



ESF 3 – Public Works

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ESF 3 Tasked Agencies	
Primary Agency	Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)
Supporting Agencies	Department of Administrative Services (DAS) Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS) Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) Oregon Military Department (OMD) Department of State Lands (DSL) Water Resources Department (WRD) Oregon Business Development Department (OBDD)
Adjunct Agency	

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 describes how the State of Oregon will provide the resources (human, technical, equipment, facility, materials, and supplies) of member agencies to support emergency public works needs during a time of emergency.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 3 include:

- Determine the levels of damage to the following systems: transportation, water control structures, dams, levees, public water supplies and facilities, electrical, natural gas, sewage, hazardous materials and hazardous waste sites (generation, distribution, collection, storage, and disposal).
- Process and coordinate requests for public works support from local and tribal partners.
- Close or repair damaged segments of transportation infrastructure.
- Coordinate repair and restoration of damaged public systems (e.g., water, electrical, natural gas, sanitary sewage, storm water collection, generating, distribution systems, dams, levees, water control structures).
- Provide for inspection and repair of essential facilities.
- Demolish or stabilize damaged structures (public and private) to facilitate search and rescue and/or protect the public's health and safety.
- Coordinate disaster debris management activities including clearance of debris from transportation infrastructure, and development and initiation

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of emergency collection, sorting, and disposal routes and sites for debris cleared from public and private property.

- Provide personnel for several Field Operation's response teams and facilities (e.g., assessment, response, damage assessment, surveys, staging areas, disaster field office, recovery centers, Joint Information Centers).
- Prioritize and initiate recovery efforts to restore, repair, and mitigate the impact of the public works and engineering needs listed above.
- Provide technical assistance to response team with respect to flooding, water management, structure integrity assessment, and impact assessments of infrastructure.

1.3 Related Functions

ESF 3 often works closely with other State ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support public works related to activities:

- **ESF 1 – Transportation.** Identify impacts to the state's transportation infrastructure and develop priorities for repair and restoration.
- **ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.** Identify impacts to hazardous materials and hazardous waste sites and develop priorities for repair and restoration.
- **ESF 12 – Energy.** Identify impacts to the state's energy infrastructure and develop priorities for repair and restoration.
- **ESF 13 – Military Support.** Provide public works support, including debris management, as resources allow.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Oregon is faced with a number of hazards that may require public works support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 3 activities include:

- A significant disaster or emergency situation may overwhelm local assessment and engineering capacity.
- Unsafe and unknown conditions may persist throughout a community as weakened or destroyed structures, homes, public buildings, roads, and bridges await assessment from engineers and emergency personnel.

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- Debris may make transportation routes impassable and local standardized equipment may not be capable.
- Local equipment used for repair and removal may have been damaged or inadequate for the disaster or emergency event.
- Local personnel may have personal safety and health concerns following a disaster or emergency event making it impossible for them to perform their duties.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 3 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- A major emergency or disaster may cause extensive damage to property and infrastructure. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, bridges, and other facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. Public utilities may be damaged or be partially or fully inoperable.
- Access to disaster areas may depend upon the re-establishment of ground and water routes. In many locations, debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.
- Damage assessment of the disaster area will be required to determine potential work load.
- Assistance may be needed to clear debris, perform damage assessments and structural evaluations, make emergency repairs to essential public facilities, reduce hazards by stabilizing or demolishing structures, and provide emergency water for human health needs and firefighting.
- Debris may include anything including hazardous materials that require specialized equipment and personnel to remove.
- Following disasters that cause significant debris, existing disposal sites may not provide effective debris management solutions because of capacity limitations and their need to provide continuous waste management operations for day-to-day debris generation.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to state agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 3 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning

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and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agency for ESF 3 is the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). The ODOT is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 3 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure state capability to support ESF 3 activities.
- Provide a representative to the State ECC, when requested, to support ESF 3 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.1.1 Oregon Department of Transportation

ODOT is responsible for maintenance of the state's transportation system. Key ESF 3 responsibilities for ODOT include:

- Maintain the Oregon Public Works Cooperative Assistance Agreement, a mutual aid agreement signed by about 200 state and local public works agencies in Oregon.
- Coordinate public works and engineering-related missions in support of the State Emergency Operations Plan.
- Provide heavy equipment and engineering resources.
- Help coordinate debris management activities.
- Provide contracting assistance and maintain an emergency contractor registry (database of contractors interested in emergency work) for public works.
- Coordinate with the US Army Corps of Engineers to obtain federal public works and engineering support.

3.2 Support Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF.

3.2.1 Oregon Department of Administrative Services

DAS is the central administrative agency for the state and is a key partner in ensuring efficient delivery of state services. Key ESF 3 responsibilities for DAS include:

- Coordinate salvage operations.
- Adjust property damage claims and submit those above the retention level to the state's commercial insurers.

3.2.2 Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

DCBS's mission is to protect and serve Oregon's consumers and workers while supporting a positive business climate. Key ESF 3 responsibilities for the DCBS include:

- Building Codes Division: Ensure safe building construction by adopting and administering uniform statewide building codes; providing building code and rule interpretation; assisting local government building departments; enforcing license, code and permit requirements; certifying inspectors and licensing trade professionals.
- Oregon OSHA: Coordinate and perform the actions identified within the Worker Safety & Health Support Annex of the National Response Framework, or state equivalent; provide occupational safety and health technical support to other state and local entities; assess responder safety and health resource needs, e.g., OSHA on-site assistance, incident-specific personal protective equipment protocols, training, safety and health monitoring; investigating workplace fatalities, major accidents, and safety and health complaints.

3.2.3 Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

The DEQ is a regulatory agency whose job is to protect the quality of Oregon's environment. Key ESF 3 responsibilities for DEQ include:

- Conduct infrastructure protection activities for drinking water and water treatment agencies in the water sector.
- Assist in determining the suitability for human drinking water and identification of hazards associated with potential to affect water.
- Identify critical and wastewater systems and provide technical assistance with nonhazardous waste management, include debris and recycling/reuse.

3.2.4 Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

DOGAMI's mission is to provide earth science information and regulation to make Oregon safe and prosperous. Key ESF 3 responsibilities for DOGAMI include:

- Provide technical assistance following a disaster. Specifically, provide field teams to assist following an event, as appropriate.

3.2.5 Oregon Military Department

OMD's purpose is to administer, house, equip and train the Oregon National Guard to support the Governor during unrest or natural disaster. Key ESF 3 responsibilities for OMD include:

- Assist with potable water transportation.
- Assist with the provision of limited electric power from portable generators, heavy equipment and operators and other resources commensurate with OMD's available and useable resources.

3.2.6 Oregon Department of State Lands

DSL is responsible for management of state-owned grazing and agricultural land as well as off-shore land, estuarine tidelands, and submerged submersible lands of the state's navigable waterway system. Key ESF 3 responsibilities for DSL include:

- Provide vital information to Public Utilities Commission and other primary or supporting state agencies regarding locations and access to all state-owned lands and waterways.
- Issue special permits for access across controlled or private lands and waterways.

3.2.7 Oregon Water Resources Department

The Water Resources Department's mission is to serve the public by practicing and promoting responsible water management through two key goals including to directly address Oregon's water supply needs and to restore and protect stream flows and watersheds in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of Oregon's ecosystems, economy, and quality of life. Key ESF 3 responsibilities for the Water Resources Department include:

- Provide technical advice commensurate with the responsibilities of the Water Resource District so that the public water supply is sustained.

3.3 Adjunct Agencies

Adjunct agencies are organizations that may not be part of state government but have direct role in the function.

No adjunct agencies have been identified for ESF 3 at this time.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

The State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, including ESF 3, is developed under the authority of Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 401 which assigns responsibility for the emergency services system within the State of Oregon to the Governor (ORS 401.035). The Governor has delegated the responsibility for coordination of the state's emergency program, including coordination of recovery planning activities to the Oregon Military Department, Office of Emergency Management (OEM; ORS 401.052). OEM, in turn, has assigned responsibility for coordination of the implementation of ESF 3 to the primary and supporting agencies identified above.

Additionally, Executive Order (EO)-14-XX establishes a Disaster Management Framework to facilitate Oregon's response and recovery actions and provides a flexible instrument for execution of prudent policy and decision-making. The EO establishes the Governor's Disaster Cabinet and Economic Recovery Councils that will serve as the policy making body during a large scale or catastrophic disaster in Oregon.

All ESF 3 activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

When a disaster occurs, the OEM Executive Duty Officer will activate the State ECC and establish communications with leadership and ascertain initial size up to determine an ECC staffing plan and set up operational periods. If the incident requires significant coordination of public works activities, a notification will be made to ODOT requesting activation of ESF 3. ODOT will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the ECC and will activate Agency Operations Centers as appropriate. ODOT and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the ECC and facilitate ESF 3 activities.

4.3 ECC Operations

When ESF 3 is staffed in the ECC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

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- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to public works needs.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for, ECC briefings including Disaster Cabinet and Economic Recovery briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 3 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 3 mission assignments.
- Share ESF 3 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 3 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Transition to Recovery

Intermediate- and long-term recovery activities are guided by the State of Oregon Recovery Plan. In the event of a large-scale or catastrophic incident, the Governor may appoint a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) to facilitate state recovery activities and the longer-term aspects of restoration of public works infrastructure, coordination may be tasked to State Recovery Function (SRF) 6, Infrastructure. The coordinating agency for SRF 6 is the ODOT. The SDRC and the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) are responsible for agreeing on the timing of transition from response (ESF 3) to recovery (SRF 6).

See the Oregon State Recovery Plan for additional information.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

ODOT will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- None at this time.

Appendix A ESF 3 Work Plan

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Action	Responsible Department	Point of Contact	Priority	Timeline	Status
Conduct a planning workshop with tasked state agencies to validate the ESF 3 Annex	ODOT in coordination with assigned supporting agencies	TBD	High	2015	To be completed

Appendix B ESF 3 Resources

State

- ESF 3 Primary and Supporting Agency Emergency Plans and Procedures
- State of Oregon Office of Emergency Management, Cascadia Playbook
- State of Oregon Cascadia Subduction Zone Catastrophic Earthquake and Tsunami Operations Plan

Federal

- National Response Framework, ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
- National Disaster Recovery Framework, Infrastructure Recovery Support Function