



ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering

Rev. Final

Date: March 2020

ESF Coordinating Agency:

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
(DEC)

DPC Support Members:

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency
Services-Public Assistance (DHSES-PA)
Department of Health (DOH)
Department of State (DOS)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Office of General Services (OGS)
Thruway Authority (TA)

Non-DPC Members:

Canal Corporation (Canals)
New York Power Authority (NYPA)
State University of New York (SUNY)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) provide the structure for coordinating response activities for disasters or emergencies that go beyond the capability of the local resources. The ESFs are a mechanism used to group functions most often needed to respond to incidents. At the State level, coordinating the capabilities and resources to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other Public Works support and efforts. The objective of ESF #3 is to quickly and efficiently minimize the impact of a disaster or emergency, as well as to identify, and protect, and restore public works. ESF #3 will also coordinate response activities to a disaster during which there is a disruption of essential services or infrastructure, including water systems, sewer systems, public roadways, and public structures.

SECTION I: General Considerations and Planning Guidelines

Introduction

The State of New York experiences a wide variety of disasters and emergencies that may result in loss of life, damage, and destruction of property, and impact or negatively affect whole communities.

A disaster of significant magnitude, with substantial damage and destruction to critical infrastructure can cause great human suffering. A large-scale disaster is likely to exhaust resources at the local level and warrant support from the State to effectively respond to the event. The State will activate the ESFs that are essential to efficiently respond to the incident. ESF #3 will activate to provide coordination, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and support to an incident.

**Critical
Capability**

ESF #3 would support the following Critical Capabilities in New York State: Planning, Restoration of Infrastructure and Critical Services, and Debris Management.

ESF #3 consists of nine Disaster Preparedness Commission Agencies (DPC) as well as one non-DPC agency which will function under incident management structure. In times of disaster, New York State agencies will be used to augment local resources to provide and administer programs with the focus of responding quickly and efficiently to restore damaged infrastructure. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is the coordinating agency for this ESF.

Significant State involvement beyond the State's resources could necessitate a Federal Disaster Declaration. This ESF Annex will be used as a guide to support local jurisdictions with State and Federal resources.

Purpose

The State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) was developed in three distinct, but interconnected volumes. They 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. The CEMP serves as the foundational framework for the State's response levels, and also provides the operational basis from which other ESFs, functional, and hazard-specific annexes are built upon. These ESFs and annexes address a broad range of capabilities in response to the State's highest rated hazards.

This document outlines the State's coordination and delivery of response activities related to organizing the capabilities and resources needed for a disaster area to prepare for, respond to and recover from impaired or lost critical facilities and/or infrastructure that may impact public health or create life-threatening and unsafe conditions.

In addition, this document will identify the concept of operations and the centralized coordination of resources that will be utilized in directing the State's resources and capabilities in responding to a disaster. This annex will define responsibilities, and procedures needed to restore public works critical services in impacted areas in support of local jurisdictions.

Scope

This annex applies to all natural, technological and human caused disasters or emergencies necessitating resources to restore public works, vital infrastructure, and critical services and engineering expertise.

This annex does not apply to agency-specific operational plans, nor does it address transportation related infrastructure, which is addressed in ESF #1.

ESF #3 applies to pre-incident and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure, executing emergency contracts for life saving services, provide emergency repair and restoration of public works, infrastructure and critical facilities. ESF #3 supports flood control, and other water infrastructure systems, including drinking water and wastewater utilities. ESF #3 also provides assessment and emergency response support for water, wastewater treatment facilities, levees, dams, buildings, and bridges. This ESF can construct temporary critical facilities and provide demolition of immediate hazards to public health and safety.

Linkage to other State Plans

ESF #3 will be used to support the NYS Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Volume 2, Response and Short-Term Recovery, as well as the following: ESF #1, NYS Coastal Storm Annex.

Responsibilities include establishment of private sector contracts and agreements, and coordination with volunteer organizations and other nongovernmental partners.

ESF #3 will be responsible for managing, monitoring, collecting, segregating, and transporting debris to an appropriate staging or disposal site.

Initial response activities for ESF #3 may include critical facilities and infrastructure such as:

- Government Offices and Buildings
- Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment Facilities
- Dams
- Levees, Flood Walls and Retaining Walls
- State University of New York (SUNY) System
- Non-Transportation Infrastructure
- Beaches and beach erosion

ESF #3 will identify the specific types of technical services needed, administer the emergency service contracts, and assist in the deployment of such services during an incident.

Situation

Infrastructure, public works, and critical services are the foundation that connects businesses, communities, and people, driving our economy and improving our daily life. The systems and networks that make up the infrastructure of society are often taken for granted, yet a disruption to just one of these systems can have dire consequences across other sectors. Disrupting or even disabling the infrastructure may reduce the State's ability to function, erode public confidence in critical services, and reduce economic strength. Damage to and disruption of public works and services often represents a major portion of the costs in a disaster.

Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 21 describes the United States as having some critical infrastructure that is "...so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety." The State's public works, infrastructure, and critical services consist of many life sustaining and life safety facilities and utilities to include: water supply, sanitation and sewer facilities. A disruption could cause sewage backup and ground water pollution resulting in disease and infection. A disruption in any of these vital infrastructures could impact Government's ability to support its essential functions.

The elements of the infrastructure themselves are also considered possible targets of terrorism. Infrastructure is also increasingly vulnerable to a dangerous mix of traditional and nontraditional types of threats and hazards, such as: equipment failures, human error, weather and natural causes, physical attacks, and cyber-attacks. For each of these threats, the cascading effect caused by single points of failure has the potential to pose disastrous and far-reaching consequences on the State.

It may be essential to manage emergency clearance, removal, and disposal of debris to re-establish ground and water routes. The removal of contaminated debris could trigger environmental concerns.

Planning Assumptions

1. During an emergency situation, critical State facilities and infrastructures may sustain damage affecting government operations, communications, and the provision of government services.
2. Additional resources of personnel having engineering and construction skills and construction equipment may be required from outside the disaster area.

3. Required restoration, response, and short-term recovery operations of public works, infrastructure, and critical services may exceed State and local capabilities or accessible assets.
4. The State may need to provide technical advice and evaluation of damaged infrastructure.
5. Local governments may need assistance with engineering, environmental and planning services.
6. Contracting assistance for construction management and inspection may be necessary, as well as contracting for emergency repair of public works infrastructures.
7. Emergency restoration of critical public facilities, including the restoration of water supplies and wastewater treatment facilities, will be imperative.
8. Demolition, stabilization, or emergency repair of damaged infrastructures and facilities that have been designated by the State or local governments as immediate hazards to public health and safety, may be required.
9. Management of solid waste/storm debris may be required either on-site or hauled off-site to existing or temporarily authorized facilities. This will depend on the type and nature of the waste/debris as well as the available capacity and willingness to accept at existing facilities.
10. Managing, monitoring, and providing technical advice regarding contaminated and possibly hazardous debris removal and identification of debris sites may be necessary.
11. Emergency Authorizations and waivers may be needed.
12. Technical assistance, evaluation and assessment of dams, and other water delivery control systems will be essential.
13. Managing, monitoring and providing technical advice regarding transportation rules and regulations of hazardous chemical, and /or medical waste.
14. Initial damage estimates may be done very quickly.
15. Any actions necessary to facilitate lifesaving operations may be on-going.

Concept of Operations

1. A public health incident requiring State-level multi-agency response occurs in New York State. The incident can be a public health emergency that escalates or can be caused by separate emergency, such as a flood.
2. State OEM determines the State Emergency Operations Center (State EOC) activation level based on the severity of the incident.
3. State OEM and ESF #3 coordinators will jointly determine the level of ESF representation needed for the incident.
4. If Federal assistance is requested, ESF #3 will integrate with Federal ESF #3 as outlined under the National Response Framework (NRF).
5. When the incident no longer requires State EOC-level support, State OEM will start the demobilization process and transfer roles and responsibilities to the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) as appropriate.

Policy or Authorities

- NYS Executive Law – Article 2B
- NYS Executive Law – Article 18
- Environmental Conservation Law (Articles 17, 27 and 33)

- Environmental Conservation Law (Article 15 – Title 5)
- Environmental Conservation Law (Article 24 – Title 7)
- Environmental Conservation Law (Article 25 – Title 4)
- Environmental Conservation Law (Article 70 – Uniform Procedures)
- 70-0116 Emergency Authorization
- 6 NYCRR Part 360, Solid Waste Regulations
- 6 NYCRR Part 621, specifically 621.12, Emergency Authorizations
- NYCRR Title 19 Part 1201 through Part 1204
- New York State Constitution
- New York State Defense Emergency Act (4/12/51), as amended
- New York State Electronic Recycling and Reuse Act (ECL Article 27, Title 26)
- Executive Order # 26.1 of 2006 as amended (NYS Adoption of the Incident Command System)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288
- Code of Federal Regulations, 2 CFR, Part 200
- Code of Federal Regulations, 44 CFR
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5
- Presidential Policy Directive 21
- National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)
- National Response Framework (NRF)

Annex Maintenance, Distribution, and Revision Process

The NYS OEM Planning Section has the responsibility for the development, review, and maintenance of all multi-agency response plans under the New York State CEMP. As required under New York State Executive Law Article 2-B, each ESF annex shall undergo an annual review and update on or before February 15th of each year and be posted online (if applicable) no later than March 31st of each year.

During the annual review by the Planning Section for its material, this plan is examined for both content and format. For updates that do not impact operational mechanisms or processes, the appropriate edits are initiated within the Planning Section and do not warrant external involvement. Plan updates will also be conducted based upon experiences and lessons learned from exercises or real-world events, or through administrative changes in government. Planning Section updates and/or edits affecting operational capabilities, responsibilities, or otherwise impacting operations will engage stakeholders in a variety of ways, such as verbally, by document review, meetings, webinars, or any combination thereof. Final drafts will be socialized to all appropriate agencies/personnel upon completion.

SECTION II: Preparedness

Mitigation

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. Mitigation planning efforts for technological and human-caused hazards are also recognized and are being implemented throughout the State as well. New York State participates in Federal, State and local mitigation programs and identifies ongoing mitigation opportunities. The State takes maximum advantage of available Federal funding to implement mitigation measures at the State and local levels. Throughout the past several years, a substantial amount of funding has been invested in mitigating the impacts of various disasters in all parts of the State. Volume 1 addresses the overall State hazard mitigation planning process, risk assessment, strategy development and plan maintenance. The State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan was Federally approved by DHS/FEMA in December 2018.

Risk Assessment

A variety of mechanisms are used to understand the various risks and associated threats and hazards facing the State. As required by the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) and the National Preparedness Goal, the State must complete an annual Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment, or THIRA. The process involves the identification of scenarios that will most stress the State's capabilities and an assessment of those capabilities. Those capabilities are mapped to the core capabilities in each of these ESF Annexes created under the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Further, New York State has developed additional programs and methodologies to better understand risk at the local level. This includes a County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA), which the State has conducted in each of the 57 counties of New York, and New York City. CEPA provides great insight as to the State's risk profile from a local level perspective.

Training, Exercising and Testing

The State of New York sponsors and conducts a variety of training to improve knowledge and 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, such as the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG). Further, many State agencies identify training requirements within their own organization to meet the needs of the agency for that specific discipline.

The State of New York has incorporated the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) into its emergency management program. HSEEP consists of both doctrine and policy for designing, developing, conducting, and evaluating exercises. The State has instituted HSEEP into a host of exercise activities, including those that involve tests and activations of the State EOC. Further, some exercises are often linked to a specific grant requirement, while others are conducted as part of ongoing or existing programs, such as those for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.

The State also utilizes an exercise component as part of the planning process to test the effectiveness of an emergency management plan. These exercises vary in scope, and cross several state-level plans or annexes. As a point of reference, the planning process that resulted in the creation of all of the State's ESF annexes included an exercise component.

(DEC) Post Flood Emergency Stream Intervention Training: which ensures that aquatic natural resources, including all watercourses and their adjacent riparian, wetland and flood plains habitats, are not impacted by the emergency response actions. This training includes information on how to assess and decide where to work, and what the right approach would be under an emergency response condition.

(DHSES-PA) Applicant Public Assistance Training: periodically provides potential applicants with an overview of the Public Assistance Program and Applicants' Briefings provide potential applicants with event-specific guidance for post-Stafford Act declaration activities.

Capability Assessment

As part of the THIRA process, the State was required to assess its capabilities under Presidential Policy Directive (PPD-8). In doing so, the state assessed its Critical Capabilities using the construct outlined in the county emergency preparedness assessment (CEPA) program. The assessment provided the State with information regarding statewide capability trends and potential gaps that can then be planned for and addressed. Those capabilities have been mapped or linked to each one of the ESF annexes under Volume 2 of the State CEMP.

- OGS may provide a full range of architectural, engineering and construction management services, as well as leasing, space planning and design services. OGS may also provide procurement support for design and construction technical services through its Design and Construction Group’s Emergency Contracting Program.
- DEC may provide limited resources and personnel for damage assessment. DEC may provide hydrological, electrical, design and environmental analyses. DEC may provide hauling, moving, excavating, lifting, pumping, draining, loading, chipping, and provide assistance with wastewater and water treatment facilities. DEC will issue emergency permits and waivers in regard to debris clearance, removal, and disposal.
- DHSES-PA can provide technical assistance and coordination for the conduct of damage estimates and formal joint preliminary damage assessments. PA can also provide guidance regarding actions considered eligible for FEMA reimbursement and requirements for receiving infrastructure support during Stafford Act declarations.
- DOH has regulatory responsibility for drinking water supplies. DOH Center for Environmental Health has experts available to assist with water supply and sanitation issues.
- SUNY may provide engineering, architectural, planning, and design support.
- DOT may provide construction inspections and bridge inspections.

Stockpiles, Supplies, and Specialized Equipment

- SUNY may provide barricades, compressors, generators, trucks, and related maintenance equipment.
- DOT may provide dump trucks, loaders, excavators, bulldozers, graders, chippers, and related maintenance equipment.

Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)/Letters of Agreement (LOAs)

DHSES-PA has an approved process with FEMA to conduct joint damage assessments to determine whether a Stafford Act Declaration is warranted.

SECTION III: Response

Alert and Notification

The State Office of Emergency Management, through consultation with the Governor’s Office, will direct and implement State response activities as identified in the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Depending on the nature and scope of the incident or event, participation from state agencies may vary.

The State Watch Center (SWC) serves as the focal point for receiving or providing notification of incidents in the State. In response to an incident that warrants an increase in State response posture, the SWC will be used to notify agencies that the State EOC is activating.

Activation

State OEM will assess the potential needs and demands of the incident, and then determine the level of activation necessary to effectively manage the response to the incident. The capabilities that are needed to support that activation are also identified, and agencies are notified to staff the State EOC using the ESF construct.

**NYS EOC
Activation Levels**

Steady State

Level 4 – Enhanced
Monitoring

Level 3 – Partial Activation

Level 2 – Full Activation

Level 1 – Full State/Federal
Response

Flexibility will be key in activating this ESF. Not all incidents are the same, and not all activations of this ESF will require the full list of agencies to support the demands of the incident. Therefore, the representation of agencies that will be necessary to support the ESF may vary from incident to incident. The State CEMP identifies four activation levels of the State EOC. This ESF will activate to one of those levels as conditions warrant, with the primary agency serving as the ESF coordinator. These are:

Level 4 Enhanced Monitoring: A small, isolated or a potential event that has some indicators that warrant extra attention, enhanced monitoring, or external communication.

- State OEM Staff Only.
- Agencies may be asked individually to support any remote operations or reporting from their home agency.

Level 3 Partial Activation: An incident or event requiring a partial activation of the State EOC with ESF coordinating agency activation.

- The ESF coordinating agency will be activated on as needed basis.
- Additional agencies will be determined at the time of the event.

Level 2 Full Activation: An incident requiring full activation of the State EOC with ESF activation.

- The ESF coordinating agency will be activated on as needed basis.
- Additional agencies will be determined at the time of the event.
- ESF agencies will work in partnership with the coordinating agency to operate and report under the ESF.

Level 1 Full State/Federal Response: An incident requiring full activation of the State EOC with ESF activation, and Federal ESF integration and coordination.

- ESF coordinating agency will be activated.
- Most, if not all, member agencies will be activated.
- ESF agencies will work in partnership with the coordinating agency to operate and report under the ESF.
- The activities of the ESF will be integrated with those of their Federal ESF counterparts.

Direction and Control

The State endorses the development of one response organizational structure that will include all responding agencies. State agencies and ESFs will be organized under the framework of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System as required by Executive Order 26.1 of 2006 and HSPD-5. As such, a variety of direction and control components may be utilized to manage and coordinate the State's resources in an efficient and effective manner and to provide the interoperability between the local and Federal response organizations.

The organizational structure of the State's ESFs is inherently different than the Federal construct under the NRF. With the exception of ESF #5 (Planning), ESF #7 (Logistics), and ESF #15 (External Affairs), the State ESFs will be situated organizationally in the Operations Section, and report directly to the Operation Section Chief (OSC), or Branch Chiefs if established. ESF #5 is assumed by the Planning Section in the State EOC; ESF #7 is assumed by the Logistics Section in the State EOC; ESF #15 is part of the command element.

ESF #3 will provide incident management support and coordination under the coordinating ESF agency. The coordinating ESF agency will ensure the activities of the ESF are consistent with this Annex, and that agencies are operating in unison to achieve the common goal or mission of the ESF.

This ESF is assigned under Operations. The ESF coordinator will be the primary interface with the OSC, and the member agencies of the ESF. All requests for assistance will be managed through the OSC to the ESF

coordinator for availability of resources/missions. The ESF coordinator will be given latitude to facilitate the best resource or solution set in response to the request that the State has received. Confirmation or concurrence of that solution will be confirmed to the OSC to ensure the State maintains a centralized coordination of resources and direction of requests for assistance.

Assignment of Responsibilities

The responsibilities for each agency identified in this ESF are listed below. It should be noted that in some cases, the application of the resources below may have application in other emergency support functions. Therefore, the capacities for the resources that are identified below include what the agency has in totality, and should not be interpreted as additional resources if identified in other ESF annexes.

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC):

- Maintain and update guidelines that focus on disaster/storm debris management and waste segregation via DEC website.
- Under 621.12, issue Emergency Authorization.
- Provide technical assistance and guidance on whether an Emergency Authorization is required.
- Proactively work with local municipalities to identify various types of storm debris and provide outreach and education on proper management.
 - Determine how various materials must be transported or managed on-site.
 - If managed off-site, determine facilities able to accept and manage the waste and their willingness to accept.
 - Types of waste/debris may include: asbestos, wood containing invasive insects, dead animals, e-waste, spoiled food, household hazardous waste (HHW), land clearing debris, oil-contaminated debris, utility poles, white goods, automobiles, and sand.
- Review and authorize various emergency registrations/authorizations and general permits for materials management facilities.
 - Temporary emergency storage facilities for tree and vegetative debris, and construction and demolition (C&D) debris that is not generated on-site.
 - Temporary emergency waste transporter permits authorized for the transport of regulated wastes such as raw sewage, septage, and sludge from a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), waste tires, waste oil, or industrial-commercial waste including hazardous and medical waste.
 - Registrations for small (<3 acre) landfills that accept only land clearing debris (outside of Long Island).
 - Other emergency authorizations and general permits handled through Regional staff, including activities such as the processing and burning of wood debris.
- Ensure that protected natural resources such as Rivers, Streams and Water bodies, Freshwater and Tidal wetland are protected during emergency response and recovery activities utilizing the emergency authorization and general permitting procedures.
- Monitor/activate Flood Protection Projects:
 - Monitor river stages and rates of water rise.
 - Initiate patrols of Flood Protection Projects and DEC-administered dams.
 - Deploy equipment and staff to areas of predicted need.
 - Install flood closures and initiate pumping as needed.
 - Inspect functionality throughout deployment.
- Limitations:
 - Depending on the quantity/scale of the waste generated, there may be a lack of materials management facilities with the capacity to handle certain wastes.

NYS Canal Corporation (Canals)/New York Power Authority (NYPA):

- Canals may provide information related to waterways under Canals jurisdiction in times of flooding and drought.
- Management of canal water resources and collaboration with stakeholders such as State and local government agencies, municipalities, hydro operators, water managers, etc. to maintain canal navigation.
- Canals has limited capacity to provide personnel, engineering, and technical expertise in support of public works response efforts.
- Resources needed to meet Canals' and NYPA's infrastructure, engineering, and operations needs would be prioritized.
- Emergencies impacting the canal system will limit the resources available from Canals if this ESF is activated.
- NYPA owns, operates, and maintains the only State owned bulk power generation and transmission assets in NYS.
- NYPA's workforce includes engineers in the following areas; civil/structural, mechanical, and electrical.
- NYPA may provide support to NYS during an emergency as the event dictates.

NYS Department of Health (DOH): DOH is responsible for public health within NYS and derives public health authority through State Public Health Law. In the event of a State declared disaster emergency, the Department is responsible for the management, coordination, and prioritization of health services and resources to support the health and medical needs of impacted areas and critical infrastructure personnel (e.g. State government, response agencies). The Department:

- Coordinates with local responders and authorities to provide guidance and support for public health response, triage, treatment, and emergency medical transportation of victims of a Regional/County emergency or catastrophic event.
- Provides coordination, guidance, and support to local health and healthcare partners (including providers, hospitals, long term care facilities, and adult care facilities).
- Works with State response partners to coordinate and support the implementation of local evacuation operations of patients/residents of a healthcare facility in an impacted area before, during, and after a disaster emergency event.
- Provides subject matter expertise and departmental support for roles and responsibilities pre-designated in NYS CEMP.

NYSDOH Core Capabilities include the following:

- Support for public health safety after a natural disaster or other such event that impacts the ability to maintain and provide healthcare services.
- Health Risk Messaging to public and providers.
- Support for water contamination issues and potable water sourcing.
- Laboratory testing.

NYS Department of State (DOS): DOS has rapid damage assessment capabilities for buildings and structures. The agency can provide technical assistance during the design, permitting and reconstruction of damaged structures. The DOS has contact information for local government officials. Assessments are limited to day time operations.

NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services – Public Assistance (DHSES-PA): DHSES-PA coordinates FEMA reimbursement after a Stafford Act declaration for debris removal and disposal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement or restoration of damage by a disaster. Once a Stafford Act declaration is granted, the majority of DHSES-PA staff will be involved directly in recovery efforts.

- Drafts the Governor's request for a Stafford Act declaration.

- Provides technical support and advice on the eligibility of FEMA reimbursement for actions conducted under ESF #3.
- Aids ESF #3 in requesting FEMA Mission Assignments (primarily for debris removal).

State University of New York (SUNY): SUNY and the Construction Fund stand ready to assist the State and the ESF #3 efforts during emergencies. However, resources to meet SUNY infrastructure and engineering needs would be prioritized and the availability of resources to other efforts may be reduced. Campuses and the Construction Fund have staff with credentials in construction related fields as well as code enforcement credentials.

NYS Department of Transportation (DOT): DOT may provide public works and engineering technical and specially support and coordination. This includes civil engineering; engineers, technicians, specialist, managers, and supervisors. DOT may provide aid in the movement/transfer of woody debris.

NYS Thruway Authority (TA): TA may assist with engineering and technical staff as requested. Authority staff available consists of Engineers, technical support staff, Managers, and Supervisors that are capable of designing and implementing recovery efforts related to transportation. TA may provide aid in the movement/transfer of woody debris.

NYS Office of General Services (OGS): OGS may provide procurement support for design and construction technical services through its Design and Construction Group’s Emergency Contracting Program.

Integration of Federal ESFs

The Federal Government organizes its response resources and capabilities under an ESF construct. Similar to New York State’s ESF construct, Federal ESFs are multi-agency operational components that serve as the primary means for coordinating Federal resources and capabilities into New York State. The Federal ESFs bring together a wealth of capabilities of Federal departments and agencies and other national-level assets. In doing so, they are organized to provide the operating structure for building, sustaining, and delivering Federal response core capabilities in support of the State’s Critical Capabilities. Integration and coordination is key to leveraging the resources of each Federal ESF. As such, New York State ESF #3 will serve at the primary integration point for Federal ESF #3. The table below summarizes Federal ESF #3 and indicates the response core capabilities that the ESF most directly supports. Detailed response capabilities and activities are listed in each Federal ESF Annex.

<p>ESF # 3 – Public Works and Engineering ESF Coordinator: DOD/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</p>
<p>Key Response Core Capability: Infrastructure Systems, Critical Transportation, Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Environmental Response/Health and Safety, Fatality Management, Mass Care Services, Mass Search and Rescue Operations</p>
<p>Coordinates the capabilities and resources to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from a disaster or an incident. Functions include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure protection and emergency repair • Critical infrastructure reestablishment • Engineering services and construction management • Emergency contracting support for lifesaving and life-sustaining services

SECTION IV: Recovery

Short-Term Recovery

There is no clear delineation of when disaster response activities transition into short-term recovery activities. As with all disaster and emergency-related activities, any transition to a new phase will be dependent upon the needs of the response and the identified needs of the individuals/communities affected. In general, disaster response addresses the immediate aftermath and life safety issues of a disaster or emergency, while short-term recovery activities begin as the need for immediate life-saving activities diminishes. At times, these phases will often overlap with one another.

Demobilization

Demobilization of agencies and ESFs from the State EOC will occur based upon operational needs, and will be jointly determined by State OEM and ESF coordinator. Based upon the needs of the operation, ESFs may begin to demobilize during the response/short-term recovery phase. However, it should be noted that agencies may be subject to a rapid recall for re-activation of the ESF if needed based upon operational needs.

In most cases, demobilization of an ESF will include the release of the coordinating agency and all member agencies. However, there may be instances where the ESFs can be partially demobilized, allowing member agencies to be released as the need for their representation and capability in that ESF is no longer necessary.

In the process of demobilizing an ESF, all member agencies must ensure that any open or ongoing activities that require cross-coordination with other ESFs are completed in New York Responds (NYR) prior to demobilizing. This must be done in a manner to ensure that any dependencies or inter-dependencies of that ESF are properly and effectively communicated across the response organization. In addition, each agency must ensure that they coordinate their demobilization with their agency-specific counterparts that are represented on other ESFs.

Transition to Long Term Recovery

As the urgency of a response lessens, and communities begin to focus their efforts on implementing recovery programs, the State's focus will also shift to the long-term recovery needs of the affected areas. In Presidential Disaster Declarations, this will likely include the activation of a Federally-established Joint Field Office (JFO). JFOs are established, operated and maintained by DHS/FEMA, and will include the temporary recovery organization structure put in place to support long-term recovery operations. DHSES-PA will coordinate with FEMA-PA to create a joint structure to effectively manage the declared event.

Implement Recovery Support Functions (RSFs)

As JFO activation occurs, the Federal government will transition out of the ESF construct and implement the RSFs. RSFs bring together the core recovery capabilities of Federal departments and agencies to focus on community recovery needs. The RSF structure includes the following: Community Planning and Capacity Building, Economic, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems, and Natural and Cultural Resources. RSFs are intended to facilitate the coordination and delivery of Federal assistance to supplement the recovery efforts of local and State governments, and are designed to operate within a timeframe of months to years.

As the Federal ESFs transition to RSFs, the State's ESF posture will be required to transition into the RSF construct. As such, State agencies will transition from their assigned ESF role to the appropriate RSF, as warranted. It is important to note that not all Federally-declared disasters will require full RSF activation; and not

all RSF activations will require full participation from each agency. The transition from an agency to the RSF construct is situation-based, and dependent upon the agency’s role(s) within the State response framework. For planning purposes, it is assumed that in a credible worst case event, the situation may warrant full participation from all agencies that comprise this ESF. In such cases, the following agencies that comprise this ESF will transition to the RSFs below:

Agency	RSF Assignment					
	Community Planning and Capacity Building	Economic	Health/Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure Systems	Natural & Cultural Resources
DEC	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canals					X	
DHSES	X	X	X	X	X	X
DOH	X	X	X	X	X	X
DOS	X	X		X	X	
DOT	X				X	
OGS		X		X	X	
NYPA					X	
TA	X				X	

Implementation and management of the Public Assistance Program to permanently repair, replace, or relocate damaged or destroyed public facilities and infrastructures will be the responsibility of the DHSES Recovery Section.