



#3 Public Works & Engineering

State Emergency Support Function Annex

Hawaii Emergency Management Agency

August 2019

STATE OF HAWAI`I
EMERGENCY
OPERATIONS PLAN



SESF #3 TASKED AGENCIES

State ESF Primary Agency:

Department of Accounting and General Services

State Support Agencies:

Hawai`i Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA)

Department of Education

Department of Health

Department of Hawaiian Homelands

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

Department of Land and Natural Resources

Hawai`i Public Housing Authority

University of Hawai`i System

State Non-Profit and Private Sector Support Agencies:

Structural Engineers Association of Hawai`i (SEAOH)

Federal ESF Primary Agency:

Department of Defense - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Federal ESF Primary Agency:

Department of Defense - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)



RECORD OF CHANGES

Change Number	Date of Change	Section Changed	Summary of Change
1	08/2019	3 Roles and	Removed references to 'SESF Coordinating Agency.'
2			
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5			
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7			



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this Annex is to:
 - a. Define the activities that fall within the scope of State Emergency Support Function (SESF) #3 Public Works & Engineering;
 - b. Identify the agencies with responsibilities under this SESF;
 - c. Describe how tasked agencies will coordinate to execute missions assigned to the SESF during an emergency or disaster.

1.2 SCOPE

1. Activities within the scope of SESF #3 include the following:
 - a. **DEBRIS MANAGEMENT** support, including leading the Debris Management Task Force (DMTF).
 - b. **RESTORATION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC FACILITIES**, including:
 - i. Temporary emergency power (i.e., generators)
 - ii. Restoration of water supply and wastewater treatment systems
 - c. **PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING** support services, including:
 - i. Provision of technical advice
 - ii. Infrastructure damage inspections, determinations, and assessments
 - iii. Infrastructure repair and recovery contracting
 - iv. Structural inspection of public buildings, private residences, commercial buildings, and other structures, as resources permit
 - v. Emergency repairs on buildings and facilities (NOTE: Nothing in SESF #3 changes an agency’s responsibility for contracting for or performing temporary or permanent repairs where it is the legally responsible agent.)
2. When activated during a disaster, SESF #3 obtains and coordinates resources to respond to requests for assistance assigned by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) related to the above activities. Resources may include state assets from any of the following: SESF #3 agencies; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); private sector contractors, vendor, or suppliers; mutual aid resources offered by unaffected counties; state-to-state mutual aid; federal assets.
3. This Annex applies to all hazards that impact the state of Hawai`i.



2. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

2.1 SITUATION

1. Hawai'i faces risk from several hazards capable of causing significant property damage that will require public works and engineering support. Considerations when planning for and implementing ESF 3 activities include:
 - a. A significant disaster or emergency may overwhelm local assessment and engineering capacity. Particularly on neighbor islands, there are limited engineers and technical professionals in both the public and private sectors capable of conducting emergency assessments, temporary repairs and demolition work.
 - b. Aging infrastructure throughout the state, including dams and bridges, are at risk of failure if impacted. A significant portion of the building stock, particularly homes, were built using older construction techniques that may them particularly vulnerable to damage. 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.
 - c. Debris may make transportation routes impassable and local standardized equipment may not be capable. There is limited amount of heavy equipment in the state that can support debris removal and there may be a need to ship equipment from off-island or between islands, slowing the restoration of critical transportation. Local equipment used for repair and removal may have been damaged or inadequate for the disaster or emergency event. Debris may also include hazardous materials that require specialized equipment and personnel to remove.
 - d. There are limited generators in the state capable of providing temporary power to critical public and private facilities that lack backup power or experience a generator failure. The need to deliver fuel to generators at critical facilities will also be a factor in debris clearance.

2.2 ASSUMPTIONS

2.2.1 GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS

SESF #3 planning is based on the following assumptions:

1. Assistance from the state 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.
2. Public health and safety tasks will be prioritized.
3. SESF Primary and Support Agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities, as applicable, in addition to missions assigned by the SEOC.



4. Where appropriate, county authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances related to SESF #3 support.
5. The private sector is a lead and/or partner in the rapid restoration of infrastructure-related services and critical facilities.
6. Vital equipment in the immediate disaster area may be damaged or temporarily inaccessible.

2.2.2 DEBRIS MANAGEMENT ASSUMPTIONS

1. Each agency will be responsible for debris removal or requesting the same from property and waterways under its general authority.
2. Each agency will be responsible for essential planning and employee safety and protection of state property during debris removal operations.
3. Debris will restrict the use of streets and highways, making some impassable. Access to the disaster areas will be dependent upon the re-establishment of ground and water routes.
4. Debris clearance and emergency road repairs to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities will be given top priority.
5. The management of contaminated debris will be a joint effort with SESF #10.
6. SESF #3 activities will support county debris management plans, to the extent practicable.
7. SESF #1 is the lead for debris clearance from airports, ports and state highways. These efforts will be coordinated with SESF #3.
8. 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.
9. Disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities will comply with all applicable rules and regulations unless emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances are provided.

2.2.3 RESTORATION OF CRITICAL PUBLIC UTILITIES ASSUMPTIONS

1. Existing back-up generators will fail if they are relied on for an extended period.
2. The federal government has critical infrastructure facilities within Hawai'i that may compete with other critical facilities for generator support during a widespread power outage.
3. In a widespread outage, the number of critical facilities needing generators will initially exceed the amount available requiring the prioritization of scarce resources.
4. Loss of power may result in critical water shortages if temporary power resources are not available or adequate.



5. Upon successful reinstatement of public water supplies, the probable overflow of inoperable wastewater collection and treatment systems may compound public health concerns.

2.2.4 PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING ASSUMPTIONS

1. Immediate evaluation of the safety of public and private structural and non-structural damage will be critical to preventing further damage, and to protect the public's health and welfare.
2. All state departments having engineering capabilities within their agencies should be prepared to assist in emergencies.
3. Early damage assessments will be general, incomplete and may be inaccurate.
4. Significant numbers of personnel having engineering and construction skills, equipment and materials may be required from outside the disaster area.
5. The inspection, repair or demolition of buildings and infrastructure damaged by a disaster is the responsibility of local officials, as is the enforcement of local building, zoning and subdivision regulations.



3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to state agencies and community partners to ensure SESF #3 activities are performed in a coordinated, efficient and effective manner.

This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning; agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 GENERAL DUTIES OF ALL SESF #3 AGENCIES

All agencies assigned to SESF #3 are responsible for the following, in addition to the agency-specific duties listed later in this section.

BEFORE AN EVENT

1. Designate primary and alternate SESF #3 representatives, who shall be responsible for coordinating with internal department stakeholders, the SEOC and other SESF #3 agencies to ensure successful execution of duties assigned in this Annex. Notify HI-EMA of any changes to assigned contacts.
2. Maintain this Annex and conduct joint planning to further develop, document and refine procedures and processes for interagency coordination of SESF activities.
3. Participate in SESF #3 meetings, training and exercises.
4. Ensure internal agency readiness to execute SESF duties assigned in this Annex. Ensure SESF responsibilities are addressed in agency plans, sufficient agency personnel are assigned and trained to support the SESF, required resources are identified and contingency contracts or mutual aid plans are in place to address gaps.
5. Identify contingency contracts with vendors for services or equipment that may be required to execute the department’s SESF #3 duties during an emergency.

DURING AN EVENT

1. Coordinate with other SESF #3 agencies and the SEOC to fulfill requests for assistance or information. Coordinate actions with counties, other SESFs or federal ESFs as appropriate.
2. Activate, assign and track department resources to fulfill SESF mission assignments. Ensure financial and property accountability for agency resources used in support of SESF #3.
3. Provide situational awareness of SESF #3 activities to the SEOC.
4. Represent the SESF at the SEOC and other incident sites as requested.

3.2 SESF PRIMARY AGENCY

1. The Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) serves as both the Coordinating and Primary Agency for SESF #3.



- 2. functional areas the SESF oversees. Primary Agencies serve as the principal contact for HI-EMA on issues related to the SESF and provide overall management of both preparedness and response activities.
- 3. SESF Primary Agencies have additional responsibilities related to management of SESF activities.

BEFORE AN EVENT

- a. Coordinate SESF preparedness activities, including convening quarterly planning meetings and ensuring SESF #3 participation in applicable trainings and exercises.
- b. Lead the development, review and refinement of SESF #3 plans, Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs), job aids and/or other written resources to document operational processes and procedures.

DURING AN EVENT

- c. Notify Support Agencies when SESF #3 is activated by the SEOC.
 - d. Notify Support Agencies when the SESF is activated by the SEOC and provide a representative to the SEOC during activation hours.
 - e. Prioritize requests for SESF #3 assistance using incident objectives and work with Support Agencies to identify and direct required resources.
 - f. Provide SESF #3 information to *SESF #5 – Information and Planning* to include in Situation Reports, Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and other products as requested.
 - g. Provide updates to the SEOC on the status of SESF mission assignments. Notify the SEOC Operations Section if the SESF is unable to fulfill assigned missions.
4. The following are agency-specific duties of the SESF #3 Primary Agency that are in addition to the general duties outlined above and in in [Section Error! Reference source not found. Error! Reference source not found.](#)

Primary Agency	Agency Functions
Department of Accounting and General Services <u>Divisions</u> Central Services Division Public Works Division	Public Works Division 1. Provide overall coordination within DAGS to ensure all divisions tasked with SESF #3 duties are engaged and prepared. Ensure adequate levels of training for all departmental personnel needed to support SESF #3 during a disaster. 2. Provide engineering resources or other technical specialists to perform assessments of damaged facilities and infrastructure. 3. Provide construction management, contracting and real estate services to support restoration, demolition or stabilization of critical infrastructure and facilities. 4. Serve on the ENERGY TASK FORCE as the lead for the TEMPORARY EMERGENCY POWER STRIKE TEAM . 5. Coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to obtain federal public works and engineering support.



Primary Agency Agency Functions

- 6. Support HI-EMA to develop processes and procedures to maintain a statewide listing of critical facilities and their emergency power requirements.
- 7. Contract with architects, engineers, contractors and equipment suppliers to provide requested services and equipment.
- 8. Support technical training in emergency procedures and rapid assessment techniques.
- 9. Serving on the **DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.**

Central Services Division

- 10. Provide engineering resources or other technical specialists to perform assessments of damaged facilities and infrastructure.
- 11. Provide construction management, contracting and real estate services to support restoration, demolition or stabilization of critical infrastructure and facilities.
- 12. Support technical training in emergency procedures and rapid assessment techniques.

3.3 SUPPORT AGENCIES

- 1. Support Agencies, as defined by the **HI-EOP**, have specific capabilities, expertise or resources that can assist Primary Agencies in executing missions assigned to the SESF by the SEOC.
- 2. The following are specific responsibilities for the Support Agencies for SESF #3 that *are in addition to the general duties of all SESF #3 agencies* listed in **Section 3.1.**

3.3.1 STATE SUPPORT AGENCIES

Support Agency Support Agency Functions

**Hawai`i
Emergency
Management
Agency (HI-EMA)**

- 1. Maintain a statewide listing of critical facilities and their emergency power requirements.
- 2. Support technical training in emergency procedures and rapid assessment techniques.

**Department of
Education (DOE)
Division
Office of School
Facilities and
Support Services**

- 1. Provide engineering resources or other technical specialists to perform assessments of damaged facilities and infrastructure. Utilize DOE consultants in the counties of Hawai`i, Maui, and Kaua`i to support damage assessments and emergency repairs on buildings and facilities, as requested.
- 2. Provide personnel, equipment and vehicles, as required, to support emergency repairs and debris removal and monitoring.
- 3. Provide damage assessments on, remove debris from and repair DOE owned buildings and facilities.



Support Agency	Support Agency Functions
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in pre-impact discussions regarding just-in-time protective measures for schools that may be used as shelters during the incident. Support technical training in emergency procedures and rapid assessment techniques. Serve on the DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.
Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with identifying locations for debris management staging areas and disposal sites. Provide DHHL land for debris management staging areas and disposal sites. Provide personnel, equipment and vehicles, as required, to support emergency repairs and debris removal and monitoring. Serve on the DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.
Department of Health (HDOH) <u>Division</u> Environmental Health Administration, Environmental Management Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide HDOH leadership a list of recommended statutes that should be suspended in the Governor’s Emergency Proclamation. <p><u>Clean Air Branch</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide regulatory oversight of generators per HRS Chapter 342B, except those exempted by HAR Sections 11-60.1-62(d)(8) and 11-60.1-82(f)(5) or waived by the Governor during a declared disaster. <p><u>Clean Water Branch</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide regulatory oversight of discharges and storm water runoff via the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program. Work with <i>SESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services</i> and <i>SESF #15 – External Affairs</i> to inform the public of near shore water quality issues, including: Brown Water Advisories related to storm water discharges into coastal waters; High Indicator Bacteria Advisories; Sewage Spill Advisories pertaining to sewage discharges into coastal waters. <p><u>Safe Drinking Water Branch</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance to water suppliers on necessary preparedness activities to safeguard water quality and supply. Provide information and technical assistance to water suppliers so that they can undertake post-event assessments of wells and surrounding areas. Coordinate requests for water sample testing at the State Lab to determine the existence and extent of potential contamination of drinking water supplies as a result of the emergency. If emergency drinking water supplies are to be provided from an alternative water source, determine whether the alternative source is safe and whether the mode of transport or delivery have made, or are likely to make, the water unsafe when delivered for consumption. Maintain the List of Regulated Public Water Systems.



Support Agency	Support Agency Functions
	<p>10. Assist with identifying locations for debris management staging areas and disposal sites.</p> <p>11. Work with <i>SESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services</i> and <i>SESF #15 – External Affairs</i>, to inform consumers of necessary public health protection measures to be taken regarding drinking water.</p> <p><u>Wastewater Branch</u></p> <p>12. Provide technical guidance on wastewater issues.</p> <p><u>Office of Solid Waste Management</u></p> <p>13. Serve on the DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.</p> <p>14. Provide regulatory oversight and technical assistance for debris management, transfer, processing and disposal, including solid waste, demolition debris, infectious waste and hazardous waste.</p> <p>15. Establish criteria for debris disposal and recycling sites.</p> <p>16. Assist with identifying locations for debris management staging areas and disposal sites.</p> <p>17. Provide guidance to the counties on creating and maintaining County Debris Management Plans.</p>
<p>Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR)</p> <p><u>Division</u> Occupational Safety and Health (HIOSH)</p>	<p>1. Provide worker safety advice, assistance and policy support for debris removal and building demolition. Assistance may include site safety monitoring, worker exposure sampling and analysis and respirator fit-testing.</p>
<p>Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)</p> <p><u>Divisions</u> Commission on Water Resource Management Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation Division of Forestry and Wildlife</p>	<p><u>Commission on Water Resource Management (Attached Agency)</u></p> <p>1. Provide overall guidance concerning water supply matters, sewage treatment and sewage disposal in conformance with regulatory requirements and with an overriding consideration for the protection of public health.</p> <p>2. Ensure essential needs for water are identified and develop policies for conservation, distribution and use of water.</p> <p>3. Identify, locate and maintain a list of chemicals and/or stockpile chemicals for potability of water supply.</p> <p>4. Establish and enforce sewage treatment and disposal standards.</p> <p>5. Establish priorities to repair damaged water and sewer systems, and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate or interim sources of water and sewer service.</p>



Support Agency	Support Agency Functions
Engineering Division	6. Identify supporting products and services such as casing, pipes, pumps, valves, generators, cables, staff and transportation to facilitate industry response.
Land Division	7. Assist water suppliers with obtaining specialized personnel, equipment and transportation to repair or restore water systems.
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands	8. Provide technical assistance for, and monitor the repair of, water and sewer systems.
State Parks	<u>Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation</u>
	9. Assist with identifying locations for debris management staging areas and disposal sites.
	10. Provide state land for debris management staging areas and disposal sites.
	<u>Division of Forestry and Wildlife</u>
	11. Assist with identifying locations for debris management staging areas and disposal sites.
	12. Provide state land for debris management staging areas and disposal sites.
	13. Serve on the DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.
	<u>Engineering Division</u>
	14. Provide available technical engineering assistance in structural, environmental and archeological damage assessments of levies, dams and related structures.
	15. Provide personnel, equipment and vehicles, as required, to support emergency repairs and debris removal and monitoring.
	16. Assist counties in coordinating floodplain management operations related to the effects of flooding and water drainage system impacts.
	17. Provide updates to the SEOC and county EOCs regarding that status of regulated dams during incidents where dam safety may be compromised. Provide guidance to dam operators and emergency officials on actions that can mitigate risks to life and property due to dam failure.
	18. Serve on the DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.
	<u>Land Division</u>
19. Assist with identifying locations for debris management staging areas and disposal sites.	
20. Provide state land for debris management staging areas and disposal sites.	
21. Serve on the DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.	
<u>Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands</u>	
22. Assist with identifying locations for debris management staging areas and disposal sites.	



Support Agency	Support Agency Functions
	<p>23. Provide expert advice when areas under Conservation District zoning are to be used as debris staging areas or dumping areas.</p> <p>24. Provide regulatory oversight and enforcement of Conservation District land use regulations.</p> <p>State Parks</p> <p>25. Assist with identifying locations for debris management staging areas and disposal sites.</p> <p>26. Provide maintenance crews to support emergency debris removal, as requested.</p> <p>27. Serve on the DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.</p>
Hawai'i Public Housing Authority (HPHA)	<p>1. Provide engineering resources or other technical specialists to perform assessments of damaged facilities and infrastructure.</p> <p>2. Provide personnel, equipment and vehicles, as required, to support emergency repairs and debris removal and monitoring.</p> <p>3. Serve on the DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.</p>
University of Hawai'i System	<p>1. Provide engineering resources or other technical specialists to perform assessments of damaged facilities and infrastructure.</p> <p>2. Provide personnel, equipment and vehicles, as required, to support emergency repairs and debris removal and monitoring.</p> <p>3. Serve on the DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.</p>

3.3.2 PRIVATE SECTOR AND NON-PROFIT SUPPORT AGENCIES

Support Agency	Support Agency Functions
Structural Engineers Association of Hawai'i (SEAOH)	<p>1. Provide licensed engineers and technical specialists on a voluntary basis to support assessments of damaged facilities and infrastructure.</p> <p>2. Maintain a roster of members willing to volunteer during emergencies.</p> <p>3. Facilitate and/or deliver technical training to design and construction professionals that will qualify them to participate in response and recovery activities.</p> <p>4. Promote mitigation strategies to engineers, architects and the public that can lessen the impact of disasters on people and property.</p>



4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

4.1 GENERAL

1. The Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) is the Primary Agency for SESF #3 and leads preparedness and response activities in coordination with Support Agencies.
2. SESF #3 will be activated by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to provide public works and engineering support to supplement the response efforts of impacted counties or other state departments. All SESF #3 agencies will assign personnel to monitor and support SESF activities during the activation.
3. The Primary Agency will be notified by the SEOC when the SESF #3 is activated. The Primary Agency is responsible for notifying Support Agencies. If an SESF representative cannot be reached, that agency's EMO should be contacted to request an alternate point of contact. A list of current contacts is maintained in the 'State Contact List' section of WebEOC.
4. When activated, the Primary Agency may be required to have a representative in the SEOC during activation hours. If requested, Support Agencies will also send a representative to the SEOC. Otherwise, Support Agencies will work from their offices or Department Operations Centers (DOCs) to monitor and update WebEOC and provide requested support.

4.2 KEY ACTIONS

4.2.1 PREPAREDNESS

1. SESF #3 agencies work together in the preparedness phase to ensure readiness to readiness to implement effective and efficient response and recovery activities within the scope of SESF #3.
2. Preparedness activities for SESF #3 include:
 - a. Developing, reviewing and refining SESF #3 plans and Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) that address specific operational processes and procedures. For SESF #3 these include procedures for the Debris Management Task Force and procedures related to the Temporary Emergency Power Strike Team.
 - b. Ensuring adequate levels of training for personnel that will support SESF #3 during a disaster to include debris management and technical training on emergency procedures and rapid assessment techniques.
 - c. Participating in exercises to test, refine and validate SESF #3 procedures.
 - d. Developing, reviewing, refining and maintaining lists of all resources under the control of agencies listed in this plan that can support the execution of SESF #3 duties.
 - e. Maintaining a statewide list of temporary power capabilities and requirements.



4.2.2 RESPONSE

4.2.2.1 INITIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

1. Immediately upon notification of a threatened or occurring incident, consideration is given by SESF #3 toward:
 - a. Providing appropriate representation at the SEOC.
 - b. Coordinating debris clearance and removal activities to allow access for First Responders and to contain hazardous materials. If necessary, stand up the Debris Management Task Force.
 - c. Coordinating emergency restoration of critical public facilities. If necessary, stand up the Temporary Emergency Power Strike Team.
 - d. Stabilizing potable water and wastewater systems:
 - i. Supporting the installation of emergency generators at critical pump stations.
 - ii. Inventorying on-island potable water and wastewater response resources, along with identifying and prioritizing water distribution systems and components.
 - iii. Coordinating with potable water and wastewater operators to identify additional resources needed to facilitate the stabilization and restoration of water and wastewater systems.
 - iv. Identifying vendors for water purification and wastewater treatment capabilities.
 - e. Coordinating the establishment of staging areas for public works and engineering personnel, equipment and supplies.
 - f. Coordinating messaging with *SESF #15 – External Affairs*.
 - g. Supporting other SESFs as requested.

4.2.2.2 ONGOING RESPONSE AND INITIAL RECOVERY ACTIONS

1. In addition to continuing the above initial activities, SESF #3 provides longer-term coordination of the following:
 - a. Tracking the type, amount and location of debris. Tracking operations of designated debris management sites, transfer and processing facilities, and solid waste landfills.
 - b. Providing technical expertise in support of local water and wastewater system restoration.
 - c. Coordinating inspection of damaged structures and facilities. Monitoring and supporting demolition or stabilization designated by state or local government as immediate hazards to public health and safety, or as necessary to facilitate lifesaving operations.
 - d. Coordinating technical assistance including structural inspection of private residences, public and commercial buildings and structures, as resources permit.
 - e. Assisting in the scoping of permanent repairs, as required.



4.2.3 LONG-TERM RECOVERY

1. As the incident transitions to longer term recovery, SESF #3 will deactivate. The decision to deactivate SESF #3 will be made by the Operations Section Chief.
2. Following large or particularly complex disasters, the Governor may appoint a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) to manage state support of county reconstruction efforts. Agencies that are part of SESF #3 agencies may be assigned responsibilities for supporting this type of long-term recovery effort, but those duties are separate from and outside the scope of SESF #3.

4.2.4 MITIGATION

1. All SESF #3 agencies will take the following steps to support hazard mitigation, as applicable:
 - a. Providing input into updates of the ***State of Hawai`i Hazard Mitigation Plan***
 - b. Identifying, supporting and/or implementing mitigation measures related to SESF #3 contained in the plan.

4.3 DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

4.3.1 DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. The SEOC serves as the central location for interagency coordination and decision-making, including all activities associated with SESF #3.
2. SESF #3 is part of the Infrastructure Branch of the Operations Section in the SEOC organizational structure.
 - a. The SESF #3 Primary Agency reports to the Infrastructure Branch Director in the SEOC. If this position is not assigned, SESF #3 reports directly to the Operations Section Chief.
3. Activities of SESF #3 Support Agencies are, in general, coordinated by the SESF #3 Primary Agency representative in the State Emergency Operating Center (SEOC).

4.3.2 COORDINATION AMONG SESF #3 AGENCIES

1. The SESF #3 Primary Agency, DAGS, will organize a daily SESF #3 conference call to share information and confirm internal coordination procedures when the SESF is activated.

4.3.3 COORDINATION WITH OTHER SESFS

1. It is anticipated that SESF #3 will coordinate with other SESFs on the following:
 - a. **SESF #1 – TRANSPORTATION:** SESF #1 is the lead for debris clearance from airports, ports and state highways.



- b. **SESF #7 – LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE SUPPORT:** SESF #7 may provide resources such as land, equipment, workers and supplies to support staging areas and debris operations.
- c. **SESF #10 – OIL AND HAZMAT RESPONSE:** The management of contaminated debris (e.g., chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear contamination) will be a joint effort with SESF #10.
- d. **SESF #12 – ENERGY:** SESF #12 is the leader of the Energy Task Force and a member of the Temporary Emergency Power Strike Team.
- e. **SESF #15 – EXTERNAL AFFAIRS:** SESF #3 can request support in creating and disseminating public messages via SESF #15 and the Joint Information Center (JIC), if established.
- f. **SESF #20 – MILITARY SUPPORT:** All requests for Department of Defense – Hawai'i National Guard (HING) support will be made via SESF #20. Examples of HING resources in support of SESF #3 are:
 - i. Personnel and equipment for the following: debris removal; damage assessments; engineering reconnaissance and/or assessments; demolition and/or emergency repairs or stabilization of unsafe public structures; or emergency drainage problems.
 - ii. Potable water and/or Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units (ROWPU).
 - iii. Aerial reconnaissance.

4.3.4 COORDINATION WITH COUNTY EOCs

1. Each jurisdiction within the state is responsible for its own requirements. Only when local and mutual aid resources are exhausted or projected to be exhausted, or the required capability does not exist at the local level, may the jurisdiction request assistance from the state. Local governments will use their own engineering personnel and those under pre-arranged mutual aid agreement and/or contracts to conduct public works response and recovery missions. Counties should also have pre-arranged agreements or contracts in place for debris removal and disposal.
2. SESF #3 agencies do not regularly send staff to county EOCs. If an SESF #3 representative is dispatched to a county EOC or to an Incident Command Post, he/she will continue to coordinate with and report information to SESF #3 in the SEOC.

4.3.5 COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL PARTNERS

1. If federal #3 is activated in response to, or in anticipation of, a presidential disaster declaration, SESF #3 will establish contact with the federal ESF Primary Agency and ensure daily coordination for the duration of the activation. The federal primary agency for ESF #3 is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).
2. Coordination will primarily occur at the SEOC, Initial Operating Facility (IOF) or Joint Field Office (JFO).

4.3.6 TASK FORCES

1. SESF #3 may establish or participate in task forces to address specific issues during planning or response operations.



- a. Task forces may be pre-established or stood up on an ad hoc basis as issues emerge that require specialized attention and coordination among multiple agencies.
 - b. Task forces may consist only of SESF #3 agencies, or include representatives from other SESFs, federal ESFs, the private sector or non-governmental organizations.
2. SESF #3 is part of the following pre-established task forces:
- a. The **DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE (DMTF)** will be stood up when the disaster is of such a magnitude that interagency debris management coordination is necessary. SESF #3 leads this Task Force.
 - b. The **ENERGY TASK FORCE** is tasked with coordinating activities and information necessary to: provide temporary emergency power for critical facilities; facilitate the safe, rapid restoration of the commercial energy grid; and to ensure the adequacy and availability of fuel supplies, storage, and distribution. SESF #3 leads the **TEMPORARY EMERGENCY POWER STRIKE TEAM** that falls under the Energy Task Force. The Temporary Power Strike Team monitors, prioritizes, addresses and coordinates state and local temporary emergency power requirements and distribution in a resource constrained environment.



5. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

5.1 STATE LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND DIRECTIVES

Hawai`i Revised Statutes Chapter 127A – Emergency Management

Hawai`i Revised Statutes Chapter 342B - Air Pollution Control

Administrative Directive No. 15-01 - Emergency Management Preparedness Policies for Departments

Hawai`i Revised Statutes Chapter 396 - Occupational Safety and Health

Hawai`i Revised Statutes Chapter 397 – Boiler and Elevator Safety

Hawai`i Revised Statutes Chapter 340E and F

Hawai`i Revised Statutes Chapter 342B – Air Pollution Control

Hawai`i Revised Statutes Chapter 342G - Integrated Solid Waste Management

Hawai`i Revised Statutes Chapter 342H - Solid Waste Pollution

Hawai`i Administrative Rule Title 11, Chapter 19 – Emergency Plan for Safe Drinking Water

Hawai`i Administrative Rule Title 11, Chapter 20 – Public Water Systems

Hawai`i Administrative Rule Title 11, Chapter 21 – Backflow and Cross-Connection Control

Hawai`i Administrative Rule Title 11, Chapter 23 – Underground Injection Control

Hawai`i Administrative Rule Title 11, Chapter 25 – Certification of Operating Personnel in Water Treatment Plants

Hawai`i Administrative Rules Title 11, Chapter 54 – Water Quality Standards

Hawai`i Administrative Rules Title 11, Chapter 55 – Water Pollution Control

Hawai`i Administrative Rules Title 11, Chapter 58.1 - Solid Waste Management Control

Hawai`i Administrative Rule Title 11, Chapter 59 – Ambient Air Quality Standards

Hawai`i Administrative Rule Title 11, Chapter 60.1-62(d)(8) and 60.1-82(f)(5)

Hawai`i Administrative Rule Title 11, Chapter 62 - Wastewater Systems

Hawai`i Administrative Rule Title 11, Chapter 65 – Environmental State Revolving Funds

5.2 FEDERAL LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND DIRECTIVES

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. §6901)

Clean Water Act (CWA) (P.L. 92-500)

Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S.C. § 1531)

Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards



- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 52.21, Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 53, Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 58, Ambient Air Quality Surveillance
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 63, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 70, State Operating Permit Programs
- Executive Order 11988 - Floodplain Management
- Executive Order 11990 - Protection of Wetlands
- Executive Order 12898 - Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations

5.3 REFERENCES

Hawai'i 2000 Plan for Integrated Solid Waste Management

FEMA Publications:

- Federal Emergency Support Function #3 Annex
- Federal Emergency Support Function #10 Annex
- Public Assistance Policies and Program Guide (PAPPG)
- Public Assistance Debris Management Guide (FEMA-325)
- Public Assistance Debris Monitoring Guide (FEMA-327)
- FEMA 9500 Series Policy Publication Updates to the Debris Guides



6. APPENDICIES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Attachment 1	Standard Operating Procedures for Requesting SEA0H Assistance – <i>Under Revision</i>
Attachment 2	Hawai`i Temporary Emergency Power Strike Team – <i>Under Development</i>
Attachment 3	Debris Management Task Force Annex – <i>To Be Developed</i>