

***NEW YORK STATE
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
PLAN***

Volume 3: Long Term Recovery Plan



**Disaster Preparedness
Commission**

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

March, 2016

List of Plan Revisions

Date of Revision	Subject Matter	Page(s)	Reviewed By
January, 2006	Created by DPC	All	DPC
June, 2008	Annual Update	Multiple (Response, Levels, MAC)	OEM Planning
September, 2009	Full Plan Review	All as warranted	DPC
November, 2009	Annual Update	Multiple (R/R, Response, RM Charts)	OEM Planning
January, 2011	Administrative Change	All as warranted	OEM Planning
March, 2012	EOC Operating Levels	All as warranted	OEM Planning
March 2013	All	All, as warranted	OEM Planning
October, 2015	Administrative Change	All, as warranted	OEM Planning
March, 2016	Annual Review, Basic Language for NDRF	All, as warranted	OEM Planning

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. INTRODUCTION
 - A. Definition of Long Term Recovery
 - B. Purpose
 - C. Scope
 - D. Policies
 - E. Authorities

- II. SITUATION/PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
 - A. Recovery Organizations
 - B. State Agencies
 - C. Local Government
 - D. Federal Long Term Recovery Assistance
 - E. Volunteer Disaster Assistance Program

- IV. STATE AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- V. LONG TERM RECOVERY ACTIONS

BASIC PLAN

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

Coordinating Agencies

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services

Member Agencies

- NYS Agencies

Department of Agriculture and Markets

Department of Banking

Department of Education

Department of Environmental Conservation

Department of Health

Department of Insurance

Department of Labor

Department of Public Service

Department of State

Department of Financial Services

Department of Transportation

Division of Homes and Community Renewal

Empire State Development Corporation

Energy Research and Development Authority

Office of General Services

Office of Mental Health

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

- Other

Federal Emergency Management Agency

American Red Cross

NYS Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

I. INTRODUCTION

Short-term recovery occurs immediately after the onset of a disaster and in selected situations during a disaster as well. Long-term recovery then follows with its scope and duration dependent on the scale of the disaster. For a disaster of significant magnitude, with substantial damage and destruction to the community's social, physical and economic infrastructure, the recovery process could be lengthy and very expensive. Since most of the community's infrastructure will have been severely impacted and must be reconstructed, long-term community recovery entails community redevelopment or revitalization. It presents opportunities to restructure the devastated community or region and simultaneously making it more disaster resistant.

Significant State involvement in long-term community recovery will occur when a disaster is wide-scale, warrants State or federal disaster declaration and local resources alone are insufficient to meet the community's recovery needs. The active involvement of State and federal programs and resources will therefore be necessary to aid in the redevelopment effort.

The long-term recovery plan envisions:

- Complete and thorough assessment of the community’s permanent recovery needs.
- Overall coordination by:
 - The State Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC) with or without a temporary organization that it is empowered to create to manage the recovery efforts on its behalf; or,
 - An organization specifically created by the Governor, State Legislature and the affected municipality
- The fulfillment of legal requirements for the impacted local government to undertake post-disaster recovery planning following a declared disaster.
- Description of available programs and resources that various State, federal and local agencies, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (such as volunteer organizations, civic organizations and the private sector), may apply during the recovery process.

A. Definition of Long-Term Recovery

For the purpose of this Plan, long-term recovery means the process through which a community or region that experiences a major disaster or emergency returns to its pre-disaster condition or better. The Long-Term Recovery Plan (LTRP) will be implemented when most or all “infrastructure” that supports the social, cultural, political, economic and environmental elements of a community has been severely impacted. A significant natural, technological, or human-caused disaster may cause severe damage to transportation systems, utilities, public buildings, housing, businesses and the environment. Depending on the type and extent of the disaster or emergency, undesirable long-term health effects and contamination of animals and food above established health standards might also have occurred. The long-term recovery planning effort assumes that response activities have ceased and short-term recovery actions are underway or complete and a redeveloped and revitalized disaster resistant self sustaining community is about to commence.

B. Purpose

The LTRP is designed to identify the scope, authorities, concept of operations, planning assumptions, recovery organization and the general activities and responsibilities of state agencies, impacted local governments, selected federal agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to support and effectively manage recovery activities in the aftermath of a major emergency or disaster. Further, this Plan will identify some of the lines of coordination that might be used to implement appropriate recovery measures.

The plan will outline the basic framework under which the various recovery agencies will operate, leaving the specific and detailed actions to each agency or organization to implement based on the recovery needs of the community and their regulatory authority,

fiscal and other resources. The plan will serve as a guide for decision-makers as they commence the long-term recovery process.

C. Scope

The specific measures taken by the State to support a disaster impacted community, including assistance requested from the federal government and NGOs will be tailored to the community's long-term recovery needs. The scope of the long-term recovery plan will include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- Identifying the lines of coordination in transitioning from short-term to long-term recovery.
- Creation of an organizational framework that facilitates the effective coordination and use of State, federal, and NGOs resources in a manner that provides maximum benefit for the disaster area.
- Determination of responsibilities for elected and appointed officials
- Assessment of long-term recovery needs.
- Identification of roles and functions of State and federal agencies, non-governmental agencies.
- Coordination of information and instructions to the public, including allowance for optimum public input and rebuilding of consumer confidence.
- Development of a strategy to identify a wide array of post-disaster recovery and hazard mitigation activities.
- Rebuilding essential and critical public facilities and services including public infrastructure damaged or destroyed by the disaster emergency.
- Reestablishing an adequate supply of housing to replace that which was severely damaged or destroyed.
- Reestablishing the economic base of the disaster area, including returning workers to prior employment or helping with the creation of new employment opportunities.
- Re-establishing educational institutions, as appropriate.

Finally, the Plan is designed to take maximum use of the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

D. Policies

- The State will recognize local authority in controlling the long-term recovery process and will take a more direct administrative role only when asked to do so by the local authority, or when the local authority lacks the capabilities to assume such a role.

- The State will provide and coordinate long-term recovery assistance to local governments through state and federal agencies and NGOs in a manner that best addresses the needs of the impacted community.
- A community-based post-disaster recovery plan, as provided for by Section 28-a, Article 2B, will constitute the official policy document for the long-term recovery effort, unless otherwise directed by the Governor, the State Legislature and the affected municipality.
- Community input will be encouraged and supported as an indispensable component of the long-term recovery effort.
- The State will use all its available resources to assist local governments, businesses and citizens in recovering from the impacts of a major disaster.
- As appropriate, hazard mitigation and prevention measures will be incorporated into recovery activities in order to improve the impacted community's ability to withstand similar disasters in the future.
- The State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Volume 1 of the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), will be used as a guide in the long-term recovery process.
- Impacted communities that do not have hazard mitigations plans will be required commit to, and undertake such effort in order to be eligible for various disaster mitigation funds that require mitigation plans as a pre-requisite for project funding.

E. Authorities

State Executive Law Article 2-B, Sections 22-c, 23-c and 28-a, provide for disaster recovery planning by the State and local governments.

Section 22-c describes the requirements for State Recovery Plans; such plans are required to provide for recovery and redevelopment after disaster emergencies; these plans are required to include, but not be limited to:

- i) Measures to coordinate state agency assistance in recovery efforts;
- ii) Arrangements to administer federal recovery assistance; and
- iii) Such other measures as reasonably can be taken to assist in development and implementation of local disaster recovery plans.

Section 23-c describes the requirements for Local Recovery Plans; such plans are required to provide for recovery and redevelopment after disasters. The plans are expected to include, but not be limited to:

- i) Recommendations for replacement, reconstruction, removal or relocation of damaged or destroyed public or private facilities, proposed new or amendments to zoning, subdivision, building, sanitary or fire prevention regulations and recommendations for economic development and community development in order to minimize the impact of any potential future disasters on the community.
- ii) Provisions for cooperation with state and federal agencies in recovery efforts.

- iii) Provisions for training and educating local disaster officials or organizations in the preparation of applications for federal and state disaster recovery assistance.

Section 28-a also addresses Post-Disaster Recovery planning. It states that whenever a state disaster emergency has been declared any county, city, town or village included in such disaster shall prepare a local recovery and redevelopment plan unless the legislative body of the municipality shall determine such plan to be unnecessary or impractical....A local recovery and redevelopment plan shall include, but not be limited to:

- i) Replacement, reconstruction, removal or relocation of damaged or destroyed public or private facilities, proposed new or amendments to zoning, subdivision, building, sanitary or fire prevention regulations and recommendations for economic development and community development in order to minimize the impact of any potential future disasters on the community.
- ii) Proposed plans shall be presented at a public hearing...
- iii) Such plans shall be prepared within 45 days after the declaration of a state disaster and shall be transmitted to the Commission. The Commission shall provide its comments within ten days after receiving such a plan.
- iv) The Plan shall be adopted by county, city, town or village within ten days after receiving the comments of the Commission...
- v) The adopted plan shall be the official policy for recovery and redevelopment in the municipality.
- vi) Nothing in this section shall preclude any municipality from applying for or accepting and receiving any federal funds.

There are also numerous federal regulations that support long-term post disaster recovery planning and project implementation. It is beyond the scope of this plan to cite them here.

II. SITUATION/PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

This plan is predicated on the premise that a significant natural, technological, or human-caused disaster may result in severe damage to transportation systems, utilities, public buildings, housing, businesses and the environment. Depending on the type and extent of such a disaster, undesirable long-term health effects and contaminated animals and food above established health standards may have occurred. The LTRP will be implemented following a catastrophic disaster and in concert with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). Although this LTRP can be referred to following routine disasters, like the Long-Term Community Recovery Plan that supports the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), it is not intended for use in routine, small-scale, disasters. The following constitutes some of the key assumptions on which this plan is based:

- The disaster has overwhelmed the capabilities of the State and the impacted political jurisdiction(s).
- The Governor has directed the implementation of the LTRP to ensure proper coordination of long-term recovery activities.
- The Governor has requested and received federal disaster assistance.
- In cooperation with the impacted community or region, the relevant provisions of Section 28-a, Article 2-B, Post disaster recovery planning, are being enforced.
- The impacted community has requested assistance from the State to develop a long-term recovery plan.
- Based on the scale of the disaster, the Governor and the State Legislature reserve the right to create a long-term recovery organization. Such an organization could be a Long-Term Redevelopment Authority that would be created to provide support to the impacted local jurisdiction(s).
- The implementation of effective long-term recovery measures requires detailed impact assessments and planning as precursors to redevelopment; such efforts cannot be accomplished in a short time.
- Transportation infrastructure may have been damaged and local transportation services severely disrupted.
- Commercial telecommunications facilities might have experienced widespread damage, impairing communication throughout the disaster area and between the disaster area and other parts of the State and the nation.
- Homes, public buildings, and other critical facilities and equipment may be severely damaged or destroyed.
- Public utilities may be damaged and rendered partially or fully inoperable.
- Thousands of victims may be forced from their homes, and large numbers of deaths and injuries may have occurred.

- Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies, and other health/medical facilities may be damaged or destroyed. The number of victims requiring attention may overwhelm medical and health care facilities that remain operable. Medical supplies and equipment may be in short supply.
- Damage to fixed facilities that generate, use, store or dispose of hazardous materials could result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment.
- The remnants of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and other hazardous materials may be present in the disaster area, requiring the appropriate decontamination or degradation time to reach permissible exposure limits to the general public.
- Food processing and distribution capabilities may be damaged or destroyed.
- There may be widespread disruption of energy sources, resulting in prolonged electric power failure.
- The damage resulting from the disaster or emergency includes loss of life support systems and the loss of regional economic, physical, and social infrastructures.
- Long-term recovery activities will be based on a newly prepared or updated post-disaster recovery action plan and will be integrated with existing community master plans, capital development and hazard mitigation plans.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Some disasters, due to severity of impact and complexity of the recovery process, will require significant coordination and technical support. Entities to be coordinated include multiple state agencies, local and non governmental agencies and the private sector.

The State will use existing or new authorities to create a long-term recovery body to guide the redevelopment of the impacted community.

Any organization created to manage the recovery effort will consist of diverse representation, to include state and federal agencies as well as local and non governmental agencies. Such organization will coordinate all applicable state, federal and external assistance.

The Long-term recovery needs of the community or region will be fully assessed so that effective options can be identified.

The public at-large will be allowed ample opportunities to help shape the long-term recovery strategy.

Appropriate state agencies will be tasked to provide support for the identified long-term recovery needs. Gaps in state and local resources will be determined and assessments made of the best alternative sources of additional support.

Long-term recovery responsibilities will be allocated among federal, state, local and NGOs.

Long-term recovery efforts will be coordinated in a manner that maximizes overall benefit to the impacted community or region.

A. Recovery Organization

Article 2-B of the State Executive Law authorizes the Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC) to create a disaster recovery organization and ensure adequacy of staffing to effectively manage the long-term recovery process. Such an organization could take any form that would support the timely, effective and efficient coordination of the long-term recovery effort. The activities which the Commission and local governments will perform during the long-term recovery process will be guided by the provisions of State Executive Law, Article 2-B, Sections 22-c, 23-c—and 28-a, as noted above under authorities.

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services acting as the staff arm of the Commission shall represent the State in specific recovery efforts such as:

- Being the Commission's representative on local committees established to deal with recovery issues.
- When appropriate, being a part of the "temporary organization" as authorized by Section 21(3) e of Article 2-B. Under this Section, the Commission may create such a body following the declaration of a State

disaster emergency if the Commission finds that "a municipality is unable to manage local disaster operations"

- Coordinating and/or carrying out the State review of the recovery plans submitted to the Commission when a State disaster has been declared.
- Assisting local governments in the preparation of recovery plans either before a disaster or after a disaster in which the local government has requested the assistance of the Commission.
- Assist local governments in the preparation of local recovery and redevelopment plans.
- Reporting to the Commission on the status of any recovery efforts and plans.

If the Governor and the State Legislature choose, working in corporation with the impacted community, the above functions could be delegated to a specially created long-term recovery organization.

The State's post disaster recovery organization could also mirror FEMA's post disaster recovery organization outlined in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

B. State Agencies

During the long-term recovery process, State agencies may be assigned responsibilities that are above and beyond their normal mission assignments. The agencies engaged in the seven functional annexes of the State's Response and Short Term Recovery Plan (Volume 2 of the State CEMP) may also play a major role in long-term recovery. In transitioning from the response phase to the recovery phase, their assistance will be provided either as individual agencies or through a group of agencies which form the membership to carry out the functions of the annexes which include: Animal Protection, Critical Infrastructure Protection, Emergency Services, Human Services, Law Enforcement and Security, Public Health and Transportation Infrastructure.

C. Local Government

As provided for in Article 2B, Section 28-a, "The adopted (post disaster recovery) plan shall be the official policy for recovery and redevelopment in the municipality." Such a plan will include a long-term recovery organization created to guide the long-term recovery effort. Elected and appointed local officials of the impacted community will be represented on this body.

The impacted local government will adhere to all of the requirements of Section 28-a as well as any other legal requirements that enable it to prepare an effective and forward-looking recovery plan. Damage assessments will be thorough, recovery needs will be comprehensively reviewed and time limits for the completion of recovery plans will be met unless impractical under the circumstances. Specified development and regulatory controls which are essential to promote full recovery and limit future disaster impacts will

be reviewed and applied as appropriate. The impacted municipality will participate in, and support, any State created long-term recovery authority.

D. Federal Long-Term Recovery Assistance

Technical and financial assistance from various federal agencies will be requested and become available during the long-term recovery process. To support LTR efforts, a wide array of federal programs will be made available to help the affected governments, public and private organizations and individuals.

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) is designed to coordinate long-term recovery from a catastrophic disaster, one that is classified as an Incident of National Significance. According to the Draft Long-Term Community Recovery Plan, the NDRF is used in situations where the routine Federal, State, local, and tribal disaster assistance mechanisms are insufficient to meet the needs of the affected jurisdictions because of resource demands or needs for specialized assistance.” Indicated below are some recommended staffing, responsibilities, selected agencies and their assigned recovery roles under the NDRF.

TABLE 1
Suggested Key NDRF Positions/Responsibilities
Long-Term Community Recovery Branch:

<p>Long-term Community Recovery Branch Director</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Oversees management and planning of long-term recovery coordination efforts.... ➤ Serve as primary liaison with NDRF Coordinators; Federal, State, tribal, and local partners; and private sector and technical advisors, as appropriate. ➤ Establish the organization of, coordinates, and manages a long-term recovery effort focused on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, and the local economy, with attention to mitigation of future impacts. ➤ Initiate assessments of the disaster impacts in the area as related to long-term recovery. ➤ Oversee analysis of long-term recovery needs. ➤ Oversee coordination of long-term recovery plans and strategies.
<p>Long-Term Community Recovery Team Leader</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Functions include team leader for NDRF assessments and convener of Long-Term Recovery Federal Task Force, if applicable. ➤ Coordinate long-term recovery efforts across FEMA programs, NDRF Federal Departments and Agencies, the private sector, voluntary agencies, and technical advisors, as appropriate. ➤ Support NDRF assessment, technical assistance and planning requirements, as appropriate.
<p>Long-term Community Recovery Specialist</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Functions include liaison, monitoring, and coordination. ➤ Coordinate and monitor IA, PA, and Mitigation activities and communicate with long-term community recovery staff. ➤ Support NDRF assessment, technical assistance and planning requirements, as appropriate.
<p>Interagency Subject Matter Experts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Includes Federal program subject matter experts. ➤ Serve as subject matter expert for specific Federal Department or Agency programs. ➤ Supports NDRF assessment, technical assistance and planning requirements, as appropriate.

TABLE 2
Functional Matrix Identifying NDRF Responsibilities by Agency

NDRF Functional Matrix			
Department or Agency	NDRF Functions		
	Assessment	Technical Assistance	Coordination
American Red Cross	X	X	X
Department of Agriculture			
Natural Resource Conservation Service	X	X	X
Rural Housing Service	X	X	X
Rural Utility Service	X	X	X
Farm Service Agency	X	X	X
Department of Commerce			
EDA	X	X	X
ESA	X		X
NIST	X		X
NOAA	X		X
Department of Defense			
USACE	X	X	X
Department of Energy	X	X	X
Department of Health and Human Services		X	X
Department of Homeland Security			
Federal Emergency Management Agency	X	X	X
Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection	X	X	X
Private-Sector Liaison	X	X	X
Transportation Security Administration			X
Department of Housing and Urban Development	X	X	X
Department of Interior			
U.S. Geological Survey	X		X
Bureau of Indian Affairs		X	X
Department of Labor			
Emergency Management Center			X
Occupational Safety and Health Administration			X
Bureau of Labor Statistics	X		X
Department of Transportation	X		X
Department of the Treasury	X		X
Environmental Protection Agency	X	X	X
National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster			
	X	X	X
Small Business Administration	X	X	X
Tennessee Valley Authority	X	X	X

TABLE 3
NDRF, Activation/Training and Exercises and Information Flow

Activation	<p>The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) develops and issues operation orders to activate based on the scope and magnitude of the event. The NDRF Coordinators and primary agencies will advise and consult with field coordinators to the extent possible on NDRF activation decisions.</p> <p>A number of criteria may be used as potential indicators for the need for activation. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a large number of casualties and/or displaced persons; b) extensive housing damage; c) environmental damage that forces long-term or permanent relocation for a significant portion of the population; d) infrastructure damage of a severity and scale likely to cause major service impacts and economic disruptions; and e) severe economic or physical damage to key industries. <p>Requests for activation consideration may come from a variety of sources. Such requests should be documented in writing, and should be submitted using appropriate channels as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Request initiated by NDRF Coordinators or NDRF agencies should be submitted to the Federal Coordinating FCO. b) Request initiated by the State should be submitted by the SCO to the FCO. c) White House direction will be provided to the IIMG Director or HSOC to the Director FEMA. <p><u>Operational Levels</u></p> <p>The NDRF elements work closely with State, local and tribal officials and the White House to coordinate resources and identify requests for supplemental funding. NDRF activities are scalable based on the magnitude of the event and on the availability of federal resources. For example, base level activities may be limited to information gathering and assessment. Primary and support agency representatives participate in meetings, and provide staff for the national, regional, and field response structures as needed.</p>
-------------------	---

TABLE 3 (Continued)	
Training and Exercises	<p>NDRF member agencies will participate in long-term community recovery training and exercises that emphasize the primary capabilities of assessment, long-term community recovery and planning models, and coordination techniques and facilitation skills. Personnel will participate in cross-training in recovery and mitigation programs as appropriate.</p> <p>Training for State and local representatives will be coordinated through the State and NDRF Coordinators. Participation of private sector/NGO representatives in NDRF-related training and exercises will be encouraged at the National, Regional, and local levels as appropriate.</p>
Information Flow, Integration, and Coordination	<p>Information elements for long-term community recovery will be incorporated in the Preliminary Damage Assessment and other assessment vehicles, and the need for LTR technical assistance will be assessed early in the disaster through the action planning process and the FEMA <i>LTR Assessment Tool</i>, coordinated by the Long-Term Community Recovery Branch Director or NDRF Coordinator. Coordination mechanisms also will be established with the appropriate RSFs to facilitate transition to long-term recovery operations.</p> <p>A key function of the NDRF is to develop a common operating picture for long-term community recovery and coordinate information sharing across multiple sectors to facilitate decision-making and resource support.</p>

E. Volunteer Disaster Assistance Programs

NYS Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD): NYSVOAD, comprised of a group of voluntary organizations that have made disaster response and recovery a priority was formed in 1989. While providing no direct service itself, NYSVOAD serves as an ‘umbrella’ organization which coordinates the collective response and recovery activities of its member organizations. Direct services are undertaken by the individual member organizations.

IV. STATE AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following pages identify several key state agencies and the various roles and responsibilities that they would have during a long-term disaster recovery process. The nature and scope of the disaster will determine whether all, or only some, of these responsibilities will be employed.

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services

- Serves as the lead in coordinating long-term recovery efforts in New York State.
- Assist in the coordination of the DPC Human Needs in Disaster Task Force.
- Provide liaison between State and Federal agencies to assist local jurisdictions in their recovery efforts.
- Coordinate programs to identify additional needs of individuals and municipalities in the delivery of services by State and Federal governments.
- Maintain and processes financial transactions between such jurisdictions and the Federal government following a declaration of a major disaster.

Department of Agriculture and Markets

- Agency economic development specialists will identify sources of funding for operating expenses as well as infrastructure replacement.
- Specialists will work with local, State and federal government funding agencies as well as appropriate private sector sources of capital to identify or develop funding mechanisms to support the recovery of farms and related agribusinesses.
 - Coordinate with Empire State Development, Office for Small Cities, Environmental Facilities Corporation, and Job Development Authority.
 - Coordinate with Department of Commerce, Small Business Administration, and various sub-agencies at the Department of Agriculture.
 - Coordinate with known private sector agricultural and commercial lenders in financing such a recovery, e.g. Farm Credit Service.
- Specialists will link farms and agribusinesses with sources of financial advice and planning and other technical assistance.
 - Coordinate with FarmNet, Cornell's Department of Agricultural Economics and SUNY Small Business Development Centers would play a role in that recovery effort.
- Facilitate industry compliance with regulatory requirements such as food processor licensing.
- Aid in the identification of food and agriculture industry needs during the rebuilding effort and aid in the identification of resources to fulfill those needs.
- Coordination with the Albany-based Regional Milk Specialists of the Food and Drug Administration.
- Work with USDA's Northeast Milk Marketing Area Office to identify the locations, volume of milk, and milk processors where milk is shipped with the region.
- Work closely with the major processors and dairy cooperatives that have members located within the State.
- Focus on the processing plant sector to identify operable processing plants.
- Assess the milk hauling infrastructure that would enable milk to move from farms to plants.
- Investigate potential problems with the plant to consumer infrastructure.

- Regulatory responsibilities will continue to focus on milk plants to make sure that they have the capability to process farm milk in a safe and sanitary manner.
- Work with our own inspectors and industry field people to verify the safe and sanitary conditions of farms to ensure that they are able to produce and ship milk under sanitary conditions.
- Coordinate milk sampling and testing at our State Food Laboratory.
- Respond to long-term phytosanitary risks associated with immediate and long-term disaster relief and recovery efforts pursuant to the displacement of regulated articles associated with plant pest quarantines.
- Cooperate with NCIMS/FDA (National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments/Food and Drug Administration) regarding any initiatives that they may implement on a national level.
- Loss of large numbers of milk cows, New York dairy farmers may be encouraged to raise replacement heifers in larger numbers than would otherwise be done.
- Focus on the restoration of critical services to the livestock industry. This would include the provision of a power source to maintain vital operations such as milking, and the delivery of feed and water.
- Coordinate the development of State and county animal response teams to provide shelter facilities and care of displaced animals until they return to their homes.
- Coordinate with DHSES, NYSDOH, and USDA concerning animal issues that may arise.
- Respond to disease outbreaks by coordinating infectious disease testing and quarantine with field personnel and State and federal diagnostic labs.
- Recovery efforts would be enhanced by a predetermined mechanism to compensate for agricultural losses.
- The availability of assets to maintain agricultural operations during the response phase would augment recovery efforts – current methods which rely on congressional action for recovery of agricultural systems is problematic.

Department of Banking

- Broad discretionary powers in dealing with any type of emergency that might interrupt the public confidence in the financial system.
- Liaisons between lending institutions and clients in matters concerning mortgages and refinancing.
- Answer questions regarding banking matters.
- Act as advocate for the victims requesting compassion and restraint by lending institutions.
- Provide guidance on a wide spectrum of financial techniques to assist communities in the disaster recovery process.

Department of Education

- Provide educators and architects to assist in long term recovery of educational institutions.
- Grant approval of State building aid for reconstruction of damaged school buildings.
- Serve as a repository for municipal public records, as provided for under state laws designed to safeguard local records (and historical documents) from fire, floods and other disasters.

Department of Environmental Conservation

- Work with DHSES, FEMA, ACOE and other agencies in assessing disaster damages and evaluating avoidance and mitigation measures.
- Identify natural resources of significant value or vulnerability at the site and in the area of mitigation projects.
- Assess damage potential to the environmental and natural resources from potential disaster events and proposed mitigation measures. Also evaluate the potential benefits of proposed mitigation measures.
- Inform local officials of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) construction requirements concerning substantial damage and on issues regarding severe repetitive property loss.
- Assist with or provide funding and technical assistance to construct, modify, repair or rebuild flood control projects and structures.
- Provide technical assistance for repair, modification or rebuilding of private and municipal dams.
- Provide financial and technical assistance for the reconstruction or modification of public water and wastewater systems.
- Provide technical assistance and identify regulatory jurisdictions for stream restoration including coordination with various federal, state, county and local agencies.
- Provide technical assistance for shoreline projects addressing erosion in coastal erosion hazard areas.
- Assist in the replacement and maintenance of shellfish, fish and wildlife stocks.
- Provide technical assistance in the event of hazardous waste releases into the environment requiring long-term cleanup activities and for avoiding or minimizing the potential for future releases.
- Provide technical assistance for pesticide use.
- Facilitate permit issuance for modification and upgrading of public utility facilities and transmission lines.
- Facilitate permit issuance to state and municipal highway agencies for modification and upgrading of transportation infrastructure.
- Provide streamlined administrative procedures to expedite review of permits through the issuance of general permits for specific categories of activities required to be undertaken at multiple locations, in order to repair damage and to avoid or minimize damage in the event of a future disaster event.
- Facilitate grants to municipalities for urban and community tree planning, planting and removal.

Department of Health

- Provide technical advice, monitor and test agricultural products.
- Recommend the enactment of new Public Health Law and Sanitary Code Requirements where necessary.
- Provide health advisory information to the public in general and the farming community when necessary.
- Provide technical assistance and public health education regarding methods of controlling vector population.
- Provide technical advice, and monitors safety of food and water supplies by surveillance

- and laboratory testing.
- Provide technical advice and assistance on long-term post epidemic screening and follow-up programs.
- Provide technical advice on long-term protective actions to minimize the future or additional radiation exposure of the public.
- Assure safe water and agricultural products through monitoring, laboratory testing of samples, and advising on the courses of action, for example, embargoing storage for decay, alternate supply development, etc.
- Assure safe food and water supplies through monitoring, laboratory testing of samples and advising on the courses of action; for example, boiling water, chlorination, alternate supply development, etc.

Office of Counter Terrorism

- Continue to acquire, analyze, and disseminate relevant, timely and accurate terrorist related information and issue notices, advisories, and recommendations as required.
- Prioritize all requests from State and local government for special laws enforcement and National Guard assistance in the aftermath of a terrorist incident.
- Review impact of natural disaster or terrorist event to determine if the strategic value of the State's critical infrastructure and key assets has been altered.
- Continue to maintain an open line of direct communication with established liaisons throughout the U.S. federal intelligence community.
- Continue to provide to the Governor classified intelligence briefings and communicating terrorist intelligence information that warrants the implementation of protective measures to key State officials.

Department of Insurance

- Serve as a resource for policyholders until all questions concerning individual coverage have been satisfactorily resolved.

Department of Labor

- Provide assistance in the following areas:
 - Unemployment Insurance Benefits
 - The full spectrum of personnel services (including job counseling),
 - Individual and family grant and other programs to individuals.
- Determine the extent of unemployment, its impact on local economics and industrial facilities, and future work force requirements.
- Use Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) funds to provide temporary jobs and other services to dislocated workers to assist in recovery and cleanup efforts.
- Provide emergency response agencies with technical assistance and resources to protect emergency workers from health and safety risks inherent in the services they perform.

Public Service Commission

- Act as coordinator in reconstruction of utility services.
- Exercise regulatory and discretionary powers in reviewing plans for long-term utility systems and upgrade.

Department of State

- Provide detailed information on all Federal grant-in-aid programs and foundations available to local governments and community organizations.
- Assist fire departments in obtaining fire apparatus and equipment from the listing of surplus equipment and apparatus.
- Support the implementation of mutual aid agreements between fire districts.
- Provide assistance to prepare applications for low-interest loans for equipment or buildings.
- Provide technical assistance for the restoration of adequate firefighting capabilities in the affected area.
- Provide comprehensive planning and management assistance to local and regional planning agencies, including grantsmanship assistance.
- Provide technical, planning, and management assistance to local and regional agencies regarding coastal issues, including flooding and erosion.
- Provide funding through the State Environmental Protection Fund Program for preparation and implementation of plans, including project construction.

Department of Financial Services

- Estimate the impact on sales and other tax revenue to local and State authorities.
- Provide advice on tax law provisions for losses related to the disaster.
- Utilize discretionary powers for abating penalties and extending due dates as required by events.

Department of Transportation

- Administer the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief (ER) Program.
- Continue to repair the Department's transportation infrastructure.
- Provide engineering technical assistance to local and other transportation departments/agencies.
- Participate in appropriate redevelopment/long-term recovery meetings.
- Assist in identifying any and all possible funding sources for all transportation modes.
- Assist local highway departments/agencies with environmental and/or FHWA requirements related to highway reconstruction.
- Assist (either technically or materially) municipal governments with rebuild zoning plans, required easements and right-of-way, and other administrative requirements that could potentially delay long-term transportation infrastructure recovery.
- Work in coordination with local communities and the private sector to identify opportunities for joint project ventures that could serve to expedite long-term recovery.
- Provide NYSDOT "local project" staff to the affected local government(s) for the purposes of identifying, securing, approving (where appropriate), and expediting the processing and payment of all FHWA and State funding sources available for transportation infrastructure rebuild.
- Identify opportunities where contiguous (or closely sited) municipalities could benefit from inter-municipal transportation project agreements; assist in resolving any administrative and/or statutory requirements that could be a barrier to effecting such agreements.

- “Advance-loan” transportation funding sources to municipalities – that are already cash-strapped from the disaster -- for long-term infrastructure recovery purposes wherein such costs are normally federally reimbursed; reverse funds when federal reimbursement is made (i.e., utilize financial interchanges).
- Utilize NYSDOT staff to provide “hands-on” long-term recovery transportation infrastructure project assistance (e.g., design, construction, inspections, etc.)

Division of Homes and Community Renewal

- Identify and make available funds for home repair programs to be administered by not-for-profit housing agencies and units of local government.
- Assist not-for-profit housing agencies in identifying and applying for Federal and State funds to be used for disaster related damages and expenses.
- Administer Federal and State programs developed to aid localities and its residents in State and federal declared disaster areas.
- Assist units of local governments and not-for-profit organizations to inspect disaster related property damage and determine homeowner’s eligibility for participation in government assisted home repair programs.
- Assist local community based organizations that receive funding via DHCR’s Energy Services Bureau’s (ESB) Weatherization Program.
- Provide technical assistance to political subdivisions for reconstruction of damaged and destroyed homes. Support community redevelopment, mortgage financing, public housing, etc.

Empire State Development Corporation

- Provide information from Master Business Records computer file regarding manufacturers of needed supplies and products.
- Assist businesses relative to SBA loans and other financial assistance.
- Support long term economic recovery by arranging for businesses to re-establish or locate in the disaster area.
- Provide incentives to businesses that will enhance employment opportunities.

New York State Energy Research and Development Authority

- Allocate petroleum to areas of shortage to prevent hardship and shortfall.

Office of Mental Health

- Provide crisis counseling for victims of a disaster.

Office of General Services

- Provide guidance and assistance for the procurement of products and services that by law the agency is authorized to provide.

Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

- Provide child support enforcement services to families not in receipt of public assistance to avoid future dependence on public assistance.
- Provide accurate and timely disability determinations.
- Identify and prevent fraud in the Social Security and SSI disability programs.
- Develop, define, interpret and ensure compliance with policies and procedures in Temporary Assistance programs designed to:

- Increase access to transitional and supportive services, including food stamp benefits.
- Identify and provide appropriate treatment of substance abuse that interferes with work and work-related activities.
- Identify and provide appropriate support services to victims of domestic violence, which can interfere with child support enforcement, work and work-related activities.
- Administer the Homeless Housing and Assistance Program, as well as a range of support services for homeless individuals, including: the Homelessness Intervention Program, the Single Room Occupancy Support Services Program, the Emergency Shelter Grants Program, the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program, and the Operational Support for AIDS Housing Program.
- Increase the development of new supported housing units and preserve existing units.
- Ensure the safe and efficient operation of State-licensed/certified homeless shelters.
- Administer the Refugee Social Services Program, the Targeted Assistance Grant Program, the NYS Refugee Resettlement Assistance Program, and the NYS Citizenship Program, the NYS Older Refugee Assistance Program, the Cuban-Haitian Program, and the Refugee Medical Assistance Program.
- Provide direct support in complying with federal and state fiscal rules, reporting, and regulations, while providing assistance in daily financial operations and long-term policy planning and strategy.
- Provide prompt and impartial administrative hearings and issue timely and accurate hearing decisions.

Office of the State Comptroller

- Provide audits to ensure conformance to regulations.

V. Long-term Recovery Actions

At this time, it is impossible to predict the degree to which various elements of a community's infrastructure will be damaged or destroyed during a disaster. However, on the basis of the planning assumptions identified earlier, it is anticipated that the LTRP will be implemented following a catastrophic disaster. In such instances the recovery process will entail the rebuilding of health and safety systems such as hospitals and other healthcare facilities, water and waste water facilities, fire and police stations, court and other governmental buildings, transportation and telecommunication systems, educational institutions and the general economic health of the community.

The post disaster recovery plan that is prepared after the disaster will prioritize project implementation in the following broad categories:

- Projects that ensure health and safety of the community
- Projects that ensure continuity of government
- Projects that promote economic and social revitalization of the community

The post-disaster recovery plan will consider the potential for future disasters of a similar type and the need to include disaster resistant construction and non-structural measures in the recovery process to lessen the impact of future disasters. Any specific list of activities at this stage would be meaningless, as only the actual disaster impact will provide the true guide to the long-term recovery needs.

Finally, this LTRP encourages and supports continued dialogue among the various state agencies and other stakeholders as they develop specific long-term disaster action plans. Although the exact nature of future disasters is unknown at this time, potential hazards and risks are well known. To that end, specific disasters and impact scenarios might be used as a basis for identifying specific actions that might be implemented during a long-term recovery process. With the understanding that financial investment in disaster impact avoidance and mitigation measures is more beneficial than expenditures for disaster damage relief, considering long-term recovery activities well-ahead of disasters is paramount.