CITY OF RENTON DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORK

PARTIAL UPDATE | AUGUST 2016

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INTRODUCTION

How the Framework is Organized

The Plan is organized into four sections.

This section, **Section 1.0 Introduction,** provides the purpose, scope, and overarching guidance that should lead recovery efforts. This section also provides a reference guide to link the Renton Recovery Framework with relevant legal authorities and City, county, state, and federal plans.

Section 2.0 Governance and Coordination, describes the basic organizational structure, public responsibilities, and central activities of disaster recovery. This section demonstrates how everyone in the City of Renton has a role to play.

Section 3.0 Recovery Support Functions, details post-disaster Goals and Strategies in six separate Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) incorporated from the NDRF. In adopting this framework, Renton's recovery effort will better interface with county, state, and federal entities if necessary.

Section 4.0 Appendices, provides definitions and acronyms, a list of relevant federal, state, and local resources for disaster planning and a detailed list of recovery responsibilities, organized by city division, and linked to the appropriate section of the Recovery Framework. Information on stakeholder interviews held in drafting the Framework are also included in this section.

Connection to 2012 Disaster Recovery Plan

The City of Renton completed a Disaster Recovery Plan in 2012. This current document is an update of the 2012 Plan and a restructure of the content to align with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and its Recovery Support Functions (RSF). In addition to the NDRF, this update is guided by the Comprehensive Preparedness Guidance (CPG) 101 and 201 published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Exhibit 1 shows the reorganization of information from the 2012 Plan to the 2016 Framework and Exhibit 2 summarizes which RSFs were fully updated in the 2016 revision. Other RSFs will be similarly updated in future revisions of the Framework.

Exhibit 1. 2012 Recovery Plan/2016 Recovery Framework Crosswalk

2012 Renton Disaster Recovery Plan	2016 Disaster Recovery Framework Restructure
Annex A. Damage Assessment	Section 2.0 Governance and Coordination
Annex B. Public Infrastructure	Section 3.0 Recovery Support Functions - RSF 5. Infrastructure Systems
Annex C. Human Services (with housing)	Section 3.0 Recovery Support Functions - RSF 3. Health and Social Services - RSF 4. Housing
Annex D. Permits and Inspections	Section 3.0 Recovery Support Functions - RSF 2. Economic Recovery - RSF 4. Housing
Annex E. Economic	Section 3.0 Recovery Support Functions - RSF 2. Economic Recovery
Annex F. Debris Management	Section 3.0 Recovery Support Functions - RSF 5. Infrastructure Systems
Annex G. Environmental Considerations	Section 3.0 Recovery Support Functions - RSF 6. Natural and Cultural Resources

Exhibit 2. Recovery Support Function Update Summary

RSF Title	2016 Framework Update Status
RSF 1. Community Planning and Capacity Building	New section
RSF 2. Economic Recovery	Substantially updated
RSF 3. Health and Social Services	Not substantially updated
RSF 4. Housing	New section
RSF 5. Infrastructure Systems	Not substantially updated
RSF 6. Natural and Cultural Resources	Not substantially updated

Appendices provide greater detail about roles and responsibilities of City departments and identify regional public, nonprofit, and private sector partners that offer programs or services relevant to that function. Several City departments will have responsibilities that cross multiple functions, while some recovery functions will apply to most or all departments.

By participating in the planning process that produced this Disaster Recovery Framework, each department with responsibility for one or more recovery functions will be able to develop

and/or update its programs and procedures for disaster recovery and provide the appropriate level of training to City staff.

Purpose

It is the purpose of the City of Renton Disaster Recovery Framework to define the actions to be taken and the roles and responsibilities of local government, nongovernmental, and voluntary organizations, and other agencies in Renton to recover from an emergency or disaster. The City is undertaking advance planning to accelerate the pace and improve the effectiveness of coordinated post-disaster recovery by outlining the efforts each City department will be directed to implement, often in partnership with other regional jurisdictions and agencies.

Recovery encompasses both short-term and long-term efforts for the rebuilding and revitalization of affected communities. Planning for recovery facilitates a near-seamless transition from response activities to short-term recovery operations, including restoration of interrupted utility services, reestablishment of transportation routes, and the provision of food and shelter to displaced persons. It provides for a coordinated approach to long-term economic recovery and community rebuilding, increasing the likelihood of a more sustainable and disaster resilient community post-recovery.

Scope

This Disaster Recovery Framework addresses incidents of local, regional, state, and national significance, including, but not limited to, presidentially declared disasters in King County, Washington State, in which the City of Renton is located.

The Recovery Framework applies to all City of Renton departments and provides an operational framework to guide coordinated recovery efforts. It recognizes that an effective disaster recovery strategy engages other public, private, and nonprofit partners as well as the public at large. The Framework supports and integrates State and Federal plans that aid in recovery operations.

Recovery Context

The following section describes the recovery process and its relationship with other emergency management phases.

General Planning Assumptions

The following points describe the underlying assumptions that guide this Recovery Framework.

Catastrophic Disaster Realities

- The Puget Sound Region is vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards, including acts of terrorism, which can result in significant injury and loss of life and cause widespread catastrophic damage to the built environment.
- Large-scale emergencies are likely to deplete local and regional recovery resources. Assistance from other cities and regions, from the State of Washington, and from the Federal Government will be requested as needed.

- Critical infrastructure and transportation lifelines are likely to incur significant damage in a large-scale disaster event. Repair, restoration, and/or reconstruction may take days, weeks, or even years to complete.
- The private sector will often bear the brunt of a major disaster event, and will be a key partner in recovery efforts.
- Small businesses are particularly vulnerable after a disaster; major disasters often result in the closure of half of all impacted small businesses.

Recovery Challenges and Opportunities

- Non-governmental organizations will provide direct services and programs that are crucial to recovery efforts.
- Survivors with access or functional needs (such as those in wheelchairs, deaf or hard-of-hearing, etc.) and lower income disaster survivors present specialized challenges in recovery efforts.
- The local public and, in major events, people from all over the nation and world will seek opportunities to donate or volunteer to assist with recovery efforts.

Recovery Sequencing

- Recovery begins almost as soon as a disaster event occurs, often concurrent with emergency response. For the purposes of this Disaster Recovery Framework it is assumed that immediate threats to life and property have been addressed and that the operational focus has shifted to short-term recovery activities such as meeting basic human needs and restoring essential services and critical infrastructure. Response actions outlined in the Renton Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) take precedence as long as threats remain to life and property.
- Initial short-term recovery activities are organized and directed at the Renton Emergency Operations Center (EOC), but longer-term recovery programs will transition to normal, non-emergency lines of authority. The transition will occur over a period of time as various elements of the community recover in phases.
- City departments will develop procedures and provide appropriate training to staff with designated roles and responsibilities in this Disaster Recovery Framework.
- Events of regional, statewide, or national significance may require cross-jurisdictional cooperation in recovery efforts such as sheltering and temporary housing, debris management, infrastructure restoration, etc.
- Repair, restoration, and/or reconstruction of public infrastructure and the resumption of essential services may take days, weeks, or even years to complete.

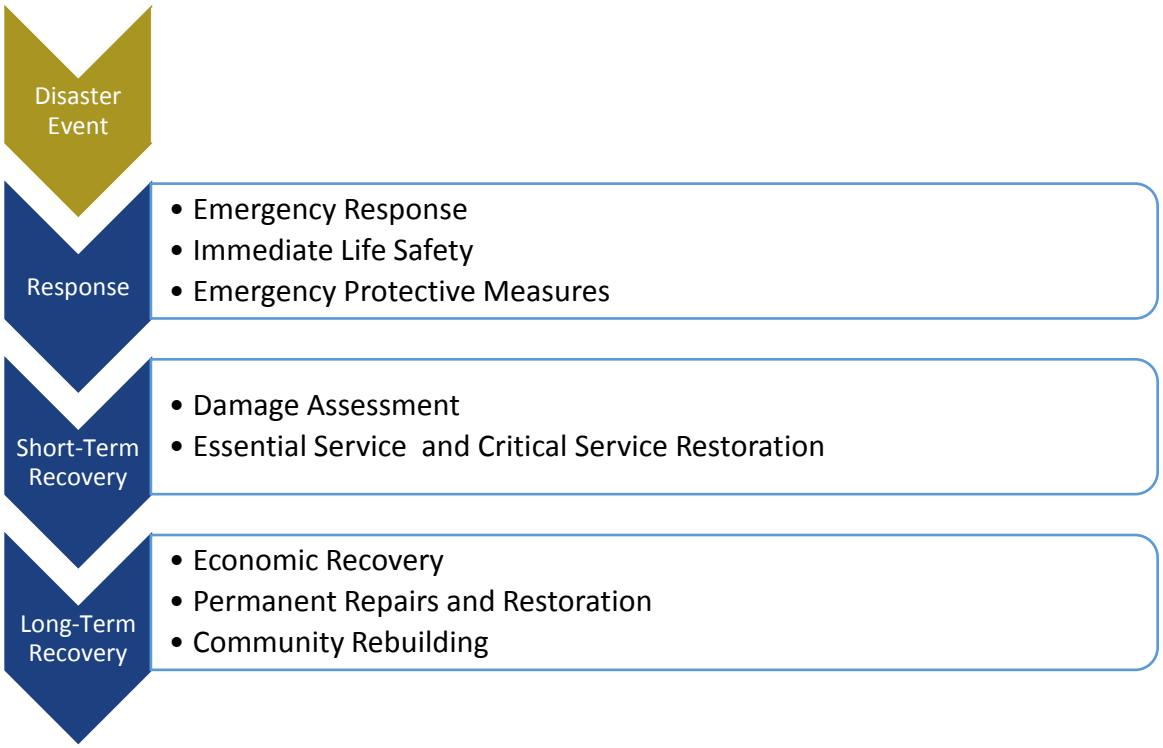
Recovery Continuum

Recovery begins almost immediately after a disaster event occurs. Often recovery activities are happening concurrently with response activities and there may be no clear delineation between the two. The period in which immediate life safety situations have been addressed but during which the priorities are to meet basic human and societal needs and to restore critical infrastructure and essential services is called short-term recovery.

Once basic needs are satisfied and critical systems are stabilized and/or functional, the period of long-term recovery begins and can last months or even years. It is during this period that government, nonprofit organizations, the private sector, and residents work together to rebuild the community, make permanent repairs to housing and infrastructure, and promote economic recovery. The goal of long-term recovery is to bring about a sense of normalcy and, where possible, to rebuild the community better than its pre-event condition, see Exhibit 3.

The transition from short-term to long-term recovery is accompanied by a hand-off of responsibility for central coordination from the EOC to either another coordinating entity, such as a Recovery Management Team, or to City departments with purview over various recovery-related programs. As the transition continues, command and control will revert back to standard lines of authority for City departments. The transition may be staggered, as some elements of short-term recovery may happen more quickly than others.

Exhibit 3. Disaster Recovery Continuum



Foundations of Recovery in the Response Phase

Major events may stretch disaster response resources and capabilities to the point that decision makers have to prioritize some operational actions over others. Often these decisions and priorities impact more than just immediate life safety and property protection issues. In fact, response actions set the tone for the pace and effectiveness of the entire disaster recovery process. The long-term effects of disaster response decisions require a consideration of recovery in the earliest hours or days following an event.

Short-Term Recovery

In most disasters short-term recovery is initially coordinated at the EOC, under the direction of the Emergency Management Director and in accordance with policies set forth by the Mayor and the Policy Group. Various Emergency Support Functions in the EOC coordinate actions designed to stabilize basic human needs among survivors and to restore critical services and infrastructure to minimal functionality.

Such actions may include:

- Damage assessment
- Restoration of critical infrastructure and essential services
- Health and social services
- Environmental management

Many of these actions are implemented by or in coordination with agencies external to City government. The City works closely with other public, private, and nonprofit partners to ensure an orderly and effective short-term recovery process. In large, catastrophic disasters that exceed the City's capability to implement recovery actions, the King County Emergency Coordination Center and the Washington State Emergency Operations Center may take a lead role in coordinating regional or statewide recovery efforts.

Long-Term Recovery

As disaster recovery continues, short-term recovery activity transitions to a focus on longer-term recovery needs. Responsibility for coordinating recovery actions and programs shifts from the EOC to City departments and to normal lines of authority. The transition may occur in phases as infrastructure and various sectors of the community stabilize and rebuild. Citywide coordination may be enhanced at any point in the recovery by the formation of a Recovery Management Team.

Long-term recovery activities may include:

- Restoration of critical infrastructure and essential services
- Housing, health, and social services
- Economic recovery
- Environmental management

Department Administrators continue to work collaboratively as a part of a Recovery Management Team to facilitate unity of effort. State and Federal assistance teams may also be deployed to assist in local recovery efforts.

Overarching Guidance

The following points are themes from stakeholder interviews conducted in development of the Disaster Recovery Framework in July 2016. These themes apply to disaster recovery in general and support every Recovery Support Function.

1. **The best way to ensure a successful recovery is to organize and prepare before a disaster and to leverage full community resources, including Renton's community-based organizations and businesses.**

    - Regularly discuss City roles in a recovery. Agreements should be in place, documented, and understood for response and recovery phases.
    - Recovery will require more than just the City and other public agencies. Community resources need to be leveraged and Greater Renton Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) is key to that.
    - Maintain ongoing contact with businesses. With this, relationships are in place to move through recovery and the City knows where the challenges exist in rebuilding the economy at a neighborhood and a City level.
    - Continue to address the availability of quality, affordable housing, as outlined in the 2014 Community Needs Assessment for Human Services and Housing, with a focus on implementable, sustainable, and resilient solutions (e.g. seismic retrofits).

2. **Public involvement is critical to ensure a speedy but sustainable recovery from a disaster event.**

    - Community consultation is important to long-term recovery. Full recovery will require the combined and coordinated resources of Renton's entire community.
    - All residents should have a voice and a role in recovery of their community.

3. **Take guidance from the Goals and Strategies outlined in Renton's Comprehensive Plan and Community Plans.**

    - Renton's economic development policies encourage collaboration between the public and private sectors to ensure the long-term economic health of Renton and its residents. A healthy economy provides jobs and opportunities and helps pay for vital public services such as education, parks, transportation, police and fire protection, and human services. The policies encourage a mix of high-tech, creative jobs, as well as retail, service, and office land uses that will result in a diversified employment base. The policies encourage high quality development necessary to sustain a high standard of living in Renton.
    - Renton's housing policies align with the Growth Management Act's (GMA) housing goal to "Encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population of this state, promote a variety of residential densities and housing types, and encourage preservation of existing housing stock." The City states that housing availability, location, and affordability directly impact a household's ability to access jobs, schools, and services, and their housing policies aim to bolster the social and economic well-being of all of Renton's residents.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

Organizational Structure

The City of Renton manages disaster recovery operations in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as outlined in the Renton CEMP. Widespread catastrophic damage may require regional collaboration with King County, Washington State, and the Federal Government. City leadership will allocate staff and other resources to regional efforts as able.

The City's roles in disaster recovery efforts are described in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 4. Disaster Recovery Effort Organizational Structure

MAYOR

- The Mayor is the chief elected official that leads the executive branch of City government and coordinates overall recovery policy direction with the City Council.

CITY COUNCIL

- The City Council is the legislative branch of City government that establishes recovery policy and approves expenditures and contracts.

ADVISORY GROUP

- Led by the Mayor, the Advisory Group is made up of the Chief Administrative Officer, Assistant Chief Administrative Officer, other Department Administrators, and the Communications Director.
- The Advisory Group serves as an advisory body to the Mayor and Council, provides a unified approach to oversight of City departments and programs, and serves as the Recovery Management Team during at least the initial recovery phase.

RECOVERY MANAGEMENT TEAM

- The Recovery Management Team will include members of the Advisory Group as designated by the Mayor, and other community leaders and stakeholders.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR

- The Emergency Management Director provides coordination support for recovery efforts from the Renton EOC in accordance with the Mayor's policy direction. The Emergency Management Director coordinates recovery activities while the EOC remains activated and as directed by the Mayor throughout the recovery process.

If a key official is unable to perform their duties as assigned, a designee may be appointed consistent with the delegations of authority as defined in each department's continuity of operations planning.

The Mayor may appoint community leaders and stakeholders to the Recovery Management Team after a disaster with widespread damage and economic impacts to help guide recovery programs.

City departments retain programmatic responsibility for recovery efforts under their purview. Each department is expected to: ensure that its personnel are aware of their disaster recovery roles and responsibilities; develop procedures for implementing disaster recovery programs and activities; and provide training to staff to maintain optimal capabilities for disaster recovery.

Recovery Responsibilities

The Renton Recovery Responsibility Tables outline the basic responsibilities of Renton City departments for disaster recovery. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) may be developed to provide further detail on how individual departments and divisions shall perform their responsibilities.

Recovery activities may initially be coordinated in the Renton EOC or in the field in accordance with principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as outlined in the CEMP.

Long-term recovery operations will transition to normal departmental organization and functions over time. However, supplemental surge staffing may be required for much of the recovery process.

Office of Emergency Management

The Office of Emergency Management facilitates an orderly transition from response and short-term recovery activities coordinated in the EOC to long-term recovery program delivery by City departments and/or by a Recovery Management Team.

Unless taken on directly by a Recovery Management Team, the Office of Emergency Management is responsible for collecting and analyzing recovery information and for distributing a weekly Recovery Status Report to City leadership, staff, and external partners. This report replaces the EOC Situation Report once the EOC is demobilized, or as determined by the Emergency Management Director should the EOC remain activated for an extended period of time into long-term recovery.

Recovery Status Report

It is critical for planners and decision makers to have access to timely and accurate information to guide the recovery process. While the pace of events and information inputs may decrease as the response transitions into recovery, it is no less important to maintain situational awareness. The quality of information and data, and the timeliness of its distribution to stakeholders and/or the public, impacts recovery in the following ways:

- Accurate data is needed to prioritize recovery actions.
- Awareness of damages and associated repair efforts facilitates the effective identification of mitigation opportunities.

- Timely and accurate information helps builds trust and credibility with the public and reduces the prevalence of rumors.
- Information collected in the early stages of recovery becomes a baseline for the development of recovery program metrics.

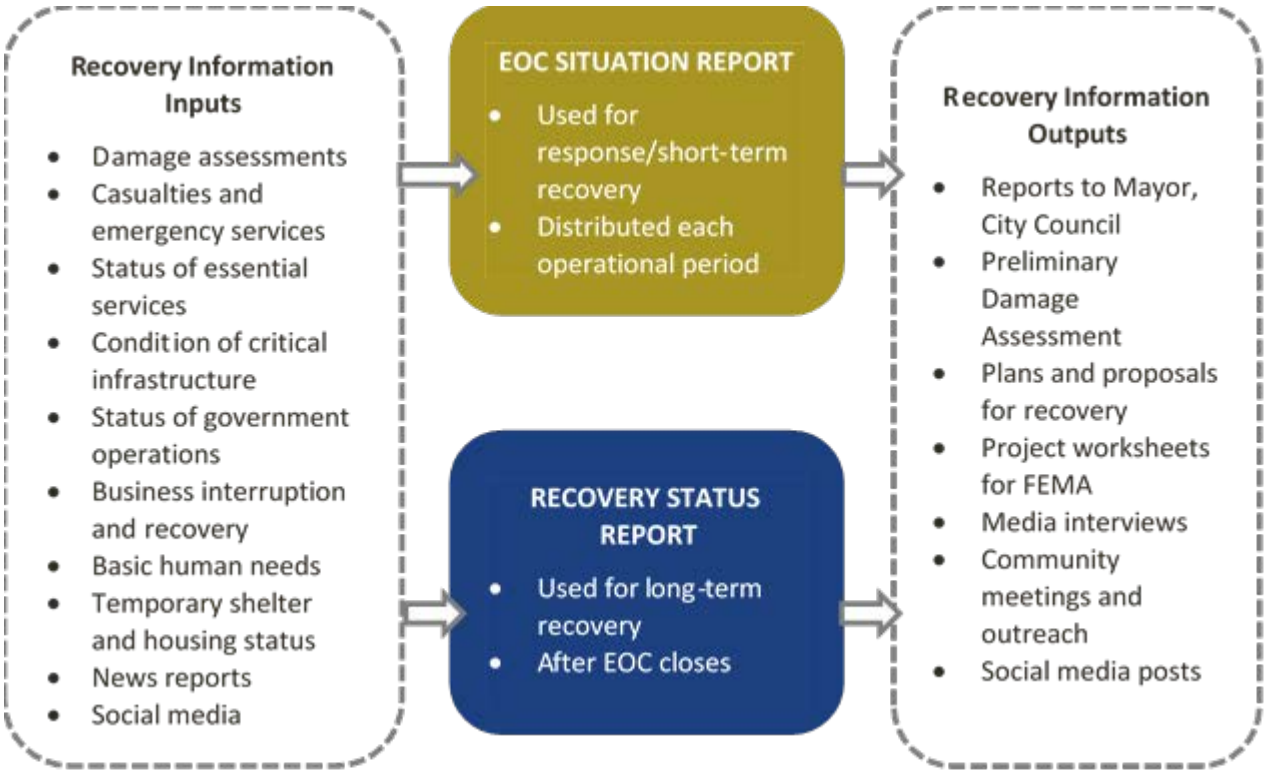
The Recovery Status Report is the primary source of information and data for all planning, operations, and external communications. If errors are found in the Recovery Status Report, these should be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management immediately.

Information collection and dissemination is administered in the following manner:

- Recovery information is collected and analyzed by the Office of Emergency Management throughout the period of recovery or until the information collection function is delegated by the Mayor to another department or to the Recovery Management Team.
- All City departments are expected to supply a standard information package for the Recovery Status Report along with any other information requests by the submission deadline specified by the Office of Emergency Management.
- All City departments should use the information and data in the Recovery Status Report for planning and operational purposes.
- The Recovery Status Report is the authoritative source of up-to-date recovery data and information for all internal departmental reports and communications. Time-sensitive information is submitted to the Office of Emergency Management, which determines the most effective manner of distribution in consultation with impacted departments and the Mayor's Office.

- The Recovery Status Report is the factual basis for all other information outputs, including staff reports to the Mayor and Council, press releases, talking points for interviews, public education and outreach, and social media outputs.

Exhibit 5. EOC Situation Report and Recovery Status Report as Central Information Source



Damage Assessment

Damage assessment, as a primary element of short-term recovery, will be coordinated by Human Resources/Risk Management in accordance with principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as outlined in the CEMP, with input from every City department and COAD.

- Damage information will be generated from a multitude of sources, including community groups. Every City department will have a role to play in the damage assessment process, even if only to report damages to its own facilities or operations.
- Damage assessment for the City of Renton will be coordinated by the Human Resources/Risk Management Department. King County OEM will be the central coordination point for regional Preliminary Damage Assessments and for aggregating countywide information to support a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Damage Assessment in the Response Phase

A complete and accurate damage assessment is needed to begin the recovery process and is a key component of situational awareness for responders, emergency managers, policy makers, and community leaders.

Field intelligence about the damages and impacts of a disaster inform response and recovery decisions, and should include data about the following event characteristics:

- Location of damage
- Extent of damage
- Critical infrastructure and lifeline damage
- Human needs
- Residential and business impacts
- Continuity of government operations
- Deaths and injuries

There are two primary processes for City departments to begin early damage assessment and develop situational awareness: the Response Capability Assessment and the Windshield Survey.

Response Capability Assessment

Following an event, all City departments are expected to assess the condition of their personnel, structures and equipment. From this assessment, a determination is made about the capability of that department to operationally respond to the needs of the event and provide vital services. The goal is to complete the Response Capability Assessment and report findings to Human Resources/Risk Management to be relayed to the EOC within two hours when possible.

Windshield Survey

The Windshield Survey is conducted immediately following the Response Capability Assessment. The Windshield Survey is used to further determine response capabilities by assessing response routes such as roadways and bridges. In addition to roadway assessment, the Windshield Survey is used to for drive-by triage of high hazard, high population areas and to provide a quick overview to effectively dispatch response units and City staff to the areas in greatest need. The goal is to complete the Windshield Survey and report findings to Human Resources/Risk Management to be relayed to the EOC within six hours when possible.

This information is used to provide an initial overview of damages and impacts in Renton to the King County ECC. All City departments with a field presence are expected to conduct a Windshield Survey.

Preliminary Damage Assessment

Once immediate life safety needs have been addressed and response has transitioned to recovery, situational awareness developed during the first hours or days of the disaster provides a baseline for a more detailed damage assessment. That information as it becomes available will influence priorities and decisions for both short- and long-term recovery efforts.

The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) is the first detailed examination of damages to the built environment. This information must be collected and submitted to the Federal Government in support of a Presidential Disaster Declaration request. The PDA is conducted in two parts, one for each of the two principal declaration types: Public Assistance and Individual Assistance.

The PDA for ***Public Assistance*** focuses on damages to public facilities and infrastructure. City departments are required to report any damage to government buildings or to infrastructure, e.g., roads, water lines, and sewer lines on the appropriate PDA forms. The PDA information is compiled by the Human Resources/Risk Management Department and provided to the Office of Emergency Management. This information is then submitted to the King County ECC, which then submits PDA data for all jurisdictions within county boundaries to the Washington State EOC. The State then compiles data from all impacted counties into a consolidated disaster declaration request package. The declaration request package is the basis for analysis by FEMA to recommend that the President make a disaster declaration for the impacted area. Disaster declarations apply to the geographic county as a whole, and they are generally inclusive of all jurisdictions within the county's boundaries. King County as a whole must be declared eligible for Public Assistance in order for the City of Renton to be eligible for cost-shared funding under FEMA's Public Assistance Program.

The PDA for ***Individual Assistance***, FEMA's program for providing temporary housing and repair grants to individuals and families, is coordinated at the King County ECC but it does require input from City departments. The County solicits information about individual losses from people who report damages via a Damage Assessment Hotline an 800 number which can be obtained from the King County Office of Emergency Management. The County may also utilize an online form or include social media reports to compile additional data to support an Individual Assistance declaration by the President. In addition to compiling estimates of individual damages, joint State/County/City teams may tour damaged areas to ascertain additional impacts to private property. The State then compiles data from all impacted counties into a consolidated disaster declaration request package for an Individual Assistance declaration. Renton is automatically included should FEMA recommend and the President sign an Individual Assistance declaration for the county as a whole.

Damage Reporting to EOC

A barrage of early information about the extent and location of damages and associated secondary impacts is likely to come from a variety of sources. These may include:

- Emergency responders with the Regional Fire Authority and the city, and other City staff
- Eyewitness reports from the public
- Local media (TV, radio, newspaper, electronic, etc.)
- Social media
- Volunteers

The Renton EOC is the destination point for information gathered through the Response Capability Assessment, Windshield Survey, and Preliminary Damage Assessment that is coordinated by Human Resources/Risk Management. It is vital that the information collected through those assessments is rapidly and continuously related to the EOC so that analysis and sharing of damage assessment data can occur within the EOC and can be appropriately relayed to external partners. Most damage assessment activity will occur as a part of short-term recovery during the first days and weeks following a disaster event. Information about damages is collected immediately upon the activation of the EOC, and will include Response Capability Assessment and Windshield Survey reports from City staff as well as verifiable information as it

comes in from the other sources listed above. Damage assessment data is mapped when possible to maintain a common operating picture for decision makers.

The Renton EOC disseminates initial damage assessment information from the EOC Situation Report, which is produced each operational period while the EOC is activated. The Situation Report is distributed to all EOC staff, City leadership, departments, and to other jurisdictions and emergency management agencies. The EOC also reports Renton's damage information to the King County ECC as required for justifying a Presidential disaster declaration.

Engineered assessments of damages may continue into long-term recovery and will be reported to the Office of Emergency Management for inclusion in the weekly Recovery Status Report to City leadership, staff, and external partners. This report will replace the EOC Situation Report once the EOC is demobilized, or as determined by the Emergency Management Director should the EOC remain open for an extended period of time into long-term recovery.

Structural Assessments

Closely related to damage assessment, structural assessment is the engineered inspection of damaged buildings, facilities, or infrastructure to determine functionality and whether they can be safely occupied. Trained building inspectors and structural engineers assess structural integrity and safety concerns before making a determination about occupancy and viability.

ATC-20 Protocols

The ATC-20 protocols are designed for post-earthquake structural assessments, but the City also applies the green/yellow/red system of tagging safe or unsafe buildings in other types of disasters. Some City staff have been trained in ATC-45 protocols for post-windstorm or post-flood assessments as well. Regardless of the disaster, a green tag signifies that a building has been inspected and is safe for occupancy. A yellow tag indicates that a building is safe only for limited entry but not for permanent occupancy. A red tag will be posted when a building is unsafe for entry except as noted for emergency personnel or City staff.

These determinations may trigger additional requirements for property owners to comply with applicable codes and may also influence decisions to implement cost-effective mitigation measures.

The following are resources on ATC protocols:

- Applied Technology Council, ATC-20 Procedures for Post-earthquake Safety Evaluation of Buildings
- Applied Technology Council, ATC-45 Procedures for Safety Evaluation of Buildings after Wind Storms and Floods

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Administration and Finance

The Administrative Services Department is responsible for managing all aspects of recovery finance and procurement, including the following tasks:

- Expenditure tracking and reporting
- Administering and tracking of emergency procurement waivers
- Managing special accounts for recovery
- Administering Federal and State recovery grants

The Administrative Services Department is the clearinghouse for information regarding recovery finance and administration, but all departments are expected to keep accurate records regarding recovery expenditures, overtime costs, and equipment use to facilitate the reimbursement of eligible expenses under FEMA Public Assistance programs.

Finance personnel collect recovery expenditure data submitted by each department, including transactions made under emergency procurement rules, for weekly reporting into the Recovery Status Report.

Appropriate recordkeeping in compliance with the State Public Records Act is still required during the recovery phase of a disaster. The City Clerk serves as the City's Public Records Officer, and the Clerk's office is responsible for serving as the City Information Center regarding public information requests.

Logistics and Resource Support

When possible, departments will utilize their own resources or will rely on pre-existing agreements with partner agencies or vendors to obtain needed supplies and services. When resource needs in support of disaster recovery exceed existing departmental resource capabilities, the department will request, with as much advance notice as possible, resource support through the Renton EOC. While the EOC is activated, the Logistics Section and the Finance Section, in consultation with the Administrative Services Department, are responsible for locating, ordering, and procuring resources. Emergency Management staff will continue to coordinate resource support when the EOC is not activated.

EOC staff will seek supplemental resource support from the following sources:

- Other City departments
- Local/regional vendors (where possible)
- National vendors

The EOC may also make resource requests via existing mutual aid agreements or through the King County Regional Disaster Plan.

When necessary, the EOC requests emergency resource support from the Zone 3 Coordination Center, the King County ECC, and/or the Washington State EOC. Washington State may, in turn, request emergency assistance from other state governments via the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or from the Federal Government.

Requesting departments are responsible for tracking the use of supplemental resources provided to them.

Communications for Public Information and Outreach

It is vital to maintain constant outreach to the public to ensure dissemination of accurate information regarding the progress of disaster recovery as well as to manage rumors and speculation about recovery programs.

The Deputy Administrator of Public Affairs in the Mayor's Office has lead responsibility for the City's public information activities throughout the recovery process. The Deputy Administrator of Public Affairs may be located in the Mayor's Office, or another location from which they may effectively coordinate the public information function of the City. When the EOC is activated, a lead PIO within the EOC will coordinate with the Deputy Administrator of Public Affairs for key messages.

In a regional event, multiple agencies and entities issue public information messages, increasing the possibility of conflicting information. To reduce inaccuracies and misinformation, the City utilizes a Joint Information System (JIS) to coordinate information with participating local, tribal, State, and Federal agencies. City of Renton Communications staff may also deploy to a Joint Information Center (JIC) with other regional jurisdictions, including the King County Emergency Coordination Center JIC.

Methods of communicating with the public to convey recovery information include:

- City of Renton emergency information web page at rentonwa.gov
- CodeRED emergency notification system
- Posting information at neighborhood information centers
- Posting information at City facilities
- Social media outlets
- Government Access Channel (Channel 21)
- Broadcast media (television and radio)
- Newspapers and other print media
- Electronic media
- Community meetings and other outreach activities

All major announcements and information releases, regardless of the means of communication, are vetted through the Communications Director prior to release.

Ongoing Maintenance of the Recovery Framework

Plan Development

The City of Renton Disaster Recovery Framework was originally created as a Disaster Recovery Plan. It was developed with participation by a broad range of stakeholders and partners, including City departmental staff, neighboring cities, King County, the State of Washington, the Renton Fire Authority, non-governmental organizations, and private sector partners. The Federal Emergency Management Agency of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security provided technical assistance to the development of this Framework.

Planning Process

The planning process commenced on December 2, 2010, with a Recovery Planning Kick-off Workshop hosted by the King County Office of Emergency Management. The four Green River Valley cities (Renton, Auburn, Kent, and Tukwila) and King County were principal participants in the workshop. Other stakeholders attended that serve in a support or coordination role in regional recovery operations. The stated goal of the workshop was to begin development of separate jurisdictional recovery plans in coordination with one another.

The Kick-off Workshop was followed by eight functional workshops in February and March of 2011. Workshop participants divided into groups to discuss recovery issues and to strategize solutions for optimizing a coordinated approach. Information from workshop notes and from a supplemental informational survey was collated to provide an overview of current disaster recovery capabilities. The information was included in the original Disaster Recovery Plan and supplemented by follow-up communications with City leadership and staff to ensure consistency with existing City policy and procedures.

Public Input

The City of Renton Disaster Recovery Plan was posted to the City website on December 13, 2011, to solicit public comment. Notice of publication was published in the Renton Reporter and posted in Renton City Hall, and on the Public Meetings Calendar on the City website. In addition, the public was invited to comment on the Disaster Recovery Plan at a regular City Council meeting on February 27, 2012. Comments from all venues and sources will continue to be accepted and integrated in future update cycles as deemed appropriate.

Recovery Framework Transition

The City of Renton completed a Disaster Recovery Plan in 2012. This Draft Disaster Recovery Framework is a partial update of the 2012 Plan and a restructure of the content to align with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and its Recovery Support Functions (RSF). This update is also guided by Comprehensive Preparedness Guidance (CPG) 101 and 201 published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The new Framework includes six RSFs. Three of the six RSFs are updated in this draft using input from stakeholder interviews, consultant knowledge and experience of disaster recovery planning, and targeted research. Eleven stakeholder interviews were conducted with City staff and key partners, representing a range of viewpoints in housing, human services, and community and economic development.

This draft will be presented to the City of Renton Emergency Management Group (EMG) on August 4, 2016 and the EMG will provide feedback to be incorporated into a final draft along with consultant identified areas of development that the City may pursue in subsequent revisions.

Recovery Framework Maintenance

Departments are expected to develop implementing procedures for roles and responsibilities outlined in this Disaster Recovery Framework. Procedures should be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management for inclusion in the Appendix.

Designated departments with responsibilities outlined in the Framework are expected to provide adequate training to departmental staff to ensure a continual readiness to complete their responsibilities. In addition, programs and activities outlined in this Framework may be exercised on a periodic basis as directed by the Mayor. After any exercise designed to test recovery processes, or after an actual disaster event, any successes and shortfalls shall be noted in an After Action Report.

Recommended improvements to the Framework will be included in the next update. At a minimum, the City of Renton Disaster Recovery Framework, including its RSFs, will be reviewed and updated once every four years.

The Office of Emergency Management retains responsibility for keeping a Master Copy of this plan up-to-date and for distributing updates to City departments.

RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) aim to expedite recovery of disaster-impacted residents, families, businesses, and communities. The six RSFs within this section group core recovery capabilities to facilitate problem-solving, improve access to resources, and foster communication among the City, residents, businesses, and local and neighborhood organizations.

The six RSF sections parallel the National Disaster Recovery Framework and include:

1. Community Planning and Capacity Building (new section in 2016 update)
2. **Economic Recovery** (substantially updated in 2016)
3. **Health and Social Services** (has not been substantially updated)
4. **Housing** (new section in 2016 update)
5. **Infrastructure Systems** (has not been substantially updated)
6. **Natural and Cultural Resources** (has not been substantially updated)

Exhibit 6 and Exhibit 7 summarize the information contained in each RSF and their goals.

Exhibit 6. Recovery Support Function Outline

RSF #. TITLE

Brief introduction and description of the RSF scope.

Planning Assumptions

Identifies points of general understanding for disaster recovery.

Guiding Principles

Describes the values that underpin recovery goals, strategies, and actions.

Decision-Making Framework

Describes how information will be shared and decisions made. Notes organizations and partner agencies that may be involved in supporting the work of the RSF.

Key Considerations

Identifies key questions and challenges to be considered over the course of recovery.

Recovery Goals and Strategies

Identifies major goals, strategies, and potential actions to advance recovery.

RSF Specific Resources

Presents current plans, partners, and resources specific to the RSF.

Exhibit 7. Recovery Support Function Goals

RSF 1. Community Planning and Capacity Building	RSF 2. Economic Recovery	RSF 3. Health and Social Services	RSF 4. Housing	RSF 5. Infrastructure Systems	RSF 6. Natural and Cultural Resources
1. Mobilize local organizations, faith-based and neighborhood groups, and major employers to be active players in recovery. 2. Ensure an effective procurement and processing system during recovery by setting up MOUs with local service providers as part of recovery planning. 3. Use a variety of materials, methods, and access sites to communicate recovery efforts to the entire community. 4. Coordinate City approach to reach out to large foundations and philanthropists.	1. Prioritize permit processes that are essential to life and safety; suspend or reduce non-essential permitting processes to expedite recovery. 2. Encourage property owners to investigate contractors and provide tools to ensure compliance with licensing requirements and prevent fraud. 3. Connect small businesses to loan assistance, employees, goods, and markets through early and ongoing outreach. 4. Coordinate with partners or directly provide time-	This RSF was not substantially updated • Delivery of assistance, services, and programs designed to alleviate the impacts of disaster and to meet basic human needs. 1. Mass care 2. Emergency assistance 3. Human services	1. Assess housing needs and available resources to establish a Housing Recovery Strategy. 2. Identify strategies to further streamline City processes to expedite housing recovery. 3. Identify interim housing solutions based on needs and priorities of neighborhoods. 4. Connect homeowners and renters with existing housing resources and create educational materials to help rebuild smarter and safer. 5. Facilitate the provision of affordable, safe, and sustainable	This RSF was not substantially updated • Restore infrastructure and essential services that civil society cannot operate without. Every aspect of recovery is dependent on at least one infrastructure system. 4. Restore Infrastructure Systems (e.g. transportation, power, sewer, communications, etc.) 5. Provide continuity of governmental services through functional government facilities.	This RSF was not substantially updated Contain and remediate adverse environmental impacts likely to exist post disaster in order to reduce the impacts on public health and community recovery. 1. Address environmental consequences and damages (e.g. hazardous materials release, drinking water contamination, wetlands damage, etc.)

5. Promote and encourage donations and volunteer resources.	limited, quality childcare. 5. Seek out opportunities to diversify Renton's industry portfolio.		housing for all impacted residents.	6. Coordinate Debris Management	2. Oversee work of other RSFs to reduce environmental impact (e.g. debris management, repair and reconstruction, etc.)

RSF 1. COMMUNITY PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The Community Planning and Capacity Building RSF provides guidance and support for community engagement during disaster recovery. Included in this RSF are recommendations for development of Citywide and community-focused recovery priorities. Community engagement is a cross-cutting recovery activity, and will inform the activities within each RSF.

Goals and Strategies are outlined here alongside suggested ways to leverage current community resources and build capacity.

Planning Assumptions

- State and federal agencies offer grant assistance programs to offset the burden of disaster recovery. However, the terms and funding amounts may change over time and not align with community priorities.
- City departments will develop procedures and provide appropriate training to staff with designated roles and responsibilities in this RSF, and will work with local organizations and community groups to build capacity for disaster recovery efforts.
- The level and method of community planning and engagement will depend on the impact and the location of the disaster event. City, community, and neighborhood resources may be available at different times and at varying levels.
- Language diversity in Renton will present challenges for coordinated communications from the City.
- Many local organizations will need City funding or quick, flexible funds in order to serve the community during recovery. The Renton Community Foundation is a 501(c)(3) that hosts a fund that can receive cash funds for disaster relief on behalf of the City. These funds can be leveraged by COAD and community groups during recovery.

GREATER RENTON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTER (COAD)

Neighborhoods, schools, businesses, government, faith communities, and non-profit organizations who identify, network, organize, and deploy resources to address the unmet human needs in disaster recovery.

Guiding Principles

- The community is best positioned to know resident needs during recovery and has the most effective means of communication. The City should be a listening partner to coordinate and support activities for community-wide recovery.
- COAD's primary mission is helping the City address unmet human needs recovery.
- Inclusion and coordination of community organizations during recovery will maximize the efficiency of participating organizations, prevent duplication of services, and speed up recovery.
- Simplicity is key. Streamlining processes and procedures for help during recovery will build community buy-in for City recovery activities.

- Practicing recovery is crucial to planning for recovery. The City should make an effort to include local organizations and community groups in disaster response and recovery training.

Decision-Making Framework

Community planning and capacity building will be coordinated by the Mayor's Office and Greater Renton COAD, with input from the Mayor's Inclusion Task Force, the Department of Community & Economic Development, and every City department. Community engagement is a cross-cutting recovery activity, and will inform the activities within each RSF.

Renton has many public, nonprofit, and private organizations that will play an important role in disaster recovery. To be successful, the City must leverage the existing ecosystem of partners, which includes neighborhoods, schools, businesses, government, faith communities, and nonprofit organizations.

For specific responsibilities related to RSF 1, see **Recovery Responsibility Tables** in the Appendix.

Key Considerations

- Disaster preparedness messaging to residents has been to prepare for a minimum of three days to a week or more, but many people living in and around Renton don't have the resources and will not be prepared for post-disaster, let alone long-term recovery.
- Local nonprofit organizations will need capacity building before a disaster in order to be effective during recovery. The City can encourage recovery functions and capacity by engaging in partner organizations' strategic planning.
- Renton has a neighborhood program, but some neighborhoods are more active than others, and not all neighborhoods have a neighborhood organization that they rally around. Many communities in Renton are not defined by geography but rather race, ethnicity, religion, or social experience.
- The Greater Renton COAD is critical to productive community engagement before, during, and following a disaster.
- The City will need a mechanism in place to manage cash donations.
- Mobility barriers, such as lack of safe pedestrian pathways or accommodation for those living with disabilities, will prevent individuals and families from accessing services during recovery.
- Promotional materials will need to be available in different languages and community leaders will need to be in contact with the City to help non-English speaking residents who are illiterate.
- Simple icons or stick figure drawings may be an effective method of communication across ages and languages.
- Churches are critical to outreach to elderly and ESL communities in Renton.
- Libraries can play crucial roles in helping their communities prepare for and respond to a disaster or emergency through building community resilience, sharing information, facilitating networking, providing shelter, and contributing to recovery staffing.

- Many cities have experienced disasters and have learned lessons about response and recovery. Renton could reach out to these cities to learn from their successes and mistakes.

Recovery Goals and Strategies

1. **Mobilize local organizations, faith-based and neighborhood groups, and major employers to be active players in recovery.**

   A. Identify and inventory groups and resources needed for coordination in a recovery effort.

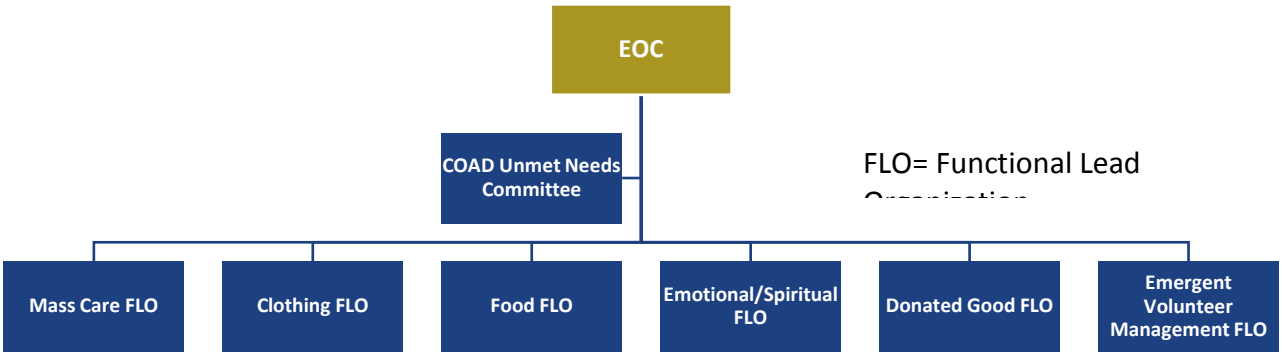
      - Engagement of Latino, Somali, Chinese, Ukrainian, Russian, and Vietnamese communities in Renton will be critical to a successful recovery.
      - Faith-based facilities may serve as locations to coordinate with community leaders and neighborhood groups.

   B. Leverage community leaders in the Mayor's Inclusion Task Force and local groups for communications and on-the-ground neighborhood assessments and status updates.

   C. Equip community groups with quick and low-cost tools to complete assessments. Examples include online and print surveys, kiosks, and guides for small group discussion.

   D. Reach out and provide support to the Greater Renton Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) and invite identified community groups. Greater Renton COAD is critical to productive community engagement before, during, and following a disaster. See Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 8. Recovery Phase COAD Organizational Structure



Source: Greater Renton COAD Emergency Coordination Plan, May 2009.

2. **Ensure an effective procurement and processing system during recovery by setting up MOUs with local service providers as part of recovery planning.**

   A. Identify and inventory the critical services that will require supporting and funding throughout responses and recovery.

      - Food banks such as Northwest Harvest will require funds in order to maintain services, especially when there is greater demand.
      - Large apartment complexes in Renton often function like neighborhoods and can be a key connection to many of Renton's residents.
      - Apartment Manager Association gets together for crime prevention and have access to renters, who may be more difficult to locate through City data than homeowners.

COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS

- Apartment Manager Association
- Centro Rendu (St. Vincent De Paul)
- City Summer Lunch sites
- Mayor's Inclusion Task Force
- Northwest Harvest
- Renton Ecumenical Association of Churches (REACH)
- Renton Rotary Club
- Renton Salvation Army
- Renton Veteran's Center
- St. Anthony's Catholic Parish

3. **Use a variety of materials, methods, and access sites to communicate recovery efforts to the entire community.**

   A. Renton is a diverse community with geographic constraints. The City should utilize existing touchpoints with residents to share information and build capacity after a disaster.

      - Possible access sites include:
      - Churches and mosques
      - Summer lunch sites
      - King County Library branches
      - Recreation centers
      - Day care facilities
      - Grocery and hardware stores

4. **Coordinate City approach to reach out to large foundations and philanthropists.**

   A. To be successful in receiving and managing funds, the City should coordinate and align requests.

      - The City may choose to support one or more local, non-governmental groups to lead the management of donated funds.
      - Boeing, Walmart, and PACCAR all have a local presence in Renton and large foundations. Past City experience of applying for funds has been a cumbersome process, but will be necessary in recovery.

5. **Encourage private donations and volunteer resources.**

   A. Encourage and facilitate creative fundraising, especially with social media and crowdsourcing platforms.

      - Service groups like Renton Rotary may have rapid resource funds to tap into while waiting for federal and state assistance.
      - Renton may be able to leverage its connections with the Seattle Seahawks and its large fan base to bring volunteers and flexible funds to the recovery process.

Resources

- Greater Renton Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) Emergency Coordination Plan, 2009
- 2016 Renton Community Resource Directory
- City of Renton Older Adult Business Plan, April 2015
- City of Renton Community Needs Assessment for Human Services and Housing, June 2014

RSF 2. ECONOMIC RECOVERY

The Economic Recovery RSF presents goals and strategies designed to restore Renton's economy following a disaster. It focuses on the coordinated efforts that would be necessary to maintain Renton's major employers, small businesses, and workforce – all key components of a successful recovery. Economic recovery is strongly interconnected with housing, human services, and community-building, therefore there are frequent ties and overlaps with **RSF 1. Community Planning and Capacity Building** and **RSF 4. Housing**.

To expand its recovery abilities, the City should leverage partner agencies and local business partners.

Planning Assumptions

- Physical damage to public facilities and infrastructure may impact other critical systems, essential functions, and commercial interests.
- Interdependencies between various elements of public infrastructure may lead to interruptions in essential services in undamaged areas. Similar interdependencies between commercial entities are likely to impact businesses that did not incur direct damage.
- Long-term impacts of business damage, including the ability of firms to re-open, may be difficult to assess.
- Temporary recovery-related businesses such as inspections and construction will be important for rebuilding. However, it will be challenging to verify and regulate them.
- Without jobs, many residents will leave Renton and seek work elsewhere.
- The City will provide outreach to small businesses to let them know of available assistance during recovery.
- The City of Renton requires any contractor or business to obtain a business license prior to doing work within the City limits. Building inspectors may request to view contractor licenses and credentials to ensure compliance with all licensing requirements and qualifications to complete permitted work.

PARTNER AGENCIES

- Public Health Seattle-King County
- Puget Sound Energy
- Washington Association of Building Officials
- Washington State Department of Labor and Industries
- Renton, Issaquah, and Kent school districts
- Small Business Administration (SBA)
- Federal Reserve System
- Archdiocese of Seattle

LOCAL BUSINESS PARTNERS

- Chamber of Commerce
- Downtown Business

Guiding Principles

- In early recovery the City should prioritize restoring businesses that provide critical services for the community, such as grocery stores, gas stations, and healthcare. Once the community is stable the City can move forward to stabilize major employers in order to get residents back into jobs.
- Restoring utilities is necessary to keep major employers, especially businesses in aerospace, technology, food processing, and manufacturing. Bringing working water,

wastewater, and electricity systems to major employers would need to be a priority during recovery.
- Restoring childcare is essential to economic recovery. For people to get back to work, their children need to be cared for.
- Restoring opportunities for education is essential for people to be able to know that their children are in a safe, stable and supportive, learning environment. Students need predictable schedules and reliable facilities in order to resume learning.
- Economic recovery should be guided by the sustainability and resiliency goals described in the Renton Comprehensive Plan, specifically the desire to build a diverse economic industry base in areas of Aerospace, Healthcare, and Creative industries (high-tech, design, software, local artesian, gaming, and architecture, etc.) as described in the Renton Comprehensive Plan.

Decision-Making Framework

The Community and Economic Development Department and the Public Works Department are the co-lead agencies for inspections and permitting of structures, dwellings, and City of Renton infrastructure. Widespread catastrophic damage may require regional collaboration with King County, Washington State, and the Federal Government. City leadership will allocate staff and other resources to regional efforts as able.

Renton has many public, nonprofit, and private organizations that will play an important role in economic recovery. To be successful, the City must leverage the existing ecosystem of partners, which includes neighborhoods, schools, businesses, government, faith communities, and nonprofit organizations. The Community Economic Development Department and Public Works can access some of this network through Greater Renton COAD.

For specific responsibilities related to RSF 2, see **Recovery Responsibility Tables** in the Appendix.

Key Considerations

- It is unlikely that the City will be able to access an infusion of capital to jumpstart the economy beyond state or federal assistance.
- Renton struggles with a lack of diversity in its industry portfolio. It is largely dependent on the aerospace industry, which in the case of a large disaster and disrupted production, may not stay in Renton during or after recovery.
- Residents in Renton are served by a mix of municipal and non-municipal water and sewer districts.
- Traffic congestion is a challenge in and around Renton, and may be especially bad in recovery. Any impairment to State Route 167 and/or Interstate 405 would create a standstill for residents moving in and out of the City.
- Disasters often result in an influx of construction contractors from out-of-state areas to meet local demand for rebuilding.
- Renton has three overlapping school districts: Renton, Issaquah, and Kent. School districts are major land and property owners within the City limits.

Recovery Goals and Strategies

1. **Prioritize permit processes that are essential to life and safety and suspend non-essential permitting processes to expedite recovery.**
    A. Strike a responsible balance between an expedited recovery process and requirements to rebuild sustainably in accordance with all applicable codes and regulations.
    B. Provide customer-friendly experience for residents while ensuring their homes and businesses are rebuilt to code, with minimal environmental impact, and greater resiliency.
    C. Expand City hours of operation and send field permitting and inspection teams to damaged areas.
    D. Offer one-stop review and permitting services for property owners undertaking reconstruction activities.
2. **Encourage property owners to investigate contractors for hire and provide tools to ensure compliance with licensing requirements and prevent fraud.**
    A. Any contractors working on a reconstruction project with Federal cost-share funding must undergo debarment certification prior to being hired. Any contractor (or subcontractor) that has been excluded from receiving Federal contracts or pass-through funding may not be utilized if any Federal funds (e.g., FEMA Public Assistance funding) are obligated to the project.
        - City staff and project managers may search for debarred and excluded companies at www.sam.gov.
    B. Through ongoing community outreach, encourage property and business owners to undertake due diligence in hiring contractors.
3. **Connect both big and small businesses to loan assistance, employees, goods, and markets through early and ongoing outreach.**
    A. Reach out to large employers to understand what is necessary to keep them in business.
    B. Use Downtown Business Group, Chamber of Commerce, Small Business Development Center, and Small Business Administration (SBA) to reach out to small businesses in Renton. Through these connections, tell the story of businesses to federal funders.
        - In a disaster, SBA can make recovery loan tools available to small businesses.
    C. Reach out to management companies at large retail centers, e.g. The Landing, to be in contact with national retailers.
4. **Coordinate with partners or directly provide time-limited, quality childcare.**
    A. Set up or coordinate childcare in recreation areas, schools, and community centers.
        - Partner with the YMCA and other nonprofits in advance and develop MOUs to provide childcare services in recovery.
    B. Encourage major employers and school districts to provide term-limited, in-house childcare to facilitate economic recovery.

5. **Seek out opportunities to diversify Renton's industry portfolio.**

   A. Expand the industry portfolio to ensure economic resiliency into the future.

Resources

- City of Renton Older Adult Business Plan, April 2015
- Renton Business Plan, 2015

RSF 3. HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The purpose of the Health and Social Services RSF to the City of Renton Disaster Recovery Framework is to establish a coordinated approach to addressing post-disaster humanitarian needs through mass care efforts, shelter and temporary housing assistance, and the delivery of other emergency human services programs.

This RSF, like the Disaster Recovery Framework as a whole, applies to all City departments and provides an operational framework to guide coordinated human service delivery efforts among a network of community based organizations (CBOs) and other jurisdictions at the local, State, and Federal levels. The RSF supports and integrates other plans and programs that aid in recovery operations.

Planning Assumptions

- For the purposes of this Health and Social Services RSF it is assumed that immediate threats to life and property have been addressed and that the operational focus has shifted to short-term recovery activities such as restoring essential services and meeting basic human needs. Response actions outlined in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan will take precedence as long as threats remain to life and property.
- Events of regional, statewide, or national significance may require cross-jurisdictional cooperation in recovery efforts such as sheltering, mass care and feeding, and temporary housing.
- Non-governmental CBOs, which often provide a significant proportion of post-disaster human services delivery, may be impacted by the disaster and unable to operate at full capacity.
- City departments will develop procedures and provide appropriate training to staff with designated roles and responsibilities in this RSF.
- Environmental damage to the natural or built environment may have far-reaching impacts to public health.

Guiding Principles

- Human services and job recovery go hand in hand. People will need things and help and housing to get them into jobs to keep the community afloat.
- Need case managers and counseling. Most people will get housing and food if they can – but they will need help to manage meds and counseling.
- Residents rely on an effective and equitable human services delivery system to meet their basic physical, economic, and social needs.

Decision-Making Framework

A large-scale event that overwhelms the City's capability to meet basic human needs will require regional collaboration through the King County ECC or through other regionalized humanitarian and mass care efforts. City leadership will provide staff and resource support to these efforts as able.

The Community Services Administrator provides oversight of human service delivery efforts in accordance with the Mayor's policy direction. The Emergency Management Director provides coordination support for citywide human service delivery efforts from the Renton Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in accordance with the Mayor's policy direction. The Emergency Management Director also coordinates with the King County ECC on regional human service delivery efforts.

For specific responsibilities related to RSF 3, see **Recovery Responsibility Tables** in the Appendix.

Partner Agencies

- American Red Cross
- Public Health Public Health Seattle-King County
- Greater Renton COAD
- Salvation Army
- Renton Housing Authority
- [Insert Community Resource Guide]

Key Considerations

- Housebound Residents or those requiring oxygen and dialysis will require special outreach and ongoing checkups. The City currently has no data on this population or system to track who and where these people are.
    - Consider an opt-in registry for pre-disaster preparation. People might be willing to self-identify for disaster preparedness.
- People in Renton are likely to be impacted by a significant natural disaster or human-caused incident. Impacts may include lack of food and water and disruption of community support services.
- Humanitarian needs will become apparent through damage assessment and outreach activities. Short-term basic needs such as food, water, shelter, and emergency first aid will have to be met in the early hours and days after the disaster. Longer-term needs will continue to be identified and addressed throughout recovery, sometimes for months or years after an event.
- Many human service delivery challenges are a result of secondary impacts of damaged infrastructure, including power outages, the loss of potable water, interrupted food and medicine distribution, and exposure to hazardous materials.
- Damage to human service facilities or to the infrastructure that supports their operations may inhibit effective service delivery for human needs.
- Community based organizations provide most of the direct human service programs crucial to recovery efforts. Many of these organizations, along with businesses, neighborhood groups, and other organizations, participate in the Greater Renton Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) which helps provide goods and services for unmet human needs in a disaster.
- Survivors with access or functional needs and lower income disaster survivors present specialized challenges in recovery efforts.

- The local public and, in major events, people from all over the nation and world will seek opportunities to donate or volunteer to assist with recovery efforts.
- An event that overwhelms local capability to meet basic human needs may require assistance from other cities and regions, King County, the State of Washington, and the Federal Government. The Renton Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will request support and assistance as needed.
- Mobility barriers, such as lack of safe pedestrian pathways or accommodation for those living with disabilities, will prevent individuals and families from accessing services during recovery.

Recovery Goals and Strategies

Human impacts in disasters may include loss of housing, lack of food and clean water, injuries and other health issues, and interruption of community services. A key element of disaster recovery for the City of Renton and the surrounding region is the delivery of assistance, services, and programs designed to alleviate these impacts and to meet basic human needs.

Response efforts outlined in Emergency Support Function #6 of the City of Renton CEMP and the King County CEMP address immediate post-disaster needs. Because short-term recovery begins concurrently with response activities, this RSF addresses immediate needs as well as longer-term recovery needs in three major categories: mass care, emergency assistance, and human services.

Mass Care

- Feeding operations
- Bulk distribution of emergency items
- Collecting and providing information on victims to family members

Emergency Assistance

- Support to evacuations (registration and tracking of evacuees)
- Reunification of families
- Provision of assistance to survivors with access or functional needs
- Pet evacuation and sheltering
- Support to specialized shelters
- Support to medical needs shelters
- Donations management
- Coordination of CBO/voluntary agency assistance
- Coordination of unaffiliated volunteers

Health and Social Services

- Personal property replacement (to reunite people with keepsake belongings, when possible)
- Disaster loans
- Food stamps
- Crisis/grief counseling
- Disaster unemployment

- Disaster legal services
- Support for survivors with access or functional needs
- Other State and Federal benefits
- Elementary/middle/high school education opportunities
- Pre-school/child care

The City of Renton has limited capabilities to address human needs in a large-scale disaster. The EOC requests additional resources and program support through the King County ECC from the State of Washington and the Federal Government, which administer many of the programs listed above.

Related efforts to provide medical services beyond emergency first aid are administered by Public Health Seattle-King County in accordance with its plans and operational protocols.

To the extent they are operational, CBOs and voluntary agencies, including the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Greater Renton Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD), Renton Housing Authority, local service clubs/organizations and religious organizations, and other disaster relief and human services organizations, may provide valuable direct services and case management experience in support of this RSF.

Resources

- City of Renton Community Needs Assessment for Human Services and Housing, June 2014
- City of Renton Older Adult Business Plan, April 2015
- Community Resource Guide

RSF 4. HOUSING

The Housing RSF provides guidance and support for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed or damaged housing post-disaster and the development of new, accessible housing solutions. Housing is only one critical piece of the larger recovery process that must be coordinated across City, local, state, and federal agencies **RSF 1. Community Planning and Capacity Building**, **RSF 2. Economic Recovery**, **RSF 3. Health and Social Services**, and **RSF 5. Infrastructure Systems** all have relevant interconnectedness with housing recovery.

Goals and strategies for reestablishing housing in Renton post-disaster are outlined here.

Planning Assumptions

- Housing is a challenging and critical component of Renton's recovery; without access to adequate and affordable housing residents will leave Renton to find affordable housing elsewhere.
- Large-scale emergencies are likely to deplete local and regional recovery resources. Assistance from other cities and regions, King County, the State of Washington, and the Federal Government will be requested as needed and the City should be prepared to coordinate across these levels of government.
- The City of Renton has limited capabilities to address human needs in a large-scale disaster. The EOC requests additional resources and program support through the King County ECC from the State of Washington and the Federal Government, which administer many of the disaster housing programs.
- Impact to public services and infrastructure serving residential buildings will affect housing recovery.
- The City can anticipate an influx of businesses related to repairing and rebuilding housing, and there may be challenges around regulating them.
- Long-term housing recovery is a slow process and, depending on the scale of the disaster, it could be many years before Renton's housing stock is replenished.

Guiding Principles

- A complete and accurate assessment of physical damage to residential property is a key determinant of occupancy and viability and in turn the creation and implementation of both interim and permanent housing strategies.
- The City should plan to support the needs of the whole community and prioritize vulnerable populations with the greatest need.
- Housing recovery should be guided by the goals and values outlined in the Renton Comprehensive Plan, specifically to:
    - Adopt best available housing practices and implement innovative techniques to advance the provision of affordable, fair, healthy, and safe housing for renters, homeowners, and the homeless.
- Coordinate housing repair and reconstruction with development of infrastructure and public services, such as water, sewer, utilities, and transit.

- Recovery efforts should contribute to the City's sustainability and resilience against future disasters.
- Renton has strong neighborhoods and the City should maintain a robust communication process with its partners and established community groups throughout the recovery process. (See **RSF 1. Community Planning and Capacity Building**.)

Decision-Making Framework

The Community and Economic Development Department and the Human Services office of the Community Services Department will be co-lead agencies for permitting, redevelopment planning, plan reviews, environmental compliance, housing recovery solutions, coordination of housing recovery financing, and the facilitation of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Renton's housing stock. Events of regional, statewide, or national significance may require cross-jurisdictional cooperation in recovery efforts with King County, Washington, State, and/or the Federal Government. To expand their recovery abilities, the City should leverage partner agencies and other community housing resources (found in the Renton Community Resource Directory and additional resources called out here).

The Community and Economic Development Department, as well as other collaborating departments, should anticipate supplemental surge staffing during the recovery process as well as the allocation of staff and other resources to regional efforts as able.

For specific responsibilities related to RSF 4, see **Recovery Responsibility Tables** in the Appendix.

PARTNER AGENCIES

- Association of Washington Housing Authorities – Housing Authorities Risk Retention Pool
- Building Owners and Managers Association
- King County Housing Authority
- Puget Sound Energy
- Puget Sound Regional Council
- Renton Housing Authority
- Washington Association of Building Officials
- Washington State Department of Labor and Industries

COMMUNITY HOUSING RESOURCES

- Apartment Manager Association
- Cascade Neighborhood Association
- Catholic Community Services (CCS)
- Habitat for Humanity
- Housing Search NW
- Neighborhood House
- Rebuilding Together
- Red Cross

Key Considerations

- Pre-disaster Renton is faced with an aging housing stock and existing affordability issues, both of which could pose a challenge in maintaining and creating affordability during recovery. Pre-disaster housing needs should be addressed now to position Renton for a faster recovery post-disaster.
- Money may be diverted to denser, higher need areas before reaching Renton. The City should be prepared to expect a delay in necessary funds for recovery.
- Post-disaster, repair and reconstruction occur at an accelerated pace which creates design, construction, labor, materials, logistics, inspection, and financing issues.
- Recovery could be expedited if certain planning regulations were relaxed as local, state, and federal law allows. Partnering with neighboring jurisdictions and coordinating

exemptions with the appropriate government agencies should be considered within reason.

- Disasters often result in an influx of construction contractors from out-of-state areas to meet local demand for rebuilding. This influx can be hard to regulate and sometimes lead residents becoming victims of contractor fraud.
- Recovery should focus on preventing extreme increases in housing prices and maintaining housing affordability within the City. Using technical assistance, policy, and other available means to address this should be explored.
- Redevelopment of large portions of housing stock could provide opportunities for smarter redevelopment – greener, more vibrant neighborhoods, and higher quality housing stock.
- Renton has strong neighborhood communities.
- Minimize loss of historic buildings where possible.

Recovery Goals and Strategies

1. **Assess housing needs and available resources to establish a Housing Recovery Strategy.**

   A. Ensure the damage and structural assessments of residential housing (See **Damage Assessment and Structural Assessment)** are robust enough **to** establish a baseline inventory and Housing Needs Assessment that will be used throughout the recovery process and help justify finding requests.

      - Maintain and manage assessment data throughout the recovery process to accurately respond to local, regional, and federal requests for information.

   B. Establish both short- and long-term housing recovery strategies based on the housing needs assessment that outline steps needed to reestablish housing stock in the City.

      - Typical housing recovery programs include: Temporary housing, Rental/loan assistance, Repair assistance, Replacement, Identification and provision of accessible housing, and Disaster loans.

      - Communicate strategies to the public, making use of established community groups and physical posting boards to get the word out. (See**RSF 1. Community Planning and Capacity Building**.)

2. **Streamline City processes to expedite housing recovery.**

   A. Strike a responsible balance between an expedited recovery process and requirements to rebuild sustainably in accordance with all applicable codes and regulations.

   B. Encourage rapid and appropriate decisions regarding land use and housing location in the community.

   C. Prepare for surge operations and/or request outside assistance to meet customer demand for permitting, inspections, and code enforcement.

      - Expand City hours of operation and send field permitting and inspection teams to damaged areas.

      - Offer one-stop review and permitting services for property owners undertaking reconstruction activities.

D. Provide customer-friendly experience for residents while ensuring their homes are rebuilt to code, with minimal environmental impact, and greater resiliency.

3. Identify interim housing solutions based on needs and priorities of neighborhoods.

A. Leverage existing housing agencies, partners, and community groups to identify and implement interim housing solutions.

B. Preserve or rehabilitate existing affordable housing where it is decent, safe, and sanitary in order to protect neighborhood stability and character.

C. Take advantage of undamaged rental stock for both temporary and long-term housing.

D. Facilitate transition from shelters to interim and permanent housing making use of existing housing match resources such as Housing Search NW and Renton Housing Authority's Risk Retention Pool.

4. Connect homeowners and renters with existing housing resources and create educational materials to help rebuild smarter and safer.

A. Communicate applicable codes and permits, so that residents can ensure compliance with all applicable codes and for obtain all necessary permits when rebuilding and repairing damaged property.

B. Help residents guard against fraud and unsafe housing conditions. See Goal 2. in **RSF 2. Economic Recovery**.

C. Assign a City lead on federal, state, and local assistance programs that can create materials to share with residents who are navigating different housing repair and reconstruction loans.

D. Leverage existing Human Services Assistance and Discount Programs.

- Facilitate applications for utility payment relief for residents, especially when utility services aren't available or housing units are vacant but still incurring minimum payments.
- Connect homeowners with legal resources for navigating complex relationships with banks related to mortgages, pre-foreclosure, and foreclosure.

E. Partner with the existing community networks to help provide services, resources, and communications so that all residents have information available to identify housing solutions for themselves.

5. Facilitate the provision of affordable, safe, and sustainable housing for all impacted residents.

A. Address available funding and affordability in repair and reconstruction of residential properties.

- Coordinate housing recovery across region with King County ECC for federal monies, and with local, state, and federal groups for gap-filling measures.
- Be proactive in exploring negotiations with banks for temporary mortgage relief for City residents.

- Explore ways to increase the City's affordable housing incentives post-disaster to maintain affordability through new development.

B. Stimulate repair, reconstruction, and redevelopment that creates safe housing for residents.
    - Expand capacity and resources of existing housing repair program to leverage existing expertise in small repairs like roofs, furnaces, foundations, and water heaters.
    - Promote hazard mitigation measures where practicable and cost-effective and/or where required by law.

C. Build toward a more sustainable and resilient Renton.
    - Encourage development in safe zones with code compliance to barrier against future disasters.
    - Maintain standards that contribute to thoughtful rebuilding in a resilient manner, but explore where certain rules can be relaxed in an effort to get residents back in their homes.
    - Make use of Renton's existing Comprehensive Plan to guide decisions around best land use and City vision.

Resources

- Housing and Human Services Element of the City of Renton Comprehensive Plan, June 2015 and subsequent updates

RSF 5. INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

The purpose of the Public Infrastructure Restoration RSF to the City of Renton Disaster Recovery Plan is to establish uniform policies and procedures and identify roles and responsibilities for coordinating the restoration of public infrastructure and essential services during the post-event recovery process.

This RSF, like the Disaster Recovery Plan as a whole, applies to all City departments and provides an operational framework to guide coordinated infrastructure restoration efforts. The RSF supports and integrates State, Federal, and private utility plans and programs that aid in recovery operations.

Planning Assumptions

- Recovery begins almost as soon as a disaster event occurs, often concurrent with emergency response. For the purposes of this Infrastructure Systems RSF it is assumed that immediate threats to life and property have been addressed and that the operational focus has shifted to short-term recovery activities. Response actions outlined in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan take precedence as long as threats remain to life and property.
- Repair, restoration, and/or reconstruction of public infrastructure and the resumption of essential services may take days, weeks, or even years to complete.
- Events of regional, statewide, or national significance will require cross-jurisdictional cooperation in recovery and restoration efforts, including debris management.
- A complete and accurate assessment of physical damages to public infrastructure and facilities and of interruptions to essential services will inform an effective prioritization of recovery actions.
- Private owners of infrastructure and service providers will work closely with local governments to develop restoration priorities.
- Private entities and public agencies may hesitate to share information if deemed proprietary.
- City departments will develop procedures and provide appropriate training to staff with designated roles and responsibilities in this RSF.
- Disaster debris may impede the efforts of emergency responders.
- Disaster debris may create dangers to the health and safety of the public as well as that of emergency responders and other City staff.
- Disaster debris may block transportation routes, potentially delaying the restoration of critical services or impeding the flow of goods and services for disaster recovery.
- Large volumes of debris from a catastrophic disaster event and from the demolition of damaged structures may require temporary storage.
- Permanent processing and disposal of large volumes of disaster debris may take months or even years to complete.
- Contaminated debris from a catastrophic disaster event can have long-term negative environmental impacts.
- Areas with significant debris issues may become apparent through damage assessment and restoration activities as well as from damage reports from the public.

- Residents and business owners will want to have keepsake possessions identified and returned versus being disposed of.
- Private solid waste companies have a significant role to play as partners in disaster recovery and debris management activities.
- Contaminated debris has the potential to impact the environment and therefore trigger additional disposal considerations.

Guiding Principles

[To be developed in subsequent updates]

- Recovery begins almost as soon as a disaster event occurs, often concurrent with emergency response.
- Response action outline in the Comprehensive Emergency management Plan take precedence as long as threats remain to life and property.
- A complete and accurate assessment of physical damages to public infrastructure and facilities and of interruptions to essential services are critical to informing an effective prioritization of recovery actions.
- Disaster debris management is a high priority.
- A navigable and functioning airport is essential to recovery operations.
- The King County Emergency Coordination Center (KCECC) is the central coordination point for regional debris management efforts. The Renton Emergency Operations Center (EOC) provides support coordination between City and regional activities.
- City departments are expected to develop procedures and provide appropriate training to staff with designated roles and responsibilities in this RSF.
- Restoration of communication and transportation infrastructure is vital to recovery operations.

Decision-Making Framework

The Public Works Department is the lead agency in Renton for coordinating the restoration of infrastructure for water, sewer, storm water drainage, and transportation, as well as for working with private utility companies to facilitate service restoration. The Administrative Services Department is the lead agency for restoring City government communication and information technology services, as well as for coordinating the restoration of Citywide Internet, broadband, and wireless services.

Widespread catastrophic damage may require regional collaboration with King County, Washington State, and the Federal Government. City leadership will allocate staff and other resources to regional efforts as able.

If a key official is unable to perform their duties as assigned, a designee may be appointed consistent with the delegations of authority as defined in each department's continuity of operations planning.

The Mayor may appoint community leaders and stakeholders to the Recovery Management Team after a disaster with widespread damage and economic impacts to help guide recovery programs.

City departments retain programmatic responsibility for recovery efforts under their purview. Each department is expected to: ensure that their personnel remain aware of their disaster recovery roles and responsibilities; develop procedures for implementing disaster recovery programs and activities; and provide training to staff to maintain optimal capabilities for disaster recovery.

Infrastructure System Responsibilities

The following are basic responsibilities of Renton City departments for restoring infrastructure and essential services. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) may be developed to provide further detail on how individual departments and divisions shall perform their responsibilities.

Recovery and restoration activities may initially be coordinated in the Renton EOC or in the field in accordance with principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as outlined in the CEMP.

Long-term restoration and rebuilding operations will transition to normal departmental organization and functions over time. However, supplemental surge staffing may be required for much of the recovery process.

Partner Agencies

- Cable/media providers
- Fuel pipeline distribution and delivery companies
- Hospitals/Urgent Care Centers
- Internet providers
- Renton School District
- Issaquah School District
- Kent School District
- Catholic Archdiocese of Seattle (schools & parishes)
- University of Washington (UW) Medicine (Valley Medical Center)
- Public Health Seattle-King County Public Health
- King County Library System
- Puget Sound Energy
- Telephone companies
- Wireless/cell-phone carriers
- Backhaul providers (fiber)
- King County Department of Natural Resources
- National Response Center
- Renton Regional Fire Authority
- United States Department of Transportation
- Washington State Department of Ecology
- Waste Management Republic Waste
- Debris removal vendors
- Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railway
- Federal Aviation Administration

- National Guard
- King County Metro
- Sound Transit
- Washington State Department of Transportation
- King County Wastewater
- Utilities and Transportation Commission

Key Considerations

- Many aspects of disaster recovery are dependent on the restoration of infrastructure and essential services.
- Transportation systems, water and sewer systems, utility transmission systems, and information infrastructure will be assessed early in recovery to determine what can be quickly repaired and restored. Permanent repairs may follow at a later phase of long-term recovery.
- Some critical infrastructure is privately owned and may require close public/private coordination.
- Public facilities such as schools, community centers, and parks may have dual uses during disaster recovery and therefore may be deemed a priority for restoration.

Recovery Goals and Strategies

Public infrastructure systems, and essential services that often rely on them, are taken for granted until they are damaged or rendered inoperable by the impacts of disaster. Yet civil society cannot operate without them. For that reason, the restoration of these systems is a key component of disaster recovery. Almost every aspect of recovery is dependent on at least one of the infrastructure systems below:

- Transportation system (roadways, rail, mass transit)
- Power system (electric transmission lines, natural gas lines, fuel pipelines)
- Water system (water treatment plants, water mains, distribution lines)
- Wastewater/sewer system (sewer lines, pump stations, wastewater treatment plants)
- Storm water system (drainage conveyance systems, culverts, stormwater flow control/water quality treatment facilities, levees, floodwalls, stormwater pump stations)
- Communications system (telephone landlines, cell towers)
- Internet/broadband (fiber optic cable, Wi-Fi)

In addition, the continuity of government and other essential services is dependent upon the functionality of facilities such as:

- Hospitals
- Schools
- Government buildings, including service yards (fleet, materials, equipment)
- Community centers

Restoring this infrastructure and associated services is therefore a high priority action that begins early in short-term recovery.

The City of Renton is responsible for many of the infrastructure elements listed above. Some systems are privately owned or operated, requiring close public/private coordination to ensure that public priorities inform the order and pace of restoration.

City departments and private sector partners with responsibility for infrastructure systems and essential services implement the following restoration actions:

- Damage assessment
- Estimation of service interruption or downtime
- Determination of timeline for restoration
- Determination of resource needs for restoration
- Establishment of restoration priorities
- Temporary repairs or service continuity
- Permanent repairs or replacement

City leadership, in consultation with other jurisdictions and private sector partners, determines the most effective use of limited resources to restore infrastructure and services that protect life safety and facilitate meeting basic human needs. Other restoration priorities may include providing emergency aid to isolated communities or allowing the flow of emergency goods and services.

When restoration is expected to be a lengthy process, the EOC may request assistance in providing alternate services such as provision of drinking water, electric generators, or mobile medical aid.

Debris Management

There are four principal phases of post-disaster debris management operations:

1. Debris Clearance and Removal: Debris management begins as soon as public works personnel and responders undertake debris clearance actions to allow emergency access for life safety and to protect property, infrastructure, and the environment.
2. Temporary Debris Storage: Large volumes of disaster debris or problem waste may need to be stored prior to processing and disposal. Locations of temporary storage sites may depend on the type of debris generated.
3. Debris Processing: Processing of debris is the separation of various waste and debris types and their preparation for disposal. Different types of disaster debris may be governed by varying rules and authorities. Construction and demolition debris is handled differently from hazardous waste or recyclable material.
4. Permanent Debris Disposal: Permanent disposal of debris and waste may make use of local and regional landfills or, depending on available capacity, may warrant the development of additional disposal sites. Another option is to haul disaster debris that cannot be recycled or otherwise reused to areas outside the Puget Sound Region. Property owners, businesses, and residents will also generate significant disaster waste from cleanup, demolition, and reconstruction. Higher than normal customer volumes should be expected at transfer stations and drop box facilities.

All four phases are conducted in compliance with local, State, and Federal environmental regulations (except as waived for emergency) and in consultation with resource agencies and with Public Health Seattle-King County.

The City of Renton may utilize existing City staff to manage the clearance, removal, and temporary storage of disaster debris. The Public Works Department will generally be the lead agency for Renton's debris management efforts. Other departments, such as the Fire and Emergency Services Department or the Police Department, may undertake minor debris clearance or enlist Public Works support to facilitate unimpeded access for emergency response personnel.

The City already contracts much of its debris disposal to private solid waste vendors. Waste Management Republic Services is a key partner in waste processing and disposal. High-impact disasters will require additional vendor support and/or increased coordination through the King County ECC and the King County Department of Natural Resources, Solid Waste Division. Regional debris management efforts are managed in accordance with the Seattle-King County Urban Area Debris Management Plan.

Resources

- Seattle-King County UASI Area Debris Management Plan

RSF 6. NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The purpose of the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF to the City of Renton Disaster Recovery Plan is to guide actions to address post-disaster environmental issues that may impact recovery. Adverse environmental impacts are likely to exist during any disaster, and their implications for public health and community recovery are such that early containment and remediation will be a high priority for the City and its jurisdictional partners.

This RSF establishes a framework for identifying and evaluating post-disaster environmental impacts and for developing strategies to work cooperatively to resolve them.

In addition, the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF identifies departmental responsibilities for ensuring that community recovery and rebuilding are implemented in compliance with all applicable environmental rules and regulations.

This RSF, like the Disaster Recovery Plan as a whole, applies to all City departments and provides an operational framework to guide coordinated environmental management efforts. The RSF supports and integrates State and Federal plans and programs that aid in recovery operations.

Planning Assumptions

- The Puget Sound Region is vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards, including acts of terrorism, which can result in significant and widespread damage to the natural environment.
- Environmental damage may take the form of localized spills and releases or may have widespread impacts to natural resources such as waterways, wetlands, floodplains, reservoirs, and habitat and may adversely impact the quality of air and drinking water.
- Environmental contamination may create dangers to the health and safety of the public as well as to emergency responders and other City staff.
- Environmental damage may impede the progress of community recovery.
- For the purposes of this RSF, it is assumed that the operational focus for recovery has shifted to long-term environmental remediation and mitigation and to addressing environmental concerns that do not pose an immediate life safety threat. Environmental impacts that pose an immediate threat to human life and safety will be addressed by response actions outlined in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- Large-scale emergencies are likely to deplete local and regional recovery resources. Assistance from other cities and regions, from the State of Washington, and from the Federal Government will be requested as needed.
- The Puget Sound Region is vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards, including acts of terrorism, which have the potential to create large volumes of debris over a widespread area.

Guiding Principles

[To be drafted in further updates]

- Long-term coordination between environmental and resource agencies from all levels of government, tribes and other entities will be required occur to ensure that reconstruction and redevelopment comply with local, State, and Federal environmental regulations.
- Environmental impacts that pose an immediate threat to human life and safety will be addressed by response actions outlined in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- City departments will develop procedures and provide appropriate training to staff with designated roles and responsibilities in this RSF.
- The City of Renton values cultural heritage and natural resources. Prioritize preservation where human life, health and safety are not compromised.

Decision-Making Framework

In most cases, more than one department will have a role in cleanup and remediation.

With support from the EOC, other fire departments, and private sector resources, Renton Fire and Emergency Services, is responsible for addressing hazardous materials spills and releases that pose an immediate threat to life safety. While these actions are covered in the Renton CEMP and are generally addressed during the disaster response phase, it is possible that latent environmental damages may require additional response actions well into long-term recovery.

The Public Works Department manages environmental consequences to critical infrastructure (transportation, water, etc.), often with support from the Fire and Emergency Services Department and the EOC. Public Works also tests for safety of drinking water and manages the permitting processes for capital improvements and infrastructure restoration projects.

The Community and Economic Development Department is responsible for conducting environmental reviews and ensuring compliance of citywide reconstruction efforts with State and Federal environmental regulations. These regulations usually apply to both public and private reconstruction efforts.

These departments work closely with environmental and resource agencies from all levels of government, including Public Health Seattle-King County, the Washington State Department of Ecology, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and others.

Key Considerations

- Environmental damage to the natural or built environment may have far-reaching impacts to public health.

Recovery Goals and Strategies

The City of Renton addresses environmental consequences or damages as they are identified as part of the damage assessment process or as reported by the public. Environmental consequences from disasters may include:

- Hazardous materials release or spills
- Drinking water contamination

- Airborne contamination
- Agricultural runoff
- Wetlands damage
- Impacts to threatened and endangered species
- Damage to historical and archaeological resources

Many disaster recovery activities have the potential to impact the environment and therefore trigger environmental review at the local, State, and/or Federal level. These activities include:

- Debris management
- Repairs and reconstruction
- New construction and redevelopment
- Project work in waterways, wetlands, floodplains, or other environmentally sensitive areas

Other environmental considerations include:

- Hazardous materials
- Air quality
- Water quality
- Endangered species
- Historic preservation

Projects that are funded on a cost-share basis with the Federal government will require an Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Review. Depending on the type of project and its environmental impacts, the EHP process may take days or sometimes years. FEMA personnel conduct most reviews for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation projects, but City departments retain responsibility for ensuring compliance and obtaining all required environmental permits.

Long-term environmental compliance will transition to normal departmental organization and functions over time. However, supplemental surge staffing may be required for much of the recovery process.

Partner Agencies

- Public Health Seattle-King County Public Health
- Washington State Department of Ecology
- Washington State Historic Preservation Office
- United States Army Corps of Engineers
- Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
- Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife
- Washington Department of Natural Resources
- Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
- US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Resources

- Renton History Museum
- Arts & Culture Master Plan

APPENDICES

Definitions and Acronyms

COAD. Community Organizations Active in Disaster

CPG. Comprehensive Preparedness Guidance

RSF. Recovery Support Functions

NDRF. National Disaster Recovery Framework

FEMA. Federal Emergency Management Agency

Resources

Below is a listing of relevant documents and legal authorities in disaster recovery planning.

Local References and Resources

- City of Renton Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- City of Renton Comprehensive Plan
- City of Renton Hazard Mitigation Plan (incl. Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment)
- City of Renton Debris Management Plan
- City of Renton Continuity of Operations Plan
- King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- King County Hazard Mitigation Plan (incl. Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment)
- King County Regional Disaster Plan

Regional References and Resources

- Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Washington State Emergency Management Disaster Assistance Guide for Local Governments

Federal References and Resources

- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 and 201
- Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS), Department of Homeland Security
- National Response Framework, Federal Emergency Management Agency

Legal Authorities

Local Legal Authorities

- Renton Municipal Code, Title III, Chapter 5, Fire & Emergency Services Department
- King County Code, Chapter 2.56, Emergency Management
- King County Code, Chapter 12.52, Emergency Powers

State Legal Authorities

- Revised Code of Washington (RCW):
  - 35.33.081, Emergency Expenditures
  - 35.33.101, Emergency Warrants
  - 38.52, Emergency Management
  - 39.34, Interlocal Cooperation Act
  - 40.10, Essential Records
  - 42.14, Continuity of Government Act
  - 43.43, (Subparts 960-975), State Fire Service Mobilization
  - 70.136, Hazardous Materials Incidents
- Washington Administrative Code (WAC):
  - 118-04, Emergency Worker Program
  - 118-30, Local Emergency Management Services Organizations, Plans, and Programs

Federal Legal Authorities

- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended
- Public Law 93-288, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance, as amended
- Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, parts 9, 10, 13, 59, 204, and 206
- Public Law 96-342, Improved Civil Defense
- Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

Recovery Responsibility Tables

Department/Division	Primary Responsibilities	Reference Sections/RSFs	Supporting Responsibilities	Reference Section/RSFs
Executive	Advisory Group policy & coordination	2.0	Recovery expenditure tracking	2.5
	Intergovernmental coordination	2.0	Recovery Status Report input and review	2.3
	Continuity of government	2.0		
	Public information	2.6		
	Communication of damage assessment, restoration & debris management, and environmental information to the media and public	2.4, 2.6		
	Response Capability Assessment	2.4		
	Policy direction for recovery efforts	1.4, 2.0		
City Council	Law and policy making for recovery efforts	2.0		
	Continuity of government	2.0		
Fire & Emergency Services	EOC direction and coordination	2.3	Resource support and logistics	2.5
	Recovery Status Report development/distribution	2.3	Recovery expenditure tracking	2.5
	Damage assessment, Data analysis & validation	2.4	Public information (JIC/JIS) coordination	2.6
	Short-term recovery coordination	1.5, 2.0	Mass care/shelter coordination support	1.5
	Volunteer management	1.5	Shelter transportation coordination	1.5

	Situation Report	2.3, 2.4	Situation Report	2.3
	Cross-jurisdictional coordination for debris management	1.5 RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Response Capability Assessment	2.4		
	Windshield Survey initial damage assessment	2.4		
	Emergency medical/first aid delivery	1.5		
	Fire plan review	2.4		
	Fire investigation and inspection	2.4		

Department/Division	Primary Responsibilities	Reference Sections/RSFs	Supporting Responsibilities	Reference Section/RSFs
Administrative Services	Recovery expenditure tracking	2.5	Situation Report & Recovery Status Report input	2.3, 2.4
	Vendor contract management (including Solid Waste)	2.5	Communications support	2.6
	Recovery finance management	2.5	Information technology support	2.5
	Data recovery	2.5	Procurement of emergency goods/supplies/services	2.5
	Damage assessment	2.4		
	Response Capability Assessment	2.4		
	Emergency procurement	2.5		
	Information technology systems recovery	2.5		
	Communications systems recovery	2.5, 2.6		
	Administration of recovery procurement procedures	2.5		

Department/Division	Primary Responsibilities	Reference Sections/RSFs	Supporting Responsibilities	Reference Section/RSFs
Community & Economic Development	(Preliminary) Damage assessment	2.4	Recovery expenditure tracking	2.5
	Capital improvement permitting	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6	Situation Report & Recovery Status Report input	2.3,2.4
	Response Capability Assessment	2.4	Donations management	2.5 RSF 1, RSF 3
	Windshield Survey initial damage assessment	2.4		
	ATC building assessments (public and private)	2.4 RSF 4, RSF 5		
	Other building inspections	2.4, RSF 4, RSF 5		
	Construction plan review	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Code compliance/enforcement	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6		
	(Engineered) Structural assessments	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Permit issuance for commercial and residential reconstruction	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Post-reconstruction building inspections	2.4		

		RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5		
	Coordination of field permit team operations	2.4 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5		
	Public works plan review	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6		

Department/Division	Primary Responsibilities	Reference Sections/RSFs	Supporting Responsibilities	Reference Section/RSFs
Community & Economic Development	Public information counter	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Engineering Review	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Inspection and approval of reconstruction permits	2.4 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5		
	Inspection of mass care facilities	2.4 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5		
	Environmental compliance	1.5 RSF 5, RSF 6		

	Land use permitting	1.5 RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6	
	GIS mapping	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6	
	Critical/Sensitive areas review	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6	
	Business community outreach and information	2.0 RSF 1, RSF 2	
	Public/private coordination	2.0 RSF 1, RSF 2	

Department/Division	Primary Responsibilities	Reference Sections/RSFs	Supporting Responsibilities	Reference Section/RSFs
Public Works	GIS mapping and analysis	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6	Recovery expenditure tracking	2.5
	Both preliminary & detailed damage assessment & reporting (all City infrastructure, utilities)	2.4	Situation Report & Recovery Status Report input	2.3,2.4
	Debris management/clearance, Demolition debris processing	2.4 RSF 5, RSF 6	Emergency vendor contracting	1.5, 2.5
	Structural assessments of critical infrastructure	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6	Heavy equipment resource support	RSF 5, RSF 6
	Restoration of transportation infrastructure	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 5	Signage	RSF 5, RSF 6
	Traffic management	RSF 5	ATC building assessment (public and private)	2.4
	Restoration of water/sewer/storm water infrastructure	RSF 2, RSF 4: RSF 5, RSF 6	Equipment/vehicle repair	2.5 RSF 5, RSF 6
	Response Capability Assessment (including for all City infrastructure, utilities)	2.4		
	Windshield Survey initial damage assessment	2.4		
	Provision of potable water for shelters and congregate areas	RSF 5		
	Solid waste service coordination for shelters	RSF 5		
	Coordination with utility crews	RSF 5, RSF 6		

	Water quality monitoring/sampling/testing	RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Flood hazard monitoring	RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Structural assessments of utility and transportation infrastructure	2.4 RSF 5		
	Capital improvement permitting	1.5 RSF 2, RSF 4, RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Debris clearance for water/sewer/storm systems & infrastructure repair/restoration	2.4 RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Permanent repairs/reconstruction	2.4 RSF 5, RSF 6		

Department/Division	Primary Responsibilities	Reference Sections/RSFs	Supporting Responsibilities	Reference Section/RSFs
Public Works	Coordination with other jurisdictions' transportation agencies	RSF 5		
	Transportation system inspections	RSF 5		
	Temporary roadway/bridge repairs	RSF 5		
	Traffic management	RSF 5		
	Renton Municipal Airport debris clearance & restoration of infrastructure	2.4 RSF 5		

	Roadway debris clearance	RSF 5		
	Hazardous materials coordination	RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Temporary debris storage & processing	RSF 5, RSF 6		
	Infrastructure/transportation restoration	RSF 5		
	Shelter, mass care and feeding coordination	1.5	Recovery expenditure tracking	2.5
	Natural resources management	RSF 6	Recovery Status Report input	2.3, 2.4
	Open space restoration	RSF 6	Debris management	RSF 5, RSF 6
	Facilities management	RSF 1, RSF 5, RSF 6	Alternate facilities location	1.5 RSF 5
	Damage assessment	2.4		
Community Services	Human service program delivery	RSF 1, RSF 3		
	Coordination with non-profit service providers	RSF 1, RSF 3		
	Response Capability Assessment (including all City facilities)	2.4		
	Emergency worker care	1.5		
	Disaster welfare information and referrals	RSF 3		

	Coordination with human service CBOs	RSF 1, RSF 3	

Department/Division	Primary Responsibilities	Reference Sections/RSFs	Supporting Responsibilities	Reference Section/RSFs
Police	Public safety	RSF 5	Recovery expenditure tracking	2.5
	Access control	RSF 5	Situation Report & Recovery Status Report input	2.3, 2.4
	Traffic direction/control	RSF 5		
	Pet sheltering	RSF 5		
	Missing persons coordination	RSF 5		
	Damage assessment	2.4		
	Windshield Survey initial damage assessment	2.4		
	Response Capability Assessment	2.4		
Human Resources & Risk Management	Coordination of Preliminary Damage Assessment activities	2.4	Recovery expenditure tracking	2.5
	Employee care	2.5	Volunteer management	2.3
	Staff re-assignment	2.5		
	Disaster claims processing	2.5		
	Insurance coordination	2.5		
	Response Capability Assessment	2.4		
	Citywide personnel accountability	2.5		
	Coordination of Windshield Survey data collection	2.4		
	Damage assessment data analysis and validation	2.4		
City Attorney	Legal analysis and advice	2.1, 2.5	Recovery expenditure tracking	2.5
	Preparation of recovery legislation and contracts	2.1, 2.5	Situation Report & Recovery Status Report input	2.3, 2.4

Municipal Court	Preside over criminal misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, traffic infractions and other City code violations	2.1, 2.5	Recovery expenditure tracking	2.5
	Restore continuity of court operations and processing and maintenance of court records	2.1, 2.5	Situation Report & Recovery Status Report input	2.3, 2.4

Stakeholder Interviews

RSF 1. Community Planning and Capacity Building

Stakeholder Interviews

The following individuals were interviewed in the development of RSF 1. Community Planning and Capacity Building.

- Preeti Shridhar, City of Renton Communications Director
- Benita Horn, City of Renton Inclusion and Equity Consultant
- Karen Bergsvik, City of Renton Human Services Director
- Erika Rhett, former City of Renton Senior Planner, current Renton resident, and BERK Senior Associate

Stakeholder Questions

The following questions served as the basis of discussion on community planning and capacity building during disaster recovery.

Community Engagement

a. What information would the City of Renton want to communicate *to residents* during disaster recovery?

b. What input would the City want to solicit *from residents* during disaster recovery efforts?

c. What barriers or challenges related to communication would you anticipate? What specific populations would you want to reach?

d. What existing tools, partnerships, or organizational structures (block watch, neighborhood groups, etc.) could the City leverage in community engagement during recovery?

e. What tools, resources, and partners would the City use to reach various ethnic, religious, and neighborhood populations?

f. How could the City use online tools and physical centers to facilitate access to resources (bridging issues related to economic recovery, health and social services, housing, and other topics)?

g. How and when will these decisions be made? Who will coordinate the City's overall community engagement efforts?

Leveraging Whole-Community Resources

h. What community resources, including local philanthropy, business interests, and others, could be leveraged to support recovery? How should this targeted outreach be coordinated?

Closing Questions

i. How could recovery be seen as an opportunity to make the Renton community better than it was before?

j. Are there key community issues that should be addressed in recovery planning that we haven't mentioned here?

k. What are the top two things the City should do before a disaster occurs to help make recovery a success?

RSF 2. Economic Recovery

Stakeholder Interviews

The following individuals were interviewed in the update of RSF 2. Economic Recovery.

- Deborah Needham, City of Renton Emergency Management Director
- Cliff Long, City of Renton Economic Development Director
- Jennifer Henning, City of Renton Planning Director

Stakeholder Questions

The following questions served as the basis of our discussion on economic recovery after a major disaster response.

1. What priorities should Renton consider in seeking to return to a full functioning economy following a disaster?
2. What would be required to help Renton's major employers recover? What kind of support and assistance would major employers need in order to recover? Housing? Transportation infrastructure? Childcare? What partners would be important in this work? What role would the City play?
3. How could the City support business recovery among small businesses? What partners would be important in this work? What role would the City play?
4. How could the City facilitate any changes to regulations that would make reopening businesses easier?
5. How could Renton generate an infusion of capital to jumpstart the economy?

6. How could a disaster serve as an opportunity to rebuild the Renton economy so that it is better than it was before? What long-term economic development goals should guide recovery efforts?
7. Are there key issues that should be addressed in long-term recovery planning that we haven't mentioned here?
8. What are the top two things the City should do before a disaster occurs to help make recovery a success?

RSF 4. Housing

Stakeholder Interviews

- The following individuals were interviewed in the development of RSF 4. Housing.
- Mark Gropper, Renton Housing Authority Executive Director
- Stephen Gray, Renton Housing Authority Program Coordinator
- Errol Flagor, Renton Housing Authority Maintenance Operations Supervisor
- Sean McCarty, Renton Housing Authority Maintenance Contract & Procurement Foreman
- Jill Richardson, Renton Housing Authority Operations Administrator
- Karen Bergsvik, City of Renton Human Services Director
- Erika Rhett, former City of Renton Senior Planner, current Renton resident, and BERK Senior Associate

Stakeholder Questions

1. The following questions served as the basis of our discussion on housing during disaster recovery.

2. What data currently exists about Renton's housing supply and needs? How can this inform recovery?

3. How can Renton encourage, support, and facilitate residential recovery following a disaster? Consider for a) subsidized housing and b) market-based housing.

    a. Repair/Reconstruction permitting process – Any efficiencies that can be made post disaster? Expedited review and permitting processes? Any ways to increase reviewer capacity post-disaster? Any standard exemptions that could be made without sacrificing safety/city goals?
    b. How could the City support rebuilding of substantively damaged housing stock?

4. What partnerships and resources will be important to tap, again thinking about a) subsidized housing and b) market-based housing?

    a. What housing-related resources would be important to leverage?
    b. What existing partnerships would be important? Consider affordable housing providers, market-rate housing providers, employers, community-based organizations, and others.

5. How do you recommend coordinating housing recovery efforts? What partners and governmental agencies will be important to include?
6. What steps could Renton take to avoid or address blight in residential neighborhoods?
7. Is there an opportunity to reconfigure Renton's housing stock post-disaster? How could Renton recover so that housing was better than it was before the event?
    a. How does the existing planning framework and Comprehensive Plan come into play post-disaster?
    b. Does Renton want to encourage development in safe zones pre- and post-disaster, either through re-zoning or buyouts?
    c. Any existing programs/incentives to encourage seismic retrofitting?
8. Are there key issues that should be addressed in long-term recovery planning that we haven't mentioned here?
9. What are the top two things the City should do before a disaster occurs to help make recovery a success?