the asset and sector level.  
• Delivers timely and relevant classified and unclassified information and widely disseminates actionable alerts to sector partners.  
• Coordinates with DHS and Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and insular area agencies to ensure critical infrastructure and other private sector owners and operators have access to information from across all agencies, including fusion centers.  
• Works with critical infrastructure partners to identify information and analytical needs, including cross-jurisdictional and cross-sector issues, and works with government partners to address those issues and needs.  
• Identifies and monitors, in real time, sector-specific threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences to support risk-informed decisions. Identifies, assesses, and helps facilitate the management of hazards to the Information Technology and Communication Sectors’ critical functions, including risks associated with supply chains, and interdependencies, and facilitates joint understanding between industry and government agencies of those risks.  
• In collaboration with ESF #2– Communications, coordinates the restoration of communications infrastructure, works to mitigate cascading effects, and supports Federal departments and agencies in obtaining and coordinating national security/emergency preparedness communications services.  
• Provides timely technical assistance, risk management support, and... |
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<th>Primary Agency</th>
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<td>incident response capabilities to Federal and non-Federal entities with respect to cybersecurity risks and incidents, which may include attribution, mitigation, and remediation.</td>
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<td>• Provides shared situational awareness and recommendations on communication and cybersecurity risks, incidents, analysis, and warnings for Federal and non-Federal entities to enable real-time, integrated, and operational actions.</td>
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<td>Department of Homeland Security /</td>
<td>• Establishes the protocols, functions, and operational procedures for the administration and operations of the National Business Emergency Operations Center (NBEOC), which serves as a central public-private sector coordination mechanism for the incident.</td>
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<td>FEMA</td>
<td>• Supports state, local, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments in their response to incidents, by connecting them with NBEOC’s national network of private sector partners and provides capacity building assistance to states.</td>
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<td>• Convenes private sector organizations through the NBEOC to identify issues for resolution and distribute operational information.</td>
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<td>• Improves situational awareness across affected areas and facilitates information sharing with businesses and NGOs through the NBEOC.</td>
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<td>• Conducts economic impact assessments of areas of concern and ensures coordination with the appropriate RSFs.</td>
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<td>• Coordinates with corporations and other private sector organizations on corporate humanitarian response activities and/or philanthropic programs.</td>
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<td>• Facilitates information sharing among key stakeholders, private sector partners, government agencies, and ESFs on status of major businesses and industries within an incident area.</td>
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<td>• Coordinates with other ESFs, DHS Private Sector Office, CISA, and state BEOCs/ESFs to address private sector needs and requirements, and process offers of assistance during a disaster.</td>
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<td>• Assists in tracking the status of key private sector capacity and capabilities and leverages private sector resource capabilities that may be beyond the scope of the Federal Government.</td>
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<td>• Shares information on the response and recovery process to assist industry partners who have been impacted or are functioning under their business continuity operation plans.</td>
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<td>• Staffs the National/Regional Response Coordination Centers (NRCC/RRCCs) and Joint Field Offices (JFO) with a private sector liaison during incidents and helps establish a BEOC at the JFO, when necessary.</td>
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<td>• Deploys private sector operational coordination staff to local, state, tribal, and other jurisdictions requiring coordination with business.</td>
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The ESF #14 support agencies are those organizations with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agencies in executing the ESF #14 mission. This list includes those department or agency components that have roles and responsibilities specific to Response as well as other mission areas.
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<th>Support Agency</th>
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| Department of Agriculture              | • Coordinates ESF - #4 Firefighting, ESF - #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources, and ESF # 14, as needed.  
  • Coordinates with key stakeholders to determine the availability of products that can be used for human consumption and assess damage to food supply chains.  
  • Provides sector-specific support to the Food and Agriculture Sector. |
| Department of Commerce                 | • Provides data and conducts outreach to the business community—including utilizing local stakeholder networks—to determine disaster damage and resource needs.  
  • Identifies options to help attract businesses and incentivize growth following disasters. |
| Department of Defense                  | • Responds to and mitigates risks from adverse incidents impacting the Defense Industrial Base (DIB).  
  • Shares incident information on risks to DIB assets through appropriate government and commercial channels.  
  • Identifies and prioritizes efforts to restore damaged critical DIB assets and any critical supplier interdependencies. |
| Department of Energy                   | • Coordinates ESF #12 – Energy, and coordinates with ESF #14, as needed.  
  • Provides information, in cooperation with state, local, tribal, territorial, insular area, and energy industry officials, on energy supply and demand conditions, as well as the requirements for and the availability of materials and services critical to energy supply systems (e.g., outages, restoration status, energy infrastructure status).  
  • Facilitates the use of the Environment for Analysis of Geo-Located Energy Information (EAGLE-I) system, an energy infrastructure monitoring capability, which provides real-time emergency response tools to the Federal Government and EAGLE-I users.  
  • Facilitates the activation of personnel trained to provide expertise to owners and operators during incidents to enable swift restoration and recovery.  
  • Assists in analyzing and modeling potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures; identifying market impacts to the economy; and determining the effect a disruption has on other critical infrastructure.  
  • Performs due diligence in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies to implement emergency waivers. |
| Department of Homeland Security/Federal Protective Service | • Provides law enforcement and protective security services to government buildings during an incident, leveraging access to intelligence and information resources of Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners.  
  • Identifies and assesses risks at the facility level and develops recommendations that mitigate vulnerabilities of the sites. |
| Department of Homeland Security/Transportation Security Administration | • Provides security across all modes of transportation during an incident, including coordinating with private sector transportation entities.  
  • Consults and collaborates, as directed in various statutes, with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) in performing these duties. |
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| **Department of Homeland Security/United States** | • Coordinates with other Federal agencies and maritime stakeholders to prioritize, evaluate, and support restoration of domestic ports, shipping, waterways, and related systems or infrastructure under ESF #1 - Transportation.  
  • Coordinates ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response and coordinates with ESF #14, as needed.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| **Coast Guard**                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| **Department of Health and Human Services**       | • Coordinates ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services and coordinates with ESF #14, as needed.  
  • Provides sector-specific support to the Food and Agriculture Sector.  
  • Facilitates information sharing with Healthcare and Public Health Sector entities and tracks the status of the medical supply chain.  
  • Conducts outreach to the healthcare and public health community to determine challenges and issues.  
  • Identifies Healthcare and Public Health sector systems or assets whose incapacity or disruption would result in loss of life or significant economic consequences or would adversely impact government response efforts.                                                                                   |
| **Department of Housing and Urban Development**   | • Works with housing grantees and industry groups to determine housing needs and inform response planning.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| **Department of Labor**                           | • Activates and funds the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to provide technical assistance support to protect the safety and health of response workers. This assistance may include 24/7 site safety monitoring, worker exposure sampling and analysis, development and oversight of a site-specific safety and health plan, personal protective equipment selection and training, and respirator fit-testing.                                                   |
| **Department of State**                           | • Coordinates with foreign entities concerning offers of support, gifts, offerings, donations, or other aid.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| **Department of Transportation**                  | • Coordinates ESF #1 - Transportation and coordinates with ESF #14, as needed.  
  • Works with Federal partners, DHS as the Transportation Systems Sector co-SSA, local and state transportation departments, industry partners, as well as with the Transportation Security Operations Center, to capture, assess, and report damage to the Transportation Systems Sector.  
  • Analyzes the impact of the incident on transportation operations, nationally and regionally.  
  • Addresses private sector requests for support and offers of assistance.  
  • Facilitates Transportation Systems Sector incident-related information sharing and situational awareness across public and private sector partners.                                                                                       |
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| Department of the Treasury           | • Collaborates with individual firms, security service providers, regulators, law enforcement, other Federal departments and agencies, and international partners to respond to and recover from significant incidents affecting the Financial Services Sector.  
• Implements and maintains structured information sharing procedures between private sector and government on threats and vulnerabilities to the Financial Services Sector.  
• Assists in recording the accessibility of ATM and banking resources during disaster response, leveraging the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center and the Real Estate Information Sharing and Analysis Center. |
| Environmental Protection Agency      | • Coordinates ESF #10- Oil and Hazardous Materials Response and coordinates with ESF #14, as needed.  
• Develops and maintains capacity for technical assistance to recognize risks to Water and Wastewater Sector systems that affect public health and economic viability.  
• Provides information, in cooperation with state, local tribal, territorial, insular area governmental, and water industry officials, on water and wastewater operational status, as well as the requirements for and the availability of materials and services critical to restoring water operations.  
• Enhances communication and coordination with utilities and Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments through the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center and other information sharing networks.  
• Coordinates with ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering to facilitate the activation of personnel trained to provide expertise to owners and operators during incidents to enable swift restoration and recovery of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. |
| General Services Administration      | • Provides resource support for managing offers of material goods or technical assistance and capabilities from private sector organizations.  
• Coordinates the donation of Federal surplus property to eligible, private, nonprofit, tax-exempt organizations. |
| Small Business Administration        | • Provides small businesses access to capital pre- and post– disaster, such as direct low interest loans to impacted businesses of all sizes, private nonprofit organizations, homeowners and renters.  
• Provides small businesses access to pre- and post – disaster counseling services and training (including the topics of disaster preparedness, mitigation and recovery).  
• Provides small business access to pre- and post – non-disaster and disaster contracting opportunities and other services.  
• Collaborates with Federal, state and local partners identifying impacted small businesses and unmet needs.  
• Facilitates messaging to impacted communities.  
• Communicates and coordinates with resource partners that support businesses located in impacted areas to obtain first-hand information regarding impacts to the community and provide them with available resources to support recovery. |
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers          | • Coordinates ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering, while also coordinating with ESF #14, as needed. |