ESF 13: PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY

Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security describes local and regional law enforcement capabilities and the regional coordination activities to be accomplished in support of emergency law enforcement and security operations.

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<td>Area Maritime Security Committee (For Incidents in the Port of Kansas City)</td>
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<td>Kansas City Regional Terrorism Early Warning (KCTEW) Group</td>
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State and Federal Agencies

Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS), Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP), Missouri National Guard, State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

The Adjutant General’s (TAG) Department, Kansas National Guard, Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)

Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

U.S. Coast Guard

Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Other State and Federal Agencies with Law Enforcement and Security Roles and Responsibilities

Agency roles are described in Section VI – Organization & Assignment of Responsibilities
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**COMPLIANCE NOTE:** CPG-101 version 2 indicates the following for all "support annexes" and documents: "for consistency, the recommended structure for all annexes is the same as that of the basic plan." (page 3-15 of CPG-101 vs. 2). In order to eliminate unnecessary redundancy, the ESFs include only those sections that have direct application and relevance to each respective support function. Sections that are not included in each of the ESFs (e.g. Introductory Materials; Admin, Finance, and Logistics; and Plan Development and Maintenance) are addressed in the Base Guide section of the Regional Coordination Guide.
1. The goal of all regional coordination activities conducted in the Kansas City region is to promote a coordinated approach to accomplishing emergency activities and to ensure all jurisdictions have the ability to accomplish the following:

   a. Exchange and/or Clarify Information
   b. Develop and Disseminate Common Messages
   c. Share Available Resources and Assist Impacted Jurisdictions
   d. Develop a Regional Common Operating Picture
   e. Participate in the Coordination of Multi-Jurisdictional Actions
   f. Participate in the Facilitation and Discussions Pertaining to the Prioritization of Resources and Services within the Region

2. For more information on general regional coordination activities, see the RCG: Base Guide and the summary of regional coordination activities included as Attachment A.

3. ESF #13 provides local jurisdictions in the region a method to accomplish the regional coordination activities necessary to effectively prevent, prepare, respond and recover from an incident requiring a law enforcement response to situations exceeding normal capabilities.

4. The following lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #13 most directly supports along with the related ESF #13 actions. Though not listed, all ESFs, including ESF #13, support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

5. In addition to response operations, ESF #13 addresses law enforcement and security-related planning and preparedness activities; demobilization and recovery actions; training and exercise activities; measuring effectiveness; identifying resource capabilities and potential shortfalls; and as appropriate, determining methods to address identified shortages.

6. ESF #13 further provides information regarding specific regional coordination activities to be considered and as applicable, describes the local, state and federal plans and protocols specifically related to law enforcement and security activities. Additionally, this ESF is intended to encourage individual law enforcement agencies to conduct appropriate planning and other preparedness activities in support of a potential law enforcement and security-related emergency requiring regional coordination.
II. SCOPE

The activities described in ESF #13 describes local and regional law enforcement capabilities and the regional coordination activities to be accomplished in support of emergency law enforcement and security operations.

1. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13 is one component of the Regional Coordination Guide (RCG) consisting of a Base Guide and fifteen (15) ESFs developed for use by all of the jurisdictions, agencies and organizations in the nine (9) county, bi-state region as described in the RCG: Base Guide.

2. To the extent possible, information contained in the RCG: Base Guide and other ESFs will be referenced and not repeated in ESF #13.

3. ESF #13 is intended to support, but never supersede, the functional annexes of local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), and other plans and protocols maintained by public and private agencies and organizations involved in the execution of ESF #13-related activities.

4. ESF #13 supports the operational plans and procedures maintained by local, state and federal agencies with ESF #13 roles and responsibilities. ESF #13 is intended to complement these plans and discuss how to access and coordinate existing resources, not to provide operational guidance to emergency response agencies and organizations. For more information, see Attachment A to this ESF and the RCG: Base Guide.

5. In addition to the information included in ESF #13, a Terrorism Special Incident Annex (SIA #2) has been developed to address the specialized preparedness activities, regional capabilities and response actions necessary to appropriately address the unique situations presented by the threat of or an actual terrorism incident.

6. Unlike other law enforcement and security incidents, a threat or act of terrorism immediately requires notification to the FBI, which will serve as the lead agency for all intelligence collection and criminal investigation related to the incident. For more information, see SIA #2 – Terrorism Incidents.

7. ESF #13 will address or reference, where appropriate, the following Core Capabilities and desired outcomes associated with ESF #13 related activities. It incorporates the region's 2012 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). The THIRA, which builds off the 2010 Regional Capabilities Assessment, re-evaluated the region's threats, hazards, and capabilities against the Core Capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goals.

The Regional THIRA expands on existing local and multi-state Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (HIRAs) and other risk methodologies by broadening the factors considered in the process, incorporating the whole community throughout the entire process and by accounting for
important community-specific factors. Copies of both the 2010 Regional Capabilities Assessment Report and THIRA may be obtained from MARC.

Table 1: ESF 13 Core Capabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORE CAPABILITY</th>
<th>ESF #13 – PUBLIC SAFETY &amp; SECURITY</th>
<th>OTHER REGIONAL PLANS AND ESFs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On-scene Security and Protection</td>
<td>• Coordinate general and specialized regional law enforcement resources.</td>
<td>• SIA – Terrorism Incident</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012 KC THIRA Desired Outcomes, as applicable:</td>
<td>• Protect critical infrastructure during prevention activities or disaster response, when requested.</td>
<td>• ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Protect emergency responders.</td>
<td>• Regional Evacuation Plan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate and provide on-scene security and protection (i.e. shelters)</td>
<td>• Regional Mass Fatality Plan</td>
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<td>• Determine the role, if any, of private sector/nongovernmental organizations in the overall public safety and security response.</td>
<td>• Port Risk Mitigation Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate the development of pre-scripted mission assignments to address known and anticipated disaster response public safety and security short falls.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Give priority to life safety missions first, followed by missions that address security and the protection of infrastructure/property.</td>
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III. SITUATION OVERVIEW

1. Hazards and Risks

   a. It is recognized the region is subject to a wide-range of hazards potentially resulting in the need for public safety and security operations. The local EOPs maintained by individual jurisdictions in the region identify the specific hazards and risks potentially affecting their communities, including those with the potential to initiate law enforcement and security operations.

   b. Many law enforcement agencies in the region maintain lists and contacts for local government facilities and areas at higher risk for the need for law enforcement and security
activities (e.g., schools, high-occupancy buildings, etc.). These documents are maintained internally by local agencies and if appropriate, may be shared with other authorized law enforcement agencies if the need for regional coordination occurs.

c. There are also numerous facilities and venues in the region at higher risk than others to both natural and human-caused hazards, such as large venues (e.g., the Kansas Speedway, Arrowhead Stadium, Bartle Hall, etc.); federal buildings (e.g., the Federal Courthouse, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Richard Bolling Federal Building, etc.); and the Kansas City International Airport (KCI), among others. Additional information on these facilities and others at higher risk to hazards may be found in the Asset Protection and Response System (APRS) – for more information, see SIA #2 (Terrorism Incidents).

d. Additionally, there are numerous hazards potentially affecting the region, which would require law enforcement and security operations. For example, a major disaster in another part of the country could create the need for increased law enforcement and security operations, such as a major earthquake on the New Madrid Seismic Zone, a major hurricane or other disaster potentially resulting in numerous evacuees relocating to the region and the need for additional law enforcement and security activities. Other hazards such as civil disorders have the potential to require major law enforcement and security operations.

e. The Kansas City region contains a Group II port which splits the two metropolitan cities of Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas and includes portions of Platte, Clay, and Jackson Counties in Missouri, and Leavenworth and Wyandotte Counties in Kansas. The port stretches from mile marker 330 to mile marker 422 of the Missouri river and from mile marker 0 to mile marker 20 on the Kansas River.

Significant critical infrastructure in, or supporting, the metropolitan Kansas City area, region, and the nation is found within the port area. In addition to containing infrastructure critical to the area, immediately adjacent to the port area waterways are several high population/high consequence areas.

2. Law Enforcement and Security-Related Plans

   a. Local

      i. As described below, the local jurisdictions in the region maintain a functional annex or ESF in their EOPs to address law enforcement and security-related events in their communities:

         • Missouri jurisdictions address the law enforcement and security function through maintenance of a law enforcement functional annex, or some jurisdictions model the National Response Framework (NRF) and address law enforcement and security activities in ESF #13 of their EOPs. In addition, many counties in the region also maintain a terrorism annex to their EOPs, including an Agro-Terrorism Annex recommended for inclusion in the EOP by the state.

         • Kansas jurisdictions address the law enforcement and security function by using a functional law enforcement annex, or the sample ESF #13 developed for local use and provided by KDEM (this sample ESF #13 may be obtained by contacting the KDEM Planning Division). Additionally, KDEM encourages local
jurisdictions to model the NRF by maintaining a Terrorism Incident Annex to their EOPs.

ii. The local EOPs in both Kansas and Missouri describe the roles and responsibilities of local agencies with resources and personnel potentially available to assist with law enforcement and security-related emergency events. EOPs further describe the critical activities required to ensure coordination and collaboration occurs between local, state, federal and private sector agencies and organizations during a law enforcement and security-related event. The roles and responsibilities of these agencies are addressed in the section **Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities**.

iii. In addition to local EOPs, first responders with law enforcement and security-related support responsibilities are encouraged to maintain procedures and guidelines specifying their roles, responsibilities and operational response actions.

iv. Local plans and supporting documents (e.g., procedures, guidelines, protocols, checklists, etc.) follow the principles set forth in ICS and NIMS. For more information on local EOPs and supporting protocols, authorized agencies and organizations may contact the local EMA in their jurisdiction.

v. Training and exercises conducted in support of these plans and protocols are described in the section **Training and Exercises**.

b. **State**

i. The Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) maintained by SEMA outlines the roles and responsibilities of state agencies (e.g., the Highway Patrol, National Guard, etc.) with primary responsibility for law enforcement and security-related mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities. The SEOP may be obtained by authorized officials by contacting SEMA. A link to the SEMA Website may be found at: [http://sema.dps.mo.gov/](http://sema.dps.mo.gov/).

ii. The Kansas Response Plan (KRP) maintained by KDEM describes the mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery roles, responsibilities and actions of the state agencies assigned ESF #13 responsibilities in the KRP, such as the Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP), the National Guard and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI). The KRP may be found at the following Internet link:


iii. The state departments and agencies assigned roles and responsibilities in the SEOP and KRP are encouraged by SEMA and KDEM to maintain plans, procedures, Standard Operating Guides (SOGs), checklists and other implementing documents detailing their activities in an event requiring law enforcement and security-related activities.

c. **Federal**

i. The National Response Framework (NRF) ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security describes the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies with law enforcement and
security responsibilities. For example, the DOJ and the agencies within DOJ, such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and the U.S. Marshals Service, are part of ESF 13. For additional information, an Internet link to ESF #13 of the NRF may be found at: http://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-resource-library

ii. The NRF also includes a Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Incident Annex describing the activities of the FBI and other federal agencies during a threatened or actual terrorism event. For more information, see SIA #2 – Terrorism Incidents.

Local, state and federal agencies maintain plans and supporting guidelines describing their roles and responsibilities in an incident requiring law enforcement and security response activities, including available equipment, personnel and other capabilities.

3. Resources and Capabilities

a. Local

i. Local law enforcement agencies in the region maintain resources and trained personnel to conduct routine and emergency law enforcement operations in their communities. Major emergency events involving law enforcement-related activities will likely require the use of regionally available personnel and resources.

b. Regional

i. The region has developed a number of specially trained and equipped teams deployable when needed to provide assistance to any of the jurisdictions throughout the region. The specially trained personnel and equipment making up regional law enforcement and security assets include the KC-Metro Disaster Tactical Response Team (KCMDTRT), a dedicated team designated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons or extraordinary special operations. KCMDTRT is considered a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Tactical Law Enforcement response capability. Eight different law enforcement agencies in the region (some on each side of the state line) maintain the specialized resources and trained personnel making up the KCMDTRT.

ii. The KCMDTRT is capable of operating in both rural and urban areas, as well as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) events (for more information on CBRN tactical team operations, see SIA #2 – Terrorism Incidents and for additional information on specialized resources in the region, see the Regional Resource Annex.

iii. Several agencies in the region (including private sector entities and state agencies) have helicopters with varying capabilities, which may serve as a valuable resource in an emergency incident. When practical, possible and appropriate, the agencies with
these resources have agreed they will provide helicopter mutual aid assistance to other jurisdictions in the region during major emergencies.

iv. To coordinate security concerns in the Port of Kansas City, the region developed an Area Maritime Security Committee (AMSC) consisting of an Executive Committee and a general committee. The Executive Committee is the decision making component of the Committee while the general committee is an information sharing body. The Area Maritime Security Committee Executive Committee, comprised of the Coast Guard, local and federal law enforcement, public safety, emergency response, water patrol, critical infrastructure, and other port stakeholders, oversees the port risk mitigation plan and works in conjunction with the Captain of the Port / Federal Maritime Security Coordinator to determines priority investments and oversee the application process to secure federal funding.

v. There are other regionally available all-hazard equipment, supplies and personnel potentially available to provide support to an incident involving law enforcement and security operations, including communications equipment, command vehicles, medical resources, specially trained response teams, volunteers and others. For more information on these all-hazard resources, personnel and other capabilities available in the region, see the Regional Resource Annex. The request and deployment of these specialized resources is addressed in Regional Coordination Activities, General Response Actions.

Eight agencies located on both sides of the state line maintain specially trained personnel and equipment, which comprise the KC-Metro Disaster Tactical Response Team (KCMDTRT) capable of managing high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons and/or extraordinary special operations.

c. State

i. In addition to local and regional resources, state resources will normally be available to assist with the event. Notifications and requests for state and federal resources will be made by local EOCs (both county and city EOCs in Missouri and county EOCs in Kansas) to their respective state EOCs.

ii. To support state law enforcement and security operations, SEMA and KDEM will implement appropriate plans and Standard Operating Guides (SOGs), as well activate the State EOC (SEOC) as needed. SEMA and KDEM will work closely with the state departments and agencies with primary and support responsibilities in support of law enforcement and security operations, such as the Missouri and Kansas Highway Patrol (MHP and KHP), as well as the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI).

iii. To activate state resources, state disaster declarations may be made by the Governor of the affected state or states, based on guidance from SEMA and/or KDEM. Depending on the incident, a variety of state assistance may be available to local officials, including resources, personnel and technical assistance from state agencies tasked with responsibilities in state EOPs.
iv. For additional information on the law enforcement and security resources and personnel available through the states, the Kansas Response Plan (KRP) and the Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) see Law Enforcement and Security-Related Plans.

d. Federal

i. In a law enforcement and security operation exceeding local and regional capabilities, the federal government may provide response capabilities in support of local governments, based on the need for special expertise and/or additional personnel. As appropriate, the state(s) will work closely with FEMA/DHS to request needed federal resources in a timely manner.

ii. Additional information on the capabilities potentially available from federal agencies in support of a law enforcement and security-related incident are described in ESF #13 of the NRF, and detailed in the supporting SOGs and protocols of federal agencies with primary and support responsibilities. A link to ESF #13 of the NRF is included under Law Enforcement and Security-Related Plans.

e. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

i. Several jurisdictions in the region (e.g., Wyandotte and Platte Counties) have Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) trained to perform law enforcement support functions, such as traffic and crowd control. These CERTs are organized and managed by local EMAs and when needed, may be requested through EMAs by law enforcement personnel.

ii. If needed, private security companies in the region may be called upon to assist local law enforcement agencies with a variety of functions, such as providing security guards to monitor critical resources.

IV. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

The following planning assumptions define what was assumed to be true when ESF #13 of the RCG was developed. These assumptions are intended to identify the limits and expectations of ESF #13, and to form the basis for what should occur during law enforcement and security operations.

1. ESF #13 of the RCG is consistent with and complementary to local, state and federal law enforcement and security-related plans, procedures and guidelines.

2. Law enforcement resources may be severely limited in a major disaster and may have to be assigned on a priority basis. Additionally, if the incident is terrorism-related (see SIA #2) some personnel may not report for duty, (e.g., due to family obligations) decreasing the number of available law enforcement personnel.
3. While specialized law enforcement and security equipment and personnel are available for response to an incident, a significant law enforcement and security operation may exceed local and regional law enforcement capabilities and require federal and state resource support.

4. Local EOCs will work closely with their respective state EOCs to request needed and available state resources and personnel (e.g., National Guard resources to assist with security).

5. State and federal agencies will respond as requested and necessary, but may not be available for 72 – 96 hours.

6. Communications and back-up communications systems will be operational and work effectively. (Note: information on the Tactical Interoperable Communications [TIC] Plan developed to help support the availability of viable communications during emergencies is included in ESF #2 – Communications).

7. Local EMAs should work to obtain information and coordinate with state and federal agencies regarding the protocols in place for requesting and deploying state and/or federal resources in support of a major law enforcement and security incident.

8. Regional law enforcement capabilities will respond when called upon, if additional law enforcement personnel, equipment, or special expertise is needed to support local activities.

9. If local jurisdictions in the region find themselves with insufficient personnel, equipment, or special expertise needed to maintain law and order, assistance from outside resources may be called upon to respond.

10. Private and non-government resources may be available to assist with some law enforcement and security activities.

11. Local governments have developed and are able to implement viable Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans.

12. Mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding with other local agencies and the private sector regarding law enforcement and security-related equipment and personnel should be maintained and updated on a regular basis.

13. Law enforcement agencies in the region train their personnel in the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to help ensure coordination during emergency situations.

14. Local law enforcement agencies will immediately notify the FBI if the event is terrorism related – the FBI will assume the lead for all investigation activities with assistance from local law enforcement (see SIA #2 – Terrorism Incidents).
V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General Coordination Actions

1. Teleconferencing will likely be used to initiate regional coordination activities. For more information on general regional coordination activities, see Attachment A to this ESF or for more specific information, see ESF #5 – Information and Planning.

2. Depending on the event, local EMAs/EOCs may maintain regional coordination and information sharing by using WebEOC, an online EOC information management tool. WebEOC allows jurisdictions to communicate information regarding emergency events in real time via the Internet. Additionally, regional WebEOC boards have been developed to assist jurisdictions in the region in maintaining regional coordination.

General Response Actions

Law enforcement and security operations may require a multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency response and the need for significant coordination activities to effectively manage the incident. Local EMAs will work to share information among local departments and with other jurisdictions in the region to help ensure a coordinated response.

1. The following general actions are intended to summarize basic emergency response actions to be taken regardless of the type of incident. Since a major incident may involve several jurisdictions and responding agencies, it is essential that ICS be quickly implemented. Responding agencies will implement ICS in compliance with NIMS, their local EOPs, and supporting procedures and guidelines.

2. The IC for the event (or their designee) should maintain communications with the EOC to ensure the EOC is available to support field operations, request additional resources and maintain appropriate coordination with other departments, agencies and jurisdictions. As requested by the IC in support of field activities, the local EOC will assist with resource identification and coordination. As appropriate, local EOCs will make notifications to other county and city departments, agencies and public officials.

3. If local response capabilities are insufficient, assistance may be requested from other unaffected or less affected jurisdictions in the region. If a regional resource is needed, the responsible agency (i.e., the agency maintaining the resource) will deploy the resource at the request of the IC, unless it is already in use or other limitations prevent the responsible agency from deploying the resource. Requests for emergency law enforcement and security support should follow daily coordination protocols. To the extent possible, emergency requests should always include the specific type, amount, number, etc., of resources and/or personnel being requested.

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4. In the event of a major incident, an inventory of available law enforcement and security support resources and personnel in the region may be coordinated by the EOC(s) in the affected jurisdiction(s) at the request of the IC or their designee. (Note: Information on all regionally available resources is included in the Regional Resource Annex.)

5. The need for additional or specialized resources and personnel from outside the region will be based on the extent to which the jurisdictions in the region are involved, as well as what available resources are needed and in use. When the event exceeds (or threatens to exceed) local and regional resources, local EOCs will maintain contact with their respective governing county or state EOCs and request state and/or federal assistance as appropriate.

6. Depending on its potential impact, law enforcement and security-related incidents may generate media and public interest. When needed, local jurisdictions should implement the Emergency Public Information Annex of their local EOP to help manage the event and if appropriate, establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) to coordinate the release of public information from all responding agencies. For more information on the regional coordination of emergency public information activities, see ESF #15 – Emergency Public Information.

7. All responding departments and agencies will initially use their existing equipment and protocols for communicating with their field operations and will request additional communications resources as needed to support the event in accordance with ICS and NIMS. If additional or back-up communications are needed, jurisdictions will follow the guidance provided in the Tactical Interoperable Communications (TIC) Plan (for additional information, see ESF #2 – Communications).

**ESF #13 - Specific Actions**

**1. Preparedness Actions**

a. Planning and other pre-incident actions are required to assist in the mitigation of law enforcement and security threats and hazards. These actions include developing operational and tactical law enforcement and security plans, conducting technical security and/or vulnerability assessments, and deploying law enforcement and security resources in response to specific threats or potential incidents.

b. With this in mind, if they have not already done so, local law enforcement agencies, EMAs and others with responsibilities in ESF #13 should work to accomplish the following in their communities:

   i. Identify available resources and personnel to respond to a law enforcement and security event, prior to arrival of regional and if appropriate, state and federal resources.

   ii. Develop methods to document and track all resources and personnel committed to the event.

   iii. Identify volunteers, such as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) and others potentially used to augment local law enforcement personnel.
iv. Coordinate with private sector agencies and organizations with personnel and other resources to assist with law enforcement and security functions.

v. Work to ensure appropriate planning, training and exercise activities are conducted in support of law enforcement and security operations.

vi. Identify additional equipment, technology or capabilities needed to prepare for new hazards or emerging threats potentially impacting the law enforcement and security function.

v. Ensure coordination procedures established in the Regional Coordination Guide for working with other jurisdictions in the region to augment local law enforcement capabilities as needed are reflected in local plans.

2. Response Actions

a. Law enforcement and security personnel will coordinate the activation of resources and personnel to fulfill specific assignments in support of essential law enforcement and security activities. All involved agencies will activate, deploy and organize personnel and resources based upon the following:

i. Pre-established policies and protocols;

- **MoSCOPE: Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan**
  
  In the State of Missouri, the MoSCOPE: Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan (MULE-MAP) will serve as a coordination mechanism to facilitate mutual aid during a major incident or statewide disaster in Missouri. MULE-MAP designates local, area, regional, and state plan coordinators.

  Requests for Assistance under MULE-MAP
  
  Resource requests may be processed by one of several means:

  1. The local agency in need of assistance will make a request to the Area (i.e. County) or designated Region "A" Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator (To Be Determined). The Regional Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator will attempt to fill the request from that area or region.

  2. Or, the local agency in need of assistance will contact the State Mutual Aid Coordinator (573-821-0937) or the designated mutual aid answering point. The request will be accepted and the State Mutual Aid Coordinator will contact the Region A Coordinator who will begin to notify the law enforcement agencies in their region.

  3. On a large scale incident when the State Emergency Operations Center has been activated, the State Mutual Aid Coordinator may be notified by the ESF-13 desk (Law Enforcement) that law enforcement resources are requested; the State Mutual Aid Coordinator will contact the Region A Coordinator who will begin to notify the law enforcement agencies in their region.
4. For reimbursement purposes, MoSCOPE states: Any response coordinated through the Statewide Mutual Aid System should be considered an unreimbursed response unless an agreement is arranged between the requesting and responding entities prior to the actual response. Reimbursement is dependent on accurate supporting documentation. In the event of agreed upon reimbursement between the requesting entity and the responding resource, necessary documentation will include a mutual aid agreement and records of any operational costs related to personnel, use of equipment, and travel. Additionally, it is critical to document the request for mutual aid in addition to documenting costs.

See ESF 7 - Logistics for sample resource request forms and agreements.

ii. Integration and support of local EOPs and regional guidelines;

iii. Significant health concerns or issues that require immediate analysis and/or response;

iv. Protective actions for first responders; and

v. The level of support required by other functions (ESFs).

b. Personnel involved in ESF #13-related activities will work to ensure timely and continuous communication is established with key ESF partners within their jurisdictions to promote an accurate common operating picture (COP) during emergency operations.

c. Major law enforcement and security operations may require special equipment and expertise from local, regional, state and/or federal agencies to effectively manage the incident.

- ICs will maintain contact with their local EOCs;
- Affected local EOCs and/or the jurisdictions’ key local law enforcement personnel will be part of the Regional Incident Coordination Group (RICG), as applicable and appropriate;
- Local EOCs will coordinate with the their respective state EOCs; and
- State EOCs will work with appropriate federal agencies to ensure assistance is provided and information shared with all agencies potentially involved in the event.

d. The KC-Metro Disaster Tactical Response Team (KCMDTRT), a dedicated team designated to handle high-risk situations requiring specialized weapons or extraordinary special operations (see Situation Overview), may be activated as described below:

- **Activation of KCMDTRT from within the region** (i.e. Jurisdiction is represented on the KCMDTRT and maintains an agency team): If a weapon of mass destruction, terrorist, or similar incident occurs or is suspected of occurring within the region, any “member” jurisdiction may request the activation of the KCMDTRT.

- **Activation of KCMDTRT from outside the region** (i.e. Jurisdiction is not represented on the KCMDTRT): Jurisdiction can request to activate the KCMDTRT by calling a designated police communications center as follows:
o **Kansas**: If the incident occurs in a Kansas jurisdiction, the designated point of contact is the Overland Park, Kansas Police Department’s Communications Center (913-895-6300).

o **Missouri**: If the incident occurs in a Missouri jurisdiction, the designated point of contact is the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department’s Communications Center’s On-Duty Supervisor (816-889-6160).

- KCMDTRT tactical response is situation dependent, but at a minimum will consist of: three (3) agency teams of the KCMDTRT, one (1) Bear Rescue Vehicle, and one (1) Bear Cat Rescue Vehicle. Other support can and will be provided, as needed.

e. Depending on the requirements of the incident, law enforcement agencies will work closely with other agencies and organizations to ensure the following functions are coordinated in support of law enforcement and security operations in the region:

i. **General Law Enforcement Assistance**: Law enforcement assistance during incidents requiring a coordinated response – such coordination may include conducting patrol functions, crowd control and making arrests as circumstances and laws allow.

ii. **Technical Assistance**: Expertise and coordination for law enforcement on security planning efforts and conducting technical assessments.

iii. **Specialized Law Enforcement and Security Assessments**: ESF #13 mission-related technical assessments (e.g., mapping, modeling, forecasting crowd size, weather impacts, and other conditions potentially affecting resource allocations and response actions).

iv. **Badging**: A consistent processes for issuing identification badges to emergency responders and other personnel needing access to controlled areas. For specific badging procedures in the region, see the KCTEAM Accountability System in ESF 7-Logistics.

v. **Site Security and Access Control**: Protective measures implemented around the incident site(s) or critical facilities.

- Assisting in identifying and providing security at logistical staging areas;
- Providing law enforcement support at special events or functions;
- Providing security and crowd control at medication distribution and dispensing sites;
- Assisting with security at temporary morgues;
- Securing correctional facilities and inmate populations;

vi. **Traffic and Crowd Control**: Directing traffic and managing crowds around the incident site(s).

vii. **Protection**: Protecting emergency responders and other workers operating in a potentially high-threat environment.
• If requested, assisting with VIP security

viii. Specialized Law Enforcement and Security Response: Specific law enforcement and security-related assets such as traffic barriers, signage, personnel and specialized resources (e.g., chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives detection devices – for more information see SIA #2 – Terrorism Incidents).

ix. Assisting with notification, warning and evacuation activities

• Assisting with evacuation and re-entry

x. Port Security, including landside and waterside surveillance and monitoring

For incidents involving security situations or incidents within the Port of Kansas City, local law enforcement agencies or dispatch centers should notify the Coast Guard Upper Mississippi River Sector Command Center by calling (314) 269-2332 and providing relevant details about the incident. Based on the information provided, the Captain of the Port may choose to increase the Maritime Security (MARSEC) level within the port area. MARSEC notifications are made through an automated Alert Warning System (AWS), via telephonic recording, SMS text notification and e-mail.

The Area Maritime Security Committees (AMSC) determines appropriate recipients for AWS notifications.

f. Depending on the site(s) affected, critical infrastructure planning activities (such as facility awareness, GIS mapping, pre-planned facility ingress and egress routes, etc.) may be used by responding local, state and federal agencies to facilitate law enforcement and security operations. The Asset Protection and Response System (APRS) database managed by the Kansas City Regional Terrorism Early Warning Group (KCTEW) may serve as a valuable asset during law enforcement and security operations (for more information see SIA #2 – Terrorism Incidents).

g. Media attention generated by a major law enforcement and security incident may require the coordination of information between local jurisdictions and state and federal agencies. Depending on the event, state and federal agencies may provide technical information and possibly JIC personnel, while local jurisdictions will issue information through normal emergency public emergency methods (for more information, see ESF #15 – Emergency Public Information).

h. For additional information on activities to be conducted in support of law enforcement and security operations, Attachment B provides a “First Hour Checklist of Actions” to be considered.

3. Recovery Actions

a. Responding agencies will return to normal operations per ICS and NIMS guidance and agency protocols. Regional coordination will be maintained by the EOCs and EMAs as required by the event.
b. Some law enforcement and security-related incidents may cause serious long-term damage to the area(s) affected, as well as the environment and the economy. Significant incidents may require an extended commitment of personnel and resources from local agencies and jurisdictions, as well as state and federal government agencies to accomplish recovery activities.

c. For information on Long-term recovery activities, see ESF #14 – Community Recovery. In addition, the KRP, SEOP and NRF include information on long-term community recovery activities conducted by the state and federal government.

Training and Exercises

Local law enforcement agencies will coordinate acquiring resources to support the law enforcement and security function, as well as work with regionally established training and exercise committees as appropriate to ensure appropriate training is offered to support law enforcement and security activities.

a. Local law enforcement agencies should work closely with other agencies and organizations representing the emergency services disciplines in the region to identify individuals and agencies in need of training to support the law enforcement and security function.

b. In addition to training activities, exercises should be conducted to build awareness, practice roles and validate the performance of ESF #13-related functions. Departments and agencies with law enforcement and security responsibilities, including state and federal agencies, should participate in these exercises to help improve and/or maintain their knowledge, skills and abilities.

c. The results of multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional exercises may require modifications or enhancements to ESF #13 and other areas of the RCG. Exercises may also identify the need for additional training from state and federal agencies to support the activities described in ESF #13 of the RCG.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

General

1. The roles and responsibilities of local agencies, NGOs and state and federal government agencies are formally assigned and defined in EOPs and their supporting guidelines. Law enforcement and security-related roles and responsibilities are also defined in the plans and procedures maintained
by emergency responders, volunteer agencies, the private sector, as well as state and federal agencies.

2. The responsibilities described in this section are not meant to be all inclusive, but rather to complement the responsibilities assigned in local plans and reinforce the activities described in ESF #13 of the RCG.

3. For purposes of the RCG:

   a. **Coordinating Agency or Agencies** is/are responsible for the following general activities:
      - Conducting pre-incident planning and coordination;
      - Maintaining ongoing contact and coordination with the Cooperating Agencies, NGOs, and state and federal agencies; and
      - Conducting preparedness activities including planning and exercises.

   b. **Cooperating Agencies** and **NGOs** are responsible for supporting local governments with available resources, personnel, specialized expertise and other capabilities required to accomplish activities in support of law enforcement and security operations.

   c. **State and Federal Agencies** are responsible for providing resource and personnel support to local governments, and working closely with local EMAs and other officials to help ensure a timely, integrated and coordinated response to the event.

4. The specific responsibilities of the Coordinating Agencies, Cooperating Agencies, NGOs, and State and Federal agencies with primary responsibilities during law enforcement and security operations are described in the following section.

**Coordinating Agencies**

1. As the Coordinating Agencies for ESF #13, **local law enforcement agencies** are responsible for the following general activities:

   a. Identify training and exercise needs and opportunities related to law enforcement and security activities;

   b. Evaluate equipment and supply needs in support of law enforcement and security actions;

   c. Work with appropriate local, regional and state agencies to acquire and maintain needed resources and accomplish training and exercise activities;

   d. Serve as the lead for providing or locating technical expertise and assistance in conducting law enforcement and security operations; and

   e. Work to ensure coordination protocols are in place for working with state and federal agencies potentially providing law enforcement and security resources.
Cooperating Agencies and NGOs

1. Cooperating Agencies and NGOs are responsible for providing trained personnel and special resources to support ESF #13 activities as needed and requested.

State and Federal Government Agencies

1. State and federal agencies have specialized equipment and personnel potentially available for response to a major law enforcement and security incident.

2. As needed and requested, these state and federal agencies will work closely with local law enforcement agencies, additional first responders, EMAs and other officials to help ensure a timely, integrated and coordinated response to the event.

All Agencies

1. In addition to the responsibilities noted above, all agencies and organizations are tasked with working to support regional coordination during emergency events by accomplishing the following activities:
   
a. Participating when needed in regional coordination activities, such as conference calls and meetings;

b. Providing information to EMAs and EOCs regarding ESF #13 activities for the regional WebEOC boards, as well as resource tracking and reporting activities;

c. Working with agencies in other jurisdictions to consider the potential pooling of local resources to meet a regionally identified need;

d. Maintaining communications with agencies and organizations in other jurisdictions regarding the availability of resources to support law enforcement and security-related activities;

e. Ensuring consistent and useful emergency public information is provided regarding agency activities and coordinating the release of information with the other jurisdictions in the region (for more information, see ESF #15 – Emergency Public Information);

f. Including regional coordination activities required to support ESF #13 in their standard operating procedures, guidelines and/or checklists;

g. When requested and if available, deploying representatives to local EOCs to provide technical assistance to support law enforcement and security-related activities;

h. Providing ongoing status reports regarding resources and personnel needed and available as requested by local IC and EOCs;

i. Maintaining up-to-date rosters for notifying personnel of emergencies and 24-hour staffing capabilities;
j. Working to ensure training is available and completed as appropriate in ICS/NIMS, WebEOC, and in the use of local and regional resource databases;

k. Participating in training, as well as local and regional emergency exercises, especially those involving law enforcement and security emergencies;

l. Working to ensure recordkeeping procedures are in place to accurately track resources and personnel used in an ESF #13-related event; and

m. Performing other law enforcement and security-related emergency tasks as requested by local EMAs, EOCs and other appropriate officials.

2. For additional information on the general responsibilities tasked to all agencies with roles in the RCG, see the Base Guide.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

A. Regional Coordination Guide Summary
B. First Hour Checklist for Regional Emergencies – Public Safety and Security
### Overview

- The RCG provides an overall framework for regional coordination activities and may be initiated and maintained when there is a need for the jurisdictions in the metro area to provide common messages, and share information and resources.

- The protocols described in the RCG are intended to assist participating jurisdictions, agencies and organizations (whether government, volunteer or private sector) in augmenting their emergency resources and maximizing their emergency capabilities.

- The RCG is not intended to be an operational document. Operational emergency activities are coordinated through local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and described in local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), standard operating guides, and the operating procedures maintained by local emergency response agencies.

- The RCG is flexible and scalable and was developed for use during any type or size of incident or event. Use of the principles and actions described in the RCG will be determined by the incident or event and the needs of the involved jurisdictions, agencies and organizations. Furthermore, the RCG is applicable for both planned events (i.e. MLB All-Star Game), which are scheduled nonemergency activities; and incidents (i.e. natural and manmade hazards), which are occurrences that require a response to protect life and property. Because events can sometimes turn into incidents, and because regional coordination may be needed in both instances, the application and use of these terms and their meaning throughout the RCG may be interchangeable and are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

- Local participation in the activities described in the RCG is voluntary. Therefore, the RCG represents a voluntary agreement among participating organizations, and as such, no participating organization has “control” or authority over another participating organization except where stated elsewhere in federal, state or local laws.

### Key Concepts & Organizations

Some disaster events may overwhelm the resources of a single jurisdiction or impact multiple jurisdictions within the region, necessitating assistance from regional partners or collective decision-making to meet the needs of the situation. The **Regional Coordination Guide** (RCG) was developed to document and outline these protocols for regional action in order to maximize the sharing and coordination of information and resources and to improve the surveillance, early detection and mitigation of hazards and threats. These regional protocols can be best understood to comprise a **Regional Coordination System** (RCS). The RCS is a comprehensive concept to describe the mechanisms for how planning and response occur on a regional level, and to ensure the efforts of jurisdictions impacted or potentially impacted by a disaster are appropriately inter-connected and complementary, rather than duplicative. It reinforces interoperability among area jurisdictions and organizations, and makes response efforts more efficient and effective by coordinating available resources, services, and aid.
Furthermore, another foundational component of the RCS is the Regional Incident Coordination Group (RICG). This group is meant to be adaptable and scalable to any incident/event, and will serve as the primary coordinating body during a significant disaster event necessitating regional coordination. The nature of the incident/event and corresponding and evolving response and recovery needs will largely determine which participants will make up the RICG at any given time during the incident/event.

**KEY CONCEPTS**

**Resources:**
Resources are defined as personnel, vehicles, established teams, equipment, supplies and facilities available for assignment.

**Impacted Jurisdiction(s):**
The area defined as the “Impacted Jurisdiction” encompasses the jurisdiction and all the political subdivisions located within that jurisdiction, including special districts. The “Impacted Jurisdiction” is the jurisdiction that has or will be adversely impacted by an incident/event.

**Assisting Jurisdiction(s) and/or Disciplines:**
The Assisting Jurisdiction and/or discipline(s) provides timely emergency resources, services, and manpower to the Impacted Jurisdiction(s) -- and in some cases, the Host Jurisdiction -- in accordance to the provisions set forth by the RCS.

**Host Jurisdiction(s) and/or Facility:**
In situations where evacuation and/or mass care operations are necessary, the Host Jurisdiction serves as the jurisdiction that receives and shelters residents and animals coming from the Impacted Jurisdiction(s), and provides mass care and other needs as appropriate.

**Regional Incident Coordination Group (RICG):** This group is meant to be adaptable and scalable to the incident/event. The nature of the incident/event and corresponding and evolving response and recovery needs will largely determine which participants will make up the RICG at any given time during the incident/event. Specifically, the RICG may be comprised of those designated representatives from the Impacted and Assisting/Host jurisdictions’ key leadership, emergency management, first responder disciplines (i.e. Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS, SAR, HAZMAT), public health/medical, other regional disciplines, nongovernmental organizations, and ESF representatives (i.e. Transportation, Mass Care, Communications, Public Works, etc.). Other groups and organizations may be included, depending on the type and scale of the incident.

**Activation & Initiating Regional Coordination**

Although the criteria for initiating regional coordination are subjective, the Regional Coordination System (RCS) encourages a proactive approach to enhance regional vigilance/surveillance, information sharing, and, if necessary, a coordinated approach to incident/event management.

- Activation procedures may vary depending on the nature of the incident/event. The activation of the RCS, as the Regional Coordination Levels below indicate, are only meant to provide possible courses of action that can easily be adapted to the situation.
Pre-Planned Events
For pre-planned events, the decision to utilize components of the RCS will vary. However, because the RCS is scalable and flexible, the Region can utilize the RCS as long as it is not in conflict with existing laws and/or agreements between all of the involved parties.

The RCS may be activated:

- When planning for large or high profile public gatherings that affect multiple jurisdictions.
- When similar past events have required multi-agency coordination within the Region.

Notice and No-Notice Incidents (Hazards and Threats)

The RCS may be activated:

- When an impacted local jurisdiction’s chief executive OR designee initiates the activation of the RCS.
- During a Level 1, 2, or 3 Regional incident/event. (i.e. When there is the possibility or reality that more than one jurisdiction could become involved in the incident response and recovery)
- When the incident could expand rapidly and involve cascading events.

Implementing Regional Coordination: Regional Coordination Levels

The type, scope and nature of the incident/event will dictate when it has regional significance and when regional coordination activities are initiated. Regional coordination within the RCS can be understood to occur across three “levels”. The levels are meant to illustrate how regional coordination activities should increase in operational function and complexity as the magnitude or severity of incidents increases. The levels are not meant to be concrete with distinct transition points from Level 1 to Level 2 to Level 3, but rather are defined by planning considerations to generally describe how regional coordination needs and activities differ with the scale of an incident. The figure below provides a summary of key actions for each level. For specific information and detail, see RCG: Base Guide.
ESF 13: PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY

Local Jurisdiction(s)
Impacted Jurisdiction(s) manages incident locally, but limited to moderate regional support is needed.

The decisions, authority, and the utilization and/or deployment of resources remains with the local jurisdictions throughout the incident.

Resource management (including any agreements) between Impacted, Assisting, and Host jurisdictions are administered and managed at the local level.

Regional Coordination:
Convene Regional Incident Coordination Group (most likely via conference call).

Establish regional situational awareness through development of common operating picture.

Determine resource and support needs, as requested by the Impacted Jurisdiction(s).

Support local jurisdictions in coordinating cross-jurisdictional activities, as needed and requested.

Impacted, Assisting, and Host Jurisdictions share information with the Region regarding the incident.

Coordinate emergency public information and warning between Impacted, Assisting, and Host jurisdictions, as needed (most likely via a virtual JIC).

Regional Coordination Levels & Actions

Local Jurisdiction(s)
Impacted Jurisdiction(s) manages incident locally, but significant regional support and coordination is needed.

The decisions, authority, and the utilization and/or deployment of resources remains with the local jurisdictions throughout the incident.

Resource management (including any agreements) between Impacted, Assisting, and Host jurisdictions are administered and managed at the local level.

Regional Coordination:
Convene Regional Incident Coordination Group (most likely via a meeting).

Establish a physical location to facilitate regional coordination activities.

Establish and maintain regional situational awareness through development of common operating picture.

Determine resource and support needs and priorities.

Regional Incident Coordination Group facilitates the prioritization of resource and support needs; however the authority and administration of the resources and support activities ultimately remains with the local jurisdiction.

Regional Incident Coordination Group facilitates the coordination of cross-jurisdictional activities throughout the region.

Impacted, Assisting, and Host Jurisdictions share information with the Region regarding the incident.

Facilitate emergency public information and warning coordination between Impacted, Assisting, and Host jurisdictions (via a virtual and/or physical JIC).

(Note: For specific actions for each level, see RCG: Base Guide.)
Attachment B. First Hour Checklist for Regional Emergencies Public Safety and Security

The following actions should be carried out as needed based on the specifics of the incident by local officials tasked with responsibilities for accomplishing emergency functions. In addition to the ESF #13 checklist below, the RCG: Base Guide includes an initial checklist of actions for all emergency functions and discusses the immediate actions for situational awareness, gaining regional awareness, overall response status, and emergency public information (see RCG: Base Guide).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaining Public Safety and Security (ESF #13) Situational Awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Determine if the following actions have been initiated:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ SOPs or guidelines for law enforcement and security events have been implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Assessments have been initiated for staging, use, status and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources to support law enforcement and security functions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Personnel with emergency roles and responsibilities have been notified and activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Emergency communications and reporting procedures have been initiated.</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determining Public Safety and Security Initial Response Actions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ensure ESF #13 personnel have the ability to accomplish the following as needed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Provide support and local guidance to state and federal agencies with ESF #13 responsibilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Work to assess and procure equipment, supplies and resources to support ESF #13 functional areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ If law enforcement and security operations involve suspected terrorism, work with the FBI and ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Ensure all local agencies and organizations are prepared to assist with the response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ For Port Security Incidents, notify Coast Guard Sector Command Center at (314) 269-2332.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>