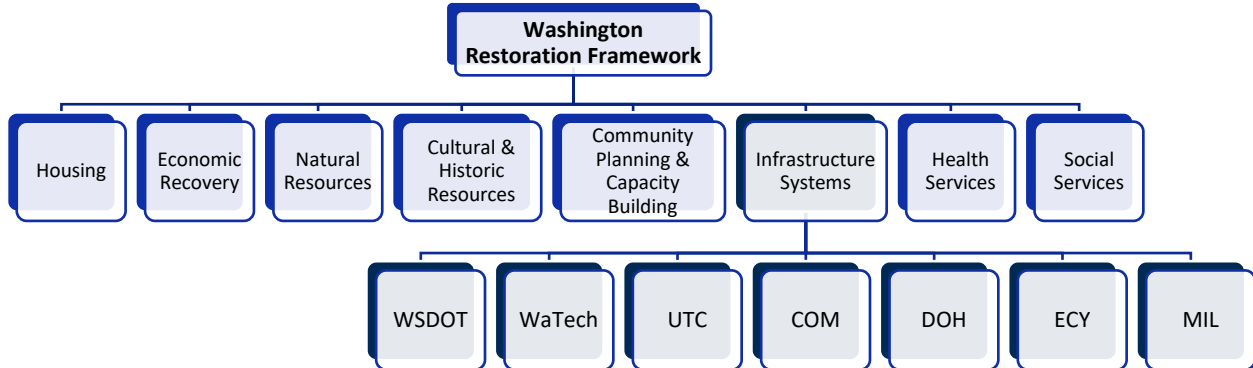# Recovery Support Function

Coordinating:

Emergency Management Division (EMD)

Primary:

Transportation Systems –

Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

Communications –

Washington Military Department (WMD)

Supporting:

Washington Technology Services (WaTech)

Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)

Energy –

State Energy Office, Department of Commerce (COM)

Supporting:

Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)

Water and Wastewater –

Department of Health (DOH)

Department of Ecology (ECY)

Supporting:

Department of Agriculture (WSDA)

Department of Archaeological and Historic Preservation (DAHP)

Department of Enterprise Services (DES)

Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

Department of Labor and Industries (L&I)

Department of Licensing (DOL)

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Department of Veteran's Affairs (DVA)

Office of the Attorney General (ATG)

Washington Military Department (WMD)

Washington State Patrol (WSP)

Purpose

The Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function (IS RSF) works to facilitate the restoration of infrastructure systems and services to support a viable, sustainable community and improves resilience to and protection from future hazards. Infrastructure systems recovery is achieved when full functionality is restored to an acceptable level based on need and accessibility for the facilities categorized in all 16 critical infrastructure sectors defined by the Department of Homeland Security. Recognizing that most incidents which impact infrastructure are handled at the individual owner/operator level or locally, this RSF aims to facilitate discussion, data-sharing and coordination across infrastructure sectors. The purpose of this coordination is to expedite recovery timelines by reconciling restoration priorities and shared resources across the entire community of infrastructure stakeholders. Larger incidents impacting multiple infrastructure sectors necessitate constant coordination and communication among local, state, federal and tribal governments and non-governmental entities, throughout the response and recovery phases of a disaster. The Infrastructure Systems RSF:

- Provides a platform to facilitate collaboration and integration among public and private infrastructure organizations;

- Provides operators and owners a method of identifying regulatory issues that impede, or may impede restoration efforts;

- Builds strong working relationships across multiple levels of government and non-government sectors to facilitate restoration efforts; and

- Allows state agencies to gain situational awareness from critical infrastructure partners and a better understanding of the restoration priorities, decisions being made among public and private entities which influence regional recovery priorities and any interdependencies.

The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities organized into five mission areas to address the greatest risks to the nation. The Recovery Core Capabilities organize the key functional areas necessary to fully coordinate recovery support to impacted communities. The RSFs describe the process of organizing and coordinating agency actions to meet the Core Capability definition. Therefore, this RSF supports the delivery of the Infrastructure Systems Core Capability in the Recovery Mission Area by outlining the responsibilities of entities in addressing critical tasks pertaining to restoring infrastructure systems. Planning, Public Information & Warning and Operational Coordination are Support Core Capabilities to this RSF.

Primary Core Capability	
Recovery	
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

Support Core Capabilities	
Recovery	
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken, and the assistance being made available.
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.

Authorities & Policies

Revised Code of Washington (RCW)

- **38.56.020, Emergency Management, Intrastate Mutual Aid System**
  Provides the guidelines for providing and/or supporting Intrastate Mutual Aid during a disaster. Critical to procuring resources during an incident to repair and restore the state's infrastructure.

- **39.04.020, Public Contracts and Indebtedness, Public Works**
  Provides the timelines for providing estimates of cost of Public Works projects during emergencies. Critical to ensuring the proper execution of contracting process when repairing and restoring the state's transportation infrastructure.

- **39.04.280, Public Contracts and Indebtedness, Competitive Bidding Requirements - Exemptions**
  Outlines the exemptions to the public bidding requirements in event of an emergency for undertaking public contracts to repair and restore the state's infrastructure.

- **39.34.230, Interlocal Cooperation Act**
  Allows the development of mutual aid agreements between jurisdictions and between states.

- **39.26.130, Public Contracts and Indebtedness, Emergency Purchases**
  Outlines emergency purchasing policies and procedures for state agencies when repairing and restoring the state's infrastructure.

- **43.19, Department of Enterprise Services**
  Establishes the department of Enterprise Services, describes powers and duties including custody and control of capitol buildings and grounds and state-owned facilities. 43.19.450, Engineering and Architecture Defines "state facilities" as "all state buildings, related structures, and appurtenances constructed for any elected state officials, institutions, departments, boards, commissions, colleges, community colleges, except the state universities, The Evergreen State College and regional universities. The DES Director or designee, among other requirements related to contracting, is to "prepare cost estimates and technical information to accompany the capital budget and prepare or contract for plans and specifications for new construction and major repairs and alterations to state facilities."

- **43.155.065, Emergency Public Works Projects**
  Establishes low-interest or interest-free loans for emergency public works projects.
- **43.21F, State Energy Office**
  Establishes the State Energy Office within the Department of Commerce in order to implement a comprehensive planning process. RCW 43.21F.045 grants powers and duties to the department relating to energy education, applied research, technology transfer, and energy efficiency in public buildings.
- **43.21G, Energy Supply Emergencies, Alerts**
  The State Energy Office is to report to the governor and the legislature on probable, imminent, and existing energy shortages. Under this law, the State Energy Office can administer energy allocation and curtailment programs during a governor's proclamation of an energy supply alert or energy emergency. The law intends to develop energy production, allocation, and consumption programs and plans with consideration given to high priority public services.
- **47, Public Highways and Transportation**
  Defines the state highway and transportation system including emergency protections and restoration of highways. Also provides WSDOT with its operational authorities.
- **47.06.020, Public Highways and Transportation, Role of the Department**
  Lays out the role of Washington State Department of Transportation.
- **47.12.066, Public Highways and Transportation, Sale or lease of personal property—Provision of services—Proceeds**
  Allows the state sell materials or personal property to private utilities to facilitate emergency repairs to utility systems.
- **47.28.170, Construction and Maintenance of Highways – Emergency protection and restoration of highways and repair or replacement of structurally deficient state bridges**
  The rules for addressing the protection and repair to highway infrastructure.
- **47.48.020, Closing of Highways and Restricting Traffic – Notice of closure or restriction—Emergency closure**
  Rules for closing highways during an emergency. Gives the transportation agency the authority to close highways when for safety or the public good.
- **81.28.050, Common carriers in general – Tariff changes—Notice—Exception—Waiver of provisions during state of emergency**
  When the governor has declared an emergency, tariff can be changed with using the normal processes.
- **81.84.070, Commercial Ferries – Temporary certificate—Immediate and urgent need—Waiver of provisions during state of emergency**
  When the governor has declared an emergency, the rules for issuing a temporary certificate for the operations of commercial ferries can be waived.
- **81.112.180, Regional transit authorities – Rail fixed guideway public transportation system—Safety program plan and security and emergency preparedness plan**
  Requires regional transit authorities to have an emergency preparedness plan.

Washington Administrative Code (WAC)

- **173-98-030(27), Environmental Emergency (Revolving Fund)**
  Defines an "environmental emergency" which is often required in order for emergency funding in the form of loans and grants to be disbursed to communities, including the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

- **296-155, Safety standards for construction work**
  Safety requirements for any construction work Directly applies to working conditions on Transportation infrastructure.

- **296-11, Safety requirements for charter boats**
  Safety requirements for the operation of all charter vessels in Washington.

- **269-56, Safety standards—Longshore, stevedore and waterfront related operations**
  Safety Standards for port operations.

- **296-865, Motor Vehicles**
  The safety regulations for the operations of all motor vehicles and semi-trucks used on public or private roadways. Responsibility for issue of motor vehicle licenses and permits is an ESF-1 function, enforcement belongs to ESF-13.

- **308-330, Washington Model Traffic Ordinance**
  Model for all local traffic Ordinances. During response when repairs, roads must be repaired to meet the minimum standards that Traffic Ordinance lay out.

- **468, Department of Transportation**
  Provides guidance from WSDOT on administering the state highway system.

- **480, Utilities and Transportation Commission**
  Rules and regulations for the State's Transportation Industry.

Important Policies

- **WSDOT Secretary's Executive Order E 1025.10, Tribal Consultation**
  Ensure agency consolation with tribes that have ancestral homeland with the state on all decisions that may affect tribal rights and interests.

- **WSDOT Secretary's Executive Order E 2018.01, Coordination of Special Needs Transportation**
  Affirms the Washington State Department of Transportation's (WSDOT) commitment to provide equal access in its programs, services, and activities for persons with disabilities.

- **WSDOT Secretary's Executive Order E 1068.02, Continuity of Operations Planning**
  This Secretary's Executive Order directs employees to support continuity of operations planning so that essential functions continue to be made available during a continuity incident (i.e., an incident that disrupts normal WSDOT operations) and that all functions that may have been disrupted are restored to normal operations once the incident has ended.

- **WSDOT Secretary's Executive Order E 1012.04, Delegation of Authority**
  Outlines rules for delegation of authority within WSDOT during an emergency.
  WSDOT Secretary's Executive Order E 1102.00, Wetlands Protection and Preservation Guidance on construction work and its impact on wetlands during an emergency.

Situation Overview

This RSF is organized to address the critical lifeline functions identified by the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP): Transportation Systems, Communications, Energy, Water and Wastewater. There are dependencies and interdependencies among these lifelines which should be identified pre-disaster where possible. Additionally, the interconnections among infrastructure systems that people in Washington State are reliant upon span several state and international boundaries and are publicly or privately owned and/or operated by small and large entities, making the restoration of these systems inherently complex.

Planning Assumptions

This RSF assumes that local and federal entities operate similar plans that stipulate organization by Core Capability and/or RSF as defined within the Washington Restoration Framework (WRF). If the impacted jurisdiction does not have an IS RSF component to their response and/or recovery plan, this RSF integrates with the closest equivalent functional element. Examples include integrating with a jurisdiction's Emergency Support Functions pertaining to recovery, transportation, communications, or public works or integrating with the recovery lead. The IS RSF also coordinates with stakeholders outside of local and tribal emergency management functions such as a county public works department, when applicable.

Nothing in the IS RSF is intended to modify, replace, or supersede the recovery activities, roles and responsibilities, authorities, statutes, regulations, or program rules of the IS RSF members. This includes other entities that implement or support the implementation of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) within the Washington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Rather, the IS RSF acts as a platform for agencies to transition their response activities to coordinating their recovery activities.

The activities and responsibilities contained within this RSF relate to the jurisdictional responsibilities of the state of Washington and may not reflect all the infrastructure systems recovery actions at different jurisdictional levels. The IS RSF is intended to be flexible and scalable depending on the incident magnitude and the resource needs. Permanent reconstruction and rebuilding of infrastructure systems is achieved in the long-term recovery phase and goes beyond the scope of this RSF.

Note: "Entities" refers to any private, for-profit organizations, non-profit organizations and governmental and non-governmental agencies.

Through consultation with infrastructure systems stakeholders, the following additional items were identified as common planning assumptions and gaps within an organization's crisis response and business continuity plans impacting restoration of infrastructure systems:

- Limited staffing/personal preparedness (resulting in potentially limited staffing capacity to support restoration of infrastructure systems);

- Mutual aid and other agreements in place will be honored even in a catastrophic incident;
- Restoration of critical infrastructure requires cooperation across the public and private sectors;
- Restoration priorities may not directly align with local, state and federal governmental priorities;
- Infrastructure restoration may rely on the capacity of the public and/or private organizations to establish and serve the new normal;
- The restoration of infrastructure systems begins when the response to an incident starts; and
- Depending on the scale of the incident, restoration of infrastructure systems may take days, weeks, months or years to achieve.

Concept of Operations

Critical Tasks

This RSF is primarily responsible for directly contributing to the Recovery Mission Area through the Infrastructure Systems Core Capability and Critical Tasks but also supports the Critical Tasks under the Planning, Public Information and Warning and Operational Coordination Core Capabilities. The entities responsible for executing these tasks are listed in the 'Responsibilities' section of this document.

Infrastructure Systems	
Critical Task I.D.	Critical Task Description
1	Restore and sustain essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.
2	Develop a plan with a specified timeline for redeveloping community infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.
3	Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

Planning	
Critical Task I.D.	Critical Task Description
1	Convene the core of an inclusive planning team (identified pre-disaster), which will oversee disaster recovery planning.
2	Complete an initial recovery plan that provides an overall strategy and timeline, addresses all core capabilities, and integrates socioeconomic, demographic, accessibility, technology, and risk assessment considerations (including projected climate change impacts), which will be implemented in accordance with the timeline contained in the plan.

Public Information and Warning	
Critical Task I.D.	**Critical Task Description**
1	Reach all populations within the community with effective actionable recovery-related public information messaging and communications that are accessible to people with disabilities and people with limited English proficiency; protect the health and safety of the affected population; help manage expectations; and ensure stakeholders have a clear understanding of available assistance and their roles and responsibilities.
2	Support affected populations and stakeholders with a system that provides appropriate, current information about any continued assistance, steady state resources for long-term impacts, and monitoring programs in an effective and accessible manner.

Operational Coordination	
Critical Task I.D.	**Critical Task Description**
1	Establish tiered, integrated leadership and inclusive coordinating organizations that operate with a unity of effort and are supported by sufficient assessment and analysis to provide defined structure and decision-making processes for recovery activities.
2	Define the path and timeline for recovery leadership to achieve the jurisdiction's objectives that effectively coordinates and uses appropriate local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal assistance, as well as nongovernmental and private sector resources. This plan is to be implemented within the established timeline.

Objectives

Through consultation with the entities in this RSF, objectives specific to this infrastructure systems restoration were identified. These are broad objectives that support the Critical Tasks through coordination within the RSF.

- **Communicate** infrastructure restoration status.
    - Coordinate requests for governmental assistance in expediting restoration of basic/essential systems and services.
    - Coordinate and communicate recovery actions with other federal, state, tribal and/or local government RSFs or their equivalents.
- Provide **technical assistance** to all levels of governments for identifying and prioritizing critical infrastructure systems and assets.
    - Identify and address legal, policy, and programmatic requirements that potentially limit efficient recovery.
    - Identify dependencies and interdependencies of critical infrastructure sectors that influence restoration priorities.
    - Identify upstream, internal and downstream dependencies of critical infrastructure and the potential for cascading or escalating effects that hinder the recovery of a community. This includes considerations for how people with disabilities and other access and functional needs may rely on certain critical

infrastructure to maintain quality of life (e.g. assistive technology, language access translational services, paratransit services, etc.).

- Create and participate in a multi-agency, inter-jurisdictional **long-term recovery planning** process.
  - o Include other infrastructure owners and operators and related service providers in planning at all levels.
  - o Incorporate the concepts of regional infrastructure resiliency in infrastructure rebuilding efforts.

Whole Community Involvement

The restoration of, and permanent solutions to infrastructure systems offer opportunities to consider the Whole Community throughout the planning process. Infrastructure systems partners should identify how the restoration and recovery efforts might impact survivors, including those with disabilities and other access and functional needs. People with disabilities and other access and functional needs may be more reliant on certain critical services that infrastructure systems provide such as emergency response systems (communications), mass transit (including public transportation and paratransit) and medical support services. Infrastructure project proposals and impact assessments conducted during the recovery phase of a disaster should be inclusive of the Whole Community including stakeholder organizations, agencies and advocacy groups and ensure equitable access to critical services. The recovery process or structure in place should be accessible for members of the Whole Community. Public and private entities involved in the restoration of infrastructure systems should strive for transparency and use a variety of communication methods to keep the Whole Community informed of restoration updates and statuses, project proposals, timelines and alternative options for transportation and communication.

Organization

Mobilization

All personnel should remain flexible to adapt to the unique conditions of all hazards and scale the RSF structure to meet the needs of the recovery. This RSF strives to operate within the confines of the WRF and in support of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and its annexes.

EMD, in consultation with its legal counsel and the coordinating and primary entities, convenes a conference call to establish a common operating picture and discuss any emerging local needs in the event of an incident with significant damages reported to infrastructure systems. This convening also may be implemented if one or all of ESF-1 (Transportation), ESF-2 (Communication), ESF-3 (Public Works), and ESF-12 (Energy) are activated in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), or as determined by the primary and coordinating entities to be necessary. For most incidents, the activation consists of a conference call with key state-level partners. RSF coordination calls and other RSF-convening actions occur via ESF-14
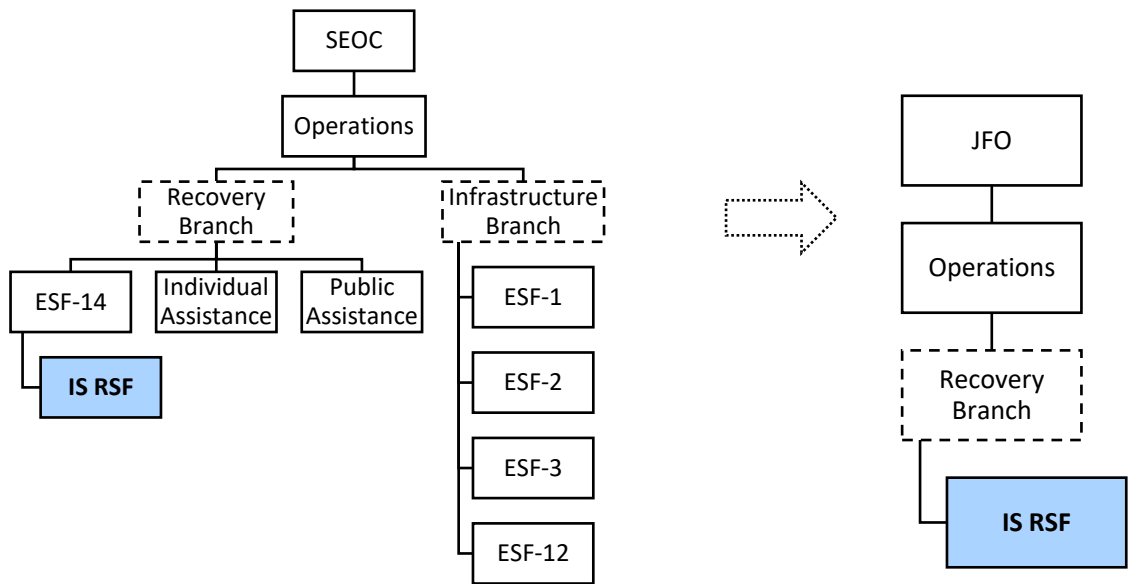
(Long-Term Recovery) in the SEOC, in coordination with the Operations Section Chief. During larger incidents, the RSF activities may be coordinated within a Recovery Branch in the SEOC Operations Section or Joint Field Office (JFO). If activated, the Recovery Branch coordinates with the Infrastructure Branch to support the transition to critical infrastructure restoration and recovery activities.

While most incidents only require IS RSF partners to call-in or operate remotely, larger disasters may necessitate in-person meetings at the SEOC or JFO. Alternate meeting locations may be determined by the coordinating and primary entities, in coordination with the Operations Section Chief.

Structure

ESF-14 acts as the conduit of information between ESFs and RSFs and as a transition between response and recovery activities. ESF-14 is a component of the Recovery Branch (if activated) within the Operations Section of the SEOC, as organized within the structures of the Incident Command System (ICS). The structure is ideal for coordinating the immediate response activities and the initial recovery efforts to an incident. Recovery begins at the time of the incident and the initial response efforts contribute to the overall recovery of the impacted jurisdiction. Therefore, response activities coordinated through ESFs within the SEOC provide essential information to the RSFs, which may be activated concurrently. The IS RSF provides a structure for coordinating infrastructure restoration and recovery actions that go beyond the life-saving, life-sustaining and property preservation priorities of the response phase.

As the incident progresses, a structure with more flexibility may be necessary to carry out the intermediate and long-term recovery efforts in the state, in coordination with, or as part of, the JFO. In a JFO, the IS RSF resides within the Operations Section.

Direction, Control and Coordination

The responsibilities and actions within this RSF are prepared to integrate horizontally and vertically into those outlined in other local, state, and federal plans.

Horizontal Integration

This RSF is a functional recovery operational annex supporting the WRF as part of the WA CEMP. Other state agencies possess plans that outline their continuity of operations and/or recovery actions during an incident, to include information on executing their assigned responsibilities.

State Agency Planning Integration

State agencies shall develop infrastructure systems restoration plans and strategies commensurate with the agency's requirements and needs. Agency plans should complement the state CEMP and the WRF.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

The CEMP guides the overall emergency management roles, responsibilities and emergency management mission areas (protection, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation).

CEMP, Emergency Support Function 14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

ESF-14 is the coordinating and advisory function supporting local recovery efforts through the SEOC to coordinate state and federal recovery resources, host relevant meetings, facilitate the transition of resources from response to recovery and prepare Presidential Disaster Declaration (PDD) requests.

CEMP, Catastrophic Incident Annex

This annex provides planning considerations for the State in the context of a catastrophic event.

Vertical Integration

This RSF allows for vertical integration with the federal recovery plans at the national and regional level, as well as to plans and structures at the local level. The RSF is also prepared to integrate with the recovery plans and structures within tribal governments.

Federal Plans

The state IS RSF anticipates coordinating with the equivalent federal Infrastructure Systems RSF entities that support the delivery of the Infrastructure Systems Core Capability, particularly the coordinating and primary agencies.

FEMA Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Annex

The federal ESF-2 supports the restoration of communications infrastructure, coordinates communications support to response efforts, and assists in the stabilization and reestablishment of infrastructure systems during incidents.

Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan, Annex G: Infrastructure Systems

This document outlines the delivery of the Infrastructure Systems core capability for the Recovery Mission Area. The annex outlines how the IS RSF integrates the capabilities of the Federal Government to support the long-term infrastructure systems recovery efforts of

local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments as well as public and private infrastructure owners and operators.
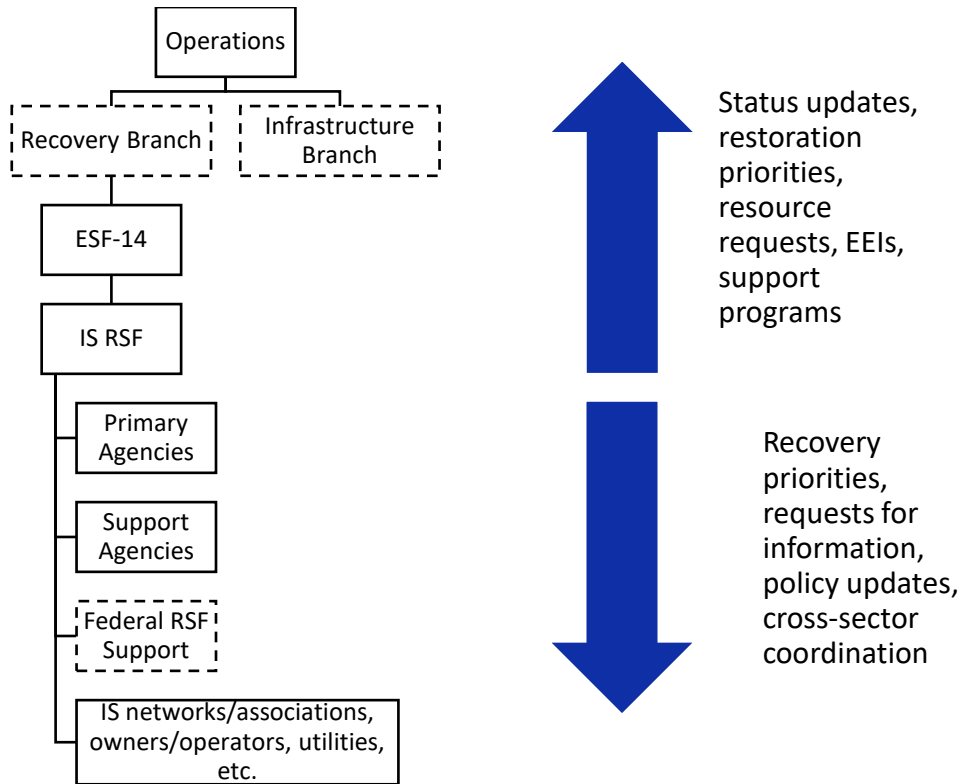
Local Planning Integration

Local jurisdictions should develop infrastructure systems restoration plans commensurate with local jurisdiction emergency management requirements and needs. Local jurisdiction plans should complement state plans when and where feasible.

Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

Information Collection

Upon activation, the IS RSF gathers information from its participating entities, federal, state and local recovery operations and/or IS RSF counterparts, infrastructure networks and associations, municipalities, special purpose districts, public utilities districts, and public and private infrastructure owners/operators, among others (see table below). In addition to the listed state entities comprising the IS RSF, this RSF remains flexible and scalable to account for additional state entities that indirectly support this RSF (e.g., Office of Financial Management, Office of Superintendent and Public Instruction, State Treasurer's Office, Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, State Commissions, etc.). Information collected includes infrastructure resource needs, requests for assistance, status updates, restoration priorities and available support programs. The SEOC web-based incident management software for Emergency Operations Centers (WebEOC) is the primary tool for collecting and disseminating information among the IS RSF partners. This RSF also works with ESFs 1, 2, 3, and 12 to collect pertinent infrastructure restoration information.

The RSF coordinates information sharing and recovery efforts between related entities to maximize effectiveness and minimize duplication of effort. Below is a preliminary list of potential entities supporting infrastructure systems restoration following a disaster.

Entities Supporting Infrastructure Systems Restoration

- Academic Institutions
- Agency Regulators
- Community Groups (e.g., Home Owner Associations)
- Consultants and Contractors (e.g., Association of General Contractors (AGC))
- County Road Administration Board (CRAB)
- Emergency Management
- Equity & Environmental Justice Groups
- Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council (IACC)
- Infrastructure Networks/Associations (e.g. Washington State Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network, Washington Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., American Public Works Assn., etc.)

- Local & Tribal Governments
- Municipalities, Special Purpose Districts, Public Utilities Districts, etc.
- Private Rail Carriers
- Private Utility Service Providers
- Public and Private Infrastructure Owners/Operators
- Public Ports
- Public Transit Authorities
- Transportation Improvement Board (TIB)
- WA State Fusion Center (WSFC)

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs): The type of information to be collected is first determined by the IS RSF's Essential Elements of Information list (see below) but may be adjusted to fit the needs of the incident. The following categories are a baseline list of essential infrastructure systems restoration elements for information collection. EEIs may or may not be immediately relevant based on the impact of a given disaster and the unique information collection needs. Other EEIs may be necessary to develop a comprehensive impact assessment including taking into consideration the impact on other sectors such as housing, schools, health services, social services, the economy, etc.

Essential Elements of Information	
Infrastructure Systems	
Element	**Description**
Transportation Sector	• Status of system/equipment • Operational capacity • Surge capacity • Commercial infrastructure inspection needs and status • Prioritization of infrastructure restoration • Interim transportation options and alternative routes
Aviation	
Freight Rail	
Highway and Motor Carrier	
Pipeline Systems	
Maritime Transportation System	
Mass Transit and Passenger Rail	
Postal and Shipping	

Communication Sector	• Status and content of a communications snapshot assessment
	• Communications impact including:
	   o Number of customers without services (e.g. internet connectivity, cell phone coverage)
	   o Identification of communities without communications capabilities
	   o Identification of critical facilities without communication capabilities
	• Status (operational, damaged, destroyed, unknown) of structures and facilities
	• Approximate restoration date
	• Limiting factors or shortfalls

Information Services (Print & Broadcast)	
Internet Infrastructure	
Regulatory, Oversight or Industry Organization	
Satellite Communication	
Telecomm Hotels	
Wired Communication	
Wireless Communication	

Essential Elements of Information	
Infrastructure Systems	
Element	**Description**
Energy Sector	• Fuel availability and status • Restoration status of power and communications infrastructure systems • Number of customers without power
Electricity	
Natural Gas	
Petroleum	
Water and Wastewater Sector	• Public health and safety concerns & messaging • Restoration status of potable water and wastewater infrastructure systems • Distribution centers and interim solutions • Availability of potable water
Raw Water Storage	
Raw Water Supply	
Raw Water Transmission	
Regulatory, Oversight or Industry Organization	
Treated (Finished) Water Storage	
Treated Water Distribution Control Centers	
Treated Water Distribution Systems	
Treated Water Monitoring Systems	
Wastewater Facilities	
Water Treatment Facilities	
Critical Facilities	• Restoration status • Interim operating capabilities • Public and private partnerships and resources
Schools	
Healthcare facilities	
Fire and police stations, emergency medical centers	
Government and social services facilities	

Information Analysis

Based on the information collected, the IS RSF works collaboratively to analyze the data and determine technical assistance needs, unmet needs, recovery challenges and resource opportunities. To support infrastructure systems recovery, information is used to establish

situational awareness and determine gaps in assistance programs at the state level. The information collected supports community planning, conservation districts, the agricultural sector and the development of infrastructure systems restoration and recovery strategies.

The information is also analyzed to determine short, intermediate and long-term infrastructure systems recovery strategies. Information regarding short-term infrastructure restoration activities include status of critical infrastructure systems, restoration timelines, interim solutions and immediate needs. The information concerning intermediate and long-term infrastructure recovery actions include federal and state assistance programs, including program registration and deadline information, and on-going technical assistance. Information collected from numerous partners is used to support the development and implementation of infrastructure systems long-term recovery strategies. The information is also used to identify appropriate resources to support the long-term recovery strategies.

Information Dissemination

Information is disseminated to the Operations Section Chief (or Recovery Branch Director if activated) utilizing WebEOC or best available system as allowed under the circumstances. The Washington Information Sharing Environment (WISE) platform, which includes the SEOC Common Operating Picture Dashboard, is also used during state activations. Information is also disseminated among RSF stakeholders and partner entities, including the private sector, to support the local recovery planning efforts. Information may be disseminated through the use of verbal, electronic, and/or graphical methods. ESF-14 facilitates information transfer between ESFs and other entities supporting Recovery Core Capabilities, including any other activated RSFs.

As the incident progresses and SEOC activity diminishes, alternative methods of information dissemination outside of WebEOC may be used. In large disasters, the JFO acts as a primary location for information dissemination regarding recovery activities in the state. The Public Information Officer (PIO) in the JFO supports the information dissemination to the general public concerning recovery activities. Key state entities participating in infrastructure systems recovery efforts in the state disseminate information to their stakeholders and the general public using a variety of communication means such as social media, websites, radio, tv, printed materials, outreach events, etc.

Responsibilities

The table below outlines the responsibilities of entities in support of infrastructure systems recovery. These actions are tied to executing the Critical Tasks under the "Concept of Operations" Section which support the primary and support Core Capabilities, listed under the "Purpose" Section. The Critical Task I.D. is used to identify the specific Critical Task that the entity's action addresses. Multiple entities can perform the same action and an action can address more than one Critical Task.

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	**Critical Task I.D.**	**Activity/Action**	**Entity(s) Name**
Operational Coordination	1	Coordinate and collaborate local, state and federal agency needs and requirements to streamline Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) activities between agencies such as FHWA, USACE, NRCS, BPA, BIA, USDA, Bureau of Reclamation.	Emergency Management Division (EMD)
	1	As damages warrant, activate the Infrastructure Systems RSF.	
	1	Coordinate with other activated federal, state and local RSFs.	
	1	Activate Emergency Support Function 14 – Long Term Community Recovery –to gather infrastructure systems statuses, resource needs and other essential elements of information in support of the IS RSF.	
	1	Activate and sustain working relationships with FEMA, EMD, property owners and local agencies for Section 106 consultation.	Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)
	1,2	Coordinate and collaborate transportation recovery planning efforts with state, local and tribal counterparts.	Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
	1	Identify roles and responsibilities of the organization and staff in the transportation recovery process.	
	1,2	Determine prioritization of critical and strategically important transportation infrastructure to improve restoration times.	
	1	Coordinate and collaborate regional emergency management and local transportation recovery activities between Sheriff's Office or local emergency management and WSDOT Local Programs to expedite recovery of federal aid routes.	
	1	WSDOT will prioritize the restoration of public transportation infrastructure and coordinate with ESF-14 activities.	
	1	Conduct the long-term recovery of state highway systems.	
	1	Track transportation equipment resources that may be utilized in recovery through the WSDOT Transportation Equipment Fund Inventory.	
	1	Explore possible funding avenues for damages and support of recovery operations, if needed (e.g. FEMA, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program, etc.).	
	1	Conduct or coordinate aerial reconnaissance and photographic missions, as requested, to the greatest extent possible.	

		Recovery Mission Area	
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Entity(s) Name
Operational Coordination	1	Coordinate with the WSDOT Headquarters' EOC on all rail, freight and port activities for operations and recovery information in support of this RSF.	WSDOT
	1	Coordinate with the State Patrol for traffic control on the state highway systems.	
	1	Coordinate restoration efforts through state and local emergency operations centers.	WSDOT – Washington State Ferries (WSF)
	1	Coordinate restoration efforts with WSP and USCG.	WSDOT – WSF, Washington State Patrol (WSP)
	1	Regulatory authority for investor-owned utilities that own/operate electric, telecommunications, natural gas, and water, to include the pipelines that house it.	Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)
	1	Regulatory authority over rail crossings and rail inspections.	
	1	Overall responsibility for monitoring and reporting to the SEOC the recovery and restoration of regulated telecommunications services.	
	1	Coordinate with the Military Department, which, under the requirements of the Governor's CEMP essential service functions on reporting, acts as a liaison to the SEOC and FEMA.	
	1	Address abnormal operating conditions using measures consistent with applicable regulations and industry standards.	Department of Health (DOH)
	1	Support health and medical components of essential service centers or recovery centers.	
	1	Coordinate with infrastructure agencies and organizations to prioritize medical service restoration.	
	1	Conduct impact assessments in coordination with appropriate state and local medical and public health officials and organizations to support the development of long-term recovery strategies.	
	1	Assist EMD in prioritization of requested resources by providing water and wastewater information pertinent to decision making such as cost-estimates (IS 3).	
	1	Report on operational status of water and wastewater systems.	
	1	Coordinate with the Department of Ecology on restoration of wastewater facilities and with other critical infrastructure sectors such as energy, transportation, or communication.	

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Entity(s) Name
Operational Coordination	2	Develop a long-term recovery plan and water distribution plan for restoring water to impacted area(s).	DOH
	1	Coordinate and collaborate regional emergency management and energy sector recovery activities between the Sheriff's Office, Public Works, emergency management and WA Commerce State Energy Office to expedite recovery of energy sector outages during and following natural disasters.	DOH, Department of Commerce – State Energy Office (SEO)
	1	Identify roles and responsibilities of the organization and staff in recovery.	
	1	Provide technical assistance, expertise and other support to energy utilities to facilitate restoration activities.	
	1	Provide statewide policy assistance in determining the institution of an Energy Supply Alert or Energy Emergency via Governor's Executive Order, including but not limited to timeframe of alert or emergency curtailment processes.	
	1	Provide information such as supply levels and availability of petroleum products and transportation issues related to energy and utility restoration to the RSF partners.	
	2	Lead statewide planning for energy sector including electricity, natural gas, and petroleum.	
	2	Participate in the development of a state recovery plan, in relation to the restoration of the electrical grid, natural gas and petroleum. Confirm the plan includes an energy recovery vision, goals and implementation steps.	
	1	Support state and local recovery activities through close coordination with federal, state, and local jurisdiction officials.	DES
	1	Provide damage information to the State EOC Operations Section and ESF-14 concerning state-owned facilities and the Capitol Campus in Olympia.	
	1	To the greatest degree possible, orchestrate support within the functional area for the appropriate recovery capabilities through the department's many technical assistance, financial assistance and environmental programs.	Department of Ecology (ECY)
	1	Notify and request assistance from support agencies.	
	1	Work with all types of organizations to maximize the use of all available resources.	
	1	Maintain and provide network and telephony services to support infrastructure restoration activities.	

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Entity(s) Name
Public Information and Warning	2	Review and update the FEMA-EMD-DAHP programmatic agreement allowances and work in partnership to educate local agencies on post-disaster, Section 106 consultations.	DAHP
	1,2	Provide statewide policy assistance in determining the institution of an Energy Supply Alert or Energy Emergency via Governor's Executive Order, including but not limited to timeframe of alert or emergency curtailment processes.	SEO
Infrastructure Systems	1, 3	Constructs, maintains and repairs state highway infrastructure, ferries (vessels and terminals), rail and state airports.	WSDOT
	1	Assess damage to public roads and transportation infrastructure.	
	1, 3	Conduct debris clearance and removal from the state highway systems.	
	1, 3	Establish transportation routes in the marine environment for walk-on passengers and vehicles.	WSDOT - WSF
	3	Provide regulatory waivers and exemptions, as necessary, to expedite restoration of water and wastewater systems.	DOH
	1, 3	Assist in wastewater monitoring. Contact operators and provide technical assistance. May be able to provide waivers and exemptions for discharging wastewater.	
	1,3	Address abnormal operating conditions using measures consistent with applicable regulations and industry standards.	DOH
	2,3	Participate in the development of a state recovery plan, in relation to the restoration of the electrical grid, natural gas, and petroleum, to confirm the plan includes an energy recovery vision, goals, and implementation steps.	SEO
	1	Support health and medical components of essential service centers or recovery centers.	DOH
	3	Maintain and provide network and telephony services to support infrastructure restoration activities.	ECY
	2	Develop a long-term recovery plan and water distribution plan for restoring water to impacted area.	DOH
	2	Determine prioritization of critical and strategically important transportation infrastructure to improve restoration times.	WSDOT
	2	Coordinate and collaborate transportation recovery planning efforts with state, local and tribal counterparts.	

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Entity(s) Name
Planning	2	Develop a long-term recovery plan and water distribution plan for restoring water to impacted area.	DOH
	2	Lead statewide planning for the energy sector including electricity, natural gas and petroleum.	SEO
	2	Participate in the development of a state recovery plan that includes the restoration of the electrical grid, natural gas, and petroleum. Confirm the plan includes an energy recovery vision, goals, and implementation steps.	SEO
	2	Coordinate and collaborate transportation recovery planning efforts with state, local and tribal counterparts.	WSDOT
	1	Coordinate with other activated federal, state and local RSFs.	EMD

Resource Requirements

Micro-level

The IS RSF needs to maintain communication with the SEOC about recovery decisions and activities. Therefore, at a minimum, the ESF-14 lead should be located in the SEOC, or have access to activities occurring in the SEOC, in order to coordinate recovery information with the primary agencies of the RSF. Depending on the disaster, the RSF may require a physical space on the SEOC floor to conduct recovery activities. This space includes relevant office resources, information and communication technologies (including access to WebEOC) and supporting personnel resources. As the response activities diminish in the SEOC, an alternate location, such as the JFO, may be chosen to conduct long-term recovery actions. The RSF needs include access to basic office resources (computer, monitor, printer, notepad, pens/pencils, etc.) and an available conference room and a conference call line to hold meetings.

Recommended Training
- ICS-100: Introduction to the Incident Command System *(required for all SEOC personnel)*
- ICS-200: Basic Incident Command System for Initial Response *(required for all SEOC personnel)*
- ICS-300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents
- ICS-400: Advanced ICS Command and General Staff – Complex Incidents
- ICS 700: An Introduction to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) *(required for all SEOC personnel)*
- IS-800.b – National Response Framework – An Introduction *(required for all SEOC personnel)*
- IS-860.c – The National Infrastructure Protection Plan, An Introduction

- IS-913.a – Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience: Achieving Results through Partnerships and Collaboration
- IS-2900 – National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) Overview
- State Emergency Operations Center Foundations
- COMT: All-Hazards Communications Technician
- COML: Communications Unit Leader
- COMU: Communication Unit
- ITSL: Information Technology Service Unit Leader

Macro-level

The IS RSF needs to maintain communication with infrastructure systems stakeholders statewide. This includes communication and information sharing agreements with federal, state and local IS RSF (or equivalent function), local and regional infrastructure networks/associations, public and private business owners/operators, businesses and representatives of requesting Tribes.

References and Supporting Guidance

American Planning Association PAS Report 576, Planning for Post-Disaster Recovery: Next Generation
This is a resource outlining key recovery concepts and guides recovery planning at the state and local level.

Analysis of Critical Infrastructure Dependencies and Interdependencies, Argonne National Laboratory, June 2015
This document defines dependency and interdependency in the context of critical infrastructure and explains how they can be integrated into risk and resilience planning. The report includes an assessment framework for critical infrastructure dependencies and interdependencies.

Community & Regional Resilience Institute – Community Resilience System
The Community Resilience System (CRS) brings together the resources, tools, and processes needed to improve community resilience. http://www.resilientus.org/recent-work/community-resilience-system/

FEMA National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)
Provides a framework for how the federal government organizes for recovery and introduces recovery concepts, including recovery support functions.

FEMA National Response Framework (NRF)
Contains guiding principles for domestic response partners to prepare for and provide a unified response to disasters and emergencies.

FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG)
The PAPPG provides an overview of the Public Assistance program, the policies, and the implementation steps. The PA program supports community recovery by providing grant assistance for debris removal, life-saving emergency protective measures, and restoring public infrastructure.

National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) 2013 Partnering for Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience
Outlines how government and private sector participants in the critical infrastructure community work together to manage risks and achieve security and resilience outcomes.

Planning for Post-Disaster Recovery; Briefing Papers, American Planning Association
This is a brief summary of infrastructure recovery planning considerations with a variety of additional resource recommendations from governments and other organizations.

Washington Restoration Framework (WRF)
This RSF is a functional recovery operational plan supporting the WRF. The WRF is an interagency plan that provides direction across all organizations within state government concerned with the Recovery Mission Area, including the Infrastructure Systems Recovery Core Capability. The WRF can be activated at distinct levels to mobilize resources in support of local or regional disasters or can be activated fully in support of catastrophic incidents.

Attachment – Infrastructure Systems RSF

Coordinating, Primary, and Supporting Agencies Program Matrices

Below is a list of state, federal, and other governmental and non-governmental entity programs supporting infrastructure systems restoration following a disaster. The list of programs is not exhaustive and the availability of funding, the program eligibilities and stipulations, the program actions and the contact information are subject to change. The information listed below is reviewed on a regular basis with each entity to check for inaccuracies. Additional entities may be added to this resources section during regular document updates or as needed in a disaster.

Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (EMD)

Summary of Agency Activities
The Washington Emergency Management Division is responsible for the overall coordination of disaster response and recovery activities in Washington State. EMD manages federal recovery programs through FEMA such as Individual Assistance and Public Assistance, as well as the Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Flood Mitigation Assistance.
EMD also operates the SEOC and therefore works closely with responders and with local organizations to transition from response to recovery.

Agency designees for RSF representation
Stacey McClain, Mitigation & Recovery Section Manager
Stacey.McClain@mil.wa.gov; (253) 312-8291

Travis Linares-Hengen, Human Services Program Supervisor
Travis.Linares-hengen@mil.wa.gov; (253) 512-7028

Gary Urbas, Public Assistance Program Supervisor
Gary.Urbas@mil.wa.gov; (253)512-7402

EMD Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loans	Credit requirements; requires an SBA disaster declaration.	Upon reaching damage thresholds, which are based on uninsured damage to homes and businesses, the SBA can provide low-interest loans for home and business continuity and recovery.	Travis Linares-Hengen (253) 512-7028 travis.linares-hengen@mil.wa.gov;
Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program	Requires a Federal Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance. PA programs vary based on the needs determined by the Preliminary Damage Assessment.	After a natural or man-made event that causes extensive damage, FEMA coordinates with the state to implement the Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program. Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. The Public Assistance Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process. The Federal share of assistance is not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee (usually the state) determines how the non-federal share (up to 25 percent) is split with the subgrantees (eligible applicants).	Gary Urbas Deputy State Coordinating Officer Public Assistance Program Manager (253) 512-7402 gary.urbas@mil.wa.gov Link to the PA Program overview
Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)	Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster required.	Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants are provided to Washington State jurisdictions, tribal governments, non-profits and other state agencies to reduce the effects of natural hazards and mitigate vulnerability to future disaster damage.	Tim Cook State Hazard Mitigation Officer (253) 512-7072 tim.cook@mil.wa.gov

Washington State Department of Health (DOH)

Summary of Agency Activities

The Department of Health protects and improves the health of people in Washington State. Our programs and services help prevent illness and injury, promote healthy places to live and work, provide information to help people make good health decisions and ensure our state is prepared for emergencies. To accomplish all of these, we collaborate with many partners every day.

Agency designees for RSF representation

Kimberly Moore, Legislative Coordinator & Emergency Response Planner
kimberly.moore@doh.wa.gov; (360) 236-3113

DOH Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Emergency Loan	Group A publicly and privately-owned not-for-profit community systems with population of less than 10,000, nonprofit non-community systems, or water systems owned by a federally-recognized tribe. Limit $100k per entity. Local emergency declaration required.	Program provides a 6-year loan for financial assistance to eligible communities experiencing the loss of critical drinking water services or facilities due to an emergency. Open year-round. Eligible activities include: • Construction, reconstruction, replacement, or rehabilitation. • Temporary repair or improvement needed to continue or restore service • Rented or leased equipment See contact for additional requirements and information.	More information online at doh.wa.gov/DWSRFEmergencyLoan Contact Department of Health Regional Engineers Janet G. Cherry, PE Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Supervisor Office of Drinking Water Washington State Department of Health janet.cherry@doh.wa.gov 360-236-3153	www.doh.wa.gov

Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

Summary of Agency Activities

WSDOT Office of Emergency Management facilitates coordination between WSDOT regions and divisions in the event of state ESF-1 operations. WSDOT is responsible for the operation of the state highway system and is the lead state agency for ESF-1 – Transportation. WSDOT works with federal, state, local and tribal counterparts in identifying priority reconstruction needs, restoration of critical and strategically important transportation infrastructure, and mitigating the effects of system degradation.

Agency designees for RSF representation
John Himmel, Safety and Emergency Operations Manager
himmelj@wsdot.wa.gov; (360) 705-7973

WSDOT Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Program (FHWA)	Based on the extent and intensity of the disaster. Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and result in unusually high expenses to the highway agency. Funding is to be used for the repair or reconstruction of Federal-aid eligible highways and roads on Federal lands which have suffered serious damage as a result of natural disasters or catastrophic failures from an external cause.	Program provides the State the ability to request emergency relief funds to assist in the cost of necessary repair of Federal-aid highways damaged by an eligible incident. Based on the scope of the disaster and if the program is applicable, WSDOT will receive funding from the FHWA and administer it to federally-aid eligible highways and roads only.	More information can be found at https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm John Himmel, Safety and Emergency Operations Manager (360) 705-7973 himmelj@wsdot.wa.gov

Washington State Department of Commerce (COM)

Summary of Agency Activities
As the lead state agency for ESF-12 – Energy, the Department of Commerce State Energy Office is responsible for coordinating the activities of Support Agencies, stakeholders, and energy providers to facilitate the delivery of energy services, technical assistance, expertise and other support for emergencies and disasters affecting the state.

Agency designees for RSF representation
Elizabeth "Eli" King CEM, MEP, MHA

Energy Emergency Management Director
State Energy Office (COM)
elizabeth.king@commerce.wa.gov; (360) 764-0126

COM Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Community Development Block Grants	Rural cities and counties serving residents with low- and moderate-income (80% and below of county median income).	Improves the economic, social and physical environment of rural cities and counties. The CDBG Program operates four competitive funds for which 'rural' 'non-entitlement' areas may apply. When funding is available, application and deadlines are posted on the CDBG COM website or contact COM staff for more information.	www.commerce.wa.gov/cdbg; Kaaren Roe CDBG Program Manager (360) 725-3018 kaaren.roe@commerce.wa.gov
Public Works Board Emergency Loan Program		The Emergency Construction Loan Program focuses on the activities that repair, replace, and/or reconstruct a facility that will restore essential services. Applications are accepted continuously until loan funds are expended. This is an "open cycle" on a first come, first serve basis, until funds are exhausted. There is a maximum $1 million-dollar award per jurisdiction per biennium limit, with a loan term of 20 years or the life of the improvement, whichever is less. The Emergency Construction program focuses on the activities that repair, replace, and/or reconstruct a facility that will restore essential services. Eligible projects are a public works project made necessary by a natural disaster, or an immediate and emergent threat to the public health and	https://www.commerce.wa.gov/building-infrastructure/pwb-financing/; Connie Rivera (360) 725- 3088 connie.rivera@commerce.wa.gov

		safety due to unforeseen or unavoidable circumstances.	

Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY) Program Matrix

Summary of Agency Activities

The Department of Ecology protects, preserves, and enhances Washington's environment for current and future generations. Ecology's goal is to prevent and minimize impacts to clean air, clean water, and protected natural areas – to the degree possible during a disaster or major event. Ecology provides grants and loans to fulfill its mission. The Department of Ecology also provides solid waste technical assistance for debris management, hazardous materials collection and removal (i.e. fugitive containers), and permitting. The Department of Ecology may provide technical assistance, financial assistance, and regulatory knowledge to help with the recovery and restoration activities through their many environmental programs.

Agency designees for RSF representation

Jason Norberg, Director of Administrative Services, *acting*
jnor461@ecy.wa.gov; (360) 407-6829

William Hannah, Administration and Operations Analyst
william.hannah@ecy.wa.gov; (360) 407-6038

ECY Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Flood Control Assistance Account Program (FCAAP)* *Not Currently Available	Counties, cities, towns, conservation districts, flood control districts, or any special district defined in Chapter 173-145 WAC.	Development of comprehensive flood hazard management plans, feasibility studies, match for federal projects, flood control maintenance projects, and emergency projects. Previous use of funds includes mobilizing Washington Conservation Corps to assist with projects.	Scott McKinney scott.mckinney@ecy.wa.gov (360) 407-6131

ECY Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Floodplains by Design	Counties, cities, towns, federally recognized Indian Tribes, port districts, flood control zone districts, flood control and diking and drainage districts, conservation districts, municipal and quasi-municipal corporations, and non-profits that are recognized by the IRS as tax-exempt. 20% matching funds required. Must be achievable in 2-3 years.	Funds projects that both reduce flood hazards to communities and restore natural functions of Washington's rivers and floodplains.	Scott McKinney scott.mckinney@ecy.wa.gov (360) 407-6131
Water Quality Combined Funding Program	Available to counties, cities, towns, federally recognized tribal governments, special purpose and conservation districts, and nonprofit organizations. May require up to 25% matching funds.	This program combines grants and loans from state and federal funding sources. Project types include wastewater, storm water, nonpoint pollution, and onsite sewage systems. Technical assistance is available to program applicants.	Daniel Thompson daniel.thompson@ecy.wa.gov (360) 407-6510 Liz Ellis, Environmental Planner, CWSRF, Water Quality Program, Financial Management Section liz.ellis@ecy.wa.gov (360) 407-6429
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Emergency Fund	Local jurisdiction declaration of emergency required. Population less than 10,000. No limits on the community median household income.	Funds are available every biennial funding cycle, even if there is no disaster. The funds are set aside in the event they are needed. The money is available year-round. Streamlined application requested and filled out online (EAGL System).	Daniel Thompson CWSRF Planner 360-407-6510 DTHO461@ecy.wa.gov

ECY Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Watershed Plan Implementation & Flow Achievement Grants	Funding is available to watershed planning groups, local government partners, tribal nations, and non-profit and other political subdivisions of the state that are within a state of Washington Watershed Resource Inventory Area.	Project types include infrastructure or water management (including improving riparian zone conditions, such as enhanced fish passage or habitat), surface or groundwater storage feasibility, water acquisition or water bank/exchange, and water measuring device.	Rose Bennett rose.bennett@ecy.wa.gov (360) 407-6027
Safe Drinking Water Grants	These grants are for local governments to provide safe drinking water to people living in areas that are or may be affected by contamination from hazardous waste sites.	Eligible project types include: Developing and replacing water supply sources, including pumping and storage facilities, source meters, and related equipment; Lines between major system components, including inter-ties with other water systems; treatment equipment and facilities; distribution lines from major system components to customers or service connections; bottled water until a safe, permanent source is in place; fire hydrants and service meters; project inspection, engineering, and administration; individual service connections, including fees, if property owners contribute a majority of the financing; closing drinking water wells that are an environmental safety or health hazard under state law; interim financing until local government issues revenue bonds; other costs the health department deems necessary to operate a system that complies with federal and state standards; or other costs Ecology identifies to protect a public water system from contamination or to locate contamination sources.	Angie Wirkkala angie.wirkkala@ecy.wa.gov (360) 407-7219

Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)

Summary of Activities

The UTC is responsible for economic regulation of private electric and natural gas distribution companies, natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline companies, landline telecommunications companies, water companies, and transportation companies, including solid waste collection companies and railroad companies. The UTC has statutory responsibility for network reliability, resiliency, service quality, and assuring outage reporting compliance for regulated utilities and consumer complaint response in accordance with rules and statutes. In the event of regulated industry outages, the UTC coordinates with regulated utilities on action strategies and notification processes to stakeholders, customers, state, and federal partners. In the event of emergencies affecting regulated utilities, the UTC coordinates with the Military Department acting as a liaison to the SEOC and FEMA performing under requirements of the Governors CEMP, essential service functions on reporting, response efforts, and emergency communications. UTC is the lead state agency for ESF-2 – Communication, Information, and Warning Systems.

Designees for RSF representation

Rebecca Beaton, Infrastructure Manager, *Regulatory Services Division*
rebecca.beaton@utc.wa.gov; (360) 664-1287

Jason Ball, Deputy Assistant Director, Energy Regulation, *Regulatory Services Division*
jason.ball@utc.wa.gov; (360) 664-1279

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) Program Matrix

Summary of Agency Activities

The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is the primary cultural and historic resources agency in the State of Washington. They maintain relationships with response agencies such as FEMA and Department of Ecology for work during incidents. They also track historic and cultural sites through the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database.

Agency designees for RSF representation

Nicholas Vann, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
nicholas.vann@dahp.wa.gov; (360) 628-2170 (c)

DAHP Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Environmental Review (incl. 106, 0505, SEPA, Archeological permits)	FEMA/federal agency action; State capital grant funding; locally permitted proposals	Review and comment on federal, state, or locally authorized actions affecting cultural/historic resources; activation of	allyson.brooks@dahp.wa.gov nicholas.vann@dahp.wa.gov russell.holter@dahp.wa.gov gretchen.kaehler@dahp.wa.gov

DAHP Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
		the FEMA Programmatic Agreement for 106 reviews.	rob.whitlam@dahp.wa.gov
Certified Local Government (CLG) Program	City or county must establish a local historic preservation program meeting State Historic Preservation Officer & National Park Service requirements	Establish and administer local historic preservation program and commission to fulfill local historic preservation statutes, programs, and incentives.	kim.gant@dahp.wa.gov (360) 586-3074
Tax incentives	Income producing National Register listed/eligible buildings	Technical assistance, review, and comment on NR listed building rehabilitation projects seeking 20% income tax credit program. Potential tool to retrofit designated properties or repair damage; work must meet Secretary of the Interior's rehab standards.	nicholas.vann@dahp.wa.gov (360) 586-3079
State Historic Preservation Plan	N/A	Document mandated by National Historic Preservation Act to develop and implement a statewide planning document including vision, goals, and objectives; includes objectives on disaster planning and preparedness.	nicholas.vann@dahp.wa.gov (360) 586-3073
Archaeological Site Excavation Permit	Any disturbance or alteration of an archaeological site	Review and approval of permit applications resulting in the disturbance or alteration of an archaeological site in the state.	lance.wollwage@dahp.wa.gov (360) 586-3536
Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD)	Records on cultural & historic resources over 50 years of age +/-, on DAHP approved forms meeting SOI Standards	GIS electronic database of DAHP Survey and Inventory Records including site forms, reports, maps, etc.; available at DAHP website www.dahp.wa.gov; archaeological site data access restricted to approved and qualified individuals.	morgan.mcLemore@dahp.wa.gov (360) 586-3081

DAHP Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Training	N/A	Provision of training to the public and selected audiences on DAHP programs and historic preservation in general; trainings can be custom designed for various formats, settings, and audiences.	russell.holter@dahp.wa.gov (360) 586-3533
Capital Grants for WA's Heritage (Heritage Capital Grant program)	Significant heritage properties or projects; public or non-profit owned; 2/3 match required	Administered by WA State Historical Society with technical assistance and review/approval on rehab standards provided by DAHP.	nicholas.vann@dahp.wa.gov (360) 586-3079 (WSHS) lissa.kramer@wshs.wa.gov (253) 798-5909

Additional Resources

Washington State County Road Administration Board (WSCRAB)

The mission of the Washington State County Road Administration Board (CRAB) is to preserve and enhance the transportation infrastructure of the 39 Washington State Counties by providing standards of good practice, fair administration of funding programs, visionary leadership, and integrated, progressive, professional, and technical services. In accordance with RCW 36.78.070, CRAB provides statutory oversight and accountability to the 39 Washington State Counties. CRAB administers two grant programs for road and bridge construction and may be able to provide emergency funding approved by the board through a special meeting.

WSCRAB Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Rural Arterial Program (RAP)	Counties compete for projects every two years. (WAC 136-100) All projects are locally planned, designed and administered.	This is a road and bridge reconstruction funding program for counties based on safety, geometry, capacity and structural deficiencies. RATA (Rural Arterial Trust Account) funds are awarded each biennium to the highest ranked (worst condition) project submittals in each RAP region.	Please contact Grants@Crab for more information

County Arterial Preservation Program (CAPP)	Must be county-owned arterials. Certified Pavement Management System required. (WAC 136-300)	This program provides funds distributed monthly by the Washington State Treasurer fuel tax to counties, to assist in the prevention of extensive and costly surface and structural road failures.	Please contact Grants@Crab for more information

Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)

RCAC Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) Loan	Non-profit organizations, public agencies, tribes, low-income rural communities with population < 50,000 or < 10,000 if using USDA RD financing as the takeout.	This is a construction loan program to fund water, wastewater, solid waste and stormwater facilities projects that primarily serve low-income rural communities. Loan can also include pre-development costs. Up to $100K; 20 year-term; 5% interest rate and 1% loan origination fee. Open year-round. See contact for additional requirements and information.	More information online at http://www.rcac.org/lending/environmental-loans

National Rural Water Association (NRWA)

NRWA Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Rural Water Revolving Loan Fund	Public entities, including municipalities, counties, special purpose districts, tribes, and not-for-profit corporations, including cooperatives, with population < 10,000 and for rural areas with no population limits.	90-day, no interest, disaster area emergency loans with immediate turn-around.	More information online at http://nrwa.org/initiatives/revolving-loan-fund

NRWA Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
		Contact staff for more information on emergency loans.	WA State Affiliate: Evergreen Rural Water of Washington http://www.erwow.org/ Tracey Hunter (360) 462-9287 thunter@erwow.org

Washington State Public Works Board

Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Emergency Loan Program	Public entities, including municipalities, counties, special purpose districts, tribes, and not-for-profit corporations, including cooperatives, with population < 10,000 and for rural areas with no population limits.	This loan program focuses on activities that repair, replace, and/or reconstruct a facility that will restore essential services. Applications are accepted continuously until loan funds are expended.	More information online at https://www.commerce.wa.gov/building-infrastructure/pwb-financing/

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Program Matrix

Summary of Activities

The USDA provides economic opportunity, promotes agriculture production, preserves natural resources through conservation, restores forests, improves watersheds, and provides technical and financial assistance. The USDA consists of 29 agencies and offices with nearly 100,000 employees serving Americans at more than 4,500 locations across the country and abroad.

Contact Info

Larry Johnson, P.E., State Conservation Engineer
USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
316 W. Boone Ave, Suite 450
Spokane, WA 99201
larry.a.johnson@wa.usda.gov ; (509) 323-2955

USDA Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)	General Requirements: -Presidential declaration and local declaration -Eminent threat to life and property. -Local sponsor is willing and able to represent the local community. -Must be demonstrated that all local financial resources have been utilized. -Cost share is 75% federal, 25% non-federal	This is a recovery program that provides technical and financial assistance where a natural disaster has significantly impaired a watershed to function as it did prior to the natural disaster (e.g. a fire has created a situation where excessive soil erosion and runoff could occur from a rain event creating a threat to life and improved property). Types of work authorized include: -Remove debris from stream channels, road culverts, and bridges -Reshape and protect eroded streambanks -Correct damaged drainage facilities -Establish cover on critically eroding lands -Repair breached levees	Contact local office for information. USDA - Service Center Locator: Link Learn more at the USDA NRCS EWP website Note: City and county governments, Tribes, flood and water control districts, and soil and water conservation districts are the most common sponsors of EWP projects.
NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	Eligible land and eligible person(s) requirements. Contact local office for information specific to application. Farm records for the person must indicate the applicant: -Controls or owns eligible land -Meets adjusted gross income and payment limitation provisions	This program may provide technical and financial assistance to agricultural producers to address immediate natural resource protection concerns (e.g. immediate soil erosion protection, minimize noxious and invasive plan proliferation, protect water quality, restore livestock infrastructure, etc.). At the discretion of the NRCS State Conservationist, a signup can be initiated for post-fire restoration work.	Contact local office for information. Service Center Locator: Link Learn more at the USDA NRCS EQIP website

USDA Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Contact Information
	-Is in compliance with highly erodible land and wetland conservation requirements	Additional restrictions and program requirements may apply.	
USDA Rural Development Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants (ECWAG)	Most state and local government entities, tribes, nonprofit organizations serving rural areas with < 10,000 people and below a certain median household income. Must demonstrate significant decline in potable water quantity or quality. Program contingent on funding availability.	This program helps eligible rural communities recover from or prepare for emergencies that result in a decline in capacity to provide safe, reliable drinking water for households and businesses. Up to $150,000 for incident-related emergency repairs to an existing water system. Up to $500,000 to alleviate a significant decline in potable water supply due to an emergency.	Contact local office for information. Service Center Locator: Link Learn more at: https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/RD-FactSheet-RUS-EmergCommWaterAssistance.pdf Janice Roderick (360) 704-7739 janice.roderick@wa.usda.gov