

*NEW YORK STATE
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN*

COASTAL STORM ANNEX



**Disaster Preparedness
Commission**

**PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK STATE
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS COMMISSION**

March 2016

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Note: Future amendments to this Annex are expected following the receipt of NYC's coastal storm evacuation zones.

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- Attachment 1: *State Coastal Plan Timeline and Executive Action Guides*
- Attachment 2: *Coastal Storm Regional Conference Calls*
- Attachment 3: *State/Federal Coordination for Resources and Resource Support*
- Attachment 4: *List of References used in Plan Development*
- Attachment 5: *County Protective Action Decision Timeline*
- Attachment 6: *SLOSH, Evacuation, Shelter and Point of Distribution Maps*
- Attachment 7: *Glossary and List of Acronyms*

New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Coastal Storm Annex

Section I: General Considerations and Planning Guidelines

A. Introduction

The State of New York experiences a wide variety of disasters that may cause loss of life, property and income, disrupt the normal functions of government, communities and families, and cause great human suffering. A large-scale emergency or catastrophic event will likely cross jurisdictional lines while stressing or exhausting resources at all levels of government. New York State is not alone. On a national level, the frequency and magnitude of events we as a nation experience provides a constant reminder that many events can easily overwhelm capabilities, cause great hardship, and result in disaster recovery efforts that unfold over years following the event. For example, when Hurricane Katrina made landfall near the Louisiana-Mississippi border on the morning of August 29, 2005, it set in motion a series of events that exposed vast numbers of Americans to extraordinary suffering. Not only would Katrina become the most expensive natural disaster in U.S. history to that date, it would also prove to be one of the deadliest as at least 1,100 Louisianans died as a result of Katrina¹.

Hurricane Irene, Tropical Storm Lee and Super Storm Sandy proved to be devastating to New York State. However, all of these storms were not as intense as what could potentially impact the state. The impacts of a catastrophic hurricane making landfall in New York State could be horrific, potentially dwarfing the impacts that were experienced in Hurricane Katrina. In addition to the global economic and societal importance of New York State, the State of New York possesses the most densely populated coastline of any area in the country. As a result, the State must give leadership and direction to prepare for, respond to and recover from the dangers and problems arising from such situations.

New York State leadership recognizes the threat of a coastal storm on the State's population, critical infrastructure sectors, the private sector, the economy and our way of life. Local and State planning endeavors are ongoing in identifying policies, issues, mechanisms and responsibilities in preparing for and responding to a coastal storm. Further, both agency-specific and multi-agency planning efforts that have recently been completed will continue to build upon the foundation of an integrated county, State and Federal response. This Annex outlines New York State's strategy in preparing for, responding to and recovering from a coastal storm in a collective, multi-agency State approach.

¹ *A Failure of Initiative*, Select Bipartisan Committee; February 15, 2006

B. Purpose

The State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) has been structured into three distinct, but interconnected volumes. These are:

- Volume 1: All-Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Volume 2: Response and Short-Term Recovery
- Volume 3: Long-Term Recovery Plan

The purpose of the CEMP is to identify the State's overarching policies, authorities and response organizational structure that will be implemented in an emergency or disaster situation that warrants a State response. In addition, the CEMP identifies the lines of coordination and the centralized coordination of resources that will be utilized in directing the State's resources and capabilities in responding to and recovering from a disaster. Further, the CEMP serves as the foundational framework for the State's response levels, and serves as the operational basis of which other functional and hazard-specific annexes will build upon.

The purpose of this Annex is to ensure that the strategic and broad-based nature of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is more defined to allow the State to adequately prepare for, respond to and recover from a coastal storm. This will include utilizing individual agency activities as well as the activities of the State's Functional Branches, as appropriate. Further, this Annex identifies the key mechanisms in coordinating with the local response and identifies the lines of coordination to interoperate with the Federal response via the National Response Framework (NRF).

C. Scope

This Annex applies to any warm weather or cold weather coastal storm that warrants a response beyond standard agency statutory obligations to a collective State Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC) response. This Annex applies to all State agencies and authorities that may be directed to respond to such an event, and builds upon the process and structure of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan by addressing unique policies, situations, operating concepts and responsibilities. Response operations to this type of event will encompass the efforts identified in this annex and utilize existing capabilities of other functional and hazard-specific annexes to the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Further, this Annex acknowledges that local and State response capabilities may be exceeded, necessitating the use of Federal agencies and resources.

Figure 1 below identifies the structural relationship between the State CEMP, its annexes, and this Coastal Storm Annex. In reviewing, note the linkage to other documents that fall under Volume 2. Additionally, several other documents exist in State OEM to manage the activities of the EOC in response to the event.

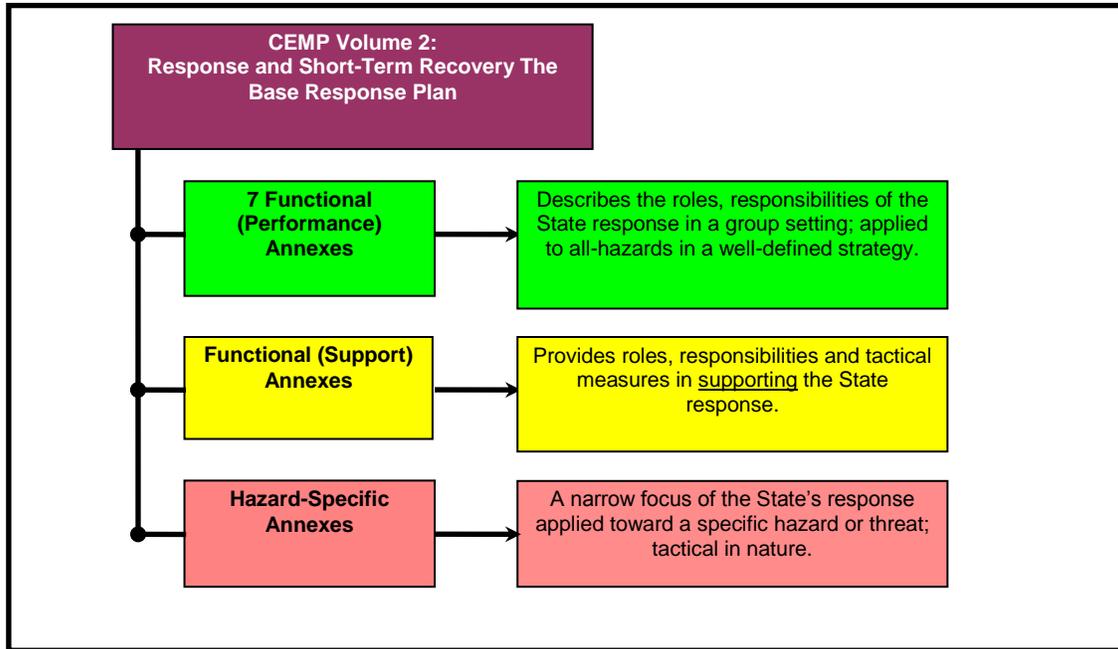


Figure 1: Structural Relationship of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the NYS Coastal Storm Annex.

D. Situation

New York State resides within a region of the North Atlantic Ocean which is referred to as the Atlantic tropical cyclone basin, one of six basins in the world. The official Atlantic hurricane season begins on June 1 and extends through November 30 each year. This is the timeframe when most tropical cyclones occur, however, occasional tropical cyclones can occur outside of this period. The period of peak intensity for tropical development usually runs from Mid-August through Mid-September. This period is referred to as the Cape Verde season, which includes tropical system development of systems near Cape Verde Islands off the coast of Africa. These storms typically travel across the entire Atlantic Ocean towards the east coast of the United States. Hurricanes present themselves in different strengths or categories. The Saffir-Simpson Scale on the following page outlines the categories utilized by the National Hurricane Center (NHC).

Category	Winds	Pressure	Damage
1	74 – 95 mph (64-82 knots) 119-153 km/h	to 980 millibars	No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also some coastal flooding and minor pier damage.
2	96 – 110 mph (83-95 knots) 154-177 km/h	965 – 979 millibars	Some roofing material, door, and window damage. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, etc. Flooding damages piers and small craft in unprotected moorings may break their moorings.
3 (major)	111 – 129 mph (96-112 knots) 178-208 km/h	945 – 964 millibars	Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings, with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris.
4 (major)	130 – 156 mph (113-136 knots) 209-251 km/h	920 – 944 millibars	More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas. Terrain may be flooded well inland.
5 (major)	157+ mph (135+ knots) 252 km/h or higher	<920 millibars	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Flooding causes major damage to lower floors of all structures near the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas may be required.

Table 1: *Saffir-Simpson Scale*

Although the frequency of occurrences for hurricanes affecting New York State is less when compared to other States, hurricanes have directly impacted New York State. The National Hurricane Center has identified the hurricane activity from 1851 through 2004 in the United States, with specific information on both the severity/frequency of events as well as hurricanes that were considered a “direct hit.” This data is identified in table 2 and table 3 respectively. In general, the average is one hurricane every 9.6 years. Since 1886, 11 hurricanes have directly affected New York. Historical storm tracks are represented in Figure 2 on page I-6.

Area	Category Number					All (1-5)	Major (3-5)
	1	2	3	4	5		
U.S. (Texas to Maine)	109	72	71	18	3	273	92
Texas	23	17	12	7	0	59	19
Louisiana	17	14	13	4	1	49	18
Mississippi	2	5	7	0	1	15	8
Alabama	11	5	6	0	0	22	6
Florida	43	32	27	6	2	110	35
Georgia	12	5	2	1	0	20	3
South Carolina	19	6	4	2	0	31	6

North Carolina	21	13	11	1	0	46	12
Virginia	9	2	1	0	0	12	1
Maryland	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Delaware	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
New Jersey	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
New York	6	1	5	0	0	12	5
Connecticut	4	3	3	0	0	10	3
Rhode Island	3	2	4	0	0	9	4
Massachusetts	5	2	3	0	0	10	3
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Maine	5	1	0	0	0	6	0

Table 2: *Frequency/severity of coastal storms from 1851-2004: Courtesy – National Hurricane Center*

Major hurricane direct hits on the mainland U.S. coastline 1851-2004.						
Area	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	All
U.S. (Texas to Maine)	2	4	26	43	17	92
Texas	1	1	10	7	0	19
Louisiana	2	0	6	7	3	18
Mississippi	0	1	3	4	0	8
Alabama	0	1	1	4	0	6
Florida	0	1	6	19	9	35
Georgia	0	0	1	1	1	3
South Carolina	0	0	2	2	2	6
North Carolina	0	0	4	7	1	12
Virginia	0	0	0	1	0	1
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	1	4	0	5
Connecticut	0	0	1	2	0	3
Rhode Island	0	0	1	3	0	4
Massachusetts	0	0	0	3	0	3
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3: *Major hurricane direct hits on the mainland U.S. coastline 1851-2004: Courtesy – National Hurricane Center*

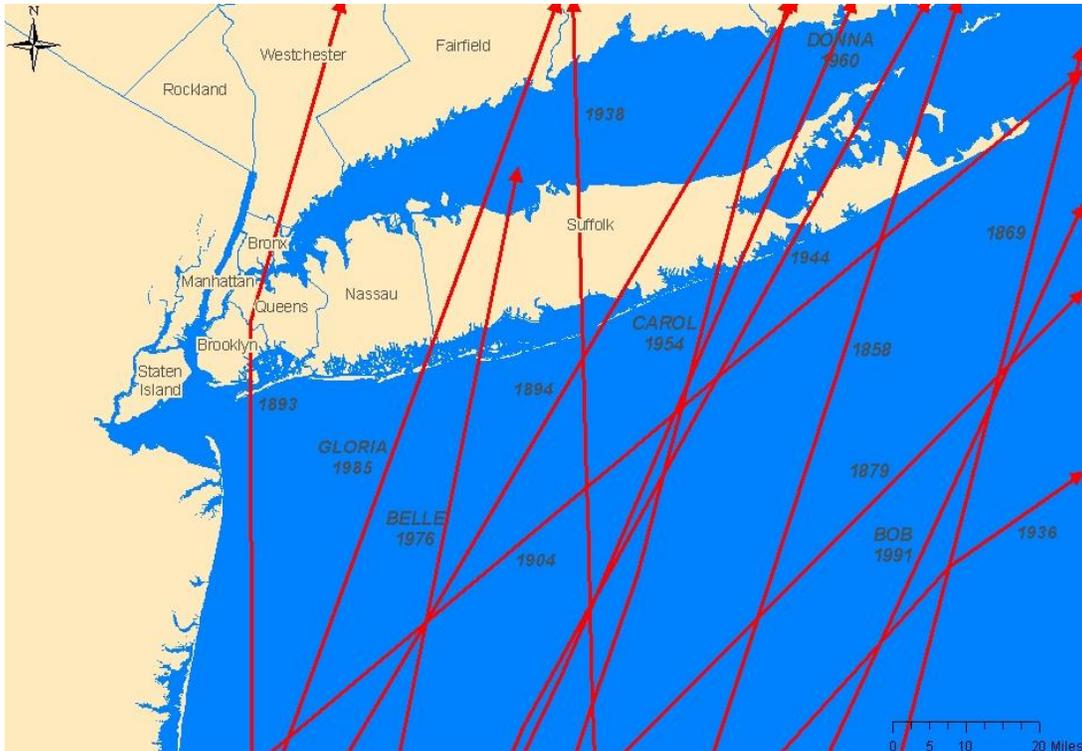


Figure 2: *Hurricanes experienced in New York State from 1851-2003. Courtesy - NYC OEM*

1. The Risk Assessment Process

The areas of New York State that are most susceptible to hurricanes consist of approximately 135 miles of Atlantic Coastline and 575 miles of Sound, bay and riverine shorelines predominately located in New York City, Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk Counties. Yet, while the New York Metropolitan/Long Island Region is of prime concern, the remainder of the State may be impacted as well. These impacts are supported by several modeling techniques typically employed in coastal storm preparedness efforts.

A comprehensive and continual study has been undertaken by New York State, local government, and Federal counterparts to identify the risk areas associated with hurricanes. In 2014, New York State completed a Hurricane Evacuation Study which consisted of hazard and vulnerability analyses for hurricanes. The Sea Lake Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH) application is the primary tool that is utilized by New York State to determine the anticipated extent of flooding from storm surge using a worst-case scenario for storm categories 1-4. A regional map depicting this surge inundation has been prepared including the areas of Suffolk, Nassau, New York City and Westchester Counties and can be found in Attachment 6. Additionally, various products and tools provided by the National Hurricane Center are also used to identify those areas in the State which may be subject to high winds, based upon inland wind-decay models. It should be noted that while an extensive amount of risk assessment activities have already been undertaken, much more work is needed to

ensure that the maximum risk is identified to allow the State and local governments to adequately mitigate and prepare for a coastal storm.

a. Storm Surge

Storm Surge is the abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, such as a nor'easter. New York State is especially susceptible to extremely high surge values and these values are maximized in the New York City Metropolitan area where the coastline from New Jersey to New York forms a right angle. The shape and orientation of Long Island Sound makes it a natural funnel for northeast winds to blow into and pile up water in the western Sound during major storm events. Such set ups then propagate into New York Harbor through the East River. Northeast winds over the coastal Atlantic Ocean also raise sea level against the south coast of Long Island due to the Ekman effect, further driving storm waters into New York Harbor. Hurricane Evacuation Studies conducted jointly by NYSOEM, coastal counties, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) have identified this risk and communities that would be vulnerable to storm surge utilizing the SLOSH Model. In 1995, a Metro New York Transportation Analysis was conducted and identified that a category three hurricane on a worst-case track could create a surge of up to 25 feet at JFK Airport, 21 feet at the Lincoln Tunnel entrance, 24 feet at the Battery, and 16 feet at LaGuardia Airport. These figures do not take into account the wave action on top of the storm surge.

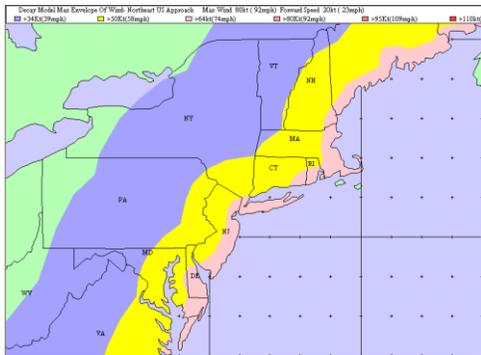
b. High Winds and HURREVAC Wind Decay Modeling

HURREVAC is a computer-based program and decision-making tool for hurricane preparedness utilized by the federal, State and local officials. The HURREVAC application provides some generalized wind decay information as a coastal storm moves from the coastal areas inland. Figure 3 on the following page shows the traditional wind decay models for Category 1 and category 3 hurricanes and are based upon the Maximum Envelope of Winds or MEOW. The MEOW model identifies the decay of the hurricane wind field at landfall to estimate the maximum sustained surface wind as a storm moves inland. This model can be used for operational forecasting of the maximum winds of land falling tropical cyclones. It can also be used to estimate the maximum inland penetration of winds for a given initial storm intensity and forward storm motion.

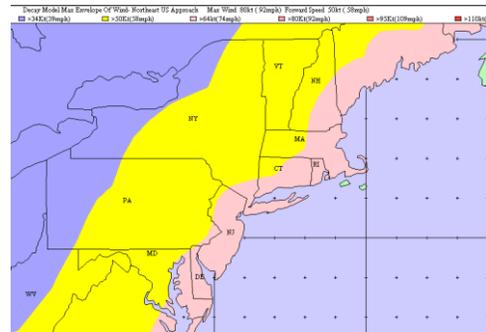
The graphic provides valuable information into some of the anticipated coastal and inland wind impacts that can potentially be expected based upon a variety of storm scenarios with varying winds and forward speeds. As illustrated by the graphics, the faster the forward movement of the tropical system, the farther inland the winds will penetrate. Hurricane-force winds can easily destroy poorly constructed buildings and mobile homes. Wind speed usually decreases significantly within 12 hours after landfall. Nonetheless, winds can stay above hurricane strength well inland. Debris such as signs, roofing material, and small items left outside become flying projectiles in hurricanes. Extensive damage to trees, towers, water and underground utility lines (from uprooted trees), and fallen poles cause considerable disruption. High-rise buildings are also susceptible to hurricane-force winds, particularly at the higher

levels since wind speed tends to increase with height. With increasing intensity of the hurricane, it will be expected that high winds will be felt well inland. As an example, a 75 mph fast moving system will likely produce winds in excess of 58 mph throughout the southeastern portion of New York State and the Lower Hudson Valley. For the same storm with an intensity of 95 mph, it can be expected that the wind field of 58 mph winds will be expanded throughout the Southern Tier region and throughout the Catskills and Adirondacks, while the lower Hudson Valley, New York City and Long Island will experience winds in excess of 74 mph. A category 2 hurricane with 109 mph winds will generally yield at least 58 mph winds throughout the State with winds of 74 mph extending throughout the Hudson Valley and 92 mph winds can be expected in New York City and Long Island.

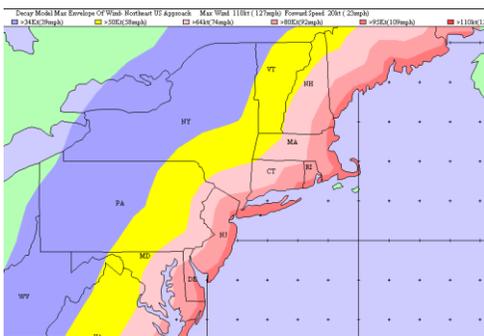
■ >34Kt(39mph)
 ■ >50Kt(58mph)
 ■ >64kt(74mph)
 ■ >80Kt(92mph)
 ■ >95Kt(109mph)



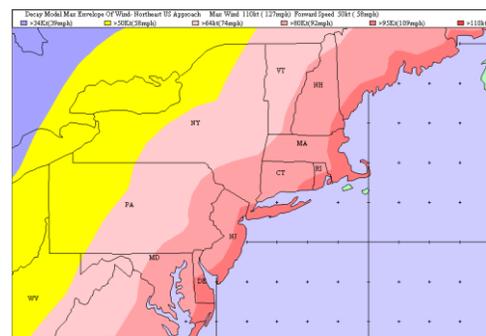
Cat 1 Storm - Slow Moving



Cat 1 Storm - Fast Moving



Cat 3 Storm - Slow Moving



Cat 3 Storm - Fast Moving

Figure 3: HURREVAC wind decay modeling: Source – NYSOEM

c. Excessive Rainfall/Flooding

Flooding is one of the most serious and often overlooked hazards that accompany hurricanes. Over the past 30 years, inland flooding has been responsible for nearly 50% of the deaths associated with hurricanes. Excessive rainfall and flooding from tropical systems in New York is a relatively common occurrence. Historically, notable

tropical cyclone-related flooding incidents in the State include Hurricanes Connie and Diane in 1955, Hurricane Agnes in 1972, Tropical Storm Floyd in 1999, Tropical Depression Ivan in 2004 and lastly, Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee in 2011. For future events, it is highly likely that a strong coastal storm will cause significant flooding from storm surge and rainfall to coastal areas, but will also significantly impact the remainder of the State. The excessive rainfall amounts anticipated with a coastal storm will likely be felt Statewide, causing riverine flooding in many of the State's waterways. New York State is no stranger to flooding and is among the Nation's leaders in experiencing federally-declared flood disasters. These disasters include one of the most recent flooding events in June of 2006, which devastated the Southern Tier and portions of central New York, resulting in damages in excess of 300 million dollars.

d. Tornadoes

Tornadoes are most likely to occur in the right-front quadrant of the hurricane, which is typically where the strongest winds are generally located. However, they are also often found elsewhere embedded in the rain bands, well away from the center of the hurricane. Studies have shown that more than half of the land-falling hurricanes produce at least one tornado. The tornadoes associated with hurricanes are typically less intense than those that occur in the Great Plains, however, the effects of tornadoes, added to the larger area of hurricane-force winds, can produce substantial damage.

e. Secondary Hazards

Like many other hazards, hurricanes are typically accompanied by a series of secondary hazards or cascade effects that become evident in the wake of the storm. In addition to the hazards listed above, other hazards that may be associated with hurricanes include electric power outages, water supply contamination, flooding of sewage treatment facilities, hazardous materials spills/releases, landslides, and even the potential failures of dam structures.

f. HAZUS-MH Data

Figure 4 illustrates hurricane tracks that were developed for State modeling purposes using the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) HAZUS-MH.

HAZUS-MH is an electronic risk assessment tool that provides planners with valuable information for assessing the potential effects and outcomes of a coastal storm. By nature, model runs for storm tracks with varying landfall locations and approach direction will have different levels consequences, such as the amounts of debris generated, sheltering and housing needs and total cost of the disaster. In using HAZUS-MH, the State used several scenarios and storm tracks for its modeling purposes: Northwest, North and Northeast tracks.

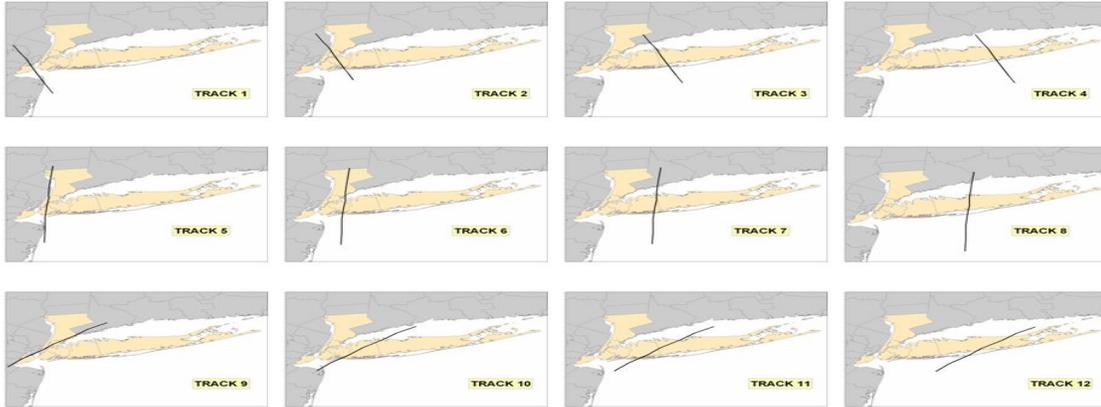


Figure 4: HAZUS Model Scenario Tracks: Source - NYSOEM

After running several storm scenarios, it was determined that as the storm tracks were shifted towards the west (closer to New York City), and increased in intensity, the total cost from wind damages significantly increased. The following graphic, figure 5, represents the Total Economic Losses generated from the hurricane scenarios modeled. Based upon the model runs, total economic losses ranged from 78.45 million dollars for a Category 1 storm impacting primarily the east end of Long Island to 350.228 billion dollars for a Category 3 Hurricane impacting the greater metropolitan area of New York City.

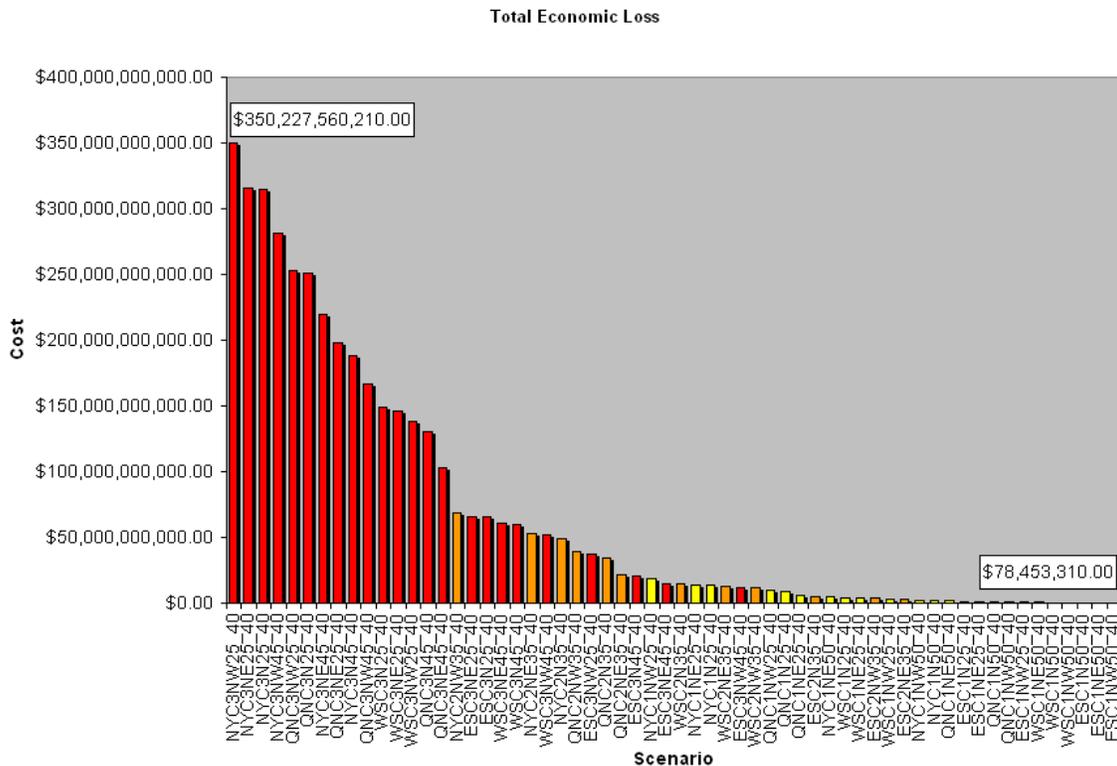


Figure 5: Projected Total Economic Losses for Hurricane Scenario: Source - NYSOEM

Figure 6 below represents the largest debris generation data produced for the scenarios that were modeled. The total debris figures account for three classifications of debris; Brick and Wood, Concrete and Steel, and Tree Debris. The bars are color-coded based upon the intensity of the hurricane. Category 3 storms are reflected by red bars, Category 2 storms by orange bars, and Category 1 storms are represented by yellow bars.

Depending on the landfall location, approach direction and forward speeds, the debris generation for Category 3 storms ranged from 5,505,758 to 40,995,766 tons, Category 2 storms ranged from 3,987,558 to 13,781,197 tons, and Category 1 hurricanes ranging from 857,037 to 7,216,826 tons of debris.

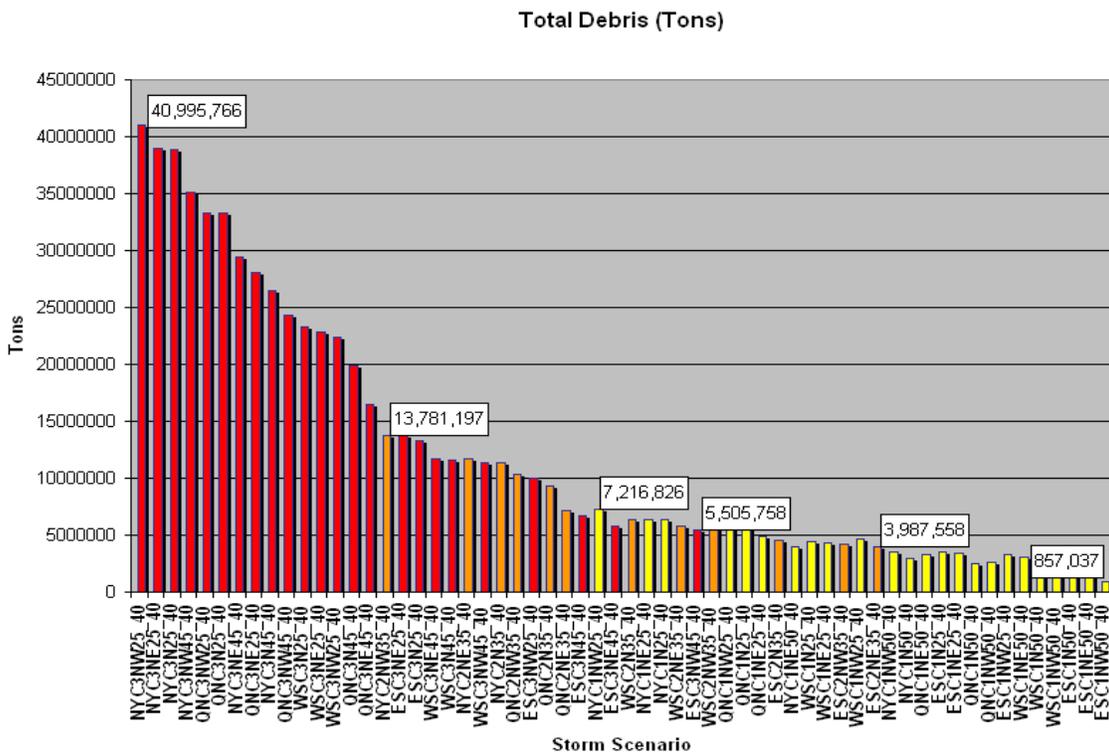


Figure 6- Estimation of Total Debris Generation by Storm Scenario: Source - NYSOEM

g. Risk/Vulnerability Assessment Synopsis

It is recognized that a variety of storm scenarios could occur and impact the State of New York and its communities. In some cases, the storm track, intensity and forward speed may lend itself to a short-lived event. In other cases, as the data from modeling techniques suggest, the storm could result in a catastrophic event unlike no other we have experienced in the State’s history. The physical impacts of a strong coastal storm would have far-reaching effects through the Hudson Valley, to the Canadian Border, and impact neighboring States. The social and economic effects would be felt internationally, possibly affecting trade, commerce, and a variety of critical infrastructure sectors for years to come.

E. Assumptions

1. The State of New York and its neighboring jurisdictions will likely experience a significant coastal storm that could potentially have devastating and catastrophic effects on the State, impacting residents and commerce on an international level.
2. Based on the effects of the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy in 2012 areas prone to storm surge are more susceptible to damage.
3. Extensive coastal building and expansion has increased the potential for monetary, commercial and personal losses as a result of coastal storms. HAZUS modeling has indicated that there is the potential for damages exceeding 350 billion dollars should a powerful storm directly impact the New York City Metropolitan area. Most storm scenarios produced monetary damages exceeding \$75,000,000.00, not inclusive of infrastructure.
4. Population growth and densities have occurred in many coastal communities without adequate expansions of the transportation infrastructure. Coupled together, this could be potentially disastrous in regard to the damage incurred and for coastal residents seeking refuge away from storm surge areas.
5. The magnitude and scope of a coastal storm may require the opening of numerous emergency facilities (i.e., Disaster Assistance Centers/ Service Centers) over a large geographic area, which will require participation from numerous State and local agencies and non-governmental organizations.
6. The environmental impacts are likely to be extensive, possibly taking years for the environment to fully recover.
7. A low occurrence of coastal storms has created a behavioral attitude of complacency, which could lead to increased loss of life for individuals failing to heed evacuation orders, or with the inability to evacuate.
8. Response capability and capacities will likely be exceeded in most jurisdictions and at all levels of government.
9. All 18 critical infrastructure/key resource sectors may potentially suffer severe damage.
10. The public transit system in the New York Metropolitan area will go through a phased shut down prior to storm arrival. This may result in a large number of daily commuters that are in need of transportation out of the identified risk areas to their home of record.
11. Debris management will likely be a major issue, requiring regulatory waivers, expediency in permitting, specialized hauling, disposal issues, and will require extraordinary coordination amongst stakeholders in clearing roadways for resource and materiel support.

12. Evacuations in coastal communities will predominantly be conducted for residents evacuating storm surge areas to seek protection on higher ground within the county. This does not indicate a full evacuation of a county to neighboring counties or States.
13. The evacuation of health-care facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes and assisted living facilities will require significant interagency and intergovernmental coordination, logistical support and early warning. It is unlikely that all such facilities will be able to be fully evacuated prior to landfall. In some cases, the risk of evacuating patients may be too great versus trying to shelter them in place. In such instances, government needs to remain aware of the status of the facilities and its occupants, and be in position to act quickly in support of the facility immediately following the storm. These actions may include supporting those who remained in place while services to the facility are restored or, if the occupants can be safely relocated, supporting their movement to an alternate location.
14. Post-landfall, the transportation infrastructure, including roads, bridges and tunnels, may be unusable pending inspection or out of service for a period of time. This may impact the ability for the State to deploy supplies, equipment and personnel to response agencies as well as emergency relief supplies to coastal community inhabitants.
15. If enough warning of an approaching coastal storm is provided, the State will have a narrow window of opportunity to pre-deploy State resources, relief supplies and materials to the at-risk areas prior to the storm making landfall. If this is not possible or feasible, then those resources will need to be withheld until the storm's passing.
16. Response actions need to be swift and decisive, necessitating the use of a variety of State and Federal statutes and authorities to effectively respond to and recover from a strong coastal storm.
17. Law enforcement support and security will be a significant concern. As witnessed in Hurricane Irene, law enforcement resources will likely be requested to augment local capabilities in support of evacuation, securing evacuated areas, shelter security, and to support the repatriation process.
18. Multiple States may be impacted by one large coastal storm making landfall on the East Coast. As a result, resource availability through EMAC partners or the federal government may be delayed, in limited supply, or simply unavailable.
19. The Governor may request a federal pre-landfall disaster declaration from the President.
20. Through activation of the National Response Framework (NRF), the federal government may implement a proactive staging of federal assets before landfall. The State and local jurisdictions need to be in a position to accept and effectively utilize those resources as they become available.

21. State agencies supporting this Annex may determine that their regional offices are located in areas that may be potentially affected by the approaching storm or that the continued operation of their agency's mission from that location may place their personnel needlessly in harm's way. Therefore, agencies may need to operate from an alternate facility as identified in their agency-specific continuity of operations plan.

F. Concept of Operations

1. Initial notification of a Hurricane or Tropical Storm will be identified through continuous monitoring of meteorological conditions potentially impacting the State. Monitoring activities are performed by the National Weather Service and Local Weather Field Offices, New York State Office of Emergency Management, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and local Emergency Management Offices.
2. Upon initial notification of an active Atlantic Tropical Cyclone, the State OEM Planning and Response Sections will initiate monitoring activities of the system, paying specific attention to location and proximity to New York State, system intensity, projected paths, and expected intensification. Similar monitoring activities and meteorological support functions will be performed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.
3. As the threat to New York State increases, NYSOEM will conduct additional outreach to the National Weather Service Area Offices and NYSOEM regional offices. Additional conference calls will include preliminary (tier 1) discussions with members of the Regional Emergency Liaison Team (RELT). A full description and assignment of conference calls can be found in attachment 2.
4. SOEM will facilitate additional outreach and coordination to State agencies to advise agencies and State functional branches/group leaders of the situation. Discussions will include agency-specific preparations for individual agency preparedness, as well as multi-agency preparedness efforts in preparing for an activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
5. If conditions warrant the activation of the SEOC, NYSOEM will notify other appropriate Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC) agencies representative and will include the activation of all of the State's Functional Branches. In addition, SOEM will notify the county emergency manager(s), and others as deemed necessary. It is at this point that agencies may begin staffing or activating their agency operations centers (AOCs), as appropriate.
6. NYSOEM will coordinate response activities in support of a State-established MACC Group, being cognizant of response operations at the local level. In doing so, the State may deploy personnel to establish a field coordination element to leverage, prioritize and direct incoming State and federal resources in support of local government. Such response operations will be coordinated through NYSOEM staff assigned to local/regional Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs).

7. The Governor could exercise his authority in declaring a State Disaster Emergency. Upon the declaration of a State Disaster Emergency, the Governor may direct any and all State agencies, including non-DPC agencies, to provide assistance under the coordination of the Disaster Preparedness Commission.
8. State assistance will be supplemental to local efforts. Support may include, but not be limited to providing security, evacuation support, public health and emergency medical support, providing human needs support, public information, emergency services support, environmental remediation, and search and rescue.
9. NYSOEM will coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other Federal agencies as needed, and will coordinate with multiple Federal Emergency Support Functions.

G. Legal Authorities

This authority to develop this Annex and implement specific response actions to effectively respond to a coastal storm can be found in a variety of New York State Laws, regulations and Federal authorities, including:

1. State Authorities

- New York State Constitution
- New York State Executive Law, Article 2-B (4/1/79), as amended
- New York State Defense Emergency Act (4/12/51), as amended
- Executive Order # 26.1 of 2006, as amended (NYS Adoption of the Incident Command System)

2. Federal Authorities

- National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
- Flood Control Act of 1960: US Army Corps of Engineers): Laws authorizing the allocation of resources for planning activities related to Hurricane Preparedness.
- Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Relief Act.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5: Enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7: Requires federal departments and agencies to develop methods and technologies to protect all critical infrastructures and key resources of the government and economic sector. A secondary goal is to foster the development of methods and technologies that can minimize the impact if an adverse event actually occurs. Federal departments and agencies have been instructed to work with State and local governments, and with the private sector, to accomplish the objectives laid out in this directive.

- Presidential Policy Directive 8 (3/2011): Established the National Preparedness System, focusing on resilience, preparedness, mitigation and security. Follow-on efforts are forthcoming.
- National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act of 2004: Laws pertaining to windstorms to consist of three primary mitigation components: improved understanding of windstorms, windstorm impact assessment, and windstorm impact reduction. The components shall be implemented through activities such as data collection and analysis, risk assessment, outreach, technology transfer, and research and development.

H. Plan Maintenance and Updating

Planning is an ongoing process, resulting in an ever-constant evolution and refinement of emergency plans. As such, this Annex will be routinely updated and supplemented as Federal, State, and local plans and procedures evolve. Plan changes may be based upon experiences and lessons-learned from exercises, or from real-world events. Ongoing planning efforts will focus on ensuring that the necessary and appropriate contacts with local, State, and Federal officials have coordinated their response.

The State Office of Emergency Management will be the lead agency responsible for coordinating the update of this document. The NYSOEM will endeavor to initiate the revision process once each year, beginning on or before April 1st.

New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Coastal Storm Annex

Section II: Risk Reduction

A. Preparedness

A variety of risk reduction measures have taken place at all levels of government, many of which have been implemented by local government or through consolidated efforts of local, State and federal-level partnerships. These efforts range from structural improvements, hazard mitigation planning efforts, training and exercising, response planning efforts, and a host of studies and initiatives to support coastal emergency preparedness. In addition, several new planning efforts are on the horizon which should have a profound positive impact in increasing the level of preparedness in many communities of the State.

1. Coastal Program Studies, Analyses, and Initiatives.

In 1993, New York State completed an initial Hurricane Evacuation Study (HES) of the Greater New York Metropolitan area (Westchester County, New York City, Nassau and Suffolk counties). The study was performed in conjunction with the State's federal counterparts at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency, and was designed to assist the State and local jurisdictions with planning for and responding to a hurricane.

The Hurricane Evacuation Study consists of several analyses including a Hazards Analysis, Vulnerability Analysis, Behavioral Analysis, Transportation and Shelter Analyses. These products are used to identify the areas at risk, vulnerable population and structures within these areas, the expected behavioral patterns of residents within the study area, demands that will be placed on the transportation infrastructure, the time required to evacuate, and the expected shelter demand. The Hurricane Evacuation Study was expanded upon in 1995 with the production of the Metro New York Transportation Study, which took an in depth look at the transportation support facilities (rail, bridges, etc.) and their vulnerability to winds and surge from hurricanes of varying intensities.

In 2000, 2005 and 2008, the partnership continued to update the 1993 study and incorporate new advances in mapping and technology, behavioral, demographic and population changes, the update of planning assumptions and recalculation of clearance times. The HES was recently completed in 2014 for New York City and Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester Counties.

In 2005, New York State had initiated a process utilizing the HAZUS-MH application for wind to model several sample hurricanes. This report is an interim product of the findings that have been compiled from this process to date, and have been used to better understand and plan for the potential impacts associated with these scenarios. Compiled

together, all of this study information serves, in part, as a technical basis for State and local planning efforts.

In 2008, a limited number of coastal counties began the process of developing pre-scripted resource and/or mission requests. These requests will be provided to the State as a coastal storm unfolds. Some of the requests will require the State's attention and will need to be satisfied by State and/or federal resources. Upon completion, the use of pre-scripted requests will serve as another means of the State and local governments being able to prepare and posture themselves for a coastal storm. These requests will be catalogued in this Annex when finalized by the counties and provided to the State as final products.

2. Local Coastal Planning Efforts

Many coastal communities are undergoing a variety planning efforts in preparation for a major coastal storm. These planning activities have culminated over several years, and include county-level emergency management plans to prepare for, respond to and recover from a coastal storm. Mechanisms of these plans include crucial elements such as mass care and housing, evacuation methodologies, security, public warning and emergency information, and direction and control. Further, the jurisdictional plans that have been developed in New York City and Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester Counties have been done in unison, each recognizing the human and economic concerns, transportation issues, geopolitical concerns, and regional impacts that serve as common denominators to that region of the State. Efforts included developing and implementing a synchronization matrix, which ties the evacuation decisions and timelines across all the coastal jurisdictions to ensure coordination in evacuating at-risk communities. Additional efforts include conducting a Gap Analysis, flood initiatives, and several public outreach events designed to educate and inform the public about coastal storm preparedness. Also, as referenced, some jurisdictions have developed pre-scripted mission requests in an effort to expedite the request process. Attachment 7 includes maps and supportive data that outline some of the activities listed above. In reviewing, note that the differences in storm surge inundation associated with each category of a hurricane, the evacuation zones, shelter data, and the points of distribution (PODs) that coastal counties have identified to distribute relief supplies.

Coastal counties have an immense challenge in adequately preparing for a coastal storm. Yet, while the preparedness efforts of each coastal community are noteworthy, there is little in the way of hurricane/coastal storm preparedness efforts outside of the counties that are mentioned above.

3. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Efforts

Similarly, mitigation planning efforts are under way or complete for many jurisdictions in the State, including the New York Metropolitan region. Pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), local multi-hazard mitigation plans are required to focus on natural hazards that are likely to cause a substantial impact on that jurisdiction. These efforts include identifying risks and vulnerabilities, inventorying assets, estimating losses, and ways to prevent or mitigate the impact of those hazards. Coastal storms are

recognized as one of those hazards. These efforts are ongoing and include short-term and long-term programs and capital improvement projects that will help make communities disaster resistant or resilient. Additionally, the data collected in the assessment process keys planners into identifying contingencies in response to those risks. Further, the pre-event data collection provides an easy access point for county, State and federal officials to use in conducting preliminary damage assessments and justifying a federal disaster declaration.

4. State Hazard Mitigation Planning Efforts

Volume 1 of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is the *State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Pursuant to the requirements of 44 CFR 201.4, the State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is required to focus on natural hazards that are likely to cause a substantial impact on the State. This focus includes addressing coastal storms that may impact the State. The mitigation plan outlines the State's overall strategic hazard and risk policies for natural hazards mitigation, and provides a support basis for local governments to use in their individual and collective mitigation planning efforts. The development of the mitigation plan incorporated input from many State agencies, with the most recent iteration approved by FEMA in 2014.

5. State Response and Recovery Planning Efforts

While the value of the mitigation planning effort is recognized, planning requirements do not mandate that mitigation plans profile natural and human-caused hazards. To address this, the State has also developed numerous hazard-specific annexes that take an in-depth look at some of the State's highest rated hazards.

Volume 3 of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is the Long-Term Recovery Plan. This volume includes the mechanisms for utilizing long-term recovery components, including mitigation, provided for under the Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and a variety of Federal-State programs. Volume 3 also recognizes the primacy of local governments in the implementation of long-term recovery plans and, depending on the nature and impact of the disaster, new programs might be necessary to effectuate full recovery.

6. Continuity of Operations Planning

Individually, many New York State agencies have been actively involved in their own agency-specific planning and Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP). Many State agencies have completed their COOP efforts, while others are in varying points of the planning process. The development and implementation of these types of planning efforts further support the State's ability to provide essential services in response to a coastal storm.

7. Training and Exercising

The State of New York sponsors and conducts a variety of training to improve response capability. This includes varying levels of training in the Incident Command

System and the Professional Development Series (PDS) curriculum. The State also participates in a wide variety of specialized training, including training to meet Federal program and grant requirements. Further, many State agencies identify training requirements within their own organization to meet the needs of the agency for that specific discipline.

State, county and local planning representatives have attended a variety of training in support of their coastal preparedness efforts. This includes attending training at the National Hurricane Center, as well as several deliveries in the State of the HURREVAC program. Both of these highly-acclaimed training forums provide planners with the tools use in modeling scenarios, which in turn support local plan development and decision making during an actual event.

The State has had real-world experience in responding to coastal storms. In addition to the typical nor'easters that occur nearly every year, the State supported response and recovery efforts during Hurricane Katrina in activating the Human Services Branch and deploying numerous State personnel to the affected area in response to requests fielded by NYSOEM from the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

In addition to real-world responses, the State also conducts a variety of exercises to assess and improve upon its response capabilities. In most cases, the State utilizes an exercise component as part of the planning process to test the effectiveness of an emergency management plan. These exercises provide viable input into plan development and help to ensure that the plan is effective in its scope and application. Since 1999, the State has conducted eight major coastal storm exercises, one which was held as recent as July of 2014.

The improvements that are recognized through real-world events or through a formal exercise process have led to the development of this Annex. As part of a comprehensive planning, training and exercise program, NYSOEM will endeavor to conduct training sessions, seminars and briefings on this Annex with the appropriate stakeholders. The formal training and outreach process will be concurrent with each plan revision cycle.

8. Changes in Federal Policy

Hurricane Katrina in 2005 pointed out the necessity of being able to provide adequate State and Federal resources in advance of a potential land-falling hurricane. FEMA issued interim policy guidance in June 2006 to clarify these issues. The policy provides for pre-landfall **emergency** declarations with federal assistance limited to Category B (Emergency Protective Measures) of the FEMA Public Assistance Program. This includes Direct Federal Assistance, which provides for the mission assignment of federal resources to lessen the burden on State responders.

Under the new interim policy, certain criteria must be met in order for a pre-landfall emergency declaration to be considered. Such criteria include the following:

- The State's emergency plan has been initiated.
- A projection by the National Weather Service that the State, or portion of it, will be threatened by a major hurricane.

- Other criteria to be met include **either**:
 - the State, or jurisdiction(s) thereof, has issued **mandatory** evacuation orders for three or more counties / parishes, or any geographical area with a combined population of more than 100,000 residents; **or**
 - the declaration is necessary to provide operational Federal support (e.g., teams, equipment, supplies) to meet critical pre-positioning and readiness requirements which would overwhelm the capability or capacity of State resources.
 - At the time of the request, the State must be under a hurricane watch or warning.
 - The request must be made while the storm is at a category 3, 4, or 5.
- Under the interim policy, the standard policy for requesting a declaration remains the same, whereby the governor must declare a State of emergency and make request of the President that a federal emergency declaration be issued. The President will consider the request and act in accordance of the law.
- Only the President can decide to make Emergency and Major Disaster declarations. By making a pre-landfall emergency disaster declaration, the President is in no way obligated to either approve or disapprove any declaration request.
- The Federal share for assistance for a pre-landfall emergency declaration won't be less than 75 percent of the eligible costs, and funding will be recommended at a 75 percent federal/25 percent nonfederal cost-share.
- The pre-landfall declaration only covers one category of work, emergency protective measures.

New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Coastal Storm Annex

Section III: Response

A. Overview

NYS Executive Law, Article 2-B identifies that local chief elected officials have the primary responsibility to respond to emergencies within their jurisdiction. This primacy exists at all levels of government in the State, with the State serving in support of local government. Requests for State assistance are generally submitted to the State via each county, with State assistance being supplemental to local response efforts. Further, the State also serves as the conduit for EMAC support and in requesting and receiving federal resource support.

It is worth noting that this request process and structure is in place to ensure that there is a centralized coordination of resources and direction of requests for assistance. This coordination is not just important for the purposes of functionality, but is also founded in State Executive Law and is an operational component for NIMS compliance. In smaller, more localized events, these lines of coordination may appear easier to manage in satisfying local resource requests when State, EMAC and federal resources are in abundant supply. However, in a catastrophic event that impacts multiple counties and multiple States, some resources may be scarce, potentially resulting in jurisdictions having to compete for those very same resources. As such, the State response must put itself in a position to leverage what resources are available and have the ability to prioritize local resource requests as they are received.

State response activities may be agency-specific to meet statutory obligations or be performed under a multi-agency setting to meet common operating goals or objectives. The seven functional annexes to the State CEMP identify multi-agency activities in coordinating a collective State response in support of a specific function or activity. Each Branch is comprised of various agencies that are assembled to coordinate the activities of their own agency in support of the Branches activities. Agency-specific support of the Branches supplies an individual focus of that agency from the agency representative. Typically, the agency representative will not coordinate agency-specific activities outside the parameters or mission of the Branch. Thus, if an agency is needed to support multiple Branches, and multiple Branches are activated, each agency may send multiple representatives to support the various Branches. There are also activities that may fall outside of the purview of any of the Branches, warranting additional agency representatives to support the response. For example, an agency may be called to support the Human Services Branch in applying disaster support services, but may also have the statutory authority to use a locally-held resource outside the purview of the Branch. Therefore, in identifying response activities, functional Branches and individual agencies may be called upon to support the State response, as appropriate.

B. Alert, Notification and Activation

The State's alert, notification and activation scheme is linked to local, county and Federal-level operating plans. This taxonomy allows for the State's posture to be aggressively forward-leaning in anticipation of response activities and requests for assistance. Graphics to support the taxonomy can be found in attachment 1.

The State EOC maintains a readiness posture, while conducting normal day-to-day operations, and conducts surveillance and monitoring of any potential emergency. Monitoring of any tropical events is ongoing through numerous sources including the State Watch Center (SWC), the National Weather Service (NWS), and the National Hurricane Center (NHC).

During routine monitoring, should the National Hurricane Center issue a forecast that identifies the potential for a tropical storm or hurricane to directly impact New York State, the SWC will provide an initial notice to State agencies and counties of the potential of a coastal storm.

At no later than 144 hours (6 days out): State Watch Center staff, along with OEM Planning, Operations and GIS staff, will begin to assess the anticipated storm path and timing using various systems and open-source information. The combined efforts will provide the Director of OEM with a synopsis for informed Executive decision making. Based on the synopsis and other participating factors, the Director may decide to activate the State EOC to a Level 3 at no later than 120 hours (within the next 24 hours).

Goal: Conduct joint assessment and decision-making, initial agency notifications/briefing, begin measures to increase state posture, and notify agencies of staffing requirements for upcoming operational period(s).

At the discretion of the State OEM Director, an initial Interagency meeting (virtual or in-person) may be convened to discuss the implications of the synopsis. Ideally, the Group should represent the entire DPC, but (at a minimum) should include members from the agencies listed below. Functional branch leaders are noted with an asterisk.

Department of Health*	Agriculture and Markets*
Department of Health/EMS	State Office of Emergency Management
Office of Fire Prevention and Control*	Department of Public Service
Division of Military and Naval Affairs	Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of State Police*	Department of Transportation*
Thruway Authority	Office of Temporary Disability Assistance*
Office of Counter Terrorism*	Office of Interoperable and Emergency Communications
American Red Cross	

The agencies listed above will begin staffing the State EOC no later than 120 hours.

Level 3: This level is initiated based on an assessment that there is an increased probability of a tropical storm or hurricane striking New York State. This level should be

initiated **no later than 120 hours (5 days out)** prior to the forecast arrival of tropical storm force winds.

Goal: To provide a continued assessment of storm information, make projections on potential consequences, assess local preparations, conduct initial briefings/analyses with agencies, and make preparations to increase the state response posture.

Initially, day-time staffing of the State EOC may be sufficient as the initial operational period(s) for this level of activation may coincide with normal working hours before proceeding to an extended and/or continuous operational period cycle as an event becomes imminent. If warranted, the State EOC will **begin to implement 8 or 12-hour staffing patterns** to support day operations.

At this level, the following actions may be taken:

- State OEM will stand up the Planning Section (situation unit) to provide a continued technical analysis of the storm. Using varying modeling techniques and open-source data, the Situation Unit will assess storm track, interpret the forecasting data, and provide an ongoing assessment of state and local actions being planned or implemented.
- The Director of State OEM will review the storm information and will determine the need for mobilization and pre-deployment of State resources/staff and/or an increase or decrease in state posture.
- At this time, the level of preparedness for all DHSES-based assets will be assessed to ensure a state of readiness. This includes:
 - Logistical facilities, emergency stockpiles, supplies and equipment.
 - Emergency communications equipment, support equipment and vehicles.
 - Identifying staffing patterns, operational periods, shift rotations, and potential field deployments.
 - Initial notification to State IMT personnel of potential deployment.
- Agencies that are represented in the State EOC will be provided updated storm data and will be tasked with identifying potential actions, developing staffing patterns, begin preparations to implement response activities, and identify any resource support issues as the State moves forward in the response.
- State Functional Branch Leaders: Branch leaders will be asked to begin dialogue and address preparatory measures with the member agencies of their respective branch. Functional Branch leaders and agencies are as follows:

Public Health and Medical Branch: State Department of Health

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources: Office of Counter Terrorism

Law Enforcement and Security Branch: Division of State Police

Animal Protection Branch: State Department of Agriculture and Markets

Emergency Services Branch: Office of Fire Prevention and Control

Human Services Branch: Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

Transportation Infrastructure Branch: State Department of Transportation

- State OEM and the functional branch leaders will jointly identify which agencies and groups of each branch are required to support the activation level for the current response and upcoming operational period. If the Branch determines that additional agencies are needed, those agencies will be notified to staff the State EOC via the State Watch Center.
- At the discretion of the State OEM Director, an initial Interagency meeting (virtual or in-person) may be convened to discuss the implications of the weather synopsis. Agency and branch discussion will include aggressive development of staffing plans and that each agency/branch begin to:
 - Asset protection: assess the agency's level of vulnerability to the impending event, and mitigate as appropriate.
 - Review the level of agency-specific preparedness to implement continuity measures.
 - Review the level of preparedness to support a collective, state response as identified in each functional branch annex and this Coastal Storm Annex.
 - Establish priorities in preparing for the event - such as identifying available resources, future resources requirements and internal staffing patterns.
 - Address any sector-specific coordination or customer-based concerns or outreach, as appropriate.
 - Identify and raise any specific needs, issues or gaps that require support or coordination from State OEM.
- Other agencies may be brought into the discussion, as appropriate. At this point, the importance of individual and family preparedness should be reiterated to all staff and agencies.
- In addition to the Interagency dialogue, the DHSES Commissioner may convene a MACC Group meeting (virtual or in-person) to brief the Executive

Chamber and DPC agency executives about the situation. The MACC Group will serve as a forum to discuss issues at the executive/policy level. As the response moves forward, the DHSES Commissioner will conduct meeting this each time there is an increase or decrease in State EOC activation level.

- This time marks the point when initial Executive discussions should be considered for a Governor’s declaration of a State Disaster Emergency.
 - State OEM will coordinate and resolve potential policy issues arising from the event, and provide strategic coordination as required.
 - A multi-agency situation unit (MASU) may be activated to explore the anticipated response issues specific to the incident. The MASU will be composed of members from agencies with direct incident management responsibilities and will most likely mirror that of the Interagency Group.
 - State OEM will facilitate a conference call with the at-risk communities. Discussion points will include:
 - Storm-related specifics, questions, or concerns.
 - Anticipated local response actions.
 - Upcoming protective actions (and timing).
 - Identifying any potential resource requests or shortfalls.
 - Initial consideration will be given to establishing a Joint Information Center (JIC) to begin developing and disseminating critical public messaging and advisories.
 - State OEM will contact FEMA Region II to determine Federal posturing and preparedness and what resources, if any, may be pre-positioned or proactively deployed to the State or region.
 - State OEM will engage in dialogue with other at-risk States in the region to determine operating timelines and potential protective actions that will directly or indirectly impact the State. Discussions may include resolving any potential State-to-State communications issues, overlap and operational concerns, and set the parameters to maintain an open dialogue between the States.
 - State OEM will coordinate with local, State and Federal partners to ascertain status and availability of potential field locations to be used as staging areas, mobilization sites and distribution centers. This outreach will serve as a primer for the State’s ability to access these locations in the event that they are needed.
2. **Level 2:** This level is initiated when the State receives notification from one or more weather sources that there is an increased probability of a tropical storm or hurricane striking New York State. This level should **be initiated no later than 96 hours out (4**

days out / at least 48 hours in advance of a Tropical Storm Watch), prior to the forecast arrival of tropical storm force winds.

Goal: In addition to those identified in Level 3, assess local response posture and activities, continue briefings/analyses with agencies, increase in preparations in implementing the state response posture, and make preparations for initial requests for assistance.

In addition to those agencies identified in Level 3, State OEM will request the following State agencies to send a representative to the State EOC:

Office of Children and Family Services	State University of New York
State Education Department	Office of General Services
Office of Mental Health	Department of Public Service
Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Port Authority of NY/NJ
Division of Criminal Justice Services	
Department of Corrections and Community Supervision	
Office for People with Developmental Disabilities	
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation	

At this point, the State EOC will be maintained at a 12-hour staffing, but may implement 24-hour staffing operations as conditions warrant.

At this level, the following actions may be taken:

- State OEM staff will continue to provide an ongoing assessment of storm information (track, intensity), and an assessment of state and local response activities being planned or implemented.
- State OEM may work to assemble and coordinate multi-agency teams to local EOCs, as needed.
- All command and general staff positions will be filled. Section status will increase to accommodate the needs of the incident as it progresses. Specific unit staffing under each section will be consistent as identified in the *NYS Emergency Operations Center Activation Plan (NYSEOCAP)* for the appropriate level.
- State OEM will facilitate a follow-up conference call with the at-risk communities. Discussion points will include:
 - Storm-related specifics, questions, or concerns.
 - Anticipated local response actions.
 - Upcoming protective actions (and timing).
 - Identify potential resource requests, gaps, and needed support.

From this point forward, State OEM will continue to facilitate this call at regular intervals. It is anticipated that at this point, local emergency operation centers will begin to activate and the State will begin to receive some resource requests for

State assistance from the at-risk communities. Local actions warranting potential State support can be found in Attachment 5 – *County Protective Action Decision Timeline*.

Note: This is an opportune time for a follow-up Executive-level discussion regarding the decision for the Governor to declare a State Disaster Emergency. This action enables the use of EMAC resources and can be followed by a formal request for a Federal Presidential Emergency Declaration (informally known as a Pre-Landfall Emergency Declaration).

- At the discretion of the State OEM Director, State OEM will hold an Interagency Group meeting, with representation as identified up to this point, and other agencies as needed. Discussion points will include agencies/branches identifying potential actions, staffing and resource support issues and the following:
 - An assessment of any potential requests for assistance.
 - The protective actions being implemented at agency facilities within the at-risk area.
 - Any potential challenges, policy issues, or circumstances prohibiting operational capabilities or functions.
 - Any potential COOP issues.
 - An assessment of readiness to integrate with the incoming Federal response.
 - Advising agencies to consider taking protective actions for all State facilities located within potentially impacted areas.
 - The need to activate Agency Operations Center (AOC) to support the level of response.
 - Advising that logistical arrangements should be made internally by each agency and immediately upon the authorization to deploy to the field (e.g. county EOCs).
- Begin pre-positioning of relief supplies, equipment, materials and personnel to support feeding, sheltering, and short-term recovery efforts. The resources will be coordinated through the State EOC operating structure to ensure coordination with the Logistics Section and any activated staging site, points of dispensing, or distribution center. Examples may include:
 - Food, water, bedding, and durable medical equipment: This is accomplished by member agencies of the Human Services Branch to address local shelter shortfalls and functional medical needs.

- Generators, fuel, tarps, portable pumps – accomplished by State OEM Logistics and agencies that possess such equipment, such as DEC.
 - Debris clearing equipment, chippers, chain saws – accomplished by several agencies that support the Transportation Branch, such as DOT.
 - Personnel and equipment to support security, access and egress – accomplished by member agencies that support the Law Enforcement and Security Branch, such as the DSP.
 - Environmental monitoring equipment, supplies and personnel – accomplished by member agencies that support the Public Health and Medical Branch, such as DEC and DOH.
 - Personnel to support damage assessment activities – facilitated by State OEM.
 - Deployment of sandbags, sandbagging equipment – coordinated through the State EOC/Logistics.
 - Status of the CI/KR sectors, and efforts to support the restoration of the energy sector – accomplished by member agencies of the CI/KR Branch, including OCT, DPS and NYSERDA.
- The identification and deployment schedule of field-level operational components should be considered at this point.
 - Staff deploying to at-risk areas should begin their deployment within the next 24 hours.
 - This will allow staff to be in position to begin to perform their respective functions with more than 48-hours prior to the arrival of tropical storm winds.
 - The lines of communications and coordination between the State EOC and deployed staff will be tested and remedied, as appropriate.
 - In addition to managing staffing assignments, field personnel will begin providing situational reports and information to the State EOC on a regular, cyclical basis (i.e., once per operational period).
 - At this point, State OEM may conduct outreach through EMAC to determine the status of EMAC resources and any potential mission requests from other states/regions.
 - If not activated at the previous response level (Level 3), the State should begin to establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) to develop and disseminate critical public messaging and advisories based on the situation.

- State OEM will ensure that each agency involved with incident management or incident support activities (if any) is providing the appropriate situational awareness and resource status information to State and local governments.
 - State OEM will establish contact with the Hurricane Liaison Team at the National Hurricane Center to prepare for on-going communications and videoconference capabilities.
 - At this point, incident support facilities that were identified in level 3 (i.e., staging areas, mobilization sites) should be established and begin the process of becoming fully functional.
 - State OEM will reinitiate contact with FEMA Region II to determine Federal posturing and preparedness and determine what resources, if any, are being pre-positioned or proactively deployed to the State or region. This outreach may include a request for a Federal IMAT.
3. **Level 1:** This level will be activated **no later than 72 hours (3 days out)** prior to the forecast arrival of tropical storm force winds impacting New York State.

Goal: In addition to those previously listed: ensure the appropriate level of functionality to effectively respond to requests for assistance, storm-related impacts, make final state-level preparations, be capable to fully integrate with an incoming Federal response organization, and make provisions to rapidly assess damages.

In addition to those agencies identified in Level 2, State OEM will request the following State agencies to send a representative to the State EOC:

Empire State Development
 Department of Labor
 Department of Financial Services
 State Insurance Department
 Taxation and Finance
 Governor's Office of Employee Relations
 National Weather Service

All agencies represented in the State EOC will begin 24/7 staffing no later than 72 hours.

- It is at this point that the State can expect to begin an increase in requests for assistance and local situational information.
- It is important to note that once the State experiences the arrival of tropical storm force winds, most local, county and State external operations in the at-risk areas will cease until the passing of the storm.

- After the storm has passed, the State response level will remain a level 1 until conditions warrant a change in response level.

At this level, the following actions may be taken:

- Field deployments should begin arriving at forward locations with last minute deployments being factored. This is the last opportunity to make the decision and quickly deploy state resources and personnel to the at-risk areas. Deployments must be completed and in place within 24 hours (prior to the onset of tropical storm winds). All resources deployed to the field should be preparing for sheltering through the arrival and passing of the storm.
- The Fuel NY Plan should be activated.
- State OEM will facilitate a final pre-landfall conference call with the at-risk communities. Discussion points will include:
 - Update on storm-related specifics, questions, or concerns.
 - Update on the state's response posture and structure.
 - Status of local response actions and protective actions.
 - Identify any outstanding resource requests and anticipated needs and gaps.
- State and Federal disaster declarations may be in process, pending or complete at this point. As such, State OEM will determine Federal posturing and preparedness and what resources, if any, are being pre-positioned or proactively deployed to the State or region.
- This level will likely trigger the activation of the National Response Framework, the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) and the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), bringing Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) on line. This level marks the point where a Federal IMAT and appropriate ESF leadership may begin to arrive at the State EOC. This presence will warrant the integration of the Federal system into the State's response organizational structure in place in the State EOC. This includes integration into:
 - Interagency meetings, conference calls and briefings.
 - The Planning Section and operational planning cycles.
 - Logistics and Operations sections.
 - Functional branches.
 - Preliminary discussions regarding a joint field office (JFO).
- Federal resources implementing State and/or Federal missions in the field will be coordinated through the State EOC via the functional branches to the organizational structure in the field.

- The State will designate a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to work in unison with the Federal coordinating Officer (FCO), as identified. The SCO and FCO will be in position at the SEOC until a joint field office (JFO) is established.
- State OEM will begin assembling and pushing out EMAC requests as warranted.
- At the event continues to move forward, State OEM will begin to identify preliminary damage assessment teams, potential site visits, and deployment timelines.
- Follow-on Interagency meetings will continue. State Agencies in the State EOC will be advised of storm-related data to disseminate to their home agency staff for internal distribution. At this point, State agencies in the at-risk areas may be advised to cease all operations and implement continuity measures.
- If not already done, agencies may activate their Agency Operations Center (AOC) to support the level of response.

C. Response Organization

The State of New York endorses the use of one response organizational structure that will include all responding agencies: local, State and Federal. State agencies will be organized under the framework of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS), as required by Executive Order 26.1 of 2006, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), as required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) #5. ICS will be incorporated at the local and Federal levels as well. The over-arching structure of State command and control will be organized as Stated in the Volume 2 of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, *Response and Short-Term Recovery*. Specific to coastal storm, the State will utilize a Unified Command structure to coordinate the overall State response and will utilize all of the NIMS components deemed necessary, including a State MACC Group and other coordinative elements at field locations. NYS will also be represented at the Joint Field Office, when established, to assist in the local/State/Federal coordination of Federal assets.

The State may utilize and deploy the State's Incident Management Team (IMT) to the area of impact. The IMT will serve to support county EOC interagency coordination between responding disciplines, local governments and the State EOC. The IMT possesses the ability to fall back and operate as a field-level operational component if needed, as appropriate.

In addition to the State Emergency Operations Center a multi-agency Regional Operations Center (ROC) in the New York City metropolitan area has been developed and is fully capable of operating during a coastal storm response.

In a strong coastal storm, especially one that causes extensive Statewide flooding, the conditions may warrant that more than one State-level field coordinating element be

established in the State. This may include geographically dividing the State into multiple divisions, with several field coordinating points in place operating within assigned regions of the State. This structure will require additional oversight from the SEOC and the JFO in determining which region has higher response priorities, needs, and could most benefit from resources being requested from that region of the State.

Information management and situational awareness is critical in responding to a large scale emergency or disaster. Command structures at all levels need an accurate, articulate and continuous operating picture of the event. This operating picture, combined with ongoing situational awareness, can provide local and State leadership with the specifics to make informed and accurate decisions. Further, timely, accurate and verified information allows leaders at all levels to somewhat predict or prepare for response issues in advance, allowing them to contingency plan and correct before executing operational plans. The activation of a Situation Room or Multi-Agency Situation Unit (MASU) in the SEOC will be the key resource in assessing the overall impact of a coastal storm, the likely response and recovery issues that will need to be addressed, and the status of the State's response. These elements will provide the ability to ascertain, process and verify information received from agency-specific lines, federal-State-local coordinative lines, and from counterparts in the field, such as representative in county EOCs or a field coordinating element. The Situation Room or MASU will be situated in the Planning Section at the SEOC and will be the lead in assembling the State's operating picture, and will support the development of materials to brief the State MACC Group.

1. Joint Information Center/Public Information

The State recognizes the need to consistently disseminate critical public information. To meet this challenge, the State will establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) at or near the disaster site. The JIC will serve as the sole source of official information regarding all incident activities and will provide a forum for the coordinated release of all information. The representation will include local government officials, State officials (as the lead), and will include representation from federal Emergency Support Function 15 - External Affairs. JIC operations will be coordinated as Stated in the Emergency Public Information Annex to the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The release of information may include public service advisories regarding:

- Dissemination of event facts, data and hazards.
- Locations of food, shelters, supplies, commodities.
- Locations of disaster recovery centers.
- Fraudulent practices, price gouging, buyer-beware concerns.
- Locations of waste sites, household hazardous waste issues.
- Public health concerns, epidemic information, food storage, mold.
- Safety messages for traveling, fire safety, public inquiry numbers.

D. Response Agency Roles/Responsibilities

This section reviews existing roles, responsibilities and capabilities State agencies, Functional Branches and provides an overview of the local and Federal response.

1. Local Government

Local government will be actively involved in the response, and should be utilized to the fullest extent possible. Each county, and many local governments, has a comprehensive emergency management plan (CEMP) which provides the framework for the jurisdiction's response to emergencies and disasters. As previously identified, many coastal communities have in-depth coastal plans to address evacuations, sheltering, debris management, and public information.

Each locally-developed plan will differ in its implementation, including in response capabilities, surge capacities and in the ability to exercise authorities. Therefore, it is prudent for the State to conduct timely situational reporting to identify any gaps in the protective measures or response activities that are generated either at the local, State or Federal levels of the response.

2. State Functional Branches

State Functional Branches that are activated in support of this type of event will collectively utilize the resources available to them pertinent to the operation. Functional Branch Supervisors will coordinate such actions within the Branch to effectively respond to the demands of the incident. State Functional Branches will coordinate their actions cognizant of over-arching policies and authorities, statutory or otherwise, as outlined in each Functional Annex and the State CEMP.

The following lists the Functional Branch activity specific to this incident. The text identifies only those actions that are unique to this type of event, and are not already identified in each of the above listed documents.

A. Emergency Services Branch (ESB)

Through the implementation of other State plans, the ESB will:

- Coordinate EMS assets in support of jurisdictions that are overwhelmed.
- Coordinate EMS assets that will serve mass care centers, adjunct medical facilities and shelter operations. Operations may include assisting in triage, treatment and transport of patients to primary, secondary and tertiary facilities.
- Coordinate the use of fire service assets to provide basic life support services as well as coverage for fire protection, hazardous materials responses and USART activities. Coordinating and supporting Urban and Technical Search and Rescue (USAR) activities.
- Coordinating State support and response to the control and containment aspects of an actual or potential hazardous materials release.

- Providing technical expertise for fire service issues.
- Coordinating fire service support and fire technology aspects to the control and containment aspects of an actual or potential hazardous materials release.
- Coordinating technical support for specialized responder safety issues associated with fire ground activities, hazardous materials operations, or structural collapse operations.
- Coordinating and supporting wildland and urban fire operations.
- Coordinating and supporting wildland and other urban related search and rescue activities.
- Coordinating State support and response to the control and containment aspects of an actual or potential hazardous materials release, with a focus on identification of hazardous substances, environmental sampling, air plume modeling, private sector response, substance recovery, and long-term environmental concerns. This shall include applying and coordinating State and federal Superfund stabilization measures.
- Coordinating State hazardous substance response activities with State, local, and federal organizations and agencies as outlined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).
- Coordinating technical support for specialized responder safety issues associated with hazardous materials, wildland fire, maritime response, and wilderness operations.
- Providing a wide array of aviation support functions.
- Assisting with evacuation as required.
- Providing preliminary damage assessment and situational photographic information from affected areas.
- Providing perimeter security and authorized entry control.

B. Public Health and Medical Branch (PHMB)

Response and recovery operations will encompass the activities from an agency-specific (statutory) standpoint and from a multi-agency disaster response standpoint. The PHMB will:

- Provide State regulatory oversight to hospitals and health care facilities to ensure that the protective actions in those facilities are synchronized with actions being implemented by local government.
- Coordinate with ESF #8 in
 - Assessing the public health and medical needs in unison with the Federal emergency response team (ERT-A). This includes an assessment of the healthcare system/facility infrastructure.
 - Responding to medical surge capacities; identifying Federal facilities (e.g., VA, Federal military installations) that may be able to support triage and treatment.
 - Coordinating the receipt and distribution of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), MERC, and obtaining medical equipment and supplies, pharmaceuticals, and restocking healthcare facilities.

- . Coordinating State and Federal medical personnel (USPHS, NDMS, DMAT) to support inpatient hospital care and outpatient services, including in mass care centers.
- . As needed, coordinating with Disaster Mortuary Services (DMORT) in establishing temporary morgue facilities, victim identification, and processing, preparing and disposition of the remains
- Supporting the management and coordination of public health needs for the population affected by the emergency.
- Support the JIC in providing public health information relevant to the emergency or disaster to appropriate authorities.
- Assisting in identification and disposition of the dead.
- Provide food inspection services, water quality testing and monitoring.
- In coordination with the CFIB, provide wastewater treatment plant inspection and operation expertise.
- Decontamination assistance for hazardous materials exposure.
- In coordination with the Human Services Branch, providing mental health assistance for victims and responders.
- Providing facility, materiel assistance and billeting assistance for deployed staff.
- Assess and implement enhanced epidemiological surveillance in both affected and unaffected localities and activate revised surveillance protocols, as needed.
- Invoke the Governor’s legal authorities, such as the suspension of licensing requirements, to support the availability of surge clinical and hospital staffing, holding and control drugs and medical supplies intended for wholesale distribution, obtaining necessary inventories, and coordinating the distribution of assets to the designated locations.
- If needed, coordinate the distribution of the Strategic National Stockpile, utilizing the use of volunteers that can be used at traditional and/or non-traditional Points of Dispensing (PODs) and the SNS mobilization center and distribution sites.
- Utilize applicable State legal authorities to ensure availability of additional beds and alternate facilities, including State facilities.

C. Animal Protection Branch (APB)

The Animal Protection Branch is comprised of multiple agencies, some of which also comprise the Empire State Animal Response Team (ESART). Collectively, the ESART and the overall functions of the APB will:

- Support the transportation, evacuation and sheltering of domestic animals and pets, as appropriate.
- Coordinate the usage of county animal response teams (CARTs) to support animal rescue and recovery operations in the affected areas.
- Coordinate shelter for service animals assisting individuals with disabilities during hurricanes/ coastal storms.

- Coordinate available volunteers to assist with the evacuation, feeding and sheltering of animals.
- Facilitate the transportation of injured or stray domestic animals to animal care facilities or appropriate foster homes.
- Assist emergency response teams with animal related problems that may arise in a hurricane or coastal storm.
- Coordinate the investigation of animal abuse or neglect complaints.
- Facilitate the impoundment or capture of animals at large.
- Assist with the assessment of medical needs of animals affected by the disaster and will provide medical treatment and stabilizations to affected animals.
- Assist with or provide medical treatment for animals that may be used in search and rescue operations.
- Coordinate response with other State veterinary associations, and will assist in obtaining reimbursement for veterinary services assisting or impacted by the hurricane / coastal storm.
- Assist with the return of animals to owners following a hurricane or coastal storm.
- Assist in the trace-forward or trace-back of animal borne diseases that may occur as a result of the event. This will likely be the case if a disease virus first appears in animals and is zoonotic.
- Provide technical advice on animal carcass/waste disposal and impacts to the environment.
- Support food inspections and testing, as appropriate.
- Provide laboratory testing services in support of surveillance and monitoring activities for diseases affecting the health of animals in the State.

D. Law Enforcement and Security Branch (LE&SB)

Utilizing an array of law enforcement resources, the LE&SB can support:

- Security in evacuated areas and during reentry, as appropriate.
- Serves as the lead in coordinating with federal law enforcement support personnel.
- Traffic and access control points for areas where travel restrictions or evacuations are identified, including inter-State thoroughfares.
- Security at mass care centers, adjunct medical facilities and morgue sites.
- Security for the transportation of commodities, supplies and relief materiel that may be scarce.
- Preliminary damage assessment and situational information from affected areas.
- Evacuation assistance as needed to State and local authorities.
- Assistance to local medical examiners and coroners in location, identification, and disposition of the deceased victims of a disaster.
- Security and protection to identified critical infrastructure.
- Investigative personnel to work with law enforcement agencies to investigate crimes that are coincident with the event (i.e., looting).

- Security services on a limited basis, as required.
- Aviation equipment support to State and local agencies.
- Providing marine patrol vessels for patrol and security at critical infrastructure locations.
- Providing specialized patrols, such as snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles.
- Provide support in implementing security measures at an SNS Mobilization center, traditional and/or non-traditional PODs, and distribution points where medical assets are being distributed to medical personnel.

E. Human Services Branch (HSB)

The Human Services Branch is responsible for providing support services that align with Emergency Support Function #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services). The Human Services Branch can:

- Provide coordination and communication between Human Services groups, establish branch priorities, and resolve conflicts where different interests are concerned.
- Support locally established general population shelters as appropriate. The General Population Sheltering Group may provide a variety of resources ranging from facilities, to transportation assets or personnel may be provided, as necessary.
- Assist with the identification and reporting of shelter operations, and assist with the reporting and reunification of displaced/ missing persons.
- Establish shelter facilities for those with Functional and Medical needs.
- Support and Establish as necessary Disaster Assistance/ Recovery Centers to provide “one-stop” access to services and referrals for disaster victims.
- Provides emotional and psychological assistance to those individuals that are coping with the effects of a disaster. Through the Mental Health group support, coordination and deployment of Mental Health resources to disasters in New York State.
- Provide assistance through the Long-term Housing Group to assist with the administration of programs to facilitate the placement of individuals in housing or rental options following a disaster.
- Through coordination with member agencies, the Unmet Needs Group works collaboratively with human service case management providers to determine how donated funds can be used most effectively to support disaster victims in attaining long-term, sustainable recovery from their disaster-caused needs.
- Coordinate with Federal, Local, Voluntary and Non-governmental partners as identified in the Human Services Annex and associated appendices.
- Coordinate as appropriately with the Animal Protection Group in areas of pet evacuation, sheltering, and reunification with owners, in addition to promoting planning that utilizes concepts of co-location.
- Coordinate with the Law Enforcement and Security Branch for security provisions at shelter locations, Disaster Assistance/ Recovery Centers, and other related facilities.

- Coordinate with the Public Health and Medical Branch regarding Food Safety, Functional Medical Need Sheltering and related medical functions for support of established facilities.
- Coordinate as necessary with the Transportation Branch regarding the clearance of debris and access to shelter and other related facilities.

F. Transportation Infrastructure Branch (TIB)

The capabilities of the Transportation Infrastructure Branch (TIB) may vary during the winter season or in times of disaster that require debris removal or emergency repairs to transportation infrastructure. The TIB can assist in:

- Supporting traffic and access control points for evacuations and reentry with equipment, personnel and variable message signs.
- Providing guidance for re-routing of traffic in and around affected areas.
- Coordinating the inspection of bridges and tunnels in the affected areas to determine if they are safe to re-open.
- Coordinating the emergency repair and restoration of State roads and highways.
- Providing coordination for the passage of Federal assets over the State and local roadways.
- Supporting operations associated with the re-opening of the affected transportation infrastructure in order to enable the passage of emergency vehicles.
- Supporting operations associated with the re-opening of transportation infrastructure and other public property to allow utility crews access to facilitate repairs of the utility infrastructure and to restore power.
- Supporting snow clearing and removal, if the coastal storm is a nor'easter.
- Utilizing established reporting networks, can obtain status information where transportation infrastructure is privately owned.

G. Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR) Branch

The Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR) Branch can assist in:

- Providing purchasing support of commodities, services and labor.
- In coordination with the Public Health and Medical Branch, evaluate the potential health effects of water and wastewater systems.
- Identifying and supporting public and private utility providers that may have difficulty continuing to operate.
- If the electric or fuel supply or delivery systems are impacted, the CI/KR will coordinate the implementation of the Energy Emergency Annex to the State CEMP, as required, to support the response. The NYS Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) is the lead for petroleum and coal emergencies and the Department of Public Service (DPS) is the lead for electrical systems and natural gas emergencies.

- Providing architectural, engineering and construction management services following a hurricane/ coastal storm including support of damage assessments and hazardous materials testing, environmental analyses, engineering services, design analyses, and construction inspection services.
- Providing parking and transportation support services, mail services and reproduction services for business documents to governmental agencies. Maintains the Federal State Surplus Property Program.
- Can provide space planning and real estate services for the acquisition or lease of land / facilities.
- Will act as a liaison between the utilities and State and local entities during hurricane / coastal storm events and will provide valuable information on the utility service restoration process.
- Will provide regulatory oversight of private and investor-owned utilities and provides regulatory oversight of municipal utilities. Coordinates the flow of information from other State Power Authorities.
- Can provide limited hauling, earth grading, debris/ earth moving, excavating, lifting, pumping/draining, loading, shipping, and portable lighting assistance to emergency response operations.
- Provides the technical assistance with treatment plant recovery operations following a hurricane or coastal storm.
- Provides contractor assistance for spill clean-up and removal of hazardous materials generated as a result of the tropical cyclone or secondary impacts.
- Provides regulatory oversight for drinking water supplies, hospitals and health care facilities and other public facilities such as restaurants and day care facilities. Provides expertise to evaluate the health-related implications from exposure to contaminations, as will assist with safety of food and water supply, sanitation and public education following a hurricane or coastal storm.
- Will provide early warning and analyses of potential disruptions to the energy supply chain and provides monitoring services of fuel inventory trends, pricing and consumer patterns, leading up to and following the hurricane/ coastal storm event.
- Can coordinate with the U.S. Coast Guard to ensure that tankers and barge terminals remain unobstructed from materials or debris, prohibiting product transfer.
- As necessary, may allocate supplies of energy or resources and may impose restrictions or implement waivers pertaining to energy use and resources.
- Can support restoring mainframes and servers, voice and telephony services to government entities following a hurricane or coastal storm.
- May provide equipment and supplies including sand, barricades, compressors, generators, trucks and related maintenance and equipment and repair expertise.

3. Waiver of Restricting Codes

The response and recovery to a coastal storm may require the Governor to temporarily suspend specific provisions of statutes, local laws, orders, rules or regulations to facilitate the response or recovery efforts. This authority exists in State

Executive Law, Article 2-B, § 29-a. These waivers would ensure that emergency response operations are not unnecessarily hindered or restricted. The authority to suspend State laws, rules or regulations rests solely with the Governor. The need for waivers will be dependent upon the situation; however, some examples include, but are not limited to:

- Department of Health:
 - May work with the Governor's counsel to waive provisions of the State Education Law related to the licensure of health care professionals;
 - The Office of Health Systems Management may put in place an expedited permitting process related to the certification of additional beds; and
 - May waive Medicaid requirements in order to provide medical care for those who have been negatively impacted by the disaster.

In addition, the Federal government may waive provisions of Federal statutes and regulations in order to assist the State in its response and recovery efforts. In these cases, the appropriate State agency may take part in the federal waiver process. Some examples of this include, but are not limited to:

- Department of Labor: Implements special assistance programs such as Disaster Unemployment Assistance for those who may not be eligible for regular Unemployment Insurance benefits as authorized by the President pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 5177.
- Department of Transportation (DOT): Works with the Federal Department of Transportation to develop and implement waivers for:
 - Overweight vehicles and oversize equipment limits on the NYSDOT system due to structural considerations on bridges and pavement. This capability can also be utilized by the Thruway Authority and the State Bridge Authority.
 - DOT grants permits for overweight vehicles and oversize equipment limits on the NYSDOT system due to structural considerations on bridges and pavement.
 - Approval for extended hours of labor by personnel that drive large commercial motor vehicles and are involved in emergency restoration of electric, gas and/or communications utility services or in the emergency distribution of petroleum.

In some cases, agencies may not need a gubernatorial waiver in order to participate in response and recovery efforts, but the declaration of an emergency may be the trigger which leads to increased participation or a ramped up response by the agency. In some cases, the declaration may actually trigger authority specified in the agency's enabling statutes. Some examples include,

- Agriculture and Markets: May increase efforts to inspect and test food to insure safety. It may also increase the use of its embargo authority.

- NYS Energy Research and Development Authority: May assist the State Department of Transportation in applying for waivers of federal transportation restrictions for fuel delivery.
- Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA): OTDA takes necessary actions to expedite the provision of financial and Social Services assistance to victims of disaster.
- Department of Environmental Conservation (ENCON): May, in an emergency, make emergency orders with respect to petroleum fuels and natural gas without notice or a hearing for the owner of the resource. In addition, during an emergency the Department may waive procedural permitting requirements and issue emergency authorizations. See Environmental Conservation Law §§ 23-0305 & 70-0116.

4. State/Federal Coordination under the National Response Framework (NRF)

A. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may implement the National Response Framework, which provides a mechanism for organizing, coordinating, and mobilizing Federal resources to augment State and local resources.

In the event of, or in anticipation of, an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response, the National Operations Center (NOC), in coordination with the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), notifies Federal departments and agencies of the situation and specifies the federal level of activation required. After being notified, departments and agencies identify staff that can be dispatched to the Joint Field Office (JFO), and begin activating and staging Federal teams and other resources in support of the Federal response. This includes lead personnel for the JFO Sections that may include resources to execute pre-scripted mission assignments and readiness contracts, as directed by DHS. Further, some Federal departments or agencies may deploy to an incident under their own authorities. In these instances, Federal departments or agencies will notify the SEOC and the local Incident Command structure.

The FEMA Regional Administrator deploys a liaison to the State EOC to provide technical assistance and also activates the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC). Federal department and agency personnel, including ESF primary and support agency personnel, staff the RRCC as required. The RRCCs:

- Coordinate initial regional and field activities.
- In coordination with State, tribal, and local officials, deploy regional teams to assess the impact of the event, gauge immediate State needs, and make preliminary arrangements to set up operational field facilities.
- Coordinate Federal support until a JFO is established.

- Will support the State JIC as appropriate.

A Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), appointed by the Secretary of Homeland Security on behalf of the President, will coordinate Federal support activities. The FCO works with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to identify needs and requirements. A Principal Federal Official (PFO) also may be designated as the Secretary of Homeland Security's representative to coordinate overall Federal interagency incident management efforts.

Prior to and during catastrophic incidents, especially those events with little or no notice, the Federal governments may take proactive measures to mobilize and deploy assets in anticipation of a formal request from the State for Federal assistance. The proactive responses are utilized to ensure that resources reach the scene in a timely manner to assist in restoring any disruption of normal function of State or local governments. Proactive notification and deployment of Federal resources in anticipation of or in response to catastrophic events will be done in coordination and collaboration with State, tribal and local governments and private-sector entities when possible.

Under the National Response Framework, DHS/FEMA may employ a variety of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) for coordinating response and recovery activities. The State must be in a position to interoperate and coordinate with the federal ESFs to best utilize those resources. Table 4 on the following page identifies the State-to-Federal lines of coordination between State Functional Branches and Federal ESFs. The table illustrates the primary coordinative nodes between levels of government, from a Functional Branch setting. In addition, the table also depicts potential secondary or tertiary coordinative links that each State Functional Branch may need to coordinate with, or through, in effectively managing the response. This will likely be the case when a State agency is supporting more than one activated State Functional Branch. More detailed information can be found in each Functional Branch Annex.

Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

State Functional Branch or Agency	#1: Transportation	#2: Communications	#3: Public Works & Engineering	#4: Firefighting	#5: Information & Planning	#6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing & Human Services	#7: Logistics Management & Resource Support	#8: Public Health & Medical Services	#9: Search & Rescue	#10: Oil & Hazardous Materials Response	#11: Agriculture & Natural Resources	#12: Energy	#13: Public Safety & Security	Replaced by National Disaster Recovery Framework (NRF)	#15: External Affairs
Animal Protection						S	S	S			P				T
Critical Infrastructure / Key Resources		S	S				S					P			T
Emergency Services		S		P			S	S	P	P			S		T
Human Services	S					P	S	S			S				T
Law Enforcement & Security	S	S					S						P		T
Health & Medical						S		P			S				T
Transportation	P		P												T
DPC Response Org & NYSOEM		P			P										P

Key:

P = Primary Coordinative Role

S = Secondary Coordinative Role

T = Tertiary Roles (all groups involved)

* = Long-Term Recovery planning will be incident specific, with Groups and/or agencies being identified as stated in Volume 3 of the State CEMP, Long Term Recovery Planning.

Table 4: State Agency/Functional Branch to Federal ESF Lines of Coordination

5. Sector and Agency-Specific Lines of Coordination with the Federal Response

A strong coastal storm impacting the State is likely to cause extensive physical and economic damage. The impacts may be felt internationally, and many of the sectors that make up the backbone of our society will be impacted as well. An event with such magnitude that impacts the population and the sectors on such a large scale may also be accompanied by a variety of cascading effects and indirect impacts that have a profound impact on government’s ability to provide essential services and maintain our critical infrastructure.

As identified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 (HSPD-7), critical infrastructure and key resources provide the essential services that underpin American society. In addition, there is critical infrastructure so vital that its incapacitation, exploitation, or destruction could have a debilitating effect on security and economic well-being. Consistent with the National Strategy for Homeland Security, the Secretary of Homeland Security has produced the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), which outlines national goals, objectives, milestones, and key initiatives to protect the nation’s critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR).

The NIPP is based upon a risk management framework that takes into account threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences when prioritizing CI/KR protection activities. It provides an integrated, comprehensive approach to addressing physical, cyber, and human threats and vulnerabilities to address the full range of risks to the Nation. The NIPP identifies Federal sector-specific agencies (SSAs) that will support preparedness, response and recovery across a number of critical infrastructure sectors. It provides a roadmap for identifying CI/KR assets, assessing vulnerabilities, prioritizing assets, and implementing protection measures in each infrastructure sector. For each sector, the NIPP delineates roles and responsibilities for Federal (SSAs) in carrying out these activities, with DHS as the lead agency and single point of accountability and coordination.

The information and coordination that can be gleaned from the NIPP will be invaluable to the State in response to a coastal storm. The vulnerabilities and capabilities for each sector have been identified, the results of which can be extrapolated into the State's coastal response. This was done at the federal level when looking at the NRF in relation to the NIPP. NRF response planning is informed by the most current and accurate assessments of CI/KR vulnerabilities. The primary agencies for the ESFs identified in the NRF are to access the information capabilities of the NIPP as they pertain to the response capabilities of the ESF. During the response phase of an incident, the information derived from NIPP implementation can be used to support initial response capabilities under the NRF. During an event, DHS may designate an Infrastructure Liaison to serve as the principal advisor to the NRF response structure regarding all national and regional CI/KR related issues. In the absence of real-time incident information, the NIPP data can be modeled to provide anticipated consequences, and initial resources can be activated and deployed based on those predictions. Those models can support the State's decision in operational planning cycles during a coastal storm. NRF recovery activities benefit from a centralized listing of CI/KR assets by geographic area, and a mechanism for coordinated damage assessment, available through the NIPP. The NRF emergency response planning mechanism can use this information to prioritize recovery actions and resources.

To meet this challenge, the State has identified key lines of coordination to link existing State agencies to Federal resource support. State agency activities include agency-specific and/or multi-agency (Functional Branch) coordination with Federal Emergency Support Functions as identified in the National Response Framework. The technical basis for each agency activity is linked to a specific sector of the critical infrastructure. These concepts can be found in Attachment 4, *State/Federal Coordination for Resources and Resource Support*.

6. Intrastate and Interstate Coordination

As with many types of disasters, a coastal storm will not stop at borders. In addition, evacuations, road closures and other protective actions implemented in New York State may have a resonating effect on the State's neighboring jurisdictions. As part of the response process, the actions taken in New York will be documented in situational assessments, reports and public information Statements. Ongoing pre-landfall discussions should unveil what at-risk States will be doing in response to the event. Post-

landfall, interstate coordination may require facilitative support to ensure that essential supplies, goods and services can be shipped/deployed to the State around restricted or impacted areas. Further, missions that are ongoing on one side of a jurisdictional boundary may be mirrored on the other. Information sharing will be key in addressing these issues. The sharing of this information will occur through traditional State-to-State statutory lines, which are often agency-specific, and through the SEOC multi-agency response structure. Resources and movements will be coordinated through local government, as appropriate, as well as with the neighboring State(s). The coordination with the local level in New York State will be managed through local government in the State via the command structure in place in New York. Interstate coordination will be managed through the State EOC to the State EOC of the State(s) involved. Federal assistance with the RRCC and ESF #15 may be needed as well.

New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Coastal Storm Annex

Section IV: Recovery

A. Overview

Dependent on the type of destruction and damage caused to the communities and individuals along the storm track, the response to such an event may be short-lived or could extend for a prolonged period of time, perhaps even years. Emergency response activities may include control measures that have been rapidly employed and may result in a slow demobilization of response agencies and activities.

A variety of forces may influence the direction of the recovery process. Considerations that have to be analyzed for an effective response and prompt recovery include the safety of responders, repair and re-opening of critical transportation routes, remoteness of areas, and needs and requirements for the restoration of utility systems.

Regardless of the extent of damage, the State of New York will strive to assist local governments, businesses, and citizens in recovering from the impacts of any emergency. Where possible, hazard mitigation measures will be incorporated into recovery activities in order to lessen the impact of reoccurrence, or eliminate it entirely.

B. Demobilization of the State Response

Following any disaster, the response organization must at some point transition from a short-term recovery to a long-term recovery. In some cases, the stimulus to transition is very clear, while in other cases it is not. In the case of a coastal storm, the demobilization of the State's response will be initiated when the State Unified Command determines that adequate progress has been made in restoring essential services and functionality to the affected areas. This will likely occur when it is recognized that the infrastructure in those areas is able to support reentry, maintain safety and security provide self-sustaining economic viability, and when some sense of normalcy is evident.

When a centralized State coordination presence is no longer required in the affected area, the SEOC will develop and implement a demobilization plan to transfer responsibilities and suspend unnecessary field and agency operations. SEOC and field-level Planning Sections will respectively develop a scalable demobilization plan for the release of appropriate components. As the need for full-time interagency coordination at the SEOC ceases, plans for selective release of State resources, demobilization, deactivation, and closeout are developed. The SEOC may remain operational at reduced staffing to ensure longer term missions are completed and to maintain situational awareness to support additional response operations.

When the State response effort is deactivated, specific procedures for deactivation will be followed to ensure proper record keeping and handling of contracts as well as recovery of deployed equipment and materials. Demobilization and deactivation activities are planned, coordinated and executed to ensure that all level of government, tribal, and private sector response and recovery personnel are maintained at a State of readiness commensurate to operational field response and recovery operations. Actions may include:

- Relaxing traffic and access control points.
- Follow-up water supply analyses, remediation of hazardous materials and monitoring hazardous waste sites.
- Conducting ongoing debris removal, environmental remediation activities.
- Additional food safety messages, handling practices, inspections and monitoring.
- Assessing resources and authorities that may be needed for subsequent coastal storms.
- Estimating the overall impact on the State, including mortality, financial impacts and the disaster recovery mechanisms that can support the general public.
- Continue risk communications for mental health support, recovery programs, individual and family preparedness and safety messages regarding mold.
- Communicating with local government, healthcare providers, the media, and the public about any subsequent coastal storms.

C. The Recovery Process

1. Funding and Compensation

Whenever the Governor finds that a disaster has occurred or may be imminent and local capabilities may be exceeded, the Governor may declare a State Disaster Emergency. Whenever the Governor finds that the event is of such severity and magnitude that the State will be overwhelmed, the Governor can request federal assistance.

The State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan outlines the disaster relief funding and programs that would be applicable for an incident of this type. Included are provisions for Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA), which would aid in supporting government response operations and provide some recovery assistance for individuals and their families, businesses and sectors identified in the preceding pages. The implementation of the recovery process is identified in Volume 2 of the State CEMP – *Response and Short-Term Recovery*. Short-term recovery processes include:

- Coordinating assistance programs to help individuals, households, and businesses meet basic needs and return to self-sufficiency. Such programs include housing assistance, other needs assistance, crisis counseling services, disaster legal services, and unemployment or reemployment programs.
- Establishing Disaster Recovery Centers: With Federal, State, tribal, local, voluntary, and nongovernmental organizations represented, staff provide recovery and mitigation program information, advice, counseling, and related technical assistance. Some of these programs include:
 - **Farm Service Agency:** May Provide agricultural loans up to \$500,000 to farmers, ranchers and landowners to cover production, property losses and physical structures part of farming operations.
 - **U.S. Department of Agriculture:** May extended food stamp benefits to households to replace food that was spoiled due to power loss. May provide households with emergency food stamp benefits.
 - **Internal Revenue Service:** Allows certain casualty losses to be deducted on Federal income tax returns for the year of the loss or through an immediate amendment to the previous year's return.
 - **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF):** Businesses may file claims for payment of Federal excise taxes paid on alcoholic beverages or tobacco products lost, rendered unmarketable or condemned by a duly authorized official under various circumstances, including where the President has declared a major disaster.
 - **U.S. Department of Labor:** Disaster unemployment assistance and unemployment insurance benefits may be available through the State unemployment office and supported by the U.S. Department of Labor.
 - **Department of Veterans Affairs:** Provides death benefits, pensions, insurance settlements and adjustments to home mortgages for veterans impacted by a disaster.
 - **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:** Offers a crisis counseling program to help relieve any grieving, stress, or mental health problems caused or aggravated by the disaster or its aftermath. These *short-term* services, provided by FEMA as supplemental funds granted to State and local mental health agencies, *are only available to eligible survivors of Presidential-declared major disasters.* Crisis counselors are often on-hand at Disaster Recovery Centers (when they are established). Crisis counseling services are also offered by the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, other voluntary agencies, as well as churches and synagogues.
 - **Federal Emergency Management Agency:** Through an agreement with FEMA the **Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association**, provides free legal advice for low-income individuals regarding cases that will not produce a fee (i.e., those cases where

attorneys are paid part of the settlement which is awarded by the court). Cases that may generate a fee are turned over to the local lawyer referral service.

- Individuals, families and businesses may be eligible for federal assistance if they live, own a business, or work in a county declared a Major Disaster Area, incur sufficient property damage or loss, and, depending on the type of assistance, do not have the insurance or other resources to meet their needs.
- Coordinating with private-sector and nongovernmental organizations involved in donations management and other recovery activities.
- Coordinating public assistance grant programs authorized by the Stafford Act.
- Coordinating with the private sector on restoration and recovery of CI/KR. Activities include working with owners/operators to ensure the restoration of critical services, including water, power, natural gas and petroleum, emergency communications, and healthcare.
- Coordinating mitigation grant programs to help communities reduce the potential impacts of future disasters. Activities include developing strategies to rebuild resilient communities.

It is important to note that the coordination of federal assistance through State command structure does not end following the demobilization of the field structure or the SEOC. In many cases, the agency that has primacy with that sector often continues to monitor and support the recovery efforts of that jurisdiction into the long-term recovery phase. This is similar and consistent with the federal approach as well. After the JFO closes, ongoing activities transition to individual agencies with primary recovery responsibilities. Federal partners then work directly with their regional or headquarters offices to administer and monitor recovery programs, support, and technical services.

2. Social and Economic Effects

The economic effects of a coastal storm on the State, even on a small scale, may be enormous to the victims and their families, public and private entities, and to subsidiary and support industries of our economy. Employment may be affected over a wide range of sectors, from the farming and subsidiary industries, to distributors, the retail industry, the shipping industry, education, and to government. The impact on the sectors that serve as the foundational elements of our way of life may have a cascading effect. The potential exists for many businesses that rely upon or support those sectors to be severely impacted, including local businesses, distributors, healthcare, and any reliant business, market, or industry. Movement restrictions that occurred during pre and post-landfall may promote erratic prices of common products, services or commodities. This is especially the case in the food service industry where most food providers maintain minimal or “just in time” inventories. Those inventories are traditionally shipped via several bridge and tunnel networks that may have been severely impacted during the storm.

The State will need to take proactive measures in reenergizing the State's economy. A variety of mechanisms to support the economy and the consumer (general public) in times of disaster are already identified in the Human Services Annex to the State CEMP. In addition, these efforts may include:

- Monitoring excessive pricing practices to prevent "price-gouging".
- Providing Unemployment Insurance Benefits and personnel services, including job counseling.
- Providing additional assistance to small businesses with grants and loan programs and assist an even larger group of businesses, through a broad range of services, to help the entire business community.
- Utilizing discretionary powers for abating penalties and extending tax due dates as warranted by the emergency.
- Providing advice on tax law provisions for losses related to the disaster.
- Working with lending institutions in requesting compassion and restraint for victims of a coastal storm.
- Working with insurance companies to allow insurance adjusters to begin the process of assessing damages in an effort to speed up the loss adjustment process.

The bullets above note just a few of the potential State mechanisms that could be utilized to reenergize the economy and support the general population. The State's ability to implement such actions, and others, rests with the agency that has the statutory obligation and authority to do so. Additional recovery programs can be found in Volume-3 of the State CEMP, *Long-Term Recovery*.

3. Public Awareness

Ongoing media campaigns may be conducted to re-emphasize the importance of personal and business preparedness. Informational and educational materials should be disseminated to the public through a variety of different venues. The State and County should foster relations with the media, especially prior to the start of future hurricane events to get out the messages necessary on preparedness plans and kits, evacuations and sheltering. The media has to be effectively used to disseminate information on evacuation and shelters, and informational websites should be made available for the public to access. All informational materials should also be converted to numerous languages to meet the needs of the populous.

D. Attachments

Attachment 1: *State Coastal Plan Timeline and Executive Action Guides*

Attachment 2: *Coastal Storm Regional Conference Calls*

Attachment 3: *State/Federal Coordination for Resources and Resource Support*

Attachment 4: *List of Reference used in Plan Development*

Attachment 5: *County Protective Action Decisions by County*

Attachment 6: *SLOSH, Evacuation, Shelter and Point of Distribution Maps*

Attachment 7: *Glossary and List of Acronyms*

Attachment 1

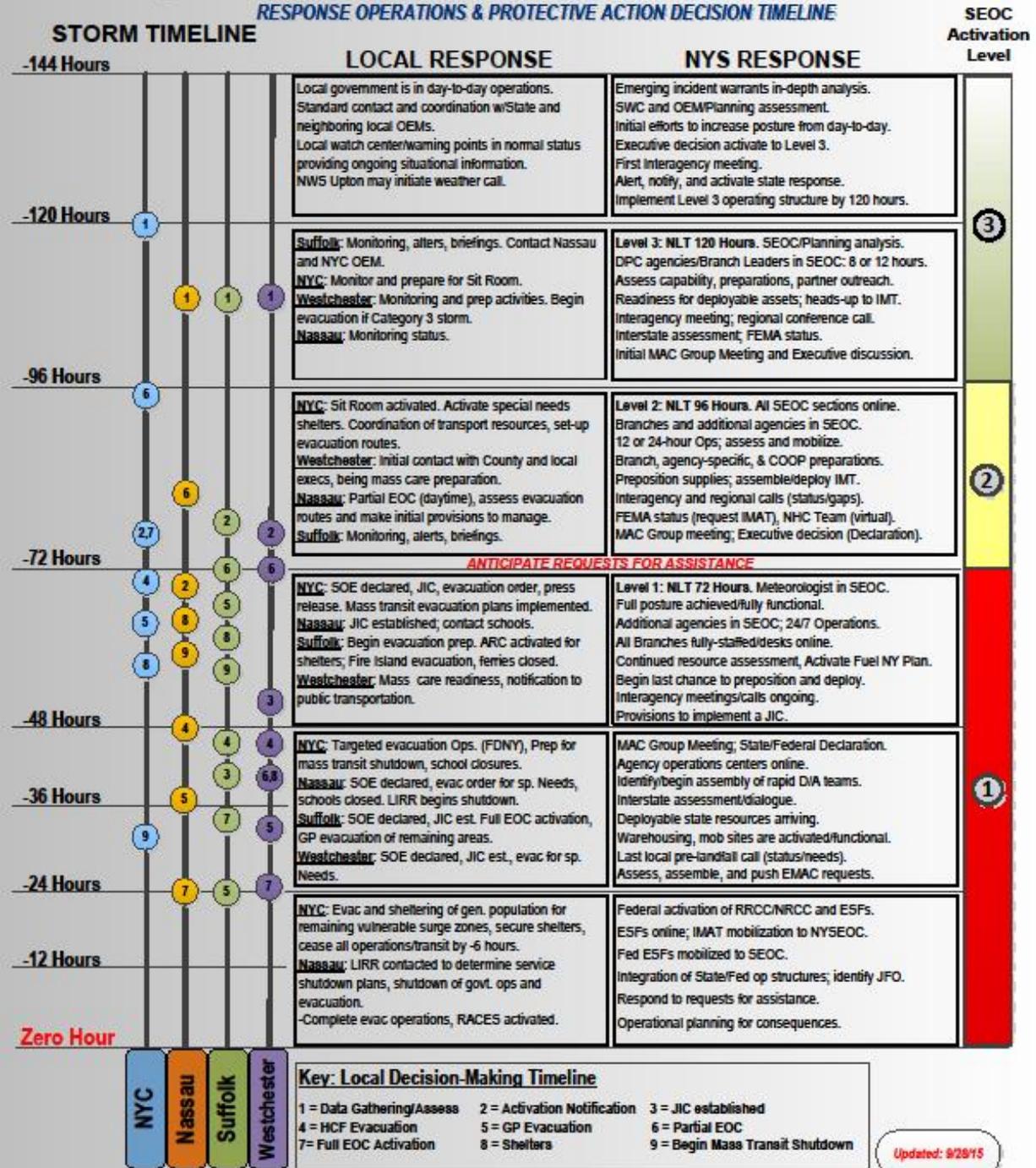
State Coastal Plan Timeline and Executive Action Guides



Homeland Security and Emergency Services

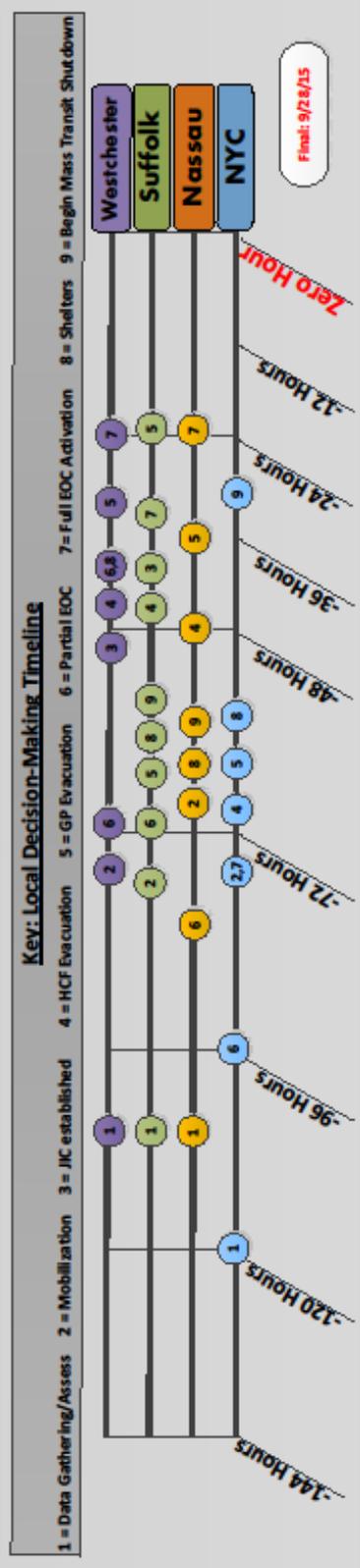
Emergency Management

RESPONSE OPERATIONS & PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISION TIMELINE



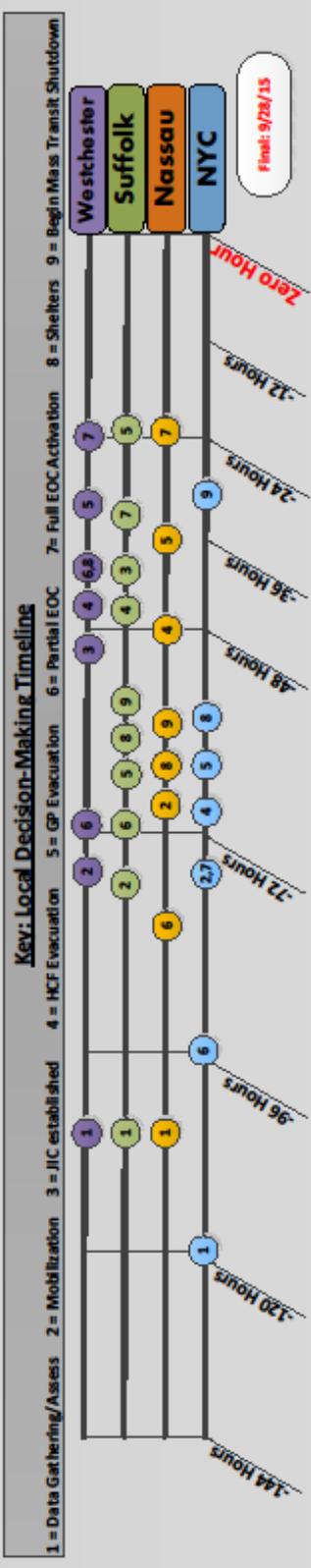
STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER PRE-ACTIVATION POSTURE - GOAL: Conduct joint assessment and decision-making, initial agency notifications/briefing, begin measures to increase state posture, and notify agencies of staffing requirements for upcoming operational period(s).

- Activities: The State EOC maintains a readiness posture. Proceed with following at no later than -144 hours (6 days out):**
- Direct State Watch Center staff, OEM Planning, Operations and GIS staff, to assess the anticipated storm path and timing.
 - Obtain synopsis for informed Executive decision making.
 - Decide to activate the State EOC to a Level 3 at no later than **120 hours** (within the next 24 hours).
 - Decide to conduct an initial interagency meeting (virtual or in-person) to discuss the implications of the synopsis.
 - Decide on 8 or 12 hour shifts.
- Interagency Group – call attendees (minimum) listed below:
- Department of Health*
 - Agriculture and Markets*
 - Department of Health/EMS
 - State Office of Emergency Management
 - Office of Fire Prevention and Control*
 - Department of Public Service
 - Division of Military and Naval Affairs
 - Department of Environmental Conservation
 - Division of State Police*
 - Department of Transportation*
 - Thruway Authority
 - Office of Temporary Disability Assistance*
 - Office of Counter Terrorism*
 - Office of Interoperable and Emergency Communications
 - American Red Cross
- Functional branch leaders are noted with an asterisk.
- Direct the agencies listed above to begin staffing State EOC no later than 120 hours.**



STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER LEVEL 3 - GOAL: To provide a continued assessment of storm information, make projections on potential consequences, assess local preparations, conduct initial briefings/analyses with agencies, and make preparations to increase the state response posture.

<p>Activities: This level should be initiated no later than -120 hours (5 days out) prior to the forecast arrival of tropical storm force winds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine if day-time staffing of the State EOC may be sufficient. <input type="checkbox"/> Implement 8 or 12-hour staffing patterns to support operations. <input type="checkbox"/> Stand up the SEOC Situation Room, Planning Section; basic Ops/Logistics sections. <input type="checkbox"/> Determine need to activate multi-agency situation unit (MASU). <input type="checkbox"/> Determine the need for mobilization and pre-deployment of State resources/staff and/or an increase or decrease in state posture. <input type="checkbox"/> Instruct all DHSES-based assets to ensure a state of readiness. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistical facilities, emergency stockpiles, supplies and equipment. Emergency communications equipment, support equipment and vehicles. Identifying staffing patterns, operational periods, shift rotations, and potential field deployments. <input type="checkbox"/> Initial notification to State IMT personnel of potential deployment. <input type="checkbox"/> Instruct agencies in the SEOC to identify potential actions, develop staffing patterns, begin preparations to implement response activities, and identify any resource support issues as the State moves forward in the response. <input type="checkbox"/> Direct State Functional Branch Leaders to address preparatory measures with partner agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health Branch: DOH Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources: OCT Animal Protection Branch: AGS & MKTS Transportation Infrastructure Branch: DOT Human Services Branch: OTDA Emergency Services Branch: OFPC Law Enforcement Branch: DSP <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure State OEM and the functional branch leaders jointly identify which agencies and groups of each branch are required. <input type="checkbox"/> Begin initial consideration for establishing a Joint Information Center (JIC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct interagency meeting (virtual or in-person) to discuss the implications of the weather synopsis; include aggressive development of staffing plans. Direct agencies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the level of vulnerability to the impending event, and mitigate as appropriate. Review the level of agency-specific preparedness to implement continuity measures. Review the level of preparedness to support a collective, state response as identified in each functional branch annex and the Coastal Storm Annex. Establish priorities in preparing for the event - such as identifying available resources, future resources requirements and internal staffing patterns. Address any sector-specific coordination or customer-based concerns or outreach, as appropriate. Identify and raise any specific needs, issues or gaps that require support or coordination from State OEM. <input type="checkbox"/> Request DHSES Commissioner to convene a Principals Group meeting (virtual or in-person) to brief the Executive Chamber and DPC agency executives, support executive/policy level decisions. DHSES Commissioner to determine the frequency/scope of the meetings. <input type="checkbox"/> Primer for initial consideration for a Governor's declaration of a State Disaster Emergency. <input type="checkbox"/> Lead conference call with at-risk communities. <input type="checkbox"/> Open dialogue with other at-risk states in region to determine operating timelines and potential protective actions. <input type="checkbox"/> Contact FEMA Region II to determine Federal posturing, resources being mobilized. <input type="checkbox"/> Inquire of local, State, Federal partners to ascertain status and availability of potential field locations for staging, mobilization, etc.
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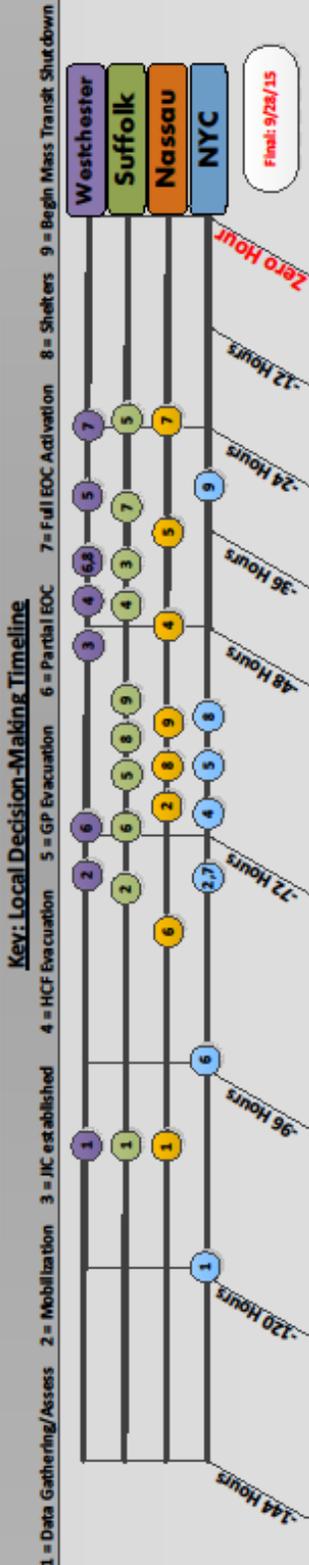
Homeland Security and Emergency Services

Emergency Management

EXECUTIVE DECISION MAKING TIMELINE

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER LEVEL 2 - GOAL: In addition to those identified in level 3, assess local response posture and activities, continue briefings/analyses with agencies, increase in preparations in implementing the state response posture, and make preparations for initial requests for assistance.

<p>Activities: This level should be initiated no later than -96 hours out / at least 48 hours in advance of a Tropical Storm Watch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct the following additional State agencies to the SEOC: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>OCFS</td> <td>DOCS</td> <td>SED</td> <td>OGS</td> <td>OMH</td> <td>MTA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DCS</td> <td>SUNY</td> <td>OPWDD</td> <td>OPRHP</td> <td>DPS</td> <td>Port Auth. NY/NJ</td> </tr> </table> Decide to maintain 8 or 12-hour staffing, or implement 24-hour staffing operations as conditions warrant. Continue to provide ongoing assessment. Direct assembly of multi-agency teams to local EOCs, as needed. Stand up ALL command and general staff positions. Convene Interagency Group meeting. Direct agencies/branches to identify potential actions, staffing/resource support issues and the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of potential requests for assistance. Protective actions being implemented at agency facilities within at-risk area. Potential challenges, policy issues, or circumstances prohibiting operational capabilities or functions. Any potential COOP issues. Assessment of readiness to integrate with the incoming Federal response. Advising agencies to consider taking protective actions for all State facilities located within potentially impacted areas. Activate Agency Operations Center (AOC) to support the level of response. Advising of logistical arrangements made internally by each agency and immediately upon the authorization to deploy to field (e.g. county EOCs). 		OCFS	DOCS	SED	OGS	OMH	MTA	DCS	SUNY	OPWDD	OPRHP	DPS	Port Auth. NY/NJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct the pre-positioning of relief supplies, equipment, materials, and personnel to support feeding shelters, and short-term recovery efforts. Include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food, water, bedding, durable medical equipment (Human Service Branch/agencies). Generators, fuel, tarps, portable pumps (OEM Logistics and DEC). Debris clearing equip., chippers, chain saws (Transport Infrastructure Branch). Security, access, egress supporting equipment (Law Enforcement & Security Branch). Environmental monitoring equip., supplies, personnel (Public Health Branch). Personnel to support damage assessment; deployment of sandbags/equipment (State OBM/Logs). CJ/KR sectors, efforts to support restoration of energy sector (CJ/KR Branch). Identify and direct the deployment schedule of field-level ops components considered. Take note to deploy w/in 24 hours to allow staff to be in position 48-hours+ prior to landfall; test communications lines, coordination, incident reporting, and assess local needs, gaps and issues. Follow-up Executive-level discussion regarding Governor decision to declare State Disaster Emergency. Direct Legal staff to draft declaration and pre-landfall request. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct follow on local conference call. Direct Ops staff to conduct initial EMAC outreach; determine resource status. Reinitiate contact w/ FEMA Region II; determine Federal posture, preparedness, resources. Establish contact w/Hurricane Liaison Team. Ensure all involved agencies are providing appropriate situational awareness to state/local govt. Follow up to assess status of staging areas, mobilization sites; activate to ensure establishment and begin process of full functioning. Additional consideration to establish a JIC.
OCFS	DOCS	SED	OGS	OMH	MTA									
DCS	SUNY	OPWDD	OPRHP	DPS	Port Auth. NY/NJ									





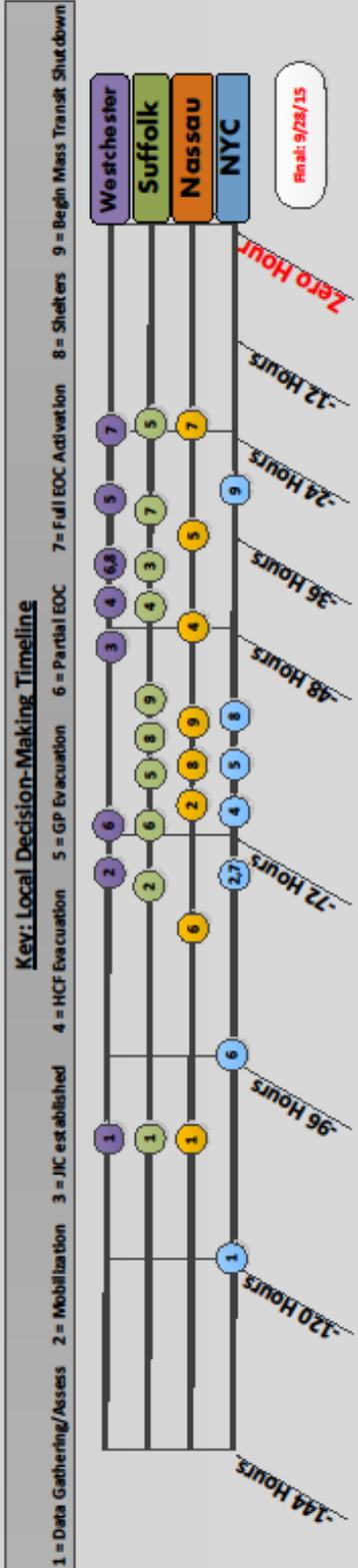
Homeland Security and Emergency Services

Emergency Management

EXECUTIVE DECISION MAKING TIMELINE

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER LEVEL 1 - GOAL: In addition to those previously listed, ensure appropriate level of functionality to effectively respond to requests for assistance, storm-related impacts, make final state-level preparations, be capable to fully integrate with an incoming Federal response organization, and make provisions to rapidly assess damages.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Expect to begin an increase in requests. Deployments should begin arriving at forward locations. <input type="checkbox"/> Last opportunity to make decision and quickly deploy state resources and personnel to the at-risk areas. <input type="checkbox"/> Deployments must be completed and in place within 24 hours. <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate final pre-landfall conference call with the at-risk communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Update on storm-related specifics, questions, or concerns. <input type="checkbox"/> Update on the state's response posture and structure. <input type="checkbox"/> Status of local response actions and protective actions. <input type="checkbox"/> Identify any outstanding resource requests and anticipated needs and gaps. <input type="checkbox"/> Activate Fuel NY Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Inquire as to Federal disaster declarations may be in process, pending or complete. 	<p>Activities: This level will be initiated no later than -72 hours (3 days out).</p> <p>This time will likely coincide with the activation of the National Response Framework, the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) and the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), bringing Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) on line. This level marks the point where a Federal IMAT and appropriate ESF leadership may begin to deploy/arrive at the State EOC. This will warrant the integration of the Federal system into the State's response organizational structure. Includes integration into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Principal and Interagency meetings, conference calls and briefings. <input type="checkbox"/> The Planning Section and operational planning cycles. <input type="checkbox"/> Logistics and Operations sections. <input type="checkbox"/> Functional branches. <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary discussions regarding a joint field office (JFO).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Direct the following State agencies to send a representative to the State EOC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Empire State Development <input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Labor <input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/> State Insurance Department <input type="checkbox"/> Taxation and Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Governor's Office of Employee Relations <input type="checkbox"/> National Weather Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Designate a State Coordinating Officer (SCO). <input type="checkbox"/> Direct the assembly of and push out EMAC requests. <input type="checkbox"/> Direct the identification of preliminary damage assessment teams, potential site visits, and deployment timelines. <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct follow-on interagency meetings. <input type="checkbox"/> Advise to cease all operations and implement continuity measures.



Attachment 2

Coastal Storm Regional Conference Call Schedule and Participants

*Note: This is a placeholder for Coastal Storm Regional Conference
Call Schedule & Participants*

Attachment 3

State/Federal Coordination for Resources and Resource Support

<i>Critical Infrastructure Sector</i>	<i>State Agency or Branch</i>	<i>Federal Coordination with ESF-resources to support the response.</i>	<i>ESF Coordinating Agency</i>	<i>Federal Sector-Specific Agency (SSA)</i>	<i>State/Federal ESF Coordinative Notes</i>
Food and Agriculture	APB / Ag & Mkts	ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources	USDA	USDA, HHS	ESF 11: Can provide nutrition assistance; control and eradication of an animal/zoonotic disease outbreak, assurance of food safety; support pet sheltering, protection of natural and cultural resources.
Food	HSB	ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services	DHS/FEMA	USDA, HHS	ESF 6: Non-medical mass care services to include sheltering of victims, organizing feeding operations, emergency first aid, coordinating bulk distribution of emergency relief items.
	Ag & Mkts	ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources	USDA		ESF 11: Can provide nutrition assistance, assurance of food safety and food security.
Water and Wastewater Systems	HSB	ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services	DHS/FEMA	EPA	ESF 6: Coordinating bulk distribution of emergency relief items.
Dams	CI/KR	ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering	DOD	DOD	ESF 3: Assessments of public works and infrastructure; executing emergency contract support and real estate services.
	CI/KR, DEC	ESF #12: Energy	DOE	DHS	ESF 12: Provide support and assistance to power producers; actions to assess energy supply demands; technical support to hydroelectric facilities.
	LE&SB	ESF #13: Public Safety & Security	DHS/DOJ		ESF 13: Law enforcement support, credentialing, access control, site security, traffic and crowd control, security for the SNS.

<i>Critical Infrastructure Sector</i>	<i>State Agency or Branch</i>	<i>Federal Coordination with ESF-resources to support the response.</i>	<i>ESF Coordinating Agency</i>	<i>Federal Sector-Specific Agency (SSA)</i>	<i>State/Federal ESF Coordinative Notes</i>
Healthcare and Public Health	HSB	ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services	DHS/FEMA	HHS	ESF 6: Human Services include providing victim-related recovery efforts such as counseling, identifying support for persons with special needs, expediting processing of new Federal benefits claims.
	PHMB	ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services	HHS		ESF 8: Assessment of public health/medical needs (including behavioral health), public health surveillance, medical care (NDMS) personnel, medical equipment and supplies.
	Ag & Mkts	ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources	USDA		ESF 11: Nutrition assistance, control and eradication of an animal/zoonotic disease outbreak, assurance of food safety and food security, pet shelter support
	SOEM / PHMB / DOS	ESF #15: External Affairs	DHS		ESF 15: Public Affairs, community relations, congressional and international affairs, State and local coordination, and Tribal affairs.
Emergency Services	ESB	ESF #4: Firefighting	USDA/FS	DHS	ESF 4: Provides personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of State, local, and tribal agencies involved in rural and urban firefighting operations.
	ESB	ESF #5: Information and Planning	DHS/FEMA		ESF 5: Deploy staff to support emergency response teams, logistics and material, direction and control, information management, resource acquisition and management, including allocation and tracking.
	ESB, LE&SB	ESF #7: Logistics Management and Resource Support	GSA		ESF 7: Support contracting services and security services, and personnel required to support immediate response activities.
	ESB	ESF #8: Public Health and Medical	HHS		ESF 8: Can support emergency first aid.

<i>Critical Infrastructure Sector</i>	<i>State Agency or Branch</i>	<i>Federal Coordination with ESF-resources to support the response.</i>	<i>ESF Coordinating Agency</i>	<i>Federal Sector-Specific Agency (SSA)</i>	<i>State/Federal ESF Coordinative Notes</i>
	ESB	ESF #9: Search & Rescue	DHS/FEMA		ESF 9: USAR support as needed.
	LE&SB	ESF #13: Public Safety & Security	DHS/DOJ		ESF 13: Law enforcement support, credentialing, access control, site security, traffic and crowd control, security for the SNS.
Commercial Facilities / Government Facilities	DOS, SOEM	ESF #7: Logistics Management and Resource Support	GSA	OHS-ICE / FPS	ESF 7: Support contracting services and personnel required to support immediate response activities.
	SOEM	ESF #5: Information and Planning	DHS		ESF 5: Deploy staff to support emergency response teams, logistics and material, direction and control, information management, resource acquisition and management, including allocation and tracking.
	SOEM, DOS, PHB	ESF 15: External Affairs	DHS		ESF 15: Public affairs, community relations, congressional and international affairs, State and local coordination, and Tribal affairs.
Defense Industrial Base	Logistics	ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering	DOD	DOD	ESF 3: Assessments of public works and infrastructure; executing emergency contract support and real estate services.
	Logistics	ESF #12: Energy	DOE		ESF 12: Assist with requests for locating fuel for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and national defense.

<i>Critical Infrastructure Sector</i>	<i>State Agency or Branch</i>	<i>Federal Coordination with ESF-resources to support the response.</i>	<i>ESF Coordinating Agency</i>	<i>Federal Sector-Specific Agency (SSA)</i>	<i>State/Federal ESF Coordinative Notes</i>
Information Technology / Communications	OSC, SOEM, CI/KR, ITS	ESF #2: Communications	DHS	DHS /OCSTC	ESF 2: Coordinates to assess the need for telecommunications industry support, ensures such support is available as needed, including personnel.
	OSC, SOEM, CI/KR, ITS	ESF #7: Logistics Management and Resource Support	GSA		ESF 7: Telecommunications support in accordance with the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies.
Energy	CI/KR	ESF #12: Energy	DOE	DOE	ESF 12: Assist with requests for emergency response actions as they pertain to the Nation’s energy supply, locating fuel for transportation, communications, emergency operations, Federal actions to conserve fuel and electric power; provide energy supply information and guidance on the conservation and efficient use of energy to the State, assesses fuel and electric power damage and energy supply and demand, and identifies requirements to repair energy systems, recommends options to mitigate impacts, and coordinates restoration of energy systems.
Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste	CI/KR			DHS	ESF 12 (above) and see <i>emergency services</i> for additional State/federal resource support.
Transportation Systems	SOEM, TIB, DOCCS, CI/KR, SED	ESF # 1: Transportation	DOT	DHS/ TSA, USCG	ESF 1: Processing and coordinating requests for federal and civil transportation support, coordinating alternate transportation services; coordinating activities conducted under the direct authority of DOT elements such as air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipelines.
	SOEM (Logistics)	ESF #7: Logistics Management and Resource Support	GSA		ESF 7: Contracting services, including transportation services, in coordination with ESF #1.

<i>Critical Infrastructure Sector</i>	<i>State Agency or Branch</i>	<i>Federal Coordination with ESF-resources to support the response.</i>	<i>ESF Coordinating Agency</i>	<i>Federal Sector-Specific Agency (SSA)</i>	<i>State/Federal ESF Coordinative Notes</i>
Financial Services	ESDC, Banking, Tax & Finance. SOEM, State Insurance Dept.	ESF #2: Communications ESF #7: Logistics Management and Resource Support	DHS GSA	Dept. of Treasury	ESF 2: Coordinates to assess the need for telecommunications support for financial sector ISAC. ESF 7: Personnel support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs. <i>Note: Federal coordination should be maintained through the Treasury to the Financial and Banking Information Infrastructure Committee (FBIIIC) to a host of State, federal and private banking and financial institutions.</i>
Commercial Facilities / Government Facilities	DOS, DOCCS HSB SOEM (Logistics)	ESF #1: Transportation ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services ESF #7: Logistics Management and Resource Support	DOT HHS GSA	DHS/ TSA	ESF 1: Processing and coordinating requests for federal and civil transportation support, coordinating alternate transportation services; ESF 6: Expedites mail services in affected areas. ESF 7: Contracting services, including transportation services, in coordination with ESF #1.
Commercial Facilities / Government Facilities	ESB ESB, LE&SB ESB	ESF #4: Firefighting ESF #7: Logistics Management and Resource Support ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services	USDA/FS GSA HHS	DOI	ESF 4: Provides personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of State, local, and tribal agencies involved in rural and urban firefighting operations. ESF 7: Support contracting services and security services, and personnel required to support immediate response activities. ESF 8: Can support emergency first aid.

<i>Critical Infrastructure Sector</i>	<i>State Agency or Branch</i>	<i>Federal Coordination with ESF-resources to support the response.</i>	<i>ESF Coordinating Agency</i>	<i>Federal Sector-Specific Agency (SSA)</i>	<i>State/Federal ESF Coordinative Notes</i>
	ESB	ESF #9: Search & Rescue	DHS/FEMA		ESF 9: USAR support as needed.
	LE&SB	ESF #13: Public Safety & Security	DHS/DOJ		ESF 13: Law enforcement support, credentialing, access control, site security, traffic and crowd control, security for the SNS.
Critical Manufacturing	CI/KR	ESF #1: Transportation	DOT	TBD-Pending	ESF 1: Processing and coordinating requests for federal and civil transportation support, coordinating alternate transportation services.
	LE&SB	ESF #13: Public Safety & Security	DHS/DOJ		ESF 13: Law enforcement support, credentialing, access control, site security, traffic and crowd control, security for the SNS.
	CI/KR, SOEM Logistics	ESF #7: Resource Support	GSA		ESF 7: Contracting services, including transportation services, in coordination with ESF #1.

Branch Key:

- ESB = Emergency Services Branch
- APB = Animal Protection Branch
- PHB = Public Health and Medical Branch
- HSB = Human Services Branch
- TIB = Transportation Infrastructure Branch
- LE&SB = Law Enforcement and Security Branch
- CI/KR = Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Branch

Attachment 4

List of References Used in Plan Development

The following is a list of State and federal documents that were used in the preparation of this Annex:

1. The New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP):

Volume 1: State All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Volume 2: Response and Short-Term Recovery

- Animal Protection Annex
- Critical Facilities and Key Resources Annex
- Emergency Services Annex
- Law Enforcement and Security Annex
- Public Health and Medical Annex
- Transportation Annex
- Human Services Annex

Volume 3: Long-Term Recovery Plan

2. New York City Coastal Storm Plan
3. Nassau County Coastal Storm Plan
4. Suffolk County Coastal Storm Plan
5. Westchester County Coastal Storm Plan
6. Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan, February, 2005.
7. National Response Framework; 2008
8. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) # 5 – Management of Domestic Incidents; February, 2003.
9. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) # 7 – Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization and Protection; December, 2003.
10. *A Failure of Initiative*, Select Bipartisan Committee, February, 2006
11. *Federal Response to Katrina: Lesson Learned*, The White House, 2006

Attachment 5

*Protective Action Decision Timeline in New York City, and Nassau,
Suffolk, Westchester Counties*

I. New York City

1. EOC activation and declaration are predicated on storm progression, status of operations, and protective actions required.
2. Evacuation: Based on Category of storm and potential storm surge:
 - Zone A – Islands and all areas inundated by Category 1 storm surge
 - Zone B – all areas inundated by Category 2 (and some 3) storm surge
 - Zone C – all areas inundated by Category 3 and vulnerable to Category 4 storm surge

96 – 72 hours – Monitoring and preparedness activities

- Medical Transportation Resource Clearinghouse and Target Evacuation Operations to stage or deploy resources for evacuation of healthcare and special need evacuation in inundation zones;
- Prepare special needs shelters for activation;
- Initiate contact with utilities; advise of customers on life-sustained equipment;
- Coordination of transportation resources and establish evacuation routes as per plans
 - Mass transit (MTA - all divisions, LIRR, taxis);
 - Initiate contact with schools for bus availability.

72 hours: Disseminate notification for individuals with special needs and healthcare facilities; MTRC to activate special needs evacuation plan for facilities and populations within surge zones.

72 – 48 hours

- **State of Emergency Declaration**
- JIC established;
- Mass transit evacuation plans implemented at all transit areas – including bridges and tunnels – protocols in place for rerouting and reorganizing transportation services;
- Shelter systems and evacuation centers activated beyond at-risk areas;
- Evacuation order and press release for healthcare facilities, special needs, and nursing homes in inundation zones;
- Evacuation management plans activated; evacuation routes marked and accessible;
- US Coast Guard contacted for drawbridge closure timeline;
- Notification: Public notification of storm and possible evacuation within areas at-risk of or vulnerable to storm surge.

48 – 36 hours

- Targeted Evacuation Operations (FDNY) activated and deployed to Coney Island and the Rockaway Peninsula fire stations - transport special needs and healthcare populations;
- Assessment of transportation routes to determine need for contra-flow of Rte. 878 or traffic directional changes to support outgoing traffic.

36 - 24 hours

- Preparation for mass transit shutdown and reactivation;
- Evacuation routes evaluated for route changes or transportation reorganization;
- Utility companies contacted for operational status and in city generation capabilities;
- School closures.

24 – 6 hours

- Open general population shelters beyond surge zones as per plan;

- Evacuation and sheltering of general population from remaining vulnerable surge zones;
- Dissemination of evacuation orders to public within inundation zones.

6 – 3 hours

- Secure shelters;
- Secure transportation resources;
- Announce refuges of last resort;
- Termination of operations – mass transit, evacuation, infrastructure and road closures, utilities as per protocol.

3 – 0 hours

- Cease all operations;
- Utilities shutdown;
- Cease public transportation;
- Closure of transportation infrastructure;
- Divert evacuees to refuges of last resort;
- Termination of essential services.

II. Nassau County

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation Levels (storm dependent criteria):

Level I	48 hours or when a Hurricane Watch is issued
Level II	36 hours or when a Hurricane Warning is issued (SOEM requested to EOC)
Level III	24 hours or when evacuation commences

Ongoing Activities

1. Communications with State, County Executives and agencies, Local governments, RELT, ARC, Port Authority and NYC, Westchester, and Suffolk County OEMs.
2. Monitor and support operations.
3. Press briefings and notifications throughout storm event; 1st briefing with County Exec at 72 hours.

120 – 96 hours

- Initial contacts to State, County, Local, RELT, ARC, RACES, and CERT;
- County and jurisdictional public works departments to survey evacuation routes for accessibility and status of refuges of last resort.

72 – 48 hours

- Joint information system established within a County MAC;
- Contact initiated with school superintendents;
- Long Island Bus Para-transit to suspend regular service at start of 48 hour period for special needs evacuation within surge areas;
- Critical transportation accessibility monitored at key locations along evacuation routes as per plan; evacuation routes established with assets pre-staged;
- ARC to establish out of surge shelters. *(For school-based emergency shelters, BOCES superintendents will be liaisons between school officials and ARC.);*
- Shelter supply trailers mobilized from surge zones, special needs shelter preparation.

** Appendix G States it will take “upwards of 48 hours” to evacuate the south shore’s vulnerable population (those not needing assistance).

48 – 36 hours - Level I activation - Watch

- **State of Emergency Declaration**
- Evacuation order for healthcare facilities, special needs, and nursing homes within surge zones;
- Long Island Para-transit activated;
- Long Island Bus to curtail regular service to commence emergency transport at 36 hours;
- Evacuation management plan implemented within surge areas: ensure route accessibility, traffic control; conduct door-to-door evacuation notifications, provide security in evacuated areas, and changes in traffic patterns;
- Request NY State Police to facilitate spontaneous evacuation on NYS Parkways;
- Pet Safe Coalition shelters activated;
- School closures.

36 - 24 hours – Level II activation – Warning

- General population evacuation of barrier beaches and coastal communities;**
- Long Island Railroad to begin transportation services for evacuation;
*** Long Beach and Far Rockaways will be evacuated to Valley Stream Train Station*
- Long Island Bus begins emergency stops along evacuation routes to Nassau Community College;
- Evacuation and closure of park and recreational areas;
- Utilities contacted regarding time frame for service shutdown.

24 hours – Level III activation

- General population evacuation of remaining surge prone areas;
- Relocation of affected police and fire departments from surge areas– open first responders shelters;
- Evacuation of non-essential government personnel from surge areas;
- Shutdown places of assembly.

12 hours

- Long Island Railroad contacted to determine service shutdown plans. (LIRR protocol is 8 hours prior to arrival of 39 mph sustained winds.);
- Announce and divert evacuees to refuges of last resort;
- RACES activated;
- Shutdown and relocation of County assets in surge zones;
- Press briefings on shut down of government operations and evacuation.

Arrival of 55 mph winds

- Cessation of evacuation and all exterior operations;
- Secure EOC and all County assets.

III. Suffolk County

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation Levels (storm dependent criteria)

Limited 72 - 48 hours

Full 48 - 0 hours

Ongoing Activities

1. Communications with State, Local, County governments, ARC, hospitals, transportation and utilities
2. Communications with the RELT
3. Press releases, media advisories and emergency instructions

120 – 72 hours

- Monitoring, initial alerts and briefings
- Contacts: Nassau OEM, New York City OEM, Port Authority, RELT to coordinate objectives
 - Private bus companies – availability for evacuation
 - DPW mobilized with request for NYSDOT to assess evacuation route accessibility

72 – 48 hours – Limited EOC Activation

- Halt incoming ferries to Fire Island;
- County Dept. of Health Services to begin preparations for evacuation of healthcare facilities, special needs, and nursing homes in inundation zones;
- American Red Cross activated for sheltering preparations;
- Joint Emergency Evacuation Program (JEEP) notified for evacuation of prequalified special needs individuals;
- Pre-stage police, DPW, and resource assets for traffic management along critical transportation segments used as evacuation routes (includes portions of and intersections along Sunrise and Montauk Highways, Route 27, Route 111, Route 25, and the ferry service from Fire Island);
- Initiate contact with school superintendents and utilities;
- Fire Island evacuation. Notifications to LIRR and Ferry Operators

48 – 36 hours

- **By 48 hours: State of Emergency Declaration**
- JIC established;
- Evacuation order for healthcare facilities, special needs, and nursing homes in inundation zones;
- Press release advising of evacuation routes, pick-up points for evacuees with no transportation and public information call line;
- Evacuation Management Plan implemented – road closures, traffic control, detours;
- LIRR to activate Coastal Storm Evacuation Train Plan;
- School closures.

By 36 hours, Initiate or support Town initiatives to recommend or order Fire Island evacuation.

36 - 24 hours – Full EOC activation

- Staged zone evacuation for general population in inundation zones beginning with Zone 1;
- Activation of Bus Evacuation Pick-up Points Plan for general population with no means of transportation from inundation zones;
- Public notification of evacuation and transportation routes, emergency warnings and instructions;
- Pet-friendly shelters open;
- County Parks and Recreation Department to evacuate and close recreation areas;
- Utilities contacted for planned service shutdown.

24 – 12 hours – Full EOC Activation – Federal, State, County, Local, ESF agency reps

- Evacuation orders for general population from other inundation zones;
- Evacuation of non-essential government personnel from inundation zones;

- Relocation plans for PD and fire departments located in storm surge zones;
- Shutdown places of assembly;
- Shutdown & relocation of County assets in storm surge zones;
- Confirm LIRR as to arrival of 40 mph winds to determine shutdown;
- County-run shelters activated;
- RACES activated.

12 hours – Arrival of 55 mph winds

- Cease all evacuations;
- Divert evacuees to refuges of last resort;
- Cease all exterior operations;
- Secure EOC, County assets and equipment.

IV. Westchester County

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation Levels (storm dependent criteria):

Level III	72 - 48 hours - Preliminary
Level II	48 - 36 hours - Partial
Level I	36 - 24 hours - Full

Ongoing Activities

1. Maintain contact and coordination with State, County, Local, other municipalities, and agencies;
2. Press briefings, public information and emergency instructions through JIC;
3. Monitor roadways, airports, and other transportation routes;
4. Monitor and support all operations, including but not limited to sheltering and evacuation of healthcare facilities, special need populations and general population within surge areas.

- With Category 3 storms: Evacuation will begin when storm is off the South Carolina coast;

120 – 96 hours – Monitoring and preparatory activities, initial contacts with County and local execs, Orange, Rockland, Nassau, Suffolk, and NYC, State (SOEM), RELT, healthcare and long-term care facilities, public and private organizations, ARC for shelter preparations, CART, and utility companies.

72 – 48 hours - Level III activation

- Consultation with County and State DOH to consider evacuation of healthcare and special needs facilities within storm surge zones;
- Mass care/shelter readiness initiated;
- CART notification for pet shelter readiness;
- Evaluate accessibility of critical roadways that could be used to support evacuation (i.e. I-95, I-87, I-287, I-684 and local roads);
- Notification to MTA, Metro North, Amtrak and other public transportation providers of potential evacuation;
- Initiate contact with school superintendents and utilities.

48 – 36 hours

- **State of Emergency Declaration**
- JIC established;
- Draft mission requests for SOEM/FEMA (equipment, personnel, Level III IMT team, USAR, National Guard);

- Activation of special needs, general public and pet-friendly shelters outside of surge zones;
- Evacuation order for healthcare facilities, special needs, and nursing homes in inundation zones;
- Implement evacuation management plan: stage DPW and public safety personnel along roadways that could be used by evacuees in personal vehicles, traffic control activities and limit incoming traffic to emergency personnel;
- Emergency public call line, evacuee pick up points for evacuation of general population with no means of transportation from inundation zones;
- School closures.

36 - 12 hours – Level II activation (partial)

- Evacuation of general population from surge zones;
- Door-to-door evacuation notifications for residents in at-risk areas;
- Identify at-risk areas not evacuated;
- Utilities (power, wastewater treatment plants) and transportation providers contacted for status of operational shutdown.

24 hours – Level I activation (full)

12 hours – “**Zero Hour**”

- Complete evacuation operations;
- Divert remaining evacuees to refuges of last resort;
- Relocate emergency workforce out of at-risk zones;
- Media releases on cessation of evacuation.

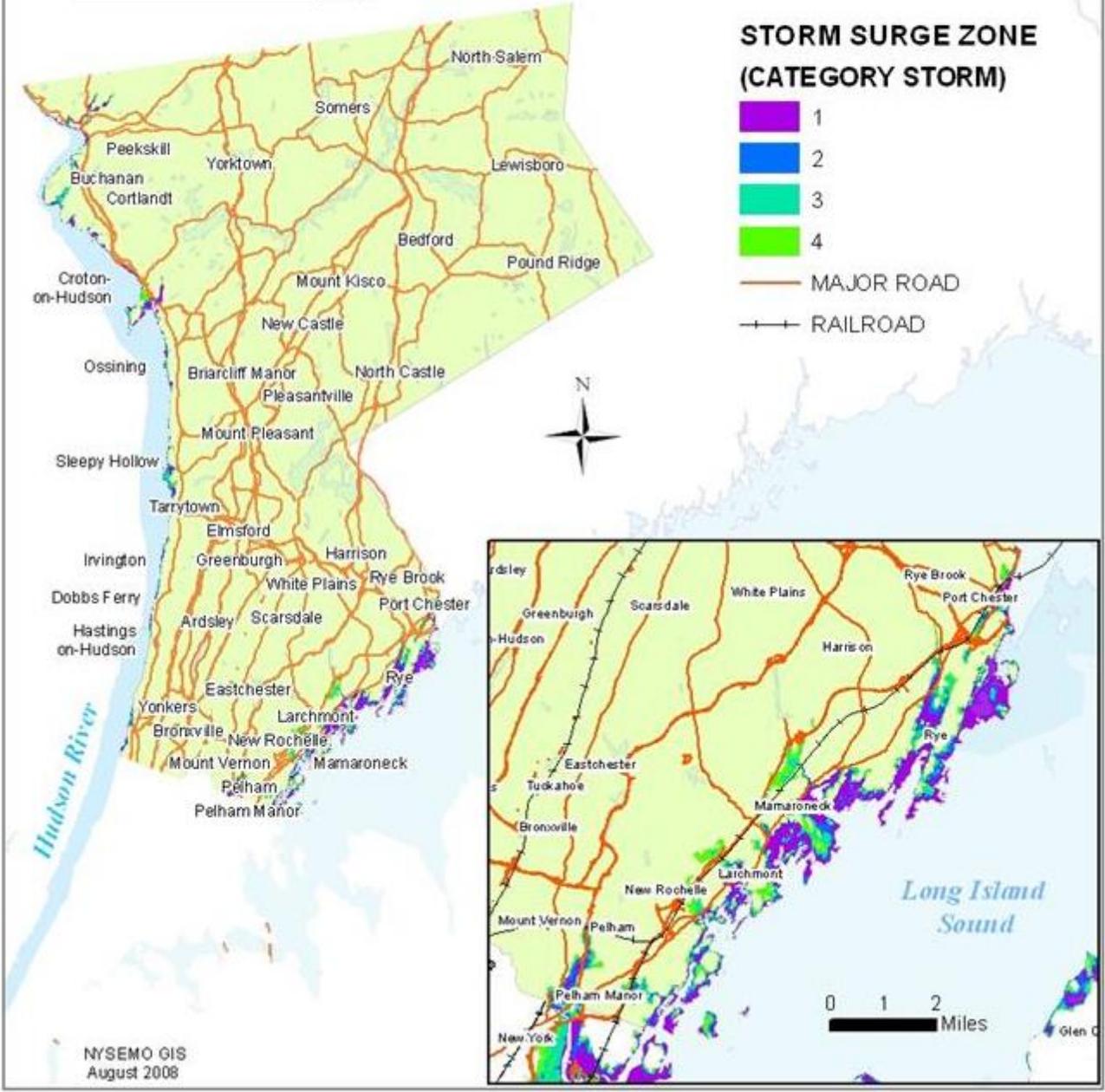
Attachment 6

Hurricane SLOSH Maps, Evacuation Zones, Shelter Locations, Points of Distribution for New York City, and Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester Counties

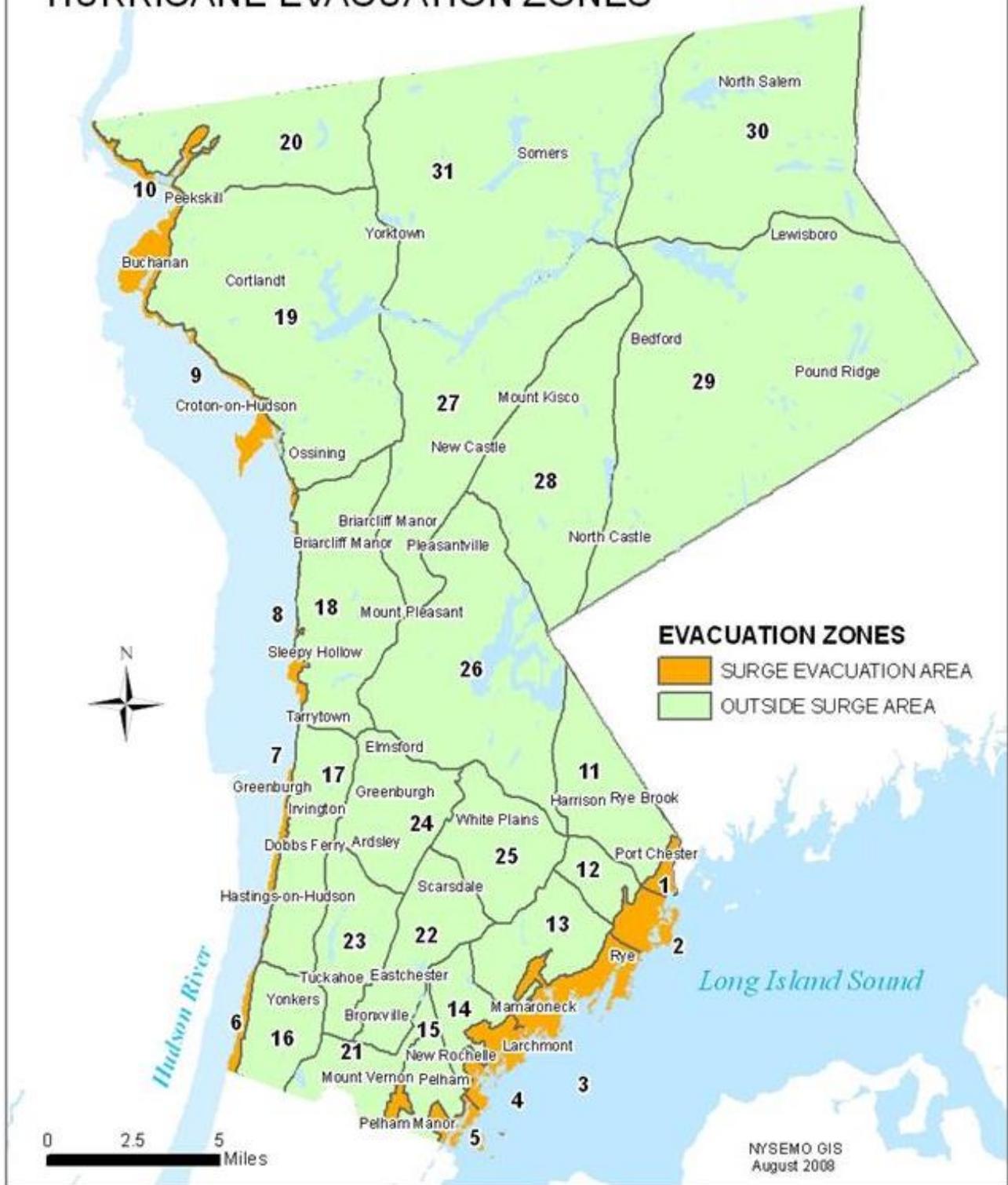
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NY HURRICANE STORM SURGE INUNDATION ZONES*

* Based on NOAA's Sea Lake Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model. A number of possible storm landfall locations are factored providing worst case flooding at any given location for associated category storm.

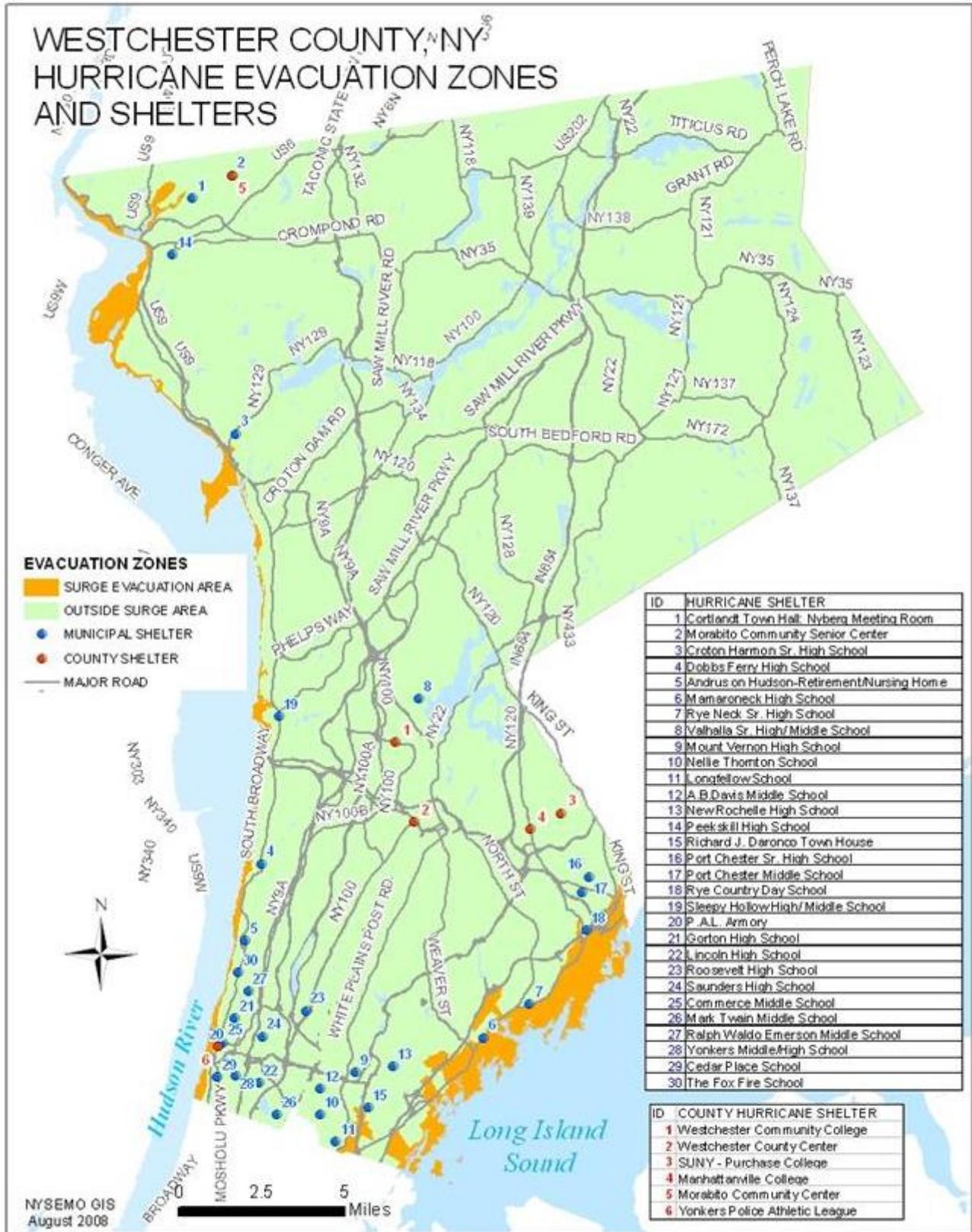
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WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NY HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONES

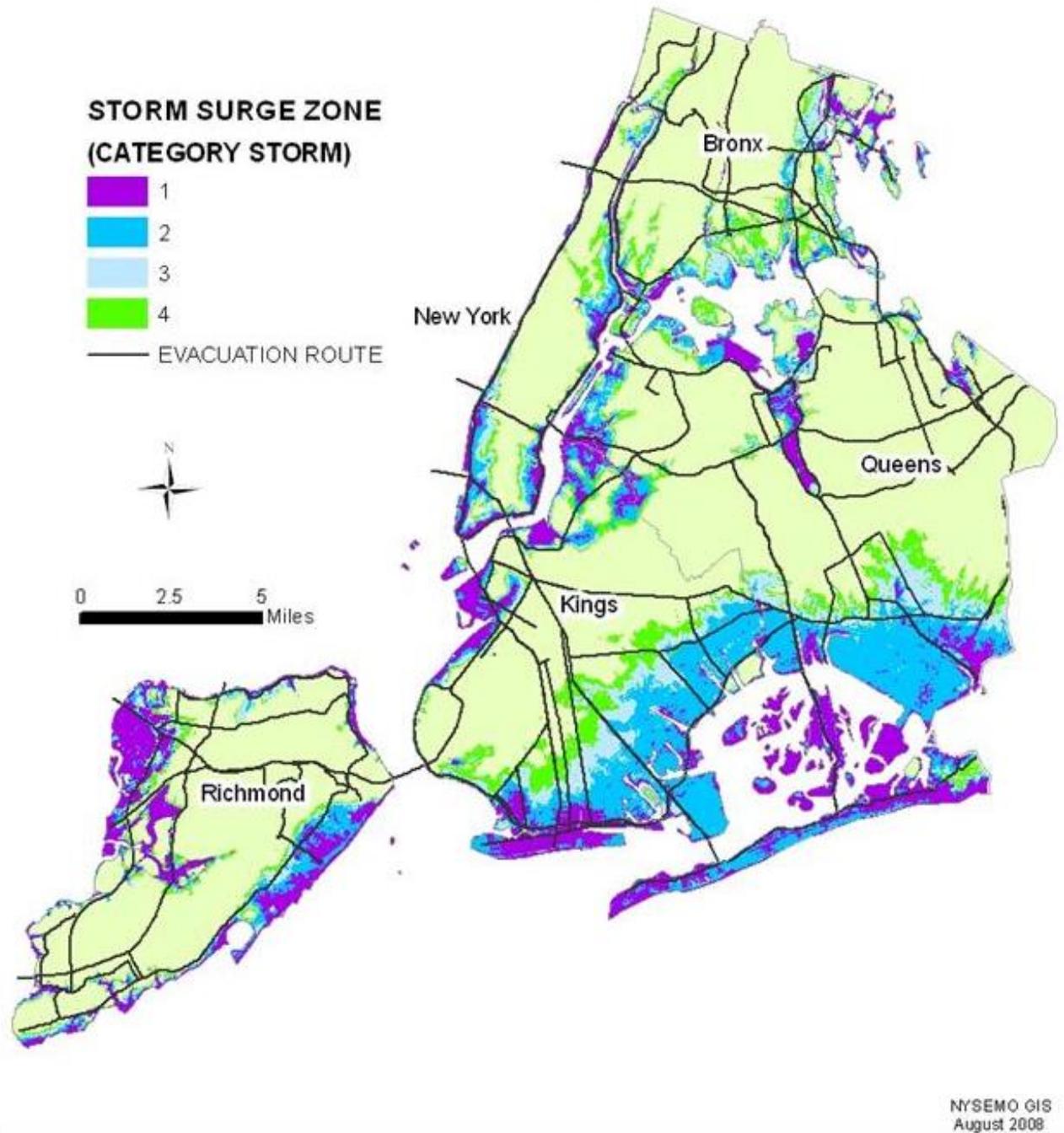


WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NY HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONES AND SHELTERS



NEW YORK CITY HURRICANE STORM SURGE INUNDATION ZONES*

* Based on NOAA's Sea Lake Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model. A number of possible storm landfall locations are factored providing worst case flooding at any given location for associated category storm.



NEW YORK CITY HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONES

EVACUATION ZONE

ZONE



A



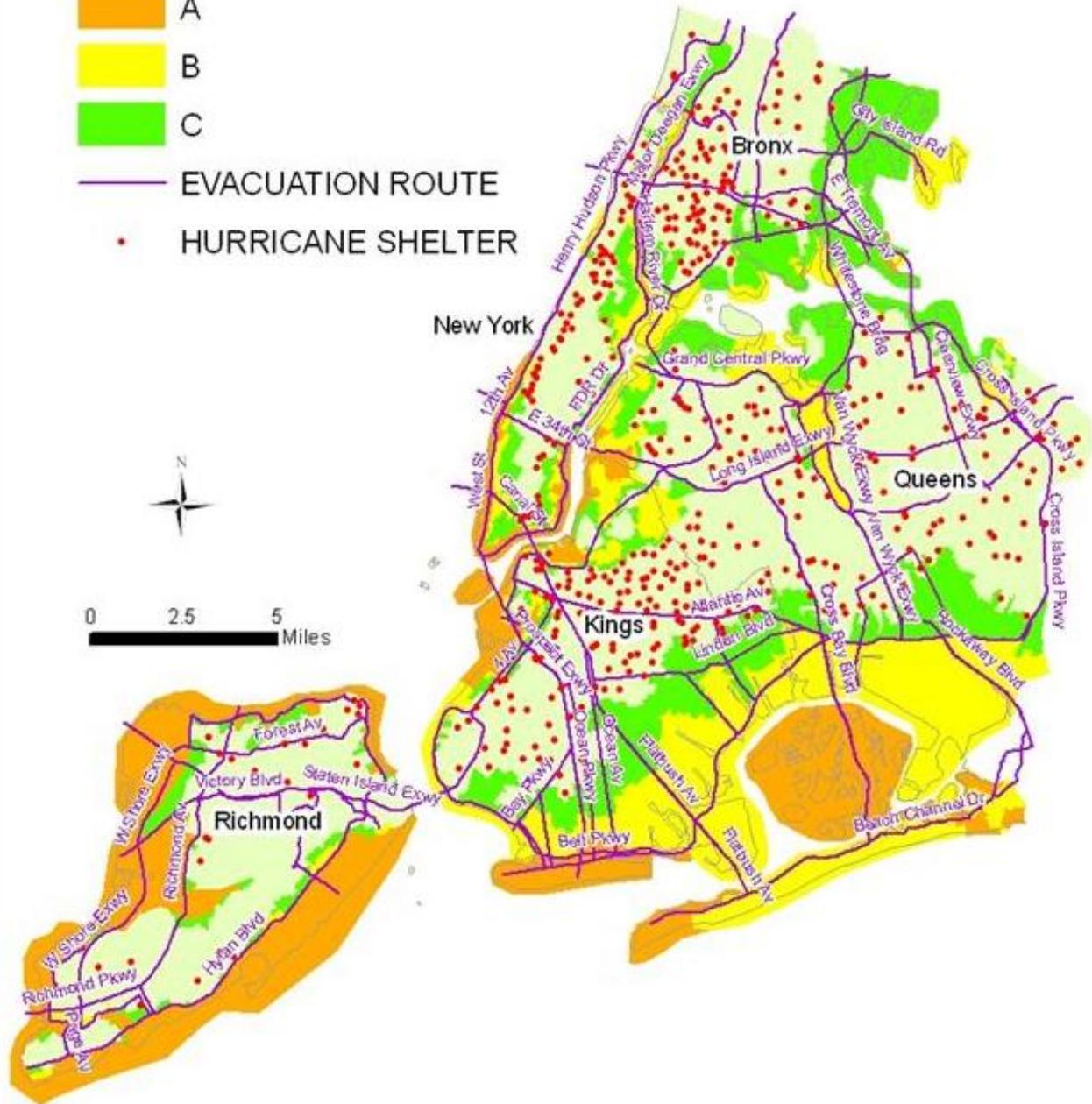
B



C

— EVACUATION ROUTE

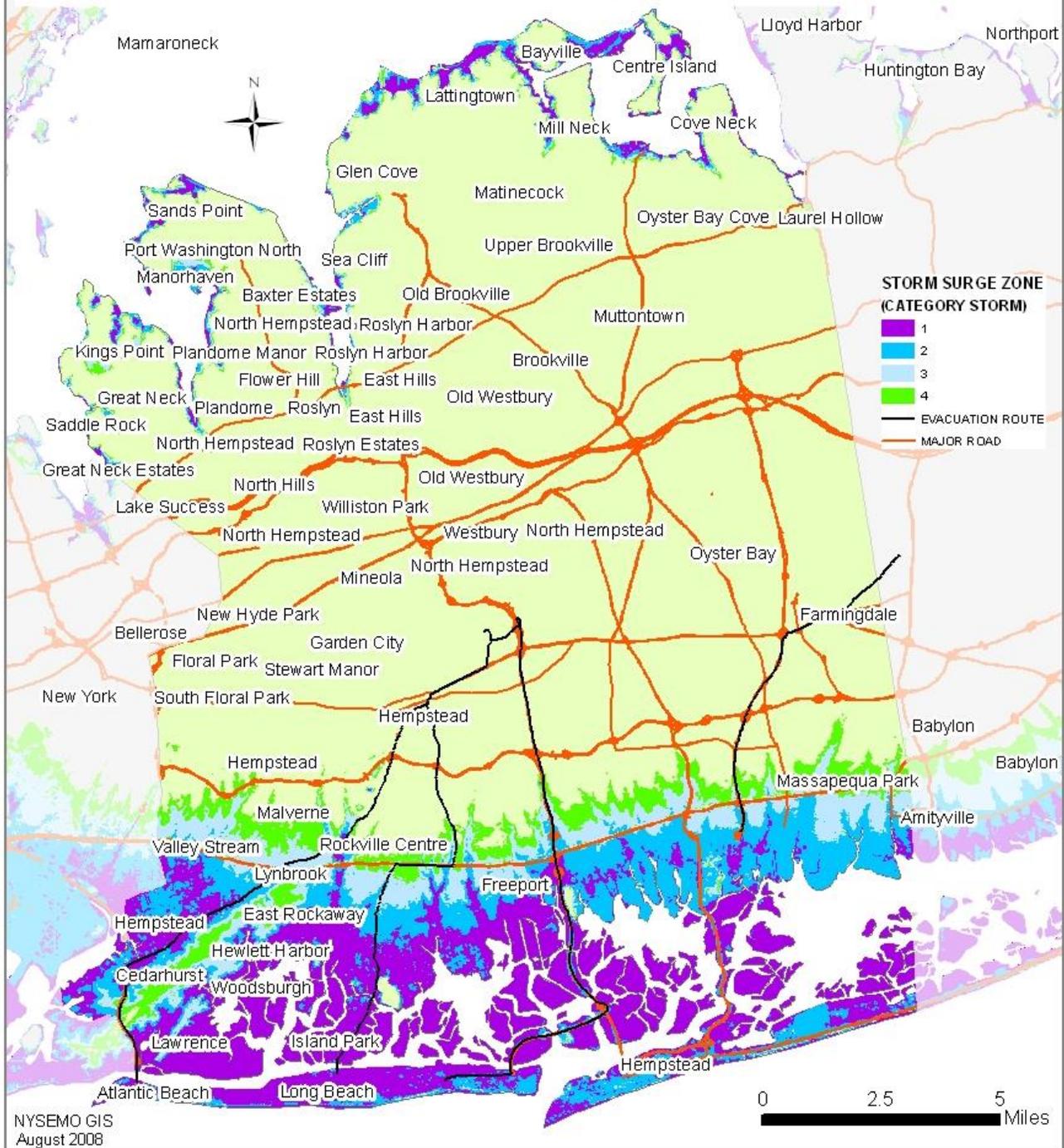
• HURRICANE SHELTER



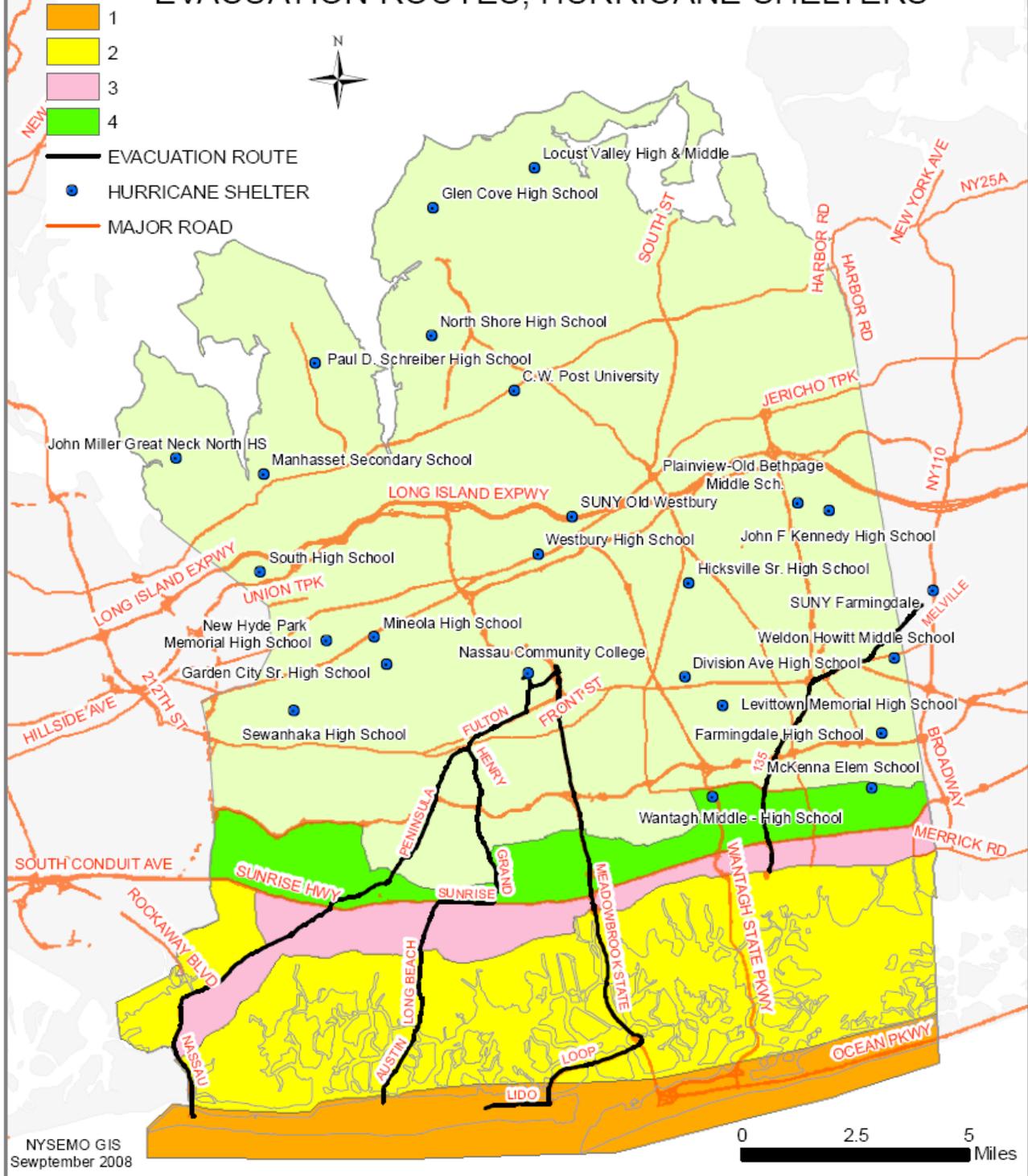
NYSEM GIS
August 2008

NASSAU COUNTY, NY HURRICANE STORM SURGE INUNDATION ZONES*

* Based on NOAA's Sea Lake Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model.
A number of possible storm landfall locations are factored providing worst case flooding at any given location for associated category storm.

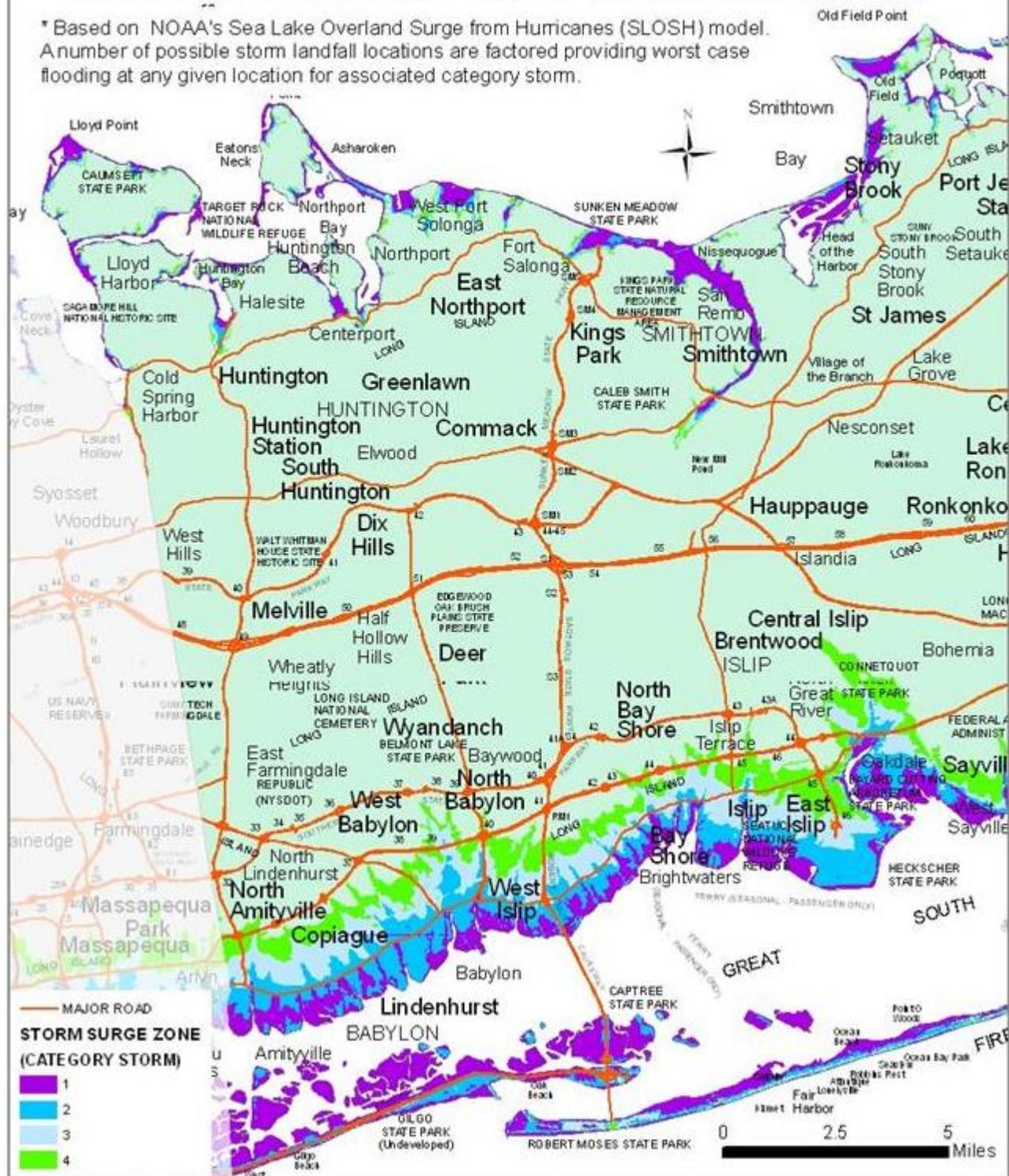


NASSAU COUNTY, NY HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONES, EVACUATION ROUTES, HURRICANE SHELTERS

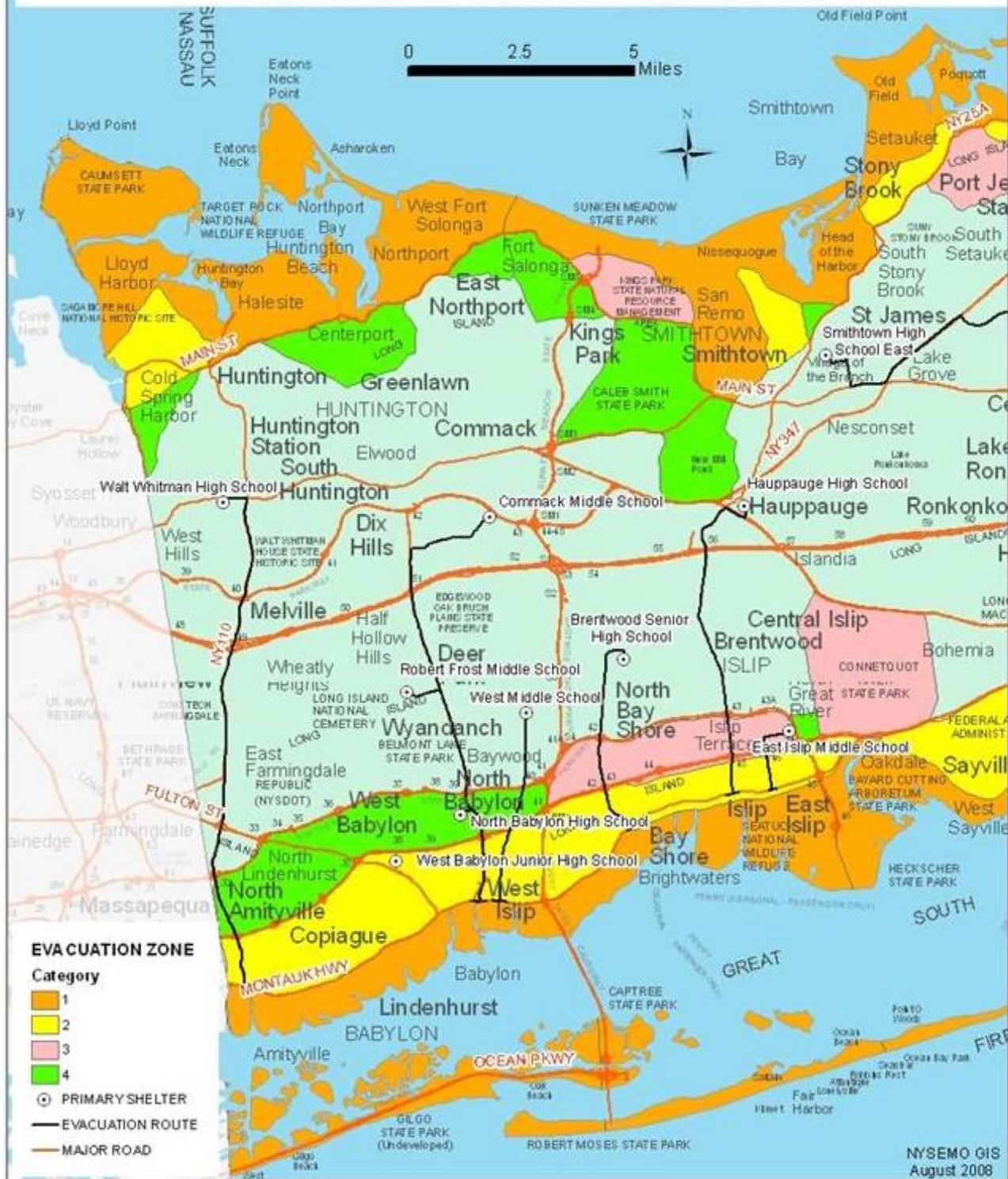


SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY (WESTERN) HURRICANE STORM SURGE INUNDATION ZONES*

* Based on NOAA's Sea Lake Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model. A number of possible storm landfall locations are factored providing worst case flooding at any given location for associated category storm.

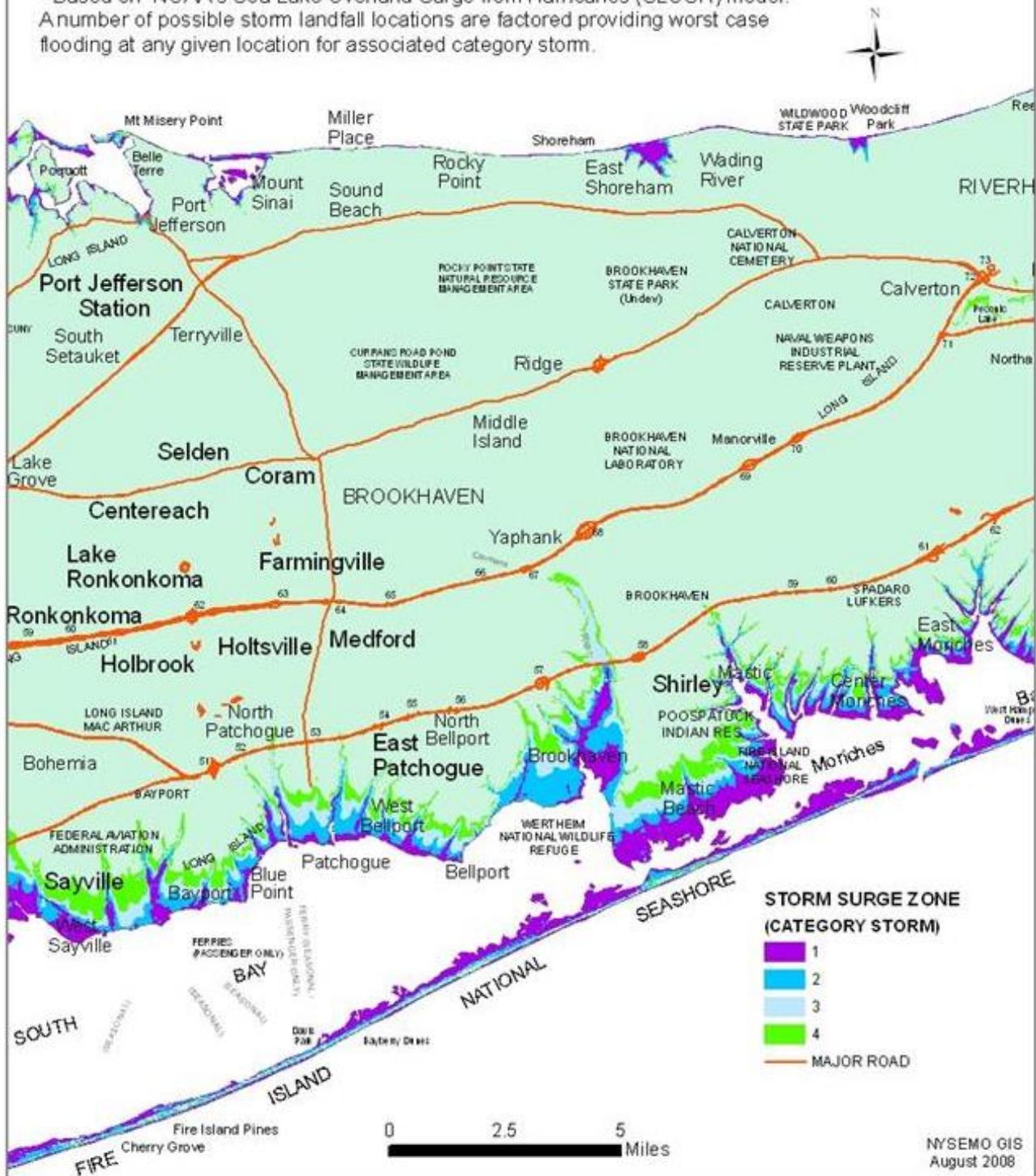


SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY (WESTERN) HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONES

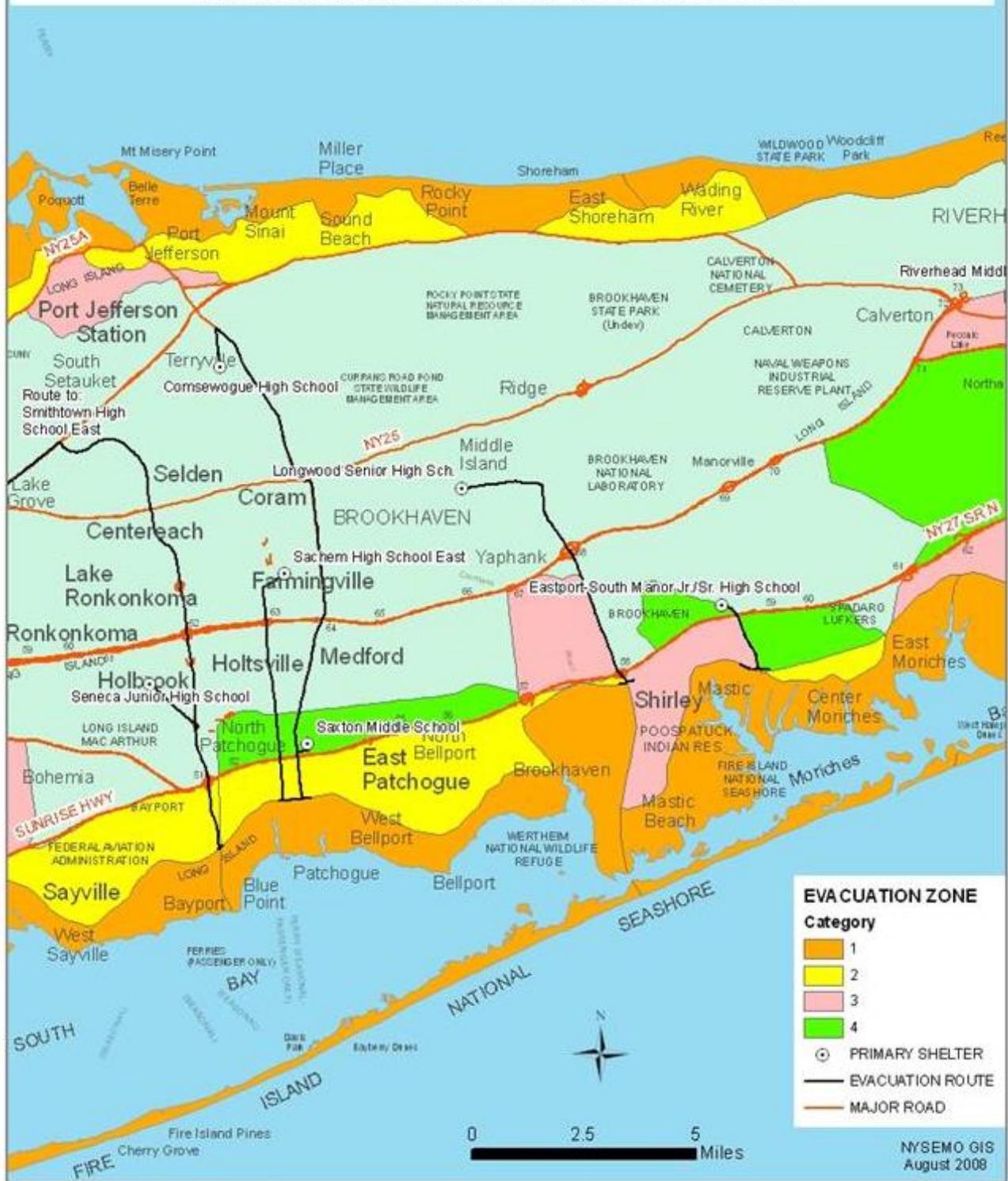


SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY (CENTRAL) HURRICANE STORM SURGE INUNDATION ZONES*

* Based on NOAA's Sea Lake Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model. A number of possible storm landfall locations are factored providing worst case flooding at any given location for associated category storm.



SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY (CENTRAL) HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONES

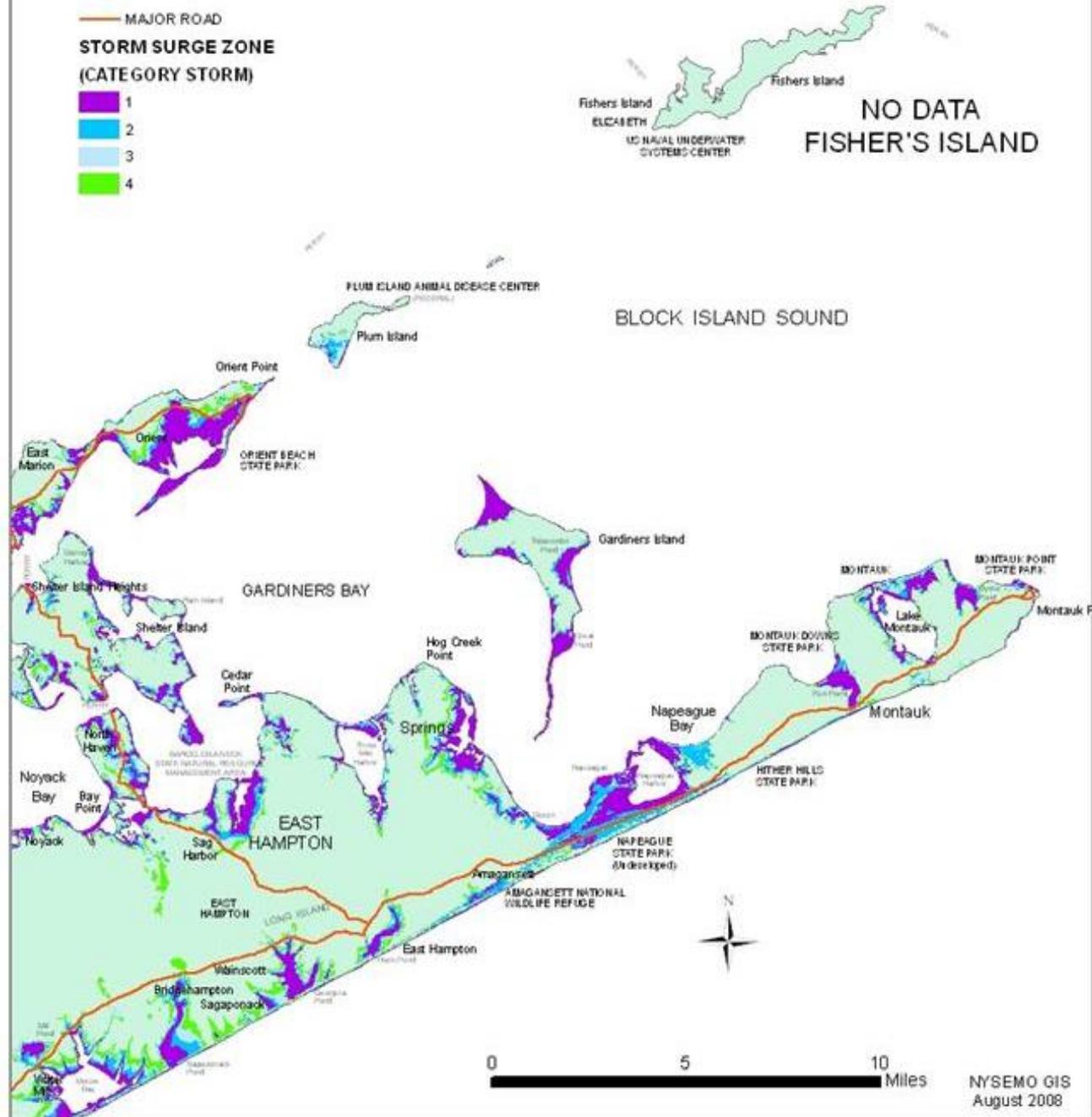


SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY (GREAT PECONIC BAY) HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONES

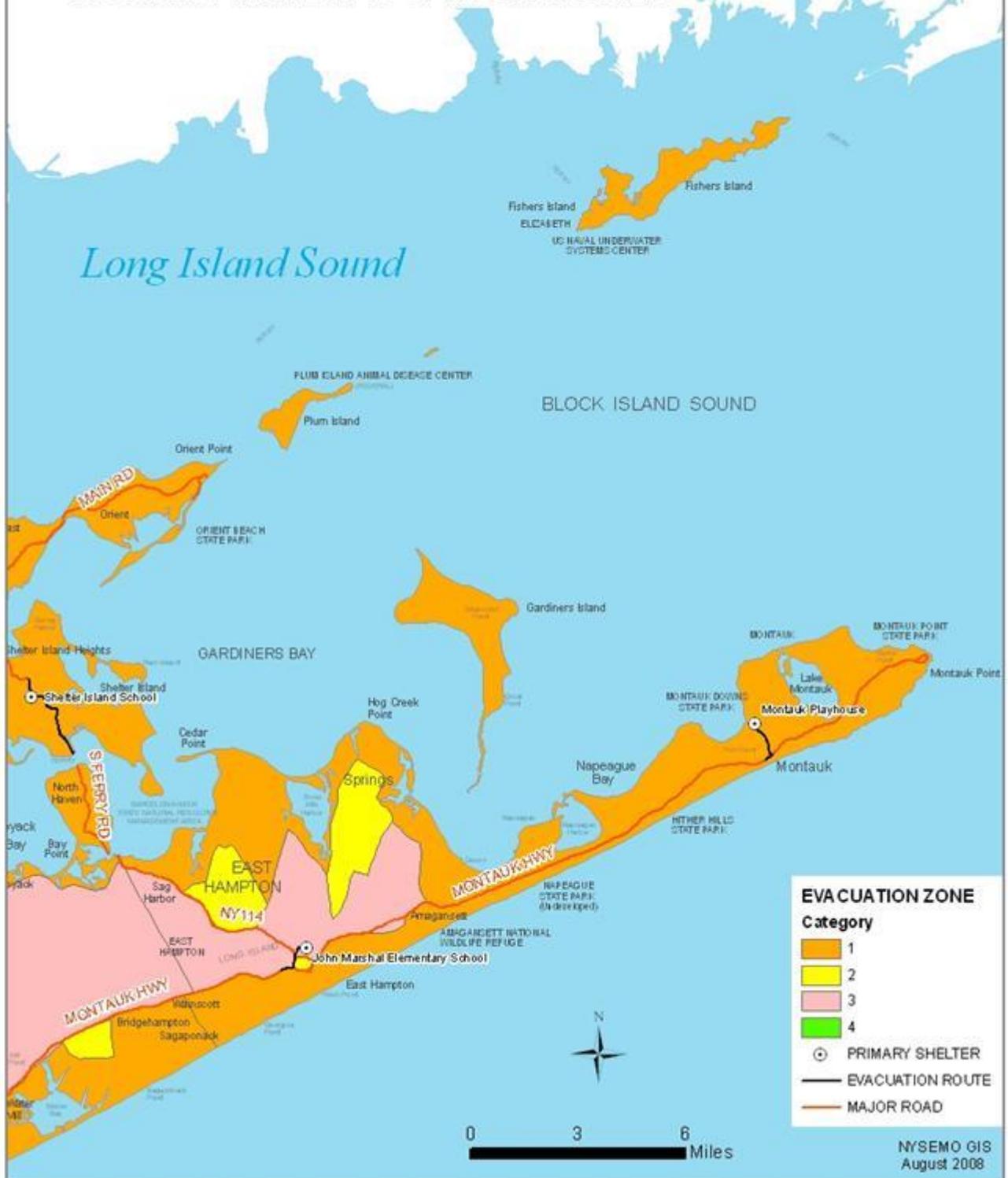


SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY (EASTERN) HURRICANE STORM SURGE INUNDATION ZONES*

* Based on NOAA's Sea Lake Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model. A number of possible storm landfall locations are factored providing worst case flooding at any given location for associated category storm.



SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY (EASTERN) HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONES



SUFFOLK COUNTY POINTS OF DISTRIBUTION (POD)

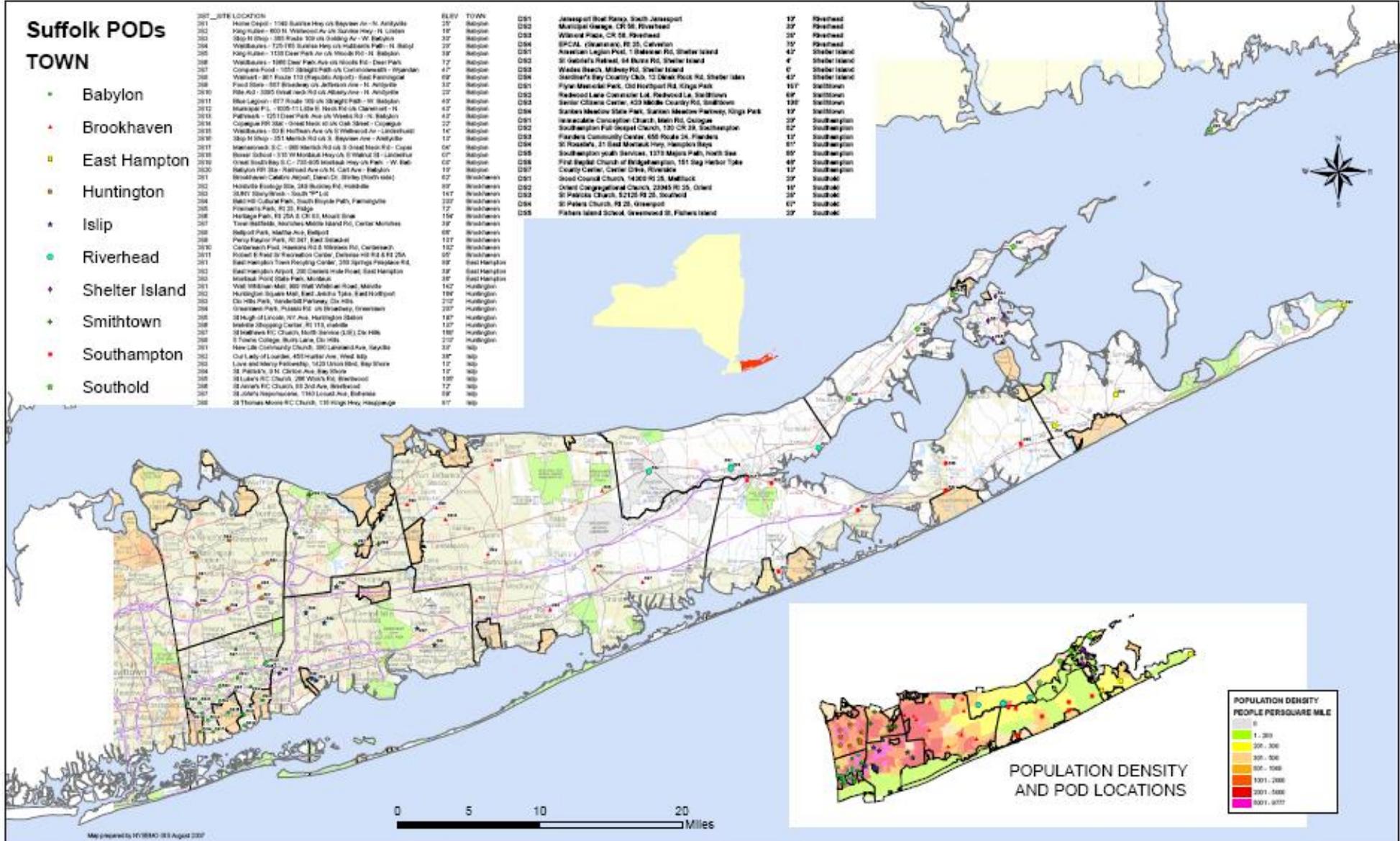
Suffolk PODs

TOWN

- Babylon
- Brookhaven
- East Hampton
- Huntington
- Islip
- Riverhead
- Shelter Island
- Smithtown
- Southampton
- Southold

POD #	LOCATION	TOWN	
201	Helm Depot - 1745 Burke Hwy on Bayview Av - N. Amityville	27	Riverhead
202	Kingsville - 600 N. Wellwood Av on Sunrise Hwy - N. Linstead	19	Riverhead
203	Sho N Shop - 100 Route 300 on Quilling Av - W. Babylon	33	Riverhead
204	Wellbourne - 120 Rte. Sunrise Hwy on Matthews Park - N. Babylon	39	Riverhead
205	Kingsville - 1100 Deer Park Av on Middle Rd - N. Babylon	39	Riverhead
206	Wellbourne - 1988 Deer Park Av on Middle Rd - Deer Park	17	Riverhead
207	Compass Road - 1000 Straight Path on Carletonsweth - Hempstead	41	Riverhead
208	Waters - 801 Route 110 (Hempstead Airport) - East Farmingdale	69	Riverhead
209	Paul State - 507 Broadway on Jefferson Ave - N. Amityville	37	Riverhead
210	Robt Av - 1000 Woodloch Rd on Albany Hwy - N. Amityville	37	Riverhead
211	Blue Legion - 617 Route 300 on Straight Path - W. Babylon	49	Riverhead
212	Marquise Pl. - 1000-1111a N. Hess Rd on Clarendon - N. Babylon	47	Riverhead
213	Palmer - 1251 Deer Park Av on Weeks St - N. Babylon	47	Riverhead
214	Copague RR 286 - 1044 Meek on Oak Street - Copague	22	Riverhead
215	Wellbourne - 30 E Hoffman Av on S. Wellwood Av - Linderooth	16	Riverhead
216	Sho N Shop - 1011 Meek Rd on S. Bayview Ave - Amityville	17	Riverhead
217	Manassas S.C. - 1000 Meek Rd on S. 3rd Meek Rd - Copague	04	Riverhead
218	Beaver School - 310 W. Main St on S. Main St - Linderooth	07	Riverhead
219	Coast South Bay S.C. - 700-800 Woodloch Hwy on Park - W. Babylon	02	Riverhead
220	Babylon RR 38a - Railroad Ave on N. Carl Ave - Babylon	19	Riverhead
221	Brookhaven Casino Airport, Daniel Dr. Shirley (North side)	67	Brookhaven
222	Hempstead Ecology Site - 245 Buckley Rd, Hempstead	99	Brookhaven
223	SLNY Dayville - South 7th St	167	Brookhaven
224	Ball's Hill Cultural Park, South Bayville Park, Palmatier	237	Brookhaven
225	Formosa Park, Rt 20, Ridge	17	Brookhaven
226	Heritage Park, Rt 25A & CR 65, Mount Sinai	154	Brookhaven
227	Town Meadows, Northville Middle Island Rd, Carter Mines	39	Brookhaven
228	Belmont Park, Madison Ave, Belmont	68	Brookhaven
229	Perly Taylor Park, Rt 267, East Setauket	117	Brookhaven
230	Cardenwath Pond, Nassau Rd & Waverley Rd, Cardenwath	132	Brookhaven
231	Robert B Road to Recreation Center, Delaware Rd & Rt 25A	97	Brookhaven
232	Ball's Hill State Park, 300 Springs Preserve Rd	89	East Hampton
233	Ball's Hill State Park, 200 Carletons Hole Road, East Hampton	39	East Hampton
234	Wellbourne Point State Park, Wellbourne	39	East Hampton
235	Wall Island Park, 800 West Whitfield Road, Mineola	162	East Hampton
236	Huntington Square Mall, East, South Tpk, East Huntington	188	Huntington
237	De Hays Park, Westfield Parkway, De Hays	212	Huntington
238	Greenbank Park, Passaic Rd on Broadway, Greenbank	237	Huntington
239	St Hugh of Lincoln, NY Ave, Huntington Station	187	Huntington
240	Seaside Shopping Center, Rt 111, Seaside	187	Huntington
241	St Andrews R.C. Church, North Service Dr, De Hays	188	Huntington
242	St Thomas College, Buys Lane, De Hays	212	Huntington
243	New Life Community Church, 3811 Jamaica Ave, Sayville	37	Islip
244	Our Lady of Lourdes, 450 Heather Ave, West Islip	38	Islip
245	Love and Mercy Fellowship, 1420 Union Blvd, Bay Shore	17	Islip
246	St Patrick's, 9 N. Clinton Ave, Bay Shore	17	Islip
247	St Luke's R.C. Church, 288 Kings Rd, Westwood	188	Islip
248	St John's R.C. Church, 22 2nd Ave, Westwood	17	Islip
249	St John's Reformation, 1740 Lorain Ave, Babylon	69	Islip
250	St Thomas More R.C. Church, 110 Kings Hwy, Westwood	87	Islip

091	Jamaicout Boat Ramp, South Jamaica	17	Riverhead
092	Murphy's Garage, CR 38, Riverhead	39	Riverhead
093	Waterside Plaza, CR 38, Riverhead	39	Riverhead
094	SPCA, Westhampton, Rt 25, Carleton	39	Riverhead
095	American Legion Post, 1 Babcock Rd, Shelter Island	47	Shelter Island
096	St. George's Hall, 64 Bruce Rd, Shelter Island	6	Shelter Island
097	Wades Beach, Midway Rd, Shelter Island	6	Shelter Island
098	Shelter's Bay County Club, 13 Deak Rock Rd, Shelter Island	47	Shelter Island
099	Royal Memorial Park, Old Northport Rd, Kings Park	167	Smithtown
100	Redwood Lane Convalescent L.H. Redwood Ln, Sea Branch	69	Smithtown
101	Senior Citizens Center, 433 Middle County Rd, Southold	130	Smithtown
102	Suttons Meadow State Park, Suttons Meadow Parkway, Kings Park	19	Smithtown
103	Immaculate Conception Church, Main Rd, Copogue	22	Southampton
104	Southampton Full Gospel Church, 120 CR 28, Southampton	12	Southampton
105	Flanders Community Center, 655 Route 24, Flanders	11	Southampton
106	St. Rose's, 31 East Montauk Hwy, Hampton Bays	81	Southampton
107	Southampton Youth Services, 1275 Major Path, North Sea	80	Southampton
108	First Baptist Church of Southampton, 157 Bay Harbor Tpk	49	Southampton
109	County Center, Carter Drive, Riverdale	17	Southampton
110	Good Counsel Church, 1400 Rt 28, Mattituck	39	Southold
111	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 2045 Rt 28, Orient	18	Southold
112	St. Patrick's Church, 2125 Rt 28, Southold	28	Southold
113	St. Peter's Church, Rt 28, Greenport	67	Southold
114	Flowers Island School, Greenwood St, Flowers Island	67	Southold



Attachment 7

Glossary and List of Acronyms

I. Glossary

Advisory:	Official information issued by tropical cyclone warning centers describing all tropical cyclone watches and warnings in effect along with details concerning tropical cyclone locations, intensity and movement, and precautions that should be taken. Advisories are also issued to describe: (a) tropical cyclones prior to issuance of watches and warnings and (b) subtropical cyclones.
Best Track:	A subjectively-smoothed representation of a tropical cyclone's location and intensity over its lifetime. The best track contains the cyclone's latitude, longitude, maximum sustained surface winds, and minimum sea-level pressure at 6-hourly intervals. Best track positions and intensities, which are based on a post-storm assessment of all available data, may differ from values contained in storm advisories. They also generally will not reflect the erratic motion implied by connecting individual center fix positions.
Center:	Generally speaking, the vertical axis of a tropical cyclone, usually defined by the location of minimum wind or minimum pressure. The cyclone center position can vary with altitude. In advisory products, refers to the center position at the surface.
Cyclone:	An atmospheric closed circulation rotating counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
Direct-Hit:	A close approach of a tropical cyclone to a particular location. For locations on the left-hand side of a tropical cyclone's track (looking in the direction of motion), a direct hit occurs when the cyclone passes to within a distance equal to the cyclone's radius of maximum wind. For locations on the right-hand side of the track, a direct hit occurs when the cyclone passes to within a distance equal to twice the radius of maximum wind. Compare indirect hit, strike.
Extratropical:	A term used in advisories and tropical summaries to indicate that a cyclone has lost its "tropical" characteristics. The term implies both poleward displacement of the cyclone and the conversion of the cyclone's primary energy source from the release of latent heat of condensation to baroclinic (the temperature contrast between warm and cold air masses) processes. It is important to note that cyclones can become extratropical and still retain winds of hurricane or tropical storm force.
Eye:	The roughly circular area of comparatively light winds that encompasses the center of a severe tropical cyclone. The eye is either completely or partially surrounded by the eyewall cloud.
Eyewall/ Wall Cloud:	An organized band or ring of cumulonimbus clouds that surround the eye, or light-wind center of a tropical cyclone. Eyewall and wall cloud are used synonymously.
Flash Flood Warning:	Means a flash flood is imminent; take immediate action to protect life and property.

Flash Flood Watch:	Means a flash flood is possible in the area; stay alert.
Gale Force Winds:	Winds with speed ranging from 39-73 miles per hour (34-63 Knots).
High Wind Warning:	A high wind warning is defined as 1-minute average surface winds of 35 kt (40 mph or 64 km/hr) or greater lasting for 1 hour or longer, or winds gusting to 50 kt (58 mph or 93 km/hr) or greater regardless of duration that are either expected or observed over land.
Hurricane:	Pronounced rotary circulation, constant wind speed of 74 miles per hour (64 Knots) or more.
Hurricane Conditions:	Winds of 74 miles per hour (64 Knots) or greater and/or dangerously high tides and waves.
Hurricane Local Statement:	A public release prepared by local National Weather Service offices in or near a threatened area giving specific details for its county/parish warning area on (1) weather conditions, (2) evacuation decisions made by local officials, and (3) other precautions necessary to protect life and property.
Hurricane Season:	The portion of the year having a relatively high incidence of hurricanes. The hurricane season in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico runs from June 1 to November 30. The hurricane season in the Eastern Pacific basin runs from May 15 to November 30. The hurricane season in the Central Pacific basin runs from June 1 to November 30.
Hurricane Warning:	A warning that sustained winds 64 kt (74 mph or 119 km/hr) or higher associated with a hurricane are expected in a specified coastal area in 36 hours or less. A hurricane warning can remain in effect when dangerously high water or a combination of dangerously high water and exceptionally high waves continue, even though winds may be less than hurricane force.
Hurricane Watch:	An announcement for specific coastal areas that hurricane conditions are possible within 48 hours.
Indirect Hit:	Generally refers to locations that do not experience a direct hit from a tropical cyclone, but do experience hurricane force winds (either sustained or gusts) or tides of at least 4 feet above normal.
Landfall:	The intersection of the surface center of a tropical cyclone with a coastline. Because the strongest winds in a tropical cyclone are not located precisely at the center, it is possible for a cyclone's strongest winds to be experienced over land even if landfall does not occur. Similarly, it is possible for a tropical cyclone to make landfall and have its strongest winds remain over the water.
Nor'easter	A strong low pressure system that affects the Mid-Atlantic and New England States. It can form over land or over the coastal waters. These winter weather events are notorious for producing heavy snow, rain, and tremendous waves that crash onto Atlantic beaches, often causing beach erosion and structural damage. Wind gusts associated with these storms can exceed hurricane force in

intensity. A nor'easter gets its name from the continuously strong northeasterly winds blowing in from the ocean ahead of the storm and over the coastal areas.

Probability of Tropical Cyclone Conditions: The probability, in percent, that the cyclone center will pass within 50 miles to the right or 75 miles to the left of the listed location within the indicated time period when looking at the coast in the direction of the cyclone's movement.

Radius of Maximum Winds: The distance from the center of a tropical cyclone to the location of the cyclone's maximum winds. In well-developed hurricanes, the radius of maximum winds is generally found at the inner edge of the eyewall.

Storm Surge: An abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, and whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the cyclone. Storm surge is usually estimated by subtracting the normal or astronomic high tide from the observed storm tide.

Sub-Tropical Cyclone: A non-frontal low pressure system that has characteristics of both tropical and extratropical cyclones. The most common type is an upper-level cold low with circulation extending to the surface layer and maximum sustained winds generally occurring at a radius of about 100 miles or more from the center. In comparison to tropical cyclones, such systems have a relatively broad zone of maximum winds that is located farther from the center, and typically have a less symmetric wind field and distribution of convection. A second type of subtropical cyclone is a mesoscale low originating in or near a frontolyzing zone of horizontal wind shear, with radius of maximum sustained winds generally less than 30 miles. The entire circulation may initially have a diameter of less than 100 miles. These generally short-lived systems may be either cold core or warm core.

Sub-Tropical Depression: A subtropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 33 kt (38 mph or 62 km/hr) or less.

Sub-Tropical Storm: A subtropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 34 kt (39 mph or 63 km/hr) or more.

Small Craft Cautionary Statements: When a tropical cyclone threatens a coastal area, small craft operators are advised to remain in port or not to venture into open sea.

Tornadoes: Are spawned by hurricanes and can produce severe damage and casualties. If a tornado is reported in your area, a warning will be issued.

Tropical Cyclone: A warm-core non-frontal synoptic-scale cyclone, originating over tropical or subtropical waters, with organized deep convection and a closed surface wind circulation about a well-defined center. Once formed, a tropical cyclone is maintained by the extraction of heat energy from the ocean at high temperature and heat export at the low temperatures of the upper troposphere. In this they differ from extratropical cyclones, which derive their energy from horizontal temperature contrasts in the atmosphere (baroclinic effects).

Tropical Depression:	A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 33 kt (38 mph or 62 km/hr) or less.
Tropical Disturbance:	A discrete tropical weather system of apparently organized convection -- generally 100 to 300 nmi in diameter -- originating in the tropics or subtropics, having a non-frontal migratory character, and maintaining its identity for 24 hours or more. It may or may not be associated with a detectable perturbation of the wind field.
Tropical Storm:	A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) ranges from 34 kt (39 mph or 63 km/hr) to 63 kt (73 mph or 118 km/hr).
Tropical Storm Watch:	An announcement for specific coastal areas that tropical storm conditions are possible within 48 hours.
Tropical Storm Warning:	A warning that sustained winds within the range of 34 to 63 kt (39 to 73 mph or 63 to 118 km/hr) associated with a tropical cyclone are expected in a specified coastal area within 36 hours or less.
Tropical Wave:	A trough or cyclonic curvature maximum in the trade-wind easterlies. The wave may reach maximum amplitude in the lower middle troposphere.

II. List of Acronyms

APB	Animal Protection Branch
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
BLS	Basic Life Support
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control
CEMP	State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CI/KR-B	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Branch
CI/KR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
COOP	Continuity of Operations Planning
CSCIC	Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Coordination
DHS	Department Of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
DMNA	Division of Military and Naval Affairs
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Services
DOCCS	Department of Corrections and Community Supervision
DOD	Department of Defense
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPC	State Disaster Preparedness Commission
DPS	Department of Public Service
ESB	Emergency Services Branch
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERT-A	Federal Emergency Response Team-A
ESF#1	Emergency Support Function (Transportation)
ESF#2	Emergency Support Function (Communications)
ESF#3	Emergency Support Function (Public Works and Engineering)
ESF#4	Emergency Support Function (Firefighting)
ESF#5	Emergency Support Function (Information and Planning)
ESF#6	Emergency Support Function (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services)
ESF#7	Emergency Support Function (Logistics Management and Resource Support)
ESF#8	Emergency Support Function (Public Health and Medical Services)
ESF#9	Emergency Support Function (Search and Rescue)
ESF#11	Emergency Support Function (Agriculture and Natural Resources)
ESF#12	Emergency Support Function (Energy)
ESF#13	Emergency Support Function (Public Safety and Security)
ESF#15	Emergency Support Function (External Affairs)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HAN	NYS DOH Health Alert Network
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HSB	Human Services Branch
HSPD#5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5; NIMS
IA	Individual Assistance
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
ITS	NYS Office of Information Technology Services
JIC	Joint Information Center

LE&SB	Law Enforcement and Security Branch
LHD	Local Health Department
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination
MASU	Multi-Agency Situation Unit
MERC	Medical Emergency Response Cache
MI	Managed Inventory
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NFPA 1600	Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NRF	National Response Framework
NYSERDA	NYS Energy Research and Development Authority
OMH	NYS Office of Mental Health
OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Programs
OTDA	Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance
PA	Public Assistance
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PHMB	NYS Public Health and Medical Branch
POD	Point of Dispensing
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SOEM	State Office of Emergency Management
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SSA	Sector Specific Agencies
TIB	Transportation Infrastructure Branch
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USPHS	U.S. Public Health Service
WHO	World Health Organization
WPU	NYS DEC Wildlife Pathology Unit