

International Coordination Support Annex

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1 **Coordinating Agency:** Department of State
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3 **Cooperating Agencies:** Department of Homeland Security
4 Central Intelligence Agency
5 Department of Justice
6 Department of Health and Human Services
7 Department of Transportation
8 Agency for International Development
9 American Red Cross
10 Other Federal Agencies
11

12 I. Introduction

13 A. Purpose

14 This annex provides guidance on carrying out responsibilities for international
15 coordination in support of the Federal Government's response to a domestic
16 Incident of National Significance, as defined in the National Response Plan
17 (NRP) Base Plan.
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20 B. Scope

21 The International Coordination Support Annex supplements the NRP. The
22 Department of State's (DOS') role within the NRP is to fully support Federal,
23 State, local and tribal authorities in effective incident management and
24 preparedness planning. An Incident of National Significance will likely have
25 international and diplomatic impacts and implications that will call for coordination
26 and consultations with foreign governments and international organizations. An
27 incident may also require direct bilateral and multilateral actions on foreign affairs
28 issues related to the incident, but for which DOS has independent and sole
29 responsibility. DOS' lead foreign policy role in supporting U.S. Government
30 agencies and managing the international aspects of a domestic incident
31 contributes to a more agile overall U.S. Government incident management
32 capability.
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36 II. Policies

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- 38 A. The Secretary of State has direct responsibility for policies and activities related
39 to the protection of U.S. citizens and U.S. interests abroad.
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- 41 B. In responding to and preparing for a domestic Incident of National Significance,
42 the Secretary of State is responsible for coordinating U.S. Government relations,
43 policies, and activities as related to the international dimension of that crisis.
44 This responsibility includes international activities that cover the spectrum of
45 prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.
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- 47 C. International coordination within the context of a domestic incident requires close
48 cooperative efforts with foreign counterparts and multilateral/international
49 organizations. Such coordination rests on current national strategies to prevent
50 terrorism, enhance security and law enforcement cooperation, counter
51 proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and dangerous materials,
52 and other activities related to counterterrorism preparedness and response.
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- 54 D. DOS supports Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other Federal
55 agency efforts by providing knowledge about and access to other governments,

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1 and in leading and facilitating the international management of an Incident of
2 National Significance. For example, foreign governments may wish to assist the
3 United States in its humanitarian response or law enforcement-related actions, or
4 they may have a vested interest in response activities, primarily if the incident
5 affects their own nationals and other interests in the United States. Similarly,
6 U.S. nationals, including U.S. Government officials and employees, located
7 abroad at the time of an incident may require information, assistance,
8 communications or transportation facilities, and other services, which may be
9 handled directly or in coordination with foreign governments.

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11 E. The DOS leverages bilateral and multilateral relationships around the
12 world to ensure that the U.S. Government can act effectively, thus mitigating or
13 limiting both the domestic and international impact of the incident.

14
15 F. Internationally, DOS is engaged in a wide array of diplomatic,
16 counterterrorism, nonproliferation and Chemical, Biological, Radiological,
17 Nuclear, and High Explosives (CBRNE)-related efforts throughout the world to
18 prevent, disrupt, and deter threats and acts of terrorism directed against the
19 homeland and U.S. interests abroad. The objectives of these efforts are to work
20 with global partners to ensure mutual security, to eliminate terrorist organizations
21 wherever they may be found, to educate foreign governments and populations
22 about the global terrorist threat, to help U.S. Government partners to enhance
23 the security of international borders, and to effectively prevent and respond to
24 any terrorist attack or other Incident of National Significance, international and
25 domestic, that threatens or impacts public health and welfare.

26
27 G. Domestically, DOS engages with the Homeland Security Council (HSC), the
28 National Security Council (NSC), and Policy Coordination Committees on a
29 range of homeland security issues with international dimensions, including
30 intelligence-sharing and terrorist-screening mechanisms, CBRNE threats, critical
31 infrastructure vulnerability and protection, aviation and maritime security issues,
32 border security enhancements, domestic/international public health, law
33 enforcement activities, curbs on terrorist financing, and more.

34 35 III. Concept of Operations

36 37 A. Domestic Coordination

- 38
39 1. DOS Executive Secretariat & Operations Center Task Force(s) –
40 Domestic Support & International Outreach: DOS's Executive
41 Secretariat and its Operations Center (24/7) establishes a DOS Task
42 Force upon report of an Incident of National Significance. DOS
43 Operations also establishes Sub-Task Forces, as required. DOS:
44
45 a. Reviews its Headquarters operational capabilities and its
46 national/international operability and connectivity.
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48 b. Establishes immediate communication links with the Homeland
49 Security Operations Center (HSOC) and other U.S. Government
50 agencies.
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52 c. Advises U.S. Embassies/Consulates about the domestic
53 incident. Provides instruction on advising other governments
54 and the United Nations. Advises of any possible direct or

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collateral implications for U.S. citizens, businesses, and/or interests in other countries, and actions to be considered.

- d. Provides liaison officers to key operational nodes in the Federal, State, or local incident management architecture, as required:
 - (1) Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG).
 - (2) DHS HSOC and National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).
 - (3) Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC), FBI Task Force.
 - (4) Joint Field Office, if required.
- e. Depending on the incident, DOS would likely establish an overarching foreign affairs and policy advisory group to quickly identify, develop, and coordinate operational strategies to address DOS responsibilities within the overall management of a domestic incident.

2. Support to Foreign Missions/Foreign Nationals in the United States:
DOS:

- a. Has operational responsibility, shared with local, State, and Federal authorities, for the protection of foreign missions, the United Nations (U.N.), and the safety/security of their official personnel.
- b. If requested, assists foreign embassies/consulates coordinate with Federal, State, local, and tribal authorities to enable them to provide information to their citizens in the United States and to render safety/security and other consular assistance.
- c. Fields formal international requests for local, State, or Federal assistance (e.g., medical assistance, evacuations, consular access to hospitals, morgues, etc.).

B. Foreign Coordination

1. Immediate U.S. Government Incident Management -- Operational Needs: DOS:

- a. Through embassies/consulates, coordinates U.S. Government communications with other nations on relevant law enforcement actions, investigations, intelligence matters, and other activities required to prevent further attacks (if an act of terrorism), identify those responsible, and/or effect their capture and detention.
- b. Advises foreign governments on U.S. Government actions being considered or immediately planned that may have immediate international impacts (e.g., borders/airspace/coastal closures).

2. Providing Information to Foreign Governments & the International Community: DOS:

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- a. On behalf of U.S. Government departments/agencies, facilitates communication with foreign governments that can assist and/or support immediate and long-range response/mitigation efforts.
 - b. Advises American citizens, businesses, and other U.S. social/economic entities abroad of the nature and extent of the situation in the United States and any direct effect that the incident might have on their safety and security. Provides information on the status of the incident, and where additional information related to the security of family members in the United States or the impact on business operations in the Nation may be available. Ensures the incident-related concerns of Americans abroad find resonance within the Federal Government as well.
 - c. Advises foreign governments on real-time actions taken or planned, and coordinates U.S. Government projections of longer term consequences of the event (e.g., disease spread, quarantines, travel restrictions, displaced persons, vaccine/medical requirements/supplies, etc.).
 - d. Develops a diplomatic and international public affairs and public diplomacy strategy in coordination with the NRP incident communication group to communicate information concerning the status of the incident and highlighting U.S. and international response and mitigation efforts. Also, develops incident-related public affairs strategies according to the NRP Incident Communications Emergency Policy and Procedures described in the Public Affairs Support Annex and ESF #15.
3. State as Intermediary for Requests/Offers of Assistance: DOS:
- a. Acts as the formal diplomatic mechanism for handling U.S. Government requests to other nations for assistance in meeting additional, ongoing U.S. response needs. Works to expedite delivery of such assistance, if request is accommodated. Facilitates other requests for international assistance as required by U.S. Government domestic agencies.
 - b. Acts as the intermediary for foreign offers of assistance to the U.S. Government, including those from law enforcement and intelligence services. Works with U.S. Government departments and agencies to respond appropriately to such requests. Works to expedite delivery of such assistance, if offer accepted. Works with DHS to expedite visa issuance to and U.S. entry of foreign experts needed for event response and/or mitigation.
4. Attribution Authorities/Responsibilities Under International Law in CBRNE Events: DOS coordinates with law enforcement agencies to determine and verify the origin, sponsorship, source, delivery, and responsible party of a CBRNE event that may constitute a violation of international laws, agreements, and treaties. Achieving such determinations requires enhanced international cooperation in investigations, extraditions, law enforcement actions, trials, and opportunities for additional actions to bring perpetrators to justice.

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5. Military-to-Military, Defense-to-Defense: Coordinates with the Department of Defense to facilitate and garner international military support for appropriate response assistance.
6. United Nations and Other Multilateral Organizations: Articulates U.S. needs and interests to the world community through the U.N. and other international multilateral organizations, and, consistent with principles of burden-sharing, provides an appropriate level of support to these organizations to ensure that they are able to carry out their assigned responsibilities. The United States also seeks a range of specific international support under treaty obligations for mutual legal assistance, freezing funds or extradition, as requested by U.S. Government law enforcement departments and agencies.
7. State Coordination With Interagency International Affairs Offices: The International Affairs offices in U.S. Government domestic agencies have existing relationships with foreign counterpart ministries and agencies, and would be primary partners with DOS in coordinating with foreign governments on offers of assistance to the United States or requests for assistance from the United States. Included below are some of those International Affairs offices and examples of the types of issues (not generally covered in other parts of this annex) that might arise and require interagency management and coordination.

C. International Coordination in Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

1. **ESF #1 – Transportation:**
 - a. DOS has responsibility within the U.S. Government for the international implications of actions that support airspace and maritime protection efforts, including actions related to:
 - (1) Restrictions on international air travel for a period of time;
 - (2) Foreign aircraft landing in or over-flying U.S. territory; and
 - (3) Clearance procedures for visits to U.S. ports by foreign naval and public vessels.
 - b. When the U.S. Government considers transportation and border restrictions/closures, DOS must provide guidance on overall diplomatic, economic, and security implications.
 - c. Potential International Policy Topics:
 - (1) U.S. Government transportation actions that contravene international law/treaties or U.S. sanctions.
 - (2) Transportation restrictions' and border closures' impact on "real-time" trade and commerce for U.S., cross-border, and international business.

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(3) Use of potentially limited transportation assets for evacuations of foreign nationals.

2. ESF #2 – Information Technology and Telecommunications:

a. DOS facilitates international preparedness, protection, and mitigation efforts on the cyber-Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) front; and works particularly closely with DHS and other Federal agencies on physical and cyber-CIP efforts. DOS:

(1) Facilitates communications for response to cyber-CIP failures and related incidents. On behalf of U.S. Government departments/agencies, facilitates communication with foreign governments and multilateral organizations that can assist and/or support immediate attribution/mitigation efforts.

(2) Works to affect bilateral and multilateral efforts to create a “global culture of cybersecurity” – creating effective national information network and infrastructure security to ensure the reliability, availability, and integrity of global information networks.

b. Potential International Policy Topics:

(1) Interagency coordination for attribution and or source of the cyber attack, particularly with DOJ and DHS/National Cyber Security Division.

(2) The immediate international exchange of vital information to counter the threat, enhance the security of information networks, and manage the consequences.

3. ESF #4 – Firefighting: As requested by local, tribal, State, and Federal authorities, DOS coordinates with foreign governments on identification and movement to the United States of assets and resources for assistance activities. Generally, these are cross-border response and mitigations efforts from Canada and Mexico.

4. ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services:

a. As requested by local, tribal, State, and Federal authorities, DOS coordinates with foreign governments on identification and movement to the United States of assets and resources for response and recovery activities.

b. As requested by foreign missions in the United States, acts as liaison with local authorities to enable foreign missions to provide consular access to and safety/security assistance to its nationals in the United States.

c. Potential International Policy Topic: Overflight clearance for assistance flights to the United States.

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5. ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services:

a. There are significant, critical relationships between protection of both domestic and international populations against biologic attacks, pathogen release, or natural outbreaks. A biological attack/release requires monitoring and surveillance worldwide, collection of information, and sharing of laboratory capabilities and expertise.

- (1) DOS works with U.S. Government department/agencies, the World Health Organization (WHO), and other international organizations, and with other nations bilaterally, on issues related to surveillance activities, countermeasures to reduce spread, availability or need of vaccines and medicines, and delivery agreements.
- (2) DOS supports Federal agencies to facilitate the transfer of dangerous pathogen samples for epidemiological investigations from and to the United States.
- (3) In addition, there is a nexus between public health countermeasures and domestic/international law enforcement efforts, transportation/travel/border restrictions, and other significant policy decisions related to the control and/or isolation of a disease outbreak.
- (4) DOS's Medical Bureau acts as a conduit of information from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and domestic public health services to U.S. Embassies/Consulates, serving the interests of official and private U.S. citizens and interests abroad.

b. Potential International Policy Topics:

- (1) Requests for sharing of vaccines and medical supplies from International stockpiles and/or the U.S. Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).
- (2) International sharing of disease surveillance information.
- (3) International sharing of laboratory resources or support, particularly for developing countermeasures.
- (4) Quarantine or isolation of foreign nationals in the United States, or of U.S. citizens overseas.
- (5) Closure of borders, airports, and seaports to reduce international spread.
- (6) Expedited visas and/or U.S. entry of foreign experts for response and mitigation.

6. ESF #9 – Urban Search and Rescue (USAR):

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- a. As requested by local, tribal, State, and Federal authorities, DOS coordinates with foreign governments on identification and movement to the United States of assets and resources for response and recovery activities.
- b. DOS articulates U.S. needs and interests to the world community through the U.N., particularly through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN/OCHA). (Note: UN/OCHA hosts the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) of which the United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)/OFDA, is a member.)
- c. Potential International Policy Topics: Requirement for expedited U.S. customs clearance for foreign USAR teams responding to a U.S. request. (Note: If possible, execute under NATO "Agreement on the Facilitation of Vital Cross Border Transport".)

7. ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response:

- a. DOS support covers the entire spectrum of incident management; public affairs/information; assistance to cross-border communities; assistance to foreign Embassies related to their nationals and missions in the United States; impacts on international travel, transport, and trade; law enforcement and forensic investigations; and coordination of assistance from foreign nations.
- b. Potential International Policy Topics:
 - (1) Possible cross-border contamination.
 - (2) Coordination with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for determination of the source of radiological material and its removal and safeguarding.

8. ESF#11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources:

- a. DOS facilitates exchange of information and agreements between the United States and foreign nations to identify nature of threat, impede disease spread, and take immediate remedial actions.
 - (1) DOS acts as conduit for information between domestic and foreign governmental agencies.
 - (2) DOS ensures rapid distribution of countermeasures into and out of the United States.
 - (3) DOS facilitates international sharing of disease surveillance information.
 - (4) DOS facilitates international sharing of laboratory resources or support, particularly for developing countermeasures.

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b. Potential International Policy Topics:

- (1) Possible cross-border spread of diseases.
- (2) Requests for sharing of vaccines and treatment supplies.
- (3) Closure of borders to reduce international spread.
- (4) Trade embargoes placed on U.S. agricultural products.
- (5) Possible connection of emergence during the event of zoonotic diseases (those that can spread from animals to humans).

9. **ESF #12 – Energy:**

a. DOS and DOE work with the governments of major oil-consuming countries through the International Energy Agency (IEA) and in other groups, to maintain readiness to deploy a coordinated policy response to energy emergencies, such as a significant, unexpected disruption in oil supplies. DOS also initiates contacts with important oil producers. DOS and DOE, in conjunction with the IIMG, DHS, and the NSC, coordinate and issue public statements on the incident.

b. Potential International Policy Topics:

- (1) Unexpected, significant supply disruptions that threaten stability of the international oil market, the U.S. economy, or the economies of other members of the IEA.
- (2) Requests by other IEA members to initiate a coordinated drawdown of strategic oil reserves, or invoke the IEA's emergency sharing system.

10. **ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security:**

a. DOS assists law enforcement and intelligence agencies by linking with foreign governments and international counterparts to facilitate information, intelligence, and supporting actions that may need to be taken.

- (1) DOS uses its extensive international network of Special Agents and their contacts in foreign law enforcement communities to extend law enforcement reach. Working with DOJ, DOS requests mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.
- (2) Coordinates the diplomatic aspects of foreign governments' requests for the provisional arrest of foreign and U.S. nationals for extradition and prosecution.

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- (3) Coordinates consular notification and access requirements with domestic law enforcement agencies and foreign missions when foreign nationals are arrested in the United States.
- (4) Handles the diplomatic coordination of foreign and U.S. extradition requests.

b. Potential International Policy Topics:

- (1) Legal justifications (domestic and international) for detaining foreign nationals.
- (2) Need for expedited clearance for U.S. law enforcement personnel conducting investigations in foreign countries.

11. ESF #14 – Economic Stabilization, Community Recovery, & Mitigation:

- a. DOS works with the international community and all governments at response and mitigation efforts to ensure that recovery efforts are initiated rapidly, in order to mitigate the impact to the national and to the global economies.
- b. Potential International Policy Topic: Numerous, but particularly any unilateral actions (by other countries or by the United States itself) that would prevent international assistance from reaching the United States efficiently and effectively (e.g., long-term border or airspace closures).

12. ESF #15 – Emergency Public Information and External Communications:

- a. DOS public affairs and public diplomacy efforts work closely with the domestic U.S. Government public affairs effort to ensure that the message to foreign governments, the international public, and American citizens and U.S. businesses abroad is consistent, timely, and effective.
- b. Potential International Policy Topics:
 - (1) Prompt U.S. Government provision of information to foreign governments about issues affecting their citizens.
 - (2) The level of support to foreign missions in the United States, to ensure they are capable of assisting their citizens.
 - (3) The level of emergency assistance to foreign nationals from local, State, and Federal responders (should be the same as for U.S. citizens).
 - (4) Requests from foreign governments for permission (and possibly assistance) to evacuate their citizens from the

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United States or to a separate area within the United States.

IV. Responsibilities—Action Offices

A. Domestic Coordination

Task Forces/ Incident Management	DOS Executive Secretariat, Office of Crisis Management Support (S/ES-CMS) DOS Operations Center (S/S-O) 24/7 Operations Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), DS Command Center , 24/7 Operations Contacts all DS elements, domestic & foreign Office of U/S for Management (M) Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) Office of the Legal Advisor (L)
Foreign Missions & Assistance to Their Nationals in United States U.N. & International Organizations	Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) Office of Foreign Missions (DS/OFM) Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) Bureau of International Organizations (IO) DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa
U.S. Businesses vis-à-vis Their Overseas Operations	Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa
Domestic DOS Facilities/Personnel	Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) Headquarters & DS Domestic Regional Offices
Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government	Bureau of Administration Office of Emergency Management (A/OPR/OEM)

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B. Foreign Coordination—Diplomatic Outreach & Response/Mitigation Assistance

Immediate Operational Needs	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa
Information to Foreign Governments & International Community	All Functional Bureaus/Offices DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) Office of Overseas Citizens Services (CA/OCS) Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) OSAC – Overseas Security Advisory Council OSPB – Overseas Security Policy Board Bureau of Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs (R)
Intermediary for Requests/Offer of Assistance	All Functional Bureaus/Offices DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
Attribution	Bureau of Verification and Compliance (VC)
Military-to-Military, Defense-to-Defense	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa
U.N and Multilateral Organizations	Bureau of International Organizations (IO) U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa

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C. International Coordination in Emergency Support Functions

<p>ESF #1 Transportation</p>	<p>Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) Office of Transportation (EB/TRA)</p> <p>Bureau of International Organizations (IO) POC w. ICAO and IMO</p> <p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>
<p>ESF #2 Info Technology & Telecommunications</p>	<p>Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) Office of Policy, Plans and Analysis (PM/PPA)</p> <p>Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs Office of Intern'l Communications and Information Policy (EB/CIP)</p> <p>Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Office of Crime (INL/C)</p> <p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>
<p>ESF #4 Firefighting</p>	<p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>
<p>ESF #6 Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services</p>	<p>Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) Office of Foreign Missions (DS/OFM)</p> <p>Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA)</p> <p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>
<p>ESF #8 Public Health & Medical Services</p>	<p>Bureau of Oceans & Intern'l Environmental Sci. Affairs (OES) International Health Affairs (OES/IHA)</p> <p>Office of Medical Services (M/MED)</p> <p>U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)</p> <p>Bureau of International Organizations (IO) POC w. WHO & Panam Health Organization (PAHO)</p> <p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>
<p>ESF #9 Urban Search & Rescue</p>	<p>Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) Office of Consequence Management (PM/CM)</p> <p>U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)</p> <p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>

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<p>ESF #10 Hazardous Materials Response</p>	<p>Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) Office of Consequence Management (PM/CM)</p> <p>Bureau of International Organizations (IO) POC with Intern'l Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</p> <p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>
<p>ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources</p>	<p>Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) Office of Bilateral Trade Affairs (EB/TPP/ABT) Office of Intern'l Energy & Commodity Policy (ESC/IEC)</p> <p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>
<p>ESF #12 Energy</p>	<p>Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs Office of Intern'l Energy & Commodity Policy (ESC/IEC)</p> <p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>
<p>ESF #13 Public Safety and Security</p>	<p>Bureau of International Narcotics & Law Enforcement (INL) Office of Crime (INL/C)</p> <p>Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS)</p> <p>Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA)</p> <p>Bureau of International Organizations (IO) POC w. UN Office of Drugs & Crimes and Crime Commission</p> <p>Legal Adviser's Office Office of Law Enforcement and Intelligence (L/LEI)</p> <p>Bureau of Verification and Compliance</p> <p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>
<p>ESF #14 Economic Stabilization</p>	<p>Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs Office of Monetary Affairs (IFD/OMA)</p> <p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>
<p>ESF #15 Public Affairs</p>	<p>Bureau of Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs Office of the DOS Spokesman Office of Press Relations, Regional Media Outreach</p> <p>DOS Regional Bureaus Western Hemisphere, Europe, Near East, South Asia, East Asia/Pacific, Africa</p>

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