

Emergency Support Function #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure

ESF Coordinator:

Department of Homeland Security /
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security
Agency (CISA)

Primary Agency:

Department of Homeland Security / CISA
Department of Homeland Security /
Federal Emergency Management Agency
(FEMA)

Support Agencies:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Energy
Department of Homeland Security
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Housing and Urban
Development
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of the Treasury
Environmental Protection Agency
General Services Administration
Small Business Administration
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 supports the coordination of cross-sector operations,¹ including stabilization of key supply chains and community lifelines, among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses,² 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. Critical infrastructure sectors currently aligned to another ESF will continue to use that ESF as their primary interface. ESF #14 will be the primary interface for unaligned sectors, and will support coordination among all sectors.

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 collaboration among critical infrastructure sectors³ and helps coordinate and sequence such operations to mitigate cascading failures and risks.

ESF #14 also integrates SSA incident response operations with ESFs and other relevant public-private sector coordinating entities. SSAs have critical roles, responsibilities, and authorities⁴ 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

¹ Cross-sector operations are 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>.

⁴ For more information see the 2013 National Infrastructure Protection Plan Appendix B. Roles, Responsibilities, and Capabilities of Critical Infrastructure Partners and Stakeholders, <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/national-infrastructure-protection-plan-2013-508.pdf>

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planning and operations that facilitates integrated public and private incident response. To this end, the Federal Government enables—where possible—those businesses and infrastructure owners and operators that have the responsibilities, capabilities, and resources to stabilize their systems in support of community lifelines.

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 Functions⁵. Community lifelines rely on businesses, 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 analysis to support integrated cross-sector response planning by infrastructure owners and operators, and local, state, tribal, and territorial government partners.
- 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 support of, and in coordination with, ESFs and SSAs.
- Aggregates information, assesses cross-sector challenges, identifies cross-sector interdependencies, and disseminates analysis products. These assessments inform decisions about sequencing response efforts to stabilize community lifelines, mitigating cascading impacts, and meeting survivor needs, in collaboration with other ESFs and SSAs.
- 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 infrastructure status, impacts, factors limiting commercial exchange, and other economic drivers for the incident and nationally.
- In collaboration with other ESFs, engages National Disaster Recovery Framework Recovery Support Functions (RSF)⁶ and SSAs to enable information sharing between the public and private sectors and to help ensure partner organizations have the information required to make informed incident-related decisions to

⁵ 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>.

⁶ The six RSFs are Infrastructure Systems, Housing, Economic, Health and Social Services, Natural and Cultural Resources, and Community Planning and Capacity Building.

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promote resilient recovery (e.g., fusion centers and Business Emergency Operations Centers [BEOC]).

- Collaborates with government coordinating structures, including other ESFs and RSFs, to share vital information about the status of critical infrastructure and commerce, 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, in compliance with existing 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 the respective lead agency, ESF, or field elements to integrate potential industry solutions into response operations and align public sector support with private sector business continuity, corporate response (including philanthropic programs), and critical infrastructure restoration activities.
- Coordinates with the RSFs and infrastructure owners and operators 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 mechanism 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. ESF #14 is a platform that engages the private sector, leverages existing resources and capabilities within the affected community, and provides analytical capabilities focused on interdependencies. These activities support other existing Federal and state procedures. 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.

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- Private and public sector operations to stabilize community lifelines and National Critical Functions are effectively synchronized to address interdependencies among lifeline and critical function systems.
- 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 both within the affected area and outside the affected area are stabilized to protect public health and safety, restore commercial 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 enable them to 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 of private-public collaboration under ESF #14. The multi-sector nature of ESF #14 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*. Local, state, 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 fusion centers and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) operated by the government providing situational awareness to homeland security and emergency management officials. 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 cross-sector operations and enabling readiness through multi-sector planning and exercises that are supported, as appropriate, by Federal agencies.

At the local, state, 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 support private sector requirements, consistent with applicable laws and regulations

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and 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, in coordination with ESF #15, to local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular government stakeholders. This information sharing provides situational awareness to emergency management officials about the impact of disasters on the private sector and critical infrastructure. ESF #14 staff also provide analytic support to local, state, 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. Nongovernmental organizations (NGO) are a distinct category of organizations within the private sector and can include voluntary, ethnic, faith-based, veteran-based, disability, relief agency, and animal welfare organizations, among others.

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 and services critical to their emergency operations and are 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 business and critical infrastructure disruptions, modeling and simulation, and other assessment and analysis capabilities.

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Federal Government

At the Federal level, ESF #14 is not the sole ESF or facilitator to engage with infrastructure owners and operators or businesses, industries, and NGOs. The Federal Government has an array of formal and informal coordination mechanisms with the private sector. ESF #14 provides a means to harmonize incident response collaboration and enhance and integrate communications for optimal unity of effort across sectors within the coordination constructs set forth in the NRF.

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 during 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

The successful execution of cross-sector operations depends overwhelmingly on the resources possessed by infrastructure owners and operators and other commercial elements. 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 the integration and alignment of public and private sector 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: Operational Coordination and Public Information and Warning.

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Core Capability	ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Actions
Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses risk management principles to identify vulnerabilities in critical infrastructure, such as cross-sector interdependencies, and recommends mitigation actions. • Serves as a Federal point of contact along with relevant SSAs and ESFs for critical infrastructure sectors and facilitates information sharing with private and public-sector owners and operators through sector-specific Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISAC). • 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, including those required to respond to and recover from a catastrophic event. • Consults with ESFs, SSAs, and critical infrastructure owners and operators to identify and discuss priorities for infrastructure system restoration and assistance, and accordingly advises local, state, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzes risks, hazards, and vulnerabilities of 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 and resources that can be leveraged to supplement local, state, 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. • Partners with ESF #7 - Logistics to ensure whole community incident planning and support for timely and efficient delivery of supplies, equipment, services, and facilities.
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners with ESF #1 – Transportation to support engagement efforts with transportation sector businesses, as well as infrastructure owners and operators. • Coordinates with ESF #1, the Transportation Sector SSAs, and owner operators to determine FEMA eligible requests for assistance and ensure that the needs of first responders and the critical lifeline sectors are considered when developing emergency or alternative transportation routes.

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Core Capability	ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Actions
Environmental Response/Health Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In coordination with ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, and ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, assists in assessing and mitigating impacts of a hazardous material release or release of other contaminants to critical infrastructure, businesses, the public, and first responders.
Operational Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In support of ESF #2 – Communications, assists in identifying cascading impacts to other critical infrastructure systems 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. Supports critical delivery of alerts and warnings from public safety officials and dissemination of emergency information to the public.
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates with ESF #8 to identify interdependencies 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports ESF #5 - Information and Planning in the development of common, consistent, and coordinated incident priorities and objectives within each operational period 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, in coordination with SSAs and ESFs, is another activity that bridges Protection to Response.

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Integration with the National Disaster Recovery Framework

ESF #14 is closely linked with all six RSFs—Community Planning and Capacity Building, Economic, Infrastructure Systems, Health and Social Services, Natural and Cultural Resources, and Housing. ESF #14 coordination activities with private and public sector partners help to inform 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.

Agency Actions

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.

Primary Agency	Actions
<p>Department of Homeland Security / CISA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, including those required to respond and recover from a catastrophic event. • 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, addresses 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 public and private sector partners. • Coordinates with DHS and Federal, local, state, 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,

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Primary Agency	Actions
	<p>vulnerabilities, and consequences to support risk-informed decisions, in collaboration with SSAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies, assesses, and helps facilitate the management of hazards across all 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 incident response capabilities to Federal and non-Federal entities with respect to cybersecurity risks and incidents, which may include attribution, mitigation, and remediation. • 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.
<p>Department of Homeland Security / FEMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates ESF #2 – Communications; ESF#5 – Information and Planning; ESF#6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services; ESF#9 – Search and Rescue; Co-Coordinates (with GSA) ESF#7 – Logistics; and supports ESF #15 – External Affairs; in addition to coordinating with ESF#14, as needed. • 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. • Supports local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments in their response to incidents by connecting them with the NBEOC's national network of private sector partners and provides capacity building assistance to states. • Convenes private sector organizations through the NBEOC to identify issues for resolution and distribute operational information. • Improves situational awareness across affected areas and facilitates information sharing with businesses and NGOs through the NBEOC. • Conducts economic overviews of areas of concern and ensures coordination with the appropriate RSFs. • Coordinates with corporations and other private sector organizations on corporate humanitarian response activities and/or philanthropic programs. • Facilitates information sharing among key stakeholders, private sector partners, government agencies, and ESFs on status of major businesses and industries within an incident area. • 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. • Assists in tracking the status of key private sector capacity and capabilities. • Leverages private sector resource capabilities that may be beyond

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Primary Agency	Actions
	<p>the scope of the Federal Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shares information on the response and recovery process to assist industry partners who have been impacted or are functioning under business continuity plans. • Staffs the National Response Coordination Center, Regional Response Coordination Centers, and Joint Field Offices (JFO) with a private sector liaison during incidents and helps establish a BEOC at the JFO, when necessary. • Deploys its private sector operational coordination staff to local, state, tribal, and other jurisdictions requiring coordination with business.

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.

Support Agency	Actions
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates ESF — #4 Firefighting and ESF — #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources and coordinates with ESF # 14, as needed. • Coordinates with key stakeholders to determine the availability of products that can be used for human and animal consumption and assesses damage to food supply chains. • Provides sector-specific support to the Food and Agriculture Sector.
Department of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 businesses resume operations and to incentivize growth following disasters.
Department of Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to and mitigates risks from adverse incidents impacting the Mission Assurance and Defense Industrial Base (DIB). • Shares incident information on risks to Mission Assurance and DIB assets through appropriate government and commercial channels. • Identifies and prioritizes efforts to restore damaged critical Mission Assurance and DIB assets and any critical supplier interdependencies.

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Support Agency	Actions
Department of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates ESF #12 – Energy, and coordinates with ESF #14, as needed. • Provides information, in cooperation with local, state, 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 of energy infrastructure. • Assists in analyzing and modeling potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures; identifying energy 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. • Works with the energy sector and the appropriate ISACs to share critical threat information.
Department of Homeland Security/Federal Protective Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides law enforcement and protective security services to government buildings during an incident, leveraging access to intelligence and information resources of Federal, local, state, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners. • Identifies and assesses physical security risks at the facility level and develops recommendations that mitigate vulnerabilities of the sites.
Department of Homeland Security/Transportation Security Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Department of Homeland Security/United States Coast Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response and coordinates with ESF #14, as needed. • 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.

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Support Agency	Actions
Department of Health and Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works with housing grantees and industry groups to determine housing needs and inform response planning.
Department of Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leads all communication and coordination between the U.S. Government and other nations regarding the response to a domestic crisis, including but not limited to the coordination of international offers of assistance and formally accepting or declining these offers on behalf of the U.S. Government.
Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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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Support Agency	Actions
Department of the Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzes the impact of the incident on the financial sector, regionally and nationally. • Collaborates with financial sector agencies and industry partners to develop sector priorities and objectives and represent sector interests in cross-sector coordination bodies. • 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 determining the accessibility of cash, electronic payments methods, and critical financial infrastructure during disaster response and recovery, leveraging the Financial and Banking Information Infrastructure Committee members, Financial Sector Information Sharing and Analysis Center, and the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association.
Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 governments, 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, local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments through the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center and other information sharing networks. • EPA, as the Water Sector Specific Agency, coordinates through ESF #3 with ESF#14 to facilitate the activation of personnel trained to provide expertise to state agencies during incidents to enable swift restoration and recovery of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.
General Services Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates ESF #7 – Logistics and coordinates with ESF #14, as needed. • Provides resource support for managing and procuring 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.

Emergency Support Function #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure

Support Agency	Actions
Small Business Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides small businesses access to capital pre- and post- disaster, such as direct low-interest disaster loans to impacted businesses of all sizes, private nonprofit organizations, homeowners, and renters. • 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 available resources to support their recovery. • Provides small businesses access to 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 the unmet needs of impacted small businesses. • 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. • Deploys operational staff to local, state, tribal, and other jurisdictions to assist businesses and are co-located with FEMA in Disaster Recovery Centers. Also establishes Business Recovery Centers, where needed.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering, and coordinates with ESF #14, as needed.