



EMERGENCY SERVICES SECTOR PROFILE



The **Emergency Services Sector (ESS)** represents the Nation's first line of defense in the prevention and mitigation of risk from both intentional and unintentional manmade incidents, as well as from natural disasters. ESS functions support each of the other 15 critical infrastructure sectors and assist a range of organizations and communities in maintaining public safety, security, and confidence in the government by performing lifesaving operations, protecting property and the environment, assisting communities impacted by disasters, and aiding recovery from emergencies.

Contribution to U.S. Employment



4.6 million career and volunteer professionals within five primary disciplines comprise the **first responder community**: Law Enforcement, Fire and Rescue Services, Emergency Medical Service (EMS), Public Works, and Emergency Management.

Many ESS jobs are projected to grow rapidly over the next ten years compared to the average for all jobs (+8%):



Ambulance Drivers
(+16%)



EMTs and Paramedics
(+11%)



Firefighters
(+8%)



Civil Engineers
(+8%)



Security Guards
(+15%)

Critical Sector Dependencies and Interdependencies



Communications:

ESS heavily relies on operational and public communications, such as internal communications networks, 9-1-1 services, and other public alerting and warning systems.



Energy:

Fuel and electrical power are essential for sustainment of ESS operations and supporting facilities.



Healthcare and Public Health:

In responding to emergencies, EMS and other first responders coordinate with the Healthcare Sector.



Information Technology:

Use of greater automation, computer-aided design, watch and warning systems, and wearable sensors demonstrates the Sector's increasing dependence on digital assets and networks.



Transportation:

Response vehicles transport people, goods, and services to and from incident areas, including the movement of emergency services assets to other geographical locations throughout the nation.



Water and Wastewater:

The critical mission of providing emergency services, such as in firefighting and public works, requires a clean and reliable water supply.

Components of the Emergency Services Sector

This sector profile highlights five disciplines, along with their workforce makeup and range of specialized capabilities and services: Law Enforcement, Fire and Rescue Services, Emergency Medical Service (EMS), Public Works, and Emergency Management.



Law Enforcement



Fire and Rescue Services



Emergency Medical Services



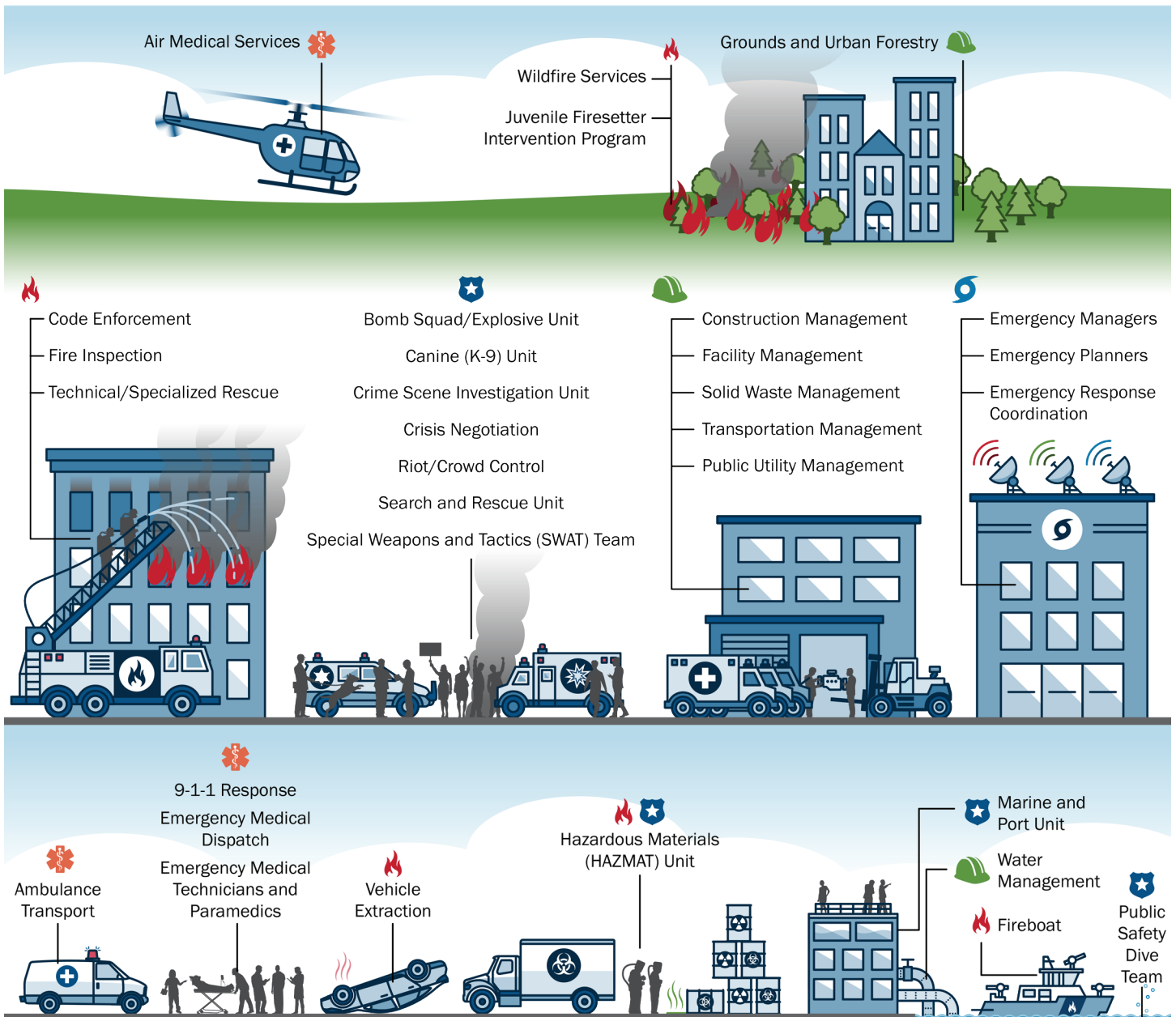
Public Works



Emergency Management

The Emergency Services Sector: Integral to Everyday Life

Legend: Emergency Management Emergency Medical Services Fire and Rescue Services Law Enforcement Public Works



LAW ENFORCEMENT



Law enforcement (LE) is the term that describes the individuals and agencies responsible for enforcing laws and maintaining public order and public safety.

LE includes the prevention, detection, and investigation of crimes and the apprehension and detention of individuals suspected of law violation. The LE community consists of federal LE agencies; state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) LE agencies; courts systems; correctional institutions; and private sector security agencies.



U.S. Law Enforcement Categories



Federal LE Agencies

86 different agencies, including U.S. Secret Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Park Police, and Offices of Inspectors General, among others



SLTT Agencies

Local police departments, sheriffs' offices, primary state LE agencies, special jurisdiction agencies, and other agencies



Private-Sector Security Companies and Other Protective Service Professionals

Private-sector security guards, transit and rail police, etc.

Law Enforcement Specialized Capabilities



Aviation Unit



Bomb Squad/Explosive Unit



Canine (K-9) Unit



Crime Scene Investigation Unit



Crisis Negotiation Unit (CNU) or Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT)



Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Unit



Marine and Port Unit



Patrol or Strike Team



Public Safety Dive Team



Riot/Crowd Control



Search and Rescue Unit

SWAT

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team

Job Functions



Criminal Investigation/Enforcement

Collection of evidence, interdiction and seizure of contraband, surveillance, execution of search warrants, analysis of information, arrest of suspects, development of cases for prosecutions, or any other investigation and enforcement duties pertaining to federal laws and regulations



Corrections/Detention

Custody, control, supervision, or transportation of pretrial detainees, prison inmates, or detained illegal aliens



Police Response/Patrol

Preventive patrol, responding to complaints and reports of illegal activities, arresting law violators, traffic control, crowd control, handling of emergencies, or other traditional law enforcement responsibilities



Inspections/Noncriminal Investigations

Employment and personnel security investigation, civil investigation, inspection, or any other type of noncriminal investigation or enforcement



Court Operations

Supervision of federal offenders on probation, parole, or supervised release. Also includes serving civil or criminal process, and providing witness protection, courtroom security, or other activities related to the federal court system



Security/Protection

Providing security for federal buildings, courts, records, assets, or other property, and providing personal protection for federal government officials, judges, prosecutors, jurors, foreign dignitaries, or any other designated persons



Other Functions

General support, administration, research and development, training, information systems, laboratory testing, domestic security intelligence, or any other function not included in the other job function categories

Federal LE Agencies

A federal LE agency is an organizational unit, or subunit, of the federal government with the principle functions of prevention, detection, and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders.



86
different agencies



132,110
full-time federal LE officers



80%
of all federal law enforcement officers are employed by DHS or DOJ.

1.4%

Legislative

- U.S. Capitol Police
- Library of Congress
 - Office of Inspector General
- U.S. Government Publishing Office
 - Government Publishing Office Police
 - Office of Inspector General

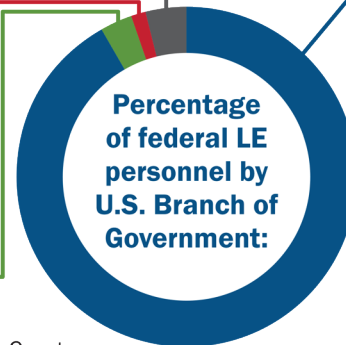
3.1%

Judicial

- Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
- U.S. Supreme Court Police

3.7%

Other Independent Agencies



91.8%

Executive

33 agencies total; the agencies that contain the highest concentration of LE personnel include:

- Dept. of Homeland Security (DHS)
 - U.S. Customs and Border Protection
 - U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
- Dept. of Justice (DOJ)
 - Federal Bureau of Prisons
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) LE Agencies



1,234,255
SLTT LE employees

765,246
full-time sworn officers

44,062
part-time sworn officers



49%

of SLTT LE agencies employ fewer than 10 full-time officers



5%

of SLTT LE agencies employ 100 or more full-time officers



17,985
SLTT LE agencies

638

Other Agencies

(primarily county constable offices in Texas)

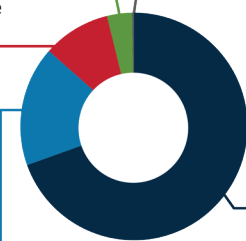
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Primary State Agencies (e.g., state police agency, highway patrol agency, or department of public safety)

1,733

Special Jurisdiction Agencies

(e.g., universities, public schools, transportation facilities, state criminal investigation units)



12,501
Local Police Departments

3,063
Sheriffs' Offices

Private Sector Security Companies

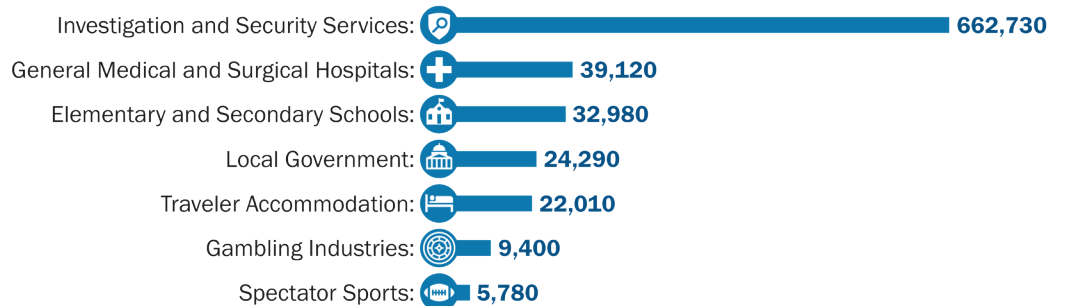
Companies primarily engaged in providing guard and patrol services, such as armed and unarmed security guard services, vehicle patrols, investigative services, risk assessments, and security surveys.



1,054,400

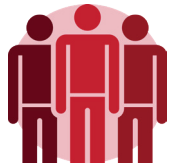
individuals employed by private sector companies

Industries with Highest Employment



FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

According to the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), **Fire and Rescue Services encompasses a variety of capabilities and fire service-related organizations** to include both structural and wildland firefighting, technical rescue services, emergency medical services (EMS), as well as State Fire Marshal's Offices and equivalent agencies, firefighter associations, and other national-level entities.

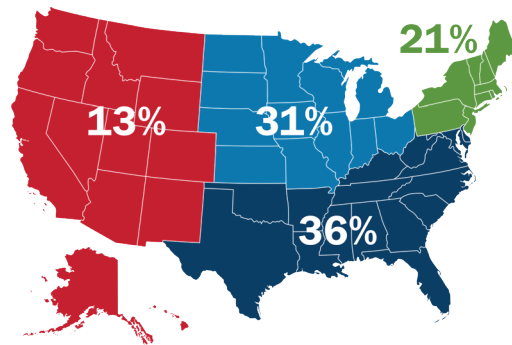


1,064,700
career, volunteer, and
paid-per-call firefighters

152,500
civilian staff and non-
firefighting personnel

27,203

fire departments registered with the USFA
(92% of all U.S. fire departments)



% of registered fire departments by region



51,799
fire stations

68% of all departments
have one fire
station

15% have three or
more stations

Fire and Rescue Specialized Services



Airport/
Aviation



Basic &
Advanced Life
Support



Departmental (in-house)
Training Academy



EMS Ambulance
Transport



EMS Non-Transport
Response



Fire Inspection/
Cause Determination



Fire Inspection/
Code Enforcement



Fireboat



Hazardous
Materials Team



Juvenile Firesetter
Intervention Program



Public
Education



Technical/
Specialized Rescue



Vehicle
Extraction



Wildfire/Wildland
Urban Interface



70% of registered fire
departments are
fully staffed by
volunteers



54% of all
firefighters
are volunteers

States with the **highest %**
of **volunteer** departments:

1. Delaware
2. Minnesota
3. Pennsylvania
4. South Dakota
5. North Dakota

States with the **highest %**
of **career** departments:

1. District of Columbia
2. Hawaii
3. Florida
4. Arizona
5. Massachusetts

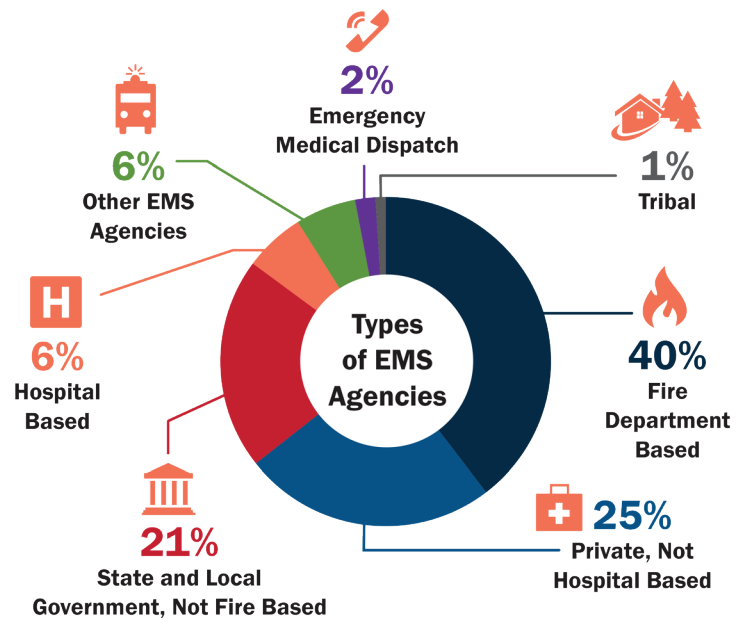
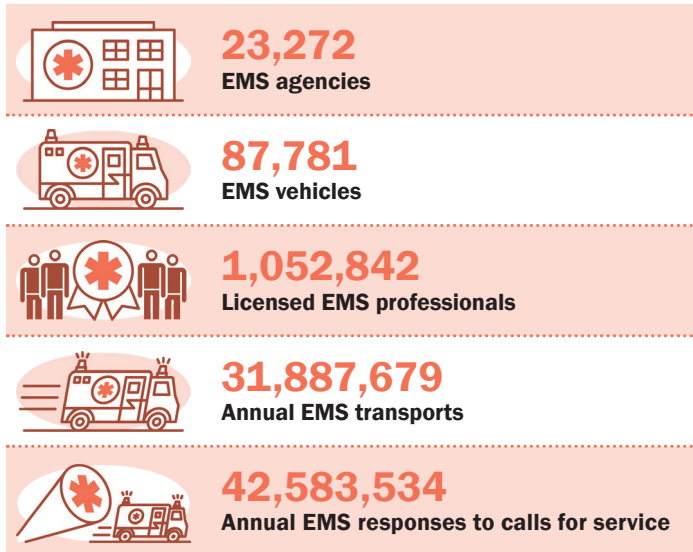
A firefighter is a rescuer extensively trained in firefighting and rescue techniques. In addition to possessing firefighting skills, firefighters may be trained to provide technical rescue services to perform complex rescue operations (e.g., rescue from a confined space or building collapse, vehicle accident, or swift water).

A fire marshal is appointed and charged with statutory responsibilities and duties for fire prevention. Fire marshals' duties vary by jurisdiction and may include fire code enforcement, property inspections, investigation of the cause and origin of fires, and dissemination of fire safety education information.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Emergency medical services (EMS) is a system of coordinated response, involving multiple people and agencies that provide prehospital emergency medical care. EMS practitioners may provide both basic and advanced medical care at the scene of an emergency and enroute to a hospital. The organizational structure of EMS, as well as who provides and finances the services, varies significantly from community to community. Prehospital services can be based in a fire department, hospital, independent government agency (i.e., public health agency), or nonprofit corporation (e.g., Rescue Squad). These services can also be provided by commercial, for-profit companies. Regardless of the provider, the essential components of an EMS system remain the same.

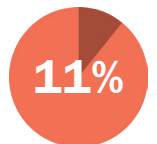


% of most common EMS professionals



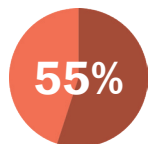
Emergency Medical Responder (EMR)

The lowest level of responder, the EMR possesses simple skills to provide immediate lifesaving care for critical patients. The EMR can render on-scene interventions while awaiting additional resources and may serve on a transport crew, but generally will not be the primary caregiver.



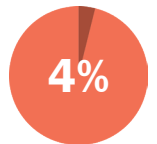
Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)

The EMT conducts basic, noninvasive interventions to reduce the morbidity and mortality of acute out-of-hospital emergencies. They have all the EMR's capabilities, plus additional skills associated with patient transport. In many places, EMTs provide the majority of out-of-hospital care, and in some places, the highest level.



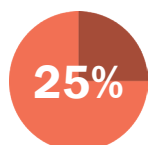
Advanced EMT (AEMT)

The AEMT has all the skills of the EMR and EMT but can also conduct limited advanced and pharmacological interventions. This level allows provision of high-benefit, lower-risk advanced skills by systems that cannot support paramedic-level care. In some jurisdictions, AEMTs may represent the highest level of out-of-hospital care.



Paramedics

The paramedic is an allied health professional who can conduct invasive and pharmacological interventions. Possessing all the skills of the lower-level providers, paramedics can also conduct a broader range of interventions based on skills that are harder to maintain and pose greater risk to patients if done incorrectly. Paramedic care is based on advanced assessment and formulating a field impression.

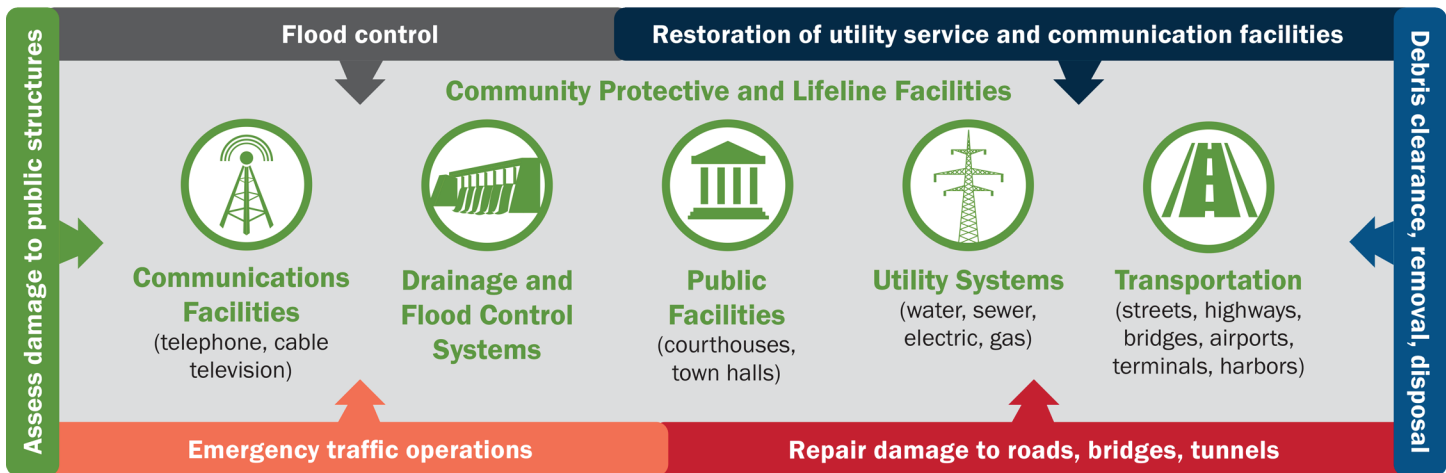


PUBLIC WORKS



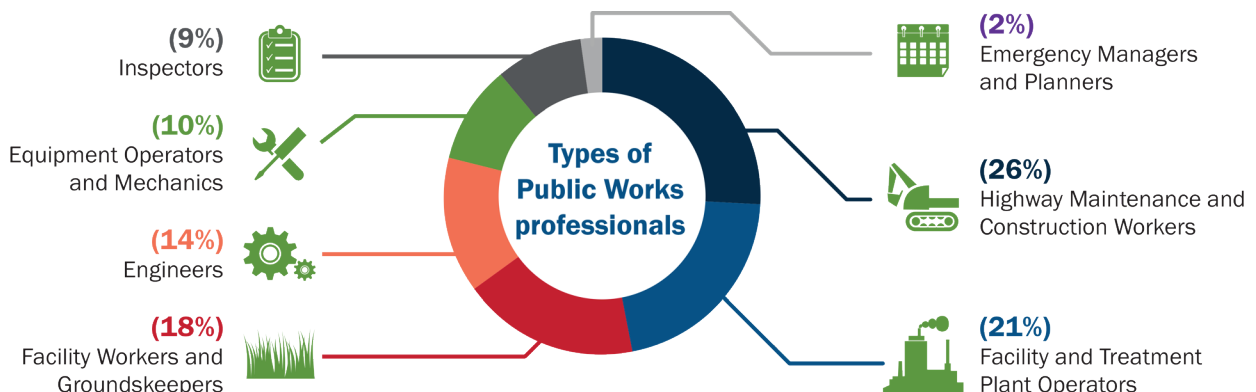
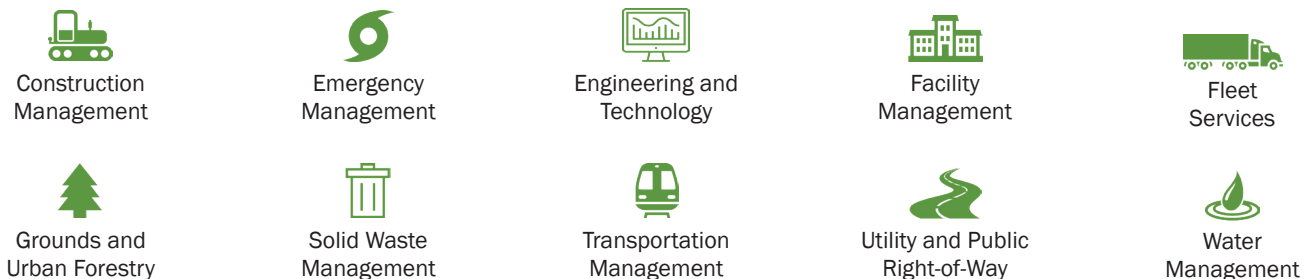
The United States has approximately 19,400 municipalities of varying sizes with common needs that are provided by public works services (drinking water, utilities, trash collection, etc.). Public Works may be defined as the combination of physical assets, management practices, policies, and personnel necessary for government to provide and sustain structures and services essential to the welfare and acceptable quality of life for its citizens. Public Works is also an integral component of a jurisdiction's emergency planning and response efforts

Unique Functions of Public Works in Emergencies



Public Works plays a central role in incident management by providing much of the engineering and technical expertise required to plan, construct, operate, and restore most of a community's protective and lifeline facilities. During an incident, Public Works may act as the lead agency for debris management, restoration of critical infrastructure, and damage assessment.

Public Works Specialized Services



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT








Emergency Management helps communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters through a designated Emergency Manager, who has a working knowledge of all the basic tenets of emergency management, including mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, and the knowledge, skills, and ability to effectively manage a locality's emergency management program.



10,210
Emergency
Management Directors
in the United States





Industries with the highest levels of employment for this occupation:

| | |
|---|--|
| 5,410 →  Local Government | 320 →  Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools |
| 1,570 →  State Government | 190 →  Electric Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution |
| 840 →  General Medical and Surgical Hospitals | |

SPECIALIZED AND CROSSCUTTING CAPABILITIES



In addition to foundational capabilities of the disciplines, federal, SLTT, and private sector assets, networks, and systems also provide specialized emergency services through individual personnel and teams. These specialized capabilities may be found in one or more various disciplines, depending on the jurisdiction.

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
|  | Canine (K-9)/Explosives Detection Canine (EDC) Units: Utilized for search and rescue, evidence search and detection (e.g., presence of narcotics, explosives, tobacco products), and suspect apprehension. | 752 full-time EDC handlers | 360 collateral duty EDC handlers | 163 EDC handlers with collateral duty as bomb technicians |
|  | Hazardous Devices/Public Safety Bomb Disposal Teams: Personnel specially trained in the investigation and disarming of suspected explosive devices. | 883 full-time bomb technicians | 2,045 collateral duty bomb technicians | 466 FBI accredited Bomb Squads throughout the United States |
|  | Public Safety Dive Teams: Teams of personnel with specialized training and equipment for underwater rescue, investigation, and recovery of evidence. | 260 full-time divers | 2,263 collateral duty divers | 114 divers with collateral duty as bomb technicians |
|  | Tactical Teams: Teams of personnel with specialized training and equipment to handle high-risk situations (e.g., hostage rescue, counterterrorism operations). | 2,031 full-time SWAT personnel | 9,525 collateral duty SWAT personnel | 247 collateral duty as bomb technicians |

Search and Rescue (SAR) Units

Specialized teams of personnel trained in the location, rescue, and initial medical stabilization of distressed individuals. Many states and local jurisdictions maintain SAR capabilities.

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|--|
|  | Search and Rescue Units (SAR) | FEMA – Establishes policy and leads coordination of the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System | 28 | Urban SAR Task Forces can be deployed by FEMA to a disaster area to provide assistance in structural collapse rescue, or may be pre-positioned in advance of a possible major disaster. |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|--|

Hazardous Materials Response Units (HMRU)

Personnel trained and equipped to perform work to control actual or potential leaks, spills, discharges, or releases of hazardous materials (HAZMAT).

Examples of HMRUs include:



EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT)



Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)



FBI Technical Hazardous Response Unit (THRU)

17.9% of registered fire departments provide this specialized service

Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP)

A facility that has been designated to receive 9-1-1 calls and route them to emergency services personnel. Sometimes known as a Public Safety Communications Center, a PSAP may act as a dispatch center.



5,748

primary and secondary PSAPs in the United States



240 million

calls are made to 9-1-1 each year in the United States



Someone calls 9-1-1



PSAP receives call, collects information, and sends it to dispatcher



Dispatcher contacts



Law Enforcement



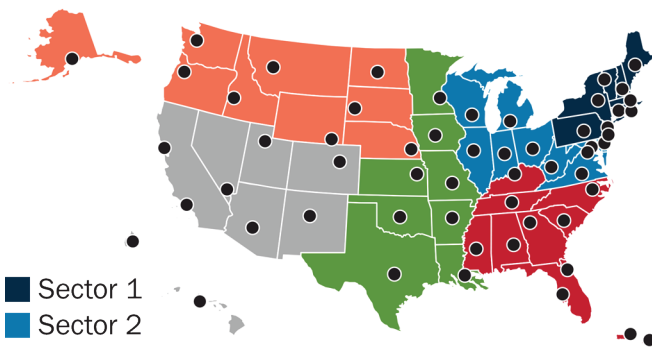
EMS



Fire & Rescue

National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST)

Specialized teams that provide support to civil authorities during a domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosives (CBRNE) incident. Civil Support Teams (CSTs) provide assistance by identifying chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear agents and substances; assessing current or projected consequences; advising on response measures; and assisting with requests for additional support.



- Sector 1
- Sector 2
- Sector 3
- Sector 4
- Sector 5
- Sector 6
- WMD-CST



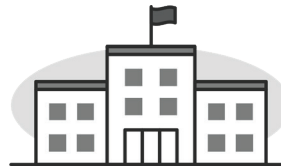
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WMD-CSTs in the United States and its territories

All U.S. states and territories have one WMD-CST, while California, Florida, and New York each have two.

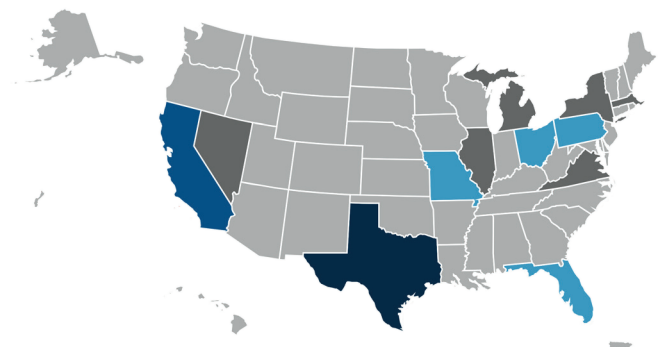
Fusion Centers

A state government-designated facility that provides information sharing and analysis for an entire state or major urban area.



80

Fusion Centers in the United States



Fusion Centers per state or territory:

- - 1
- - 2
- - 3
- - 6
- - 8

APPENDIX

Page 1: Emergency Services Sector Profile

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