



ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources

Rev. Final

Date: March 2025

ESF Coordinating Agency:

Department of Agriculture and Markets (DAM)

DPC Member Agencies:

American Red Cross (ARC)
Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Department of Health (DOH)
Division of State Police (DSP)
Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic
Preservation (OPRHP)
State Education Department (SED)

Non-DPC Member Agencies:

United States Department of Agriculture Animal
and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA APHIS)
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to
Animals (ASPCA)
Cornell Cooperative Extension Extension Disaster
Education Network (CCE EDEN)

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, ESF #11 provides the structure for coordinating State multi-agency response activities during an emergency that involves agriculture and natural resources. State ESF #11 interfaces with Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations, as needed, in support of local and state response efforts.

SECTION I: General Considerations and Planning Guidelines

Introduction

ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources provides New York State with the ability to protect animal health, plant life, farms, food supply, forests, bodies of water, cultural resources, and historic properties in the event of a disaster.

The Coordinating Agency for ESF #11 is the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (DAM). In partnership with the New York State Office of Emergency Management (State OEM), DAM will coordinate the actions of ESF #11 among other Member Agencies when activated. ESF #11 will be activated when there is a natural, technological, or human caused disaster impacting agriculture and/or natural resources that require a State-level multi-agency response.

Critical Capability

ESF #11 would support the following Critical Capabilities in New York State: Planning, Mass Care and Sheltering, Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations, Restoration of Infrastructure and Critical Services.

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. The CEMP serves as the foundational framework for the State's response levels, and also provides the operational basis from which other ESF, 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.

The purpose of the ESF #11 Annex is to ensure that State agricultural and natural resources are addressed, maintained, and protected in the event of a disaster. New York State is agriculture rich. Agriculture directly supports the vitality and economic stability of farmers and consumers. In addition, the agricultural industry supports food services, food manufacturers, agricultural workers, and recreational industries. ESF #11 coordinates response activities to support food safety, animal and plant health, household pets, natural and cultural resources, and historic properties.

Scope

ESF #11 supports local efforts and interfaces with Federal, Tribal, and private entities in response to an emergency involving agriculture and natural resources. The scope of ESF #11 spans the following functions under two conditions: to the extent that agriculture and natural resources are impacted and when local resources are exhausted:

- Animal Health and Industry
- Animal-Borne Zoonotic Disease Response
- Plant and Crop Safety and Pest/Invader Response
- Food Safety and Security
- Agricultural Security
- Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties (NCH) Safety and Security
- Household Animal and Agriculture Animal Emergency Management

ESF #11 does not address nutrition assistance. Nutrition assistance is addressed in State ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services.

Most county and local governments have developed CEMPs in accordance with New York State Executive Law Article 2-B. Such plans coordinate the collective response of the local government and provide for a mechanism to use all of the existing resources.

Local government is responsible for carrying out the initial response and short-term recovery activities and services. When local government capabilities and resources become overwhelmed, ESF #11 will be activated to support response efforts.

Linkage to Other State Plans

ESF #11 will be used to support:

Temporary Emergency Animal Sheltering Annex (TEAS)

Emerging Infectious Diseases in non-Human Populations

Radiological Hazards Annex for Fixed Nuclear Facilities

Situation

Animals, plants, and foods are susceptible to disaster, contamination, and infectious diseases. If a contagious disease goes unaddressed, it can escalate to an outbreak leading to an agricultural emergency. A disease impacting the agricultural community may result in severe social, economic, public health, animal health, and animal welfare consequences. Such diseases may require extraordinary response measures for effective control and could result in quarantine and/or euthanasia of animals. Natural and human caused disasters have the potential to impact animals and their owners to an extent requiring evacuation, shelter, and care support.

Natural, cultural, and historic resources in New York State are susceptible to natural, human caused, and technological disasters impacting land, air, and water. Hazards include damage to forests which make up a majority of New York State and water contamination which would have a negative impact on everyday water usage.

The ESF #11 Annex outlines the support that the ESF #11 Coordinating and Member Agencies would provide in the event of a disaster that impacts agricultural and natural resources in the following situational hazards:

Animal Health and Industry: ESF #11 will coordinate response efforts when disease and/or environmental hazards pose a risk to animal health and the continuity of business for the animal industry. Situations requiring ESF #11 could include but are not limited to zoonotic (animal to animal/human), vector (carrier), or anthroponotic (human to animal) diseases; or environmental hazards such as severe weather. ESF #8 will be the lead for coordinating response in human cases of zoonotic diseases.

Animal-Borne Zoonotic Disease Response: ESF #11 will coordinate response efforts when animal-borne disease impacts the agricultural economy and poses a threat to uninfected animals which may or may not infect humans. Examples of zoonotic disease include Salmonella, E. coli, COVID-19, and Ebola Virus Disease.

Plant and Crop Safety and Pests/Invaders/Disease: ESF #11 will coordinate with the necessary entities when plants, trees, and crops are impacted by plant pests and diseases. In addition, ESF #11 will coordinate with the necessary entities to support debris management after a natural and/or human-caused disaster as well as any necessary quarantine for plant pests and/or disease to mitigate the spread of an outbreak.

Food Safety and Security: ESF #11 will coordinate the response when food products intended for consumption by humans, pets, and livestock are impacted by a disaster or emergency. Food products can be susceptible to contamination, disease, and environmental hazards. Although ESF #11 cannot protect food from becoming contaminated, traceback investigations can be initiated. In addition, ESF #11 will provide subject matter expertise, guidance, coordination, assessment, and support in instances of food-related safety concerns or outbreak.

External Threats to Animal and Plant Life: ESF #11 will coordinate the response to support agricultural and natural resources in the event of an environmental crisis. Animals, livestock, crops, and plants are susceptible to air pollution, environmental hazards, and are at-risk groups for bioterrorism. There are three active nuclear power plant facilities within New York State and one decommissioning power plant within New York State. There are also three nuclear stations in a nearby vicinity. In the event of a nuclear incident, such as detonation of an Improvised Nuclear Device (IND), Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD), Hazardous or Nuclear material spill, animal and plant contamination would need to be addressed. If there is any type of release such as a plume of hazardous material, animals, livestock, crops, and plants will become contaminated if they are within the plume's pathway. Air-borne diseases often infecting the respiratory system, can impact both humans and animals. Examples of air-borne diseases and infections include influenza, tuberculosis, and inhalational anthrax.

Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties (NCH) Safety and Security: ESF #11 will coordinate the support to maintain and protect NCH in the event of a disaster. NCH can be divided into two categories. The first category is nature. In New York State, forests make up 61% of land area. Rivers and streams span

over 70,000 miles, and there are 17 major watersheds. These natural resources, which have cultural and historical significance, are susceptible to weather, chemical, and pollution hazards on land, air, and water. The second category are properties that have natural, historic, and cultural relevance. In New York State, these properties include historic, natural, and/or cultural archives, educational documents, monuments, icons, and artifacts, all of which are vulnerable to weather, chemical, and pollution hazards.

Household Animal and Agriculture Animal Emergency Management: ESF #11 offers technical assistance to necessary entities to support evacuation, sheltering, care, and other services for household pets, when they are impacted by a disaster, or because of being left behind in a disaster.

New York State enacted the Pet Evacuation Transportation and Sheltering (PETS) Act of 2006, which mandates that state and local emergency plans account for evacuation, transportation, and sheltering of household pets in the event of an emergency. The PETS Act mitigates the probability that human owners will forgo evacuation, thus endangering themselves to remain with their pets.

In October of 2006, the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act and Federal PETS Act amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) to require that State and local disaster plans take into account the needs of persons with pets and service animals prior to, during, and after a major disaster or emergency.

Planning Assumptions

- Emergencies begin and end at the local level.
- Agriculture and/or natural resources can be the emergency itself.
- Agriculture and/or natural resources can be impacted by an emergency.
- State agency-level support begins and ends based on statutory requirements and/or the needs of the requesting community.
- There is a potential for the agricultural industry, as well as local and state officials, to receive a threat of a disease as an act of terrorism.
- Any exotic or emerging disease found in New York livestock (cattle, horses, poultry, swine, sheep, goats, and deer) will have significant national and international trade implications causing economic disruption well beyond state borders.
- Outbreaks of foreign animal disease agents will involve an immediate Federal agricultural response.
- Numerous local, State, and Federal agencies will play a role in eradicating disease or pests impacting animals, plants, and/or natural resources.
- Response efforts could encompass culling of livestock and potentially infected animals.
- Response efforts could also encompass culling of non-domesticated populations, such as wildlife.
- The expense and time to control or eradicate any disease outbreak will be exponentially proportional to the time taken to detect and respond to the first cases.
- The cause of an animal disease outbreak may remain uncertain for a significant length of time.
- The lack of available sheltering for animals may result in individuals refusing to evacuate and refusing to go to public shelters.
- Many outside groups will voluntarily provide food, shelter, and care for animals. These groups must be coordinated to make efficient use of resources and so that they do not hinder other aspects of disaster response.
- The human-animal bond is significant, and the separation or death of animals will be stressful to the human population.
- Local County Animal Response Teams (CARTS) may be activated by their county OEM to support the response.
- Vector control of rodents, birds, flies, bugs, etc. may be necessary to stop the geographic or interspecies spread of an animal or plant disease.

Concept of Operations

- An agricultural emergency requiring a State-level response occurs in New York State.
- State OEM determines the State Emergency Operations Center (State EOC) activation level based on the severity of the incident.
- State OEM may solicit input from the Coordinating Agency to determine which Member Agencies will be activated based upon the needs of the operation.
- If Federal assistance is requested, ESF #11 will integrate with Federal ESF #11 as outlined under the National Response Framework (NRF).
- When the incident no longer requires State support, State OEM will start the demobilization process and transfer roles and responsibilities to the appropriate Recovery Support Function (RSF) as appropriate.

Policies or Authorities

- NYS Executive Law Article 2-B
- New York State Historic Preservation Act, as amended chapter 354 and 16 U.S.C. §§ 470 et seq.
- Environmental Assistance Programs Subchapter A. Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act of 1996
- NYS Environmental Conservation Law (Article 9 and Article 11)
- NYS Agriculture and Markets Law Article 5; Article 26-B
- NYS Environmental Conservation Law (Article 15 – Water Resources), Title 5: Protection of Waters; Article 24 – Freshwater Wetlands, Title 7: Freshwater Wetlands Regulations; Article 25 – Tidal Wetlands, Title 4: Regulated Activities; Article 70: Uniform Procedures, § 70-0116 Emergency authorization
- New York State Code of Rules and Regulations (6 NYCRR Part 621 Uniform Procedures, specifically 621.12 Emergency Authorizations). In particular, Part 621.12 provides for the issuance of Emergency Authorizations for action(s) necessary to prevent an immediate threat to the health, property, general welfare or natural resources. Under 621.12, when issuing an Emergency Authorization, DEC must make a “finding of emergency”.
- NYS Environmental Conservation Law Articles 17, 27, 33, 70
- New York State Public Health Law, § 206
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act PL 93-288, as amended
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 and 9 (defense of US agriculture and food)
- NIMS Executive Order # 26.1 of 2006
- The Animal Damage Control Act of March 2, 1931 (7 U.S.C. 426-426c; 46 Stat. 1468) and the Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-202, stat. 1329-1331 (7 U.S.C. 426c))

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 CEMP 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 the DHS/FEMA in December 2023.

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.

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

MOU: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Veterinary Services (APHIS) and NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets: The Plant Industry MOU NYS DEC and NYS DAM memorandum of understanding provides a formal structure for both agencies' collaborative effort to combat the spread of invasive pest species. It outlines the expectations and procedures for a joint response and mechanisms for reimbursement to coordinate the application of Federal and State resources in mitigation, planning, training, response, and recovery in the event of an animal health emergency, natural disaster, or other catastrophic event to assist the agricultural community.

MOU: DEC and DAM Control and Eradication of Invasive Species: This memorandum provides a formal structure for both agencies' collaborative efforts to combat the spread of invasive pest species.

MOU: New York State and National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition (NARSC), signed by NYSAGM Commissioner: Executed to provide reimbursement and deploy NARSC.

NYS Interagency Chronic Wasting Disease Response Plan 2015 – 2025: The Interagency Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) team is comprised of DEC Division of Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Wildlife, DEC Division of Law Enforcement, DAM Division of Animal Industry, and Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine Wildlife Health faculty. CWD represents a serious threat to New York State's wild white-tailed deer, moose, elk, red deer, mule deer, and black-tailed deer population and captive cervid industry with potentially devastating economic, ecological, and social repercussions.

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, the Professional Development Series (PDS) curriculum, and State EOC Trainings. 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.

The DEC provides post Flood Emergency Stream Intervention Training. The purpose of the manual is to ensure 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 material will provide information on how to assess the situation, decide where to work, and what the right approach would be under an emergency response condition.

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 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.

Stockpiles, Supplies, Specialized Equipment, and Resources

ESF #11 has subject matter experts, a Rapid Reaction Team, and veterinarians.

SECTION III: Response

Alert and Notification

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 an incident, and then determine if the situation can be remedied through maintaining Steady State posture or increasing posture to Enhanced Monitoring. If formal activation of the State EOC is necessary to effectively manage the response to the incident, the capabilities that are needed to support that activation will be identified, and agencies are notified to staff the State EOC using the ESF construct.

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 three activation levels of the State EOC. This ESF will activate to one of those levels as conditions warrant, with the NYS DAM serving as the ESF Coordinating Agency. These are:

Level 3 Partial Activation:

- This level may be initiated to meet multi-agency coordination requirements deemed necessary for information, resources, and consequence management support efforts.
- Staffing may include several State EOC command and general staff positions, a select number of State ESFs, and initial representation from federal partners.

Level 2 Full Activation:

- This level may be initiated to meet increasing multi-agency coordination requirements deemed necessary for information, resources, and consequence management support efforts.
- Staffing may include all State EOC command and general staff positions, multiple State ESFs, and additional representation from federal partners.

Level 1 Full State/Federal Response:

- This level is initiated when it is necessary to meet significant multi-agency coordination requirements for information, resources, and consequence management support efforts.
- Staffing may include all State EOC command and general staff positions, most or all of the State's ESFs, and a federal/State Unified Command element.

NYS EOC Activation Levels

Level 3 – Limited Activation

Level 2 – Partial Activation

Level 1 – Full Activation

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 Homeland Security Presidential Directive (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) and 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, and ESF #15 is situated in the Command Element.

ESF #11 will provide incident management support and coordination under the DAM. DAM 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. DAM 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 Coordinating Agency for the availability of resources/missions. DAM 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.

Assignments 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 ESFs. 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.

Coordinating Agency - NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets (DAM)

- Serves as the Coordinating Agency in animal-borne disease, pests, and animal safety response efforts. USDA-APHIS is the lead agency during a foreign animal disease (FAD) as foreign animal diseases are coordinated on the federal level by the branches of the USDA.
- Coordinates animal sheltering with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA), to help manage sheltering.
- Maintains a contact and inventory list of County Animal Response Teams (CART) and County OEMs to find and provide sheltering for animals.
- Regulates farm-to-table pathway and is capable of tracing forward and tracing backward in the event of contamination.
- Division of Animal Industry:
 - Provides overall direction and coordination of animal disease outbreak preparedness and response efforts.
 - Provides expertise in the epidemiology and control of animal and zoonotic diseases.
 - Maintains geographic information systems to include data on facilities with animals and businesses that support animals.
 - Acts as a contact point for non-governmental agency animal response groups and local county animal response groups.
- Food Safety:
 - Has the ability to surveil and trace back to where food storage may have been affected by water, heat, cold, and lack of adequate proper storage due to an incident, such as the loss of electricity.
 - Milk Control and Dairy Services:
 - In the event of a regional or specific processor or producer recall, the division will address and identify, with the manufacturer, the destination of the product and the distribution outlets. This will expedite the removal of the contaminated product from commerce.
 - Should an embargo on an agricultural commodity or area take place, staff will work to assist in maintaining an embargo and report findings through the proper channels.
 - The DAM Milk Control and Dairy Services will work together with our federal partners along with transportation companies, State partners, and laboratories to ensure a strict embargo is maintained and that producers through to consumers are aware of the embargo.
- Limitations and Nuances:
 - The DAM is a regulatory agency and is limited in what it may provide beyond expert guidance. The Agency has limited personnel and physical resources. The DAM ad-hoc teams are limited in that they are not equipped for a standalone response and would require assistance to deploy to and operate in a disaster area. In addition, the DAM ad-hoc teams are unable to withstand hazardous exposure. The ability to respond will depend on the geographic nature and animal density at the time of the emergency. Veterinary staff will not treat animals in shelters.

ESF Member Agencies

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)

- Determines how all waste streams (including animal carcasses, etc.) must be handled, which could include management as regulated medical waste, municipal solid waste, or others.

- Coordinate with local communities, DOH, and other government agencies as needed on carcass management issues.
- Determines how the material must be transported or managed onsite.
 - If managed off-site, determines which facilities are able to accept and manage the waste and their willingness to accept it.
- Provides waste transporter and solid waste facility emergency authorizations/permit modifications as needed.
- Provides guidance and support in the implementation of wild animal monitoring, collection, and control efforts.
- Ensures that pesticides are legally distributed and used in accordance with registered product labels. Registered pesticide products would be required for use as disinfectants, repellents, insecticides, herbicides, and rodenticides.
 - Commercial application of pesticides requires NYS certification in specific categories. Ensure that adequate training and certification courses are available.
- Provides subject matter experts on invasive species:
 - Wildlife Biologists
 - Plant Biologists
 - Marine Resources
- Ensures that protected natural resources such as rivers, streams, water bodies, and freshwater and tidal wetlands are protected during emergency response and recovery activities utilizing the emergency authorization and general permitting procedures under Article 70 of the ECL and NYCRR Part 621
- Ensures the protection of threatened and endangered wildlife.
- The Division of Fish and Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Officers have trained staff that may be utilized in wildlife culling or tranquilizing operations.
- Limitations
 - Based on the quantity and nature of the waste, materials management facilities available and willing to handle the waste may be limited.
 - Not having pesticide products registered for a specific pest such as Ebola and invasive non-native pests. Lack of appropriate products registered by EPA for use.
 - Lack of adequately certified pesticide applicators.

NYS Department of Health (DOH)

The 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:

- Provides subject matter expertise, guidance/education, support, and coordination with local or federal partners in instances of food-related safety concerns or outbreaks, including laboratory testing services (including Bio-Safety Level 3 (BSL-3) Select Agent specimens) and epidemiological activities such as surveillance, case investigation, and contact tracing.
- Coordinates with local partners and appropriate ESF #6 partners to provide food monitoring, inspection, and sanitation assessment in Mass Care feeding operations.
- Coordinates with appropriate response partners in ESF #8 to provide subject matter expertise and support to the health and safety of livestock and/or food-producing animals and animal feed, as well as the safety of the manufacture and distribution of foods, drugs, and therapeutics given to animals used for human food production.
- Provides coordination, guidance, and support to local health and healthcare partners (including providers, hospitals, long-term care facilities, and adult care facilities) as well as in other roles and responsibilities pre-designated in State CEMP.

NYS Division of State Police (DSP)

- Supports and coordinates security and traffic control operations.

- Supports and coordinates with other law enforcement agencies regarding activities in response operations.
- Serves as the primary State agency for any criminal investigation into an intentionally caused food tampering and/or disease outbreak.

American Red Cross (ARC)

- Encourages planning for the care of animals during disasters by pet owners, municipalities, and organizations dedicated to animal welfare.
- Provides shelter for recognized service animals assisting persons with disabilities, as part of the available shelter services to the general population.
- Work with County Emergency Managers to support the sheltering of pets in accordance with ARC Doctrine.

NYS Education Department (SED)

- Protects and restores historical artifacts.
- The Office of Cultural Education has staff that include curators, conservators, and historic conservation specialists who may provide guidance to other agencies or localities in the event of an emergency for their collections and records.

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)

- As defined by the OPRHP policy statement, they “encourage and facilitate the use and enjoyment of natural resources used by the public which thereby promotes and enhances the wellbeing of each individual.”
- The OPRHP also ensures the State’s historic preservation policy is followed by assisting local governments in local preservation programs and activities, especially those sites listed on the State Register of Historic Places.
- The OPRHP may also assist with vector control and surveillance on susceptible wild animal species. They will also be in contact with NCH that could assist with the identification and consultation on archeological sites, consultation on threatened and endangered species, provide technical preservation assistance for museums and archival collections, create GIS maps of historic districts in an impacted area, conduct building and site condition assessments, and stabilize damaged paper and digital records.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA)

- Coordinates available volunteer assets to evacuate, feed, and shelter animals.
- Facilitates the transportation of injured or stray domestic animals to animal care facilities or appropriate foster homes.
- Assists emergency response teams with animal-related problems.
- Coordinates the investigation of animal abuse and neglect complaints.
- Provides legal and forensic assistance in animal cruelty cases.
- Works with law enforcement to provide medical and behavioral care to victims.
- Facilitates the impounding of animals at large.
- Facilitates the capture of domestic animals at large.
- Coordinates emergency animal shelter staffing assistance.
- Assists with the return of owned animals.

NYS Animal Health Diagnostic Center Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (VDL) at Cornell (NYSAHDC)

- As a member of the National Animal Health Laboratory Network, assist the State in coordinating animal disease control and eradication activities in the State with those at the regional or national level conducted by the VDL in coordination with the US Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service/Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS/VS).
- Supports any State field effort in relation to mitigation, control, or eradication of animal diseases with any additional materials and workforce resources available in consultation with DAM.

Cornell Cooperative Extension Extension Disaster Education Network (CCE EDEN)

- Provides subject matter expert(s) as available - in person and/or virtual support- within ESF #11 during EOC activations.
- Assists in ESF #11 executive decisions by providing subject matter expertise and recommendations for all agriculture sector fields.
- Facilitates a direct relationship liaison with the agriculture science and cooperative extension community to New York State Agencies within ESF #11.
- Provides Hyperlocal information from Cornell Cooperative Extension field operations staff throughout New York State.
- Gathers intelligence from dedicated agriculture experts located in every NYS county network to receive prompt and accurate updates anywhere in NYS.
- Collaborates with local agriculture locations to identify or collect specific information from this sector.
- Collects and provides initial damage survey and assessment information from the field to report to ESF #11.

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 are key to leveraging the resources of each Federal ESF. As such, New York State ESF #11 will serve at the primary integration point for Federal ESF #11. The table below summarizes Federal ESF #11 and indicates the response core capabilities that the ESF most directly supports. Detailed response capabilities and activities are listed in each Federal ESF Annex.

ESF # 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources ESF Coordinator: Department of Agriculture
Key Response Core Capability: Mass Care Services, Critical Transportation, Logistics and Supply Chain Management
Coordinates a variety of functions designed to protect the Nation’s food supply, respond to plant and animal pest and disease outbreaks, and protect natural and cultural resources. Functions include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nutrition assistance• Animal and agricultural health issue response• Technical expertise, coordination, and support of animal and agricultural emergency management• Meat, poultry, and processed egg products safety and defense• Natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection

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 DAM leadership. Based upon the needs of the operation, ESF #11 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 ESF #11 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 closed out prior to demobilizing. This must be done in a manner to ensure that any dependencies or interdependencies 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 the DHS/FEMA, and will include the temporary recovery organization structure put in place to support recovery. To properly ensure effective integration of State and Federal recovery activities, the State will organize in a similar structure to the Federal structure contained within the National Disaster Recovery Framework.

Implement Recovery Support Functions (RSFs)

As JFO activation occurs, the Federal government will transition out of ESF construct and implement the Recovery Support Functions (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 Recovery Support Function, 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 agencies that comprise this ESF will transition to RSFs, as stated in the chart on the next page.

Agency	RSF Assignment					
	Community Planning and Capacity Building	Economic	Health/Social Services	Infrastructure Systems	Natural & Cultural Resources	Housing
ARC			X			X
DAM	X	X	X	X	X	
DEC	X		X	X	X	
DOH	X		X	X	X	
DSP	No RSF Assignment					
OPRHP	X			X	X	
SED				X	X	